## Ingham County Democrat Ingham County Democrat Is Published every Friday by J. VERNON JOHNSON.

## Mason, Ingham Co., Mich.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 PER YEAR.

### JOB PRINTING.

The material in our Jobbing department is all new, and of the latest styles. Our prices correspond with the times and we guarantee satisfaction as to style and quality of work. Orders left with us will be attended to promptly and according to contract.

When you have business with the Judge of Probate, request him to have your advertising done in the Ingham County Democrat, otherwise it will be sent to some other paper.

## Chicial & Business Directory.

	Y OFFICERS.
	Lumuel Woodhousi
	J No. C. SQUIER
Register	INO, C. CANNOS

Judge of Producte .M. D. Chatterto

### CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor	DANIEL J. DARROW
Clerk	N. R. VANVRANKEN
	orW, W, MERRITT
Street Commissioner	Digitton Wait
Justices of the Peace -	S. W. HAMMOND
	} 11, O, CALL
	LPeter Lowe
Alderman at Large	TRADDETS DENSMORE
remember or market	Curce E Error

Aldermen, 2d Waid SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICERS.

.....D. J. Darrov ..... L. Henderson

W. HAMMOND, Justice and Conveyancer and Collecting Agency. Business in his line prompt by attended to. Office 4th door east of X, A, Dunning's Grocery Store, Mason, Michigam. DENTISTRY.

DARLING & CHRISTIAN, Dealers in all kinds of FRESH, SALT AND PICKLED MEATS, Also, Oysters, Game and Fish, in Season. Main Street, - - - Mason, Mich.

G. G. HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, fine custom work a specialty, and repairing done to order.

HENRY P. HENDERSON, Attorney and Countries solor at Law, O'rescenting Attorney for Inglant Country, Office over First National Bank, Mason, Mich.

W. CAMPBELL, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, V. Accoucheur, etc., Graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. Also received an ademadem degree from Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Office on Ash street over C. H. Sackrider & Co's store.

## HENRY REED,

### TONSORIAL ARTIST, Corner Main and Ash Streets, up stairs, MASON, MICH.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, Coloring, Shampooing, &c., one in a neat, speedy and satisfactory manner. My

A P. VANDUSEN, SURGEON DENTIST, points to his uniform success in the practice of his profession for the past ten years, in Mason and vicinity, as a guarantee that he brings to his work, and that enatomers will have the benefit of the highest skill known to the prefession. Operations of every description skillfully performed. Teeth inserted in every style known to the art. Will be at Dansville the first Wednesday of each month.

Office, second floor in Darrow' Block, Mason.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE JOHN DUNSBACK,

MASON, MICH. good new house and two lots, Griffin's addition to the city of Mason, nicely situated. Can be that a bargain if sold soon.

100 Acres, 80 acres improved, good buildings, good orehand, grafted fruit, well watered by living stream, and well fenced. On good road near school house, 25% miles from Mason. A first-class farm at a bargain.

farm at a bargain.

Consequence of old improvement. FirstConsequence of old improvement. Firstditched. Five miles from Mason. Price \$15 per acre SO An 80 acre farm, 50 acres improved, 80 bearing apple tress, well watered, good fences, loginouse, frame horse barn and sheel, near Lansing Will be sold cheap or exchanged for 40 acres im-

40 Acre furm 28 acres improved, 3 miles from Okemos, good soil. Log house, nice young or 40 Acre farm 28 acres improved, 3 miles from chard. Can be had at a low figure.

160 Acre farm in town of Bankerhill. 60 improved 35 acres moving marsh, new house and shed, 60 bearing apple trees. Price \$26 per acre, or will exchange for a smaller farm.

or will exchange for a smaller farm.

(a) Acros. 25 acres improved. First Class orchard of 120 bearing apple trees; good framations of 7 rooms; good barn and sheds; corn house and hog pen attached; well watered. Three and one-half miles from Mason. Price \$2,600.

SO Acres improved. Log house, Frame shel, new, 72x18ft. with gunary. Well watered. Good orchard. First class farm. Price \$3000. Acre and 9 rods of land in the village of Aurelius Centre, First class frame house and barn, plenty of fruit of all kinds. Will be sold at a bargain or exchange for a 40 or 80 acre farm,

240 Acres. 80 acres improved; 40 acres goo, Acres, timber openings land; 25 hoaring upde trees; two log houses, Four ratios can of Lestic, in the town of Bunkerhill. I will sell a a very low figure. It is really good land.

4 A very nice little farm of 45 acres, all Improved, 4 in the town of basile; two miles from the village of Leslie. A very admirable piece of property Price 860 per acre.

Notes for per acre.

80 Acre form, with 40 acres und the plew, 20 nice young of and 150 trees. No waste out. No buildings but a frame granary. Very desireable, for \$50 per acre.

SO Acres 65 improved, log house, frame horse barn, and other out buildings. Young orchard, no waste hand, well watered with living stream. Good School, In S. E. Young.

SO Acres in south part of Town of Ingham, low price.

40 Acres with 25 improved: One mile east of County Farm. Frame house, small orchard, for \$1,000. Also 40 acres I and one half miles east of County Farm with 15 acres improved, with frame house, for \$1,100.

house, for \$1,100.

Acres, 150 improved. First-class buildings insured for \$4,000, 300 bearing apple trees and all other kinds of small fruit. No waste hand, 5 springson different parts of the farm, 224 miles from Okeanes, 40 nerse wheat on the ground, and from Okemos. 40 ages wheat on the ground, and some of the best farms in Eugham Co. Will be sold drooping wings.

### LOCAL & GENERAL NEWS.

Ir you want to be a soldier enlist with the military company now organizing. Mush and milk social at Presbyterian

Church to-morrow night. A little girl of W. F. Cornell, two years of age, is very sick.

A party of pleasure seekers from this place visited Leslie Tuesday night. READ Whiteley's new locals in this

The Y. M. C. A. think of publishing a monthly paper in this city.

Now that leap year is gone, marriages are becoming popular again.

P. Christian has our thanks for a pail of excellent sour krout.

Mr. B. Smith places us under obligations for a basket of nice apples. Thanks. County Clerk Squiers was in Jackson Monday.

M. Ryan tried falling down cellar with disastrous results. His left side and arm have required particular attention since.

The friends of Mrs. John Barnes will be pleased to learn that she is recovering from her illness. There will doubtless be one or more

brick stores erected in this city the com-

Sugawoon & Peek have a contract for building a house south-east from Dans-

The worst enemy to society is the man sho had rather receive twenty-five cents as gift than to earn a dollar by hard work. N. M. Child's youngest son has been very ill with pleuro-pneumonia, but is

now recovering. Mr. Wm. Blakeley will please accept our thanks for a barrel of nice apples, left at our house last week.

L. Woodhouse, Treasurer of Ingham county, attended the State Convention of County Treasurers, at Jackson, Tuesday. David Peck, well known to the people of this vicinity, was buried on Tuesday last.

Mr. & Mrs. M. W. Tanner have just returned from a visit at Mr. T's father's in Jackson county.

It is one thing to gain a friend, another to keep him. The first is done with promises, the last by their fulfilment.

Ir is reported that a party is now organizing in this city for the purpose of going to the Black Hills next spring.

WHEN Dr. Morse administers ether, hereafter, he will not have it labeled C.O. D., unless there is an active, healthy mule close by to act as a counter irritant.

can papers to designate Senator Christiancy as a "degenerated old fossil of treason." He voted for the compromise bill.

How it looks to see the ring thieves assail Congressmun Willard as a confederate and traitor, just because he dared to

THE treasonable conspiracy to count morning of the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock a. m.

Rev. Geo. B. Jocelyn, whose death is ledication of the M. E. Church in this

Look at the advertisement of Peek and Sherwood in this paper, and then when you want something in their line call and

EDWARD Burton, an engineer of twenty years experience, now on the Carada Southern R. R., was in the city visiting his nephew, Andrew Farren, last week.

Ma. Eugene Haminoud, son of S. W. a few weeks visit.

According to the Radical theory as should be arrested and soverely dealt with for bull-dozing Laorton, Chandler, Sher-

The annual statement of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Barry and Eaton Counties shows a membership of 2,897, with \$5,196,105.15 worth of property insured.

Look at the advertisement of Geo. W. Parks, proprietor of the Lansing Nursery, in this paper. Mr. Parks is a reliable uurseryman, is located at an available point and offers excellent inducements to purchasers.

VALENTINES are now the order of the day, and the boys and girls already see, in their dreams, innumerable hearts, pierced with arrows, and cupids, with it would be a comparatively leavy matter

THE Y. M. C. A. will commence their admission 15 cents. For sale at White the 16th of February.

Paddock, Meach and Co. is the name Meach in the furniture business. They

prising business man, and parties visiting from day to day as best it might from the Dansville will do well to call on him.

FRIDAY, Saturday and Sunday were gala days for people with stylish sleighing turnouts. The good sleighing, pleasant weather and bright sunshine were all im-

THE Rail Road House has passed into he hands of Jas. Burns, who is prepared to take boarders by the day or week, and to furnish meals in excellent style. See lambship found alive and well. Of course advertisement in this paper.

Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men lamb is a "pet" indeed. at Grand Rapids. The order is rapidly gaining favor in Michigan and increasing numbers and strength.

PREPARATIONS are being made to hold a Poultry show in this city under the auspices of the Ingham County Farmers' Club. It will be open to the world and continue two days.

We are not getting rich and the editor had to have a pair of boots this week. As a result it became necessary to call upon Superintendent of the Poor, Huntngton. The boots were forthcoming and now we are happy.

Mr. Wm. Blakeley has just sold and lelivered to Messrs. Merritt & Van Ostrand, of this city, one hundred and twenty barrels of the finest apples brought to this market during the senson, receiving therefor 75 cents per barrel for the fruit.

Since the adoption by congress of the Compromise" bill, ambitious radical candidates for post-master Albright's shoes, are industriously reading up the statutes relative to the care and support of paupers and indigent persons.

Jour Dunsback, the enterprising real state agent, has added an insurance department to his business and has secured less do a good business in this line.

On Saturday last as Mrs. J. C. Squiers, of this city, were turning the corner oppoite the "burned district," in a cutter, the horses sprang suddenly forward, upset-It will now be in order for the Republi- to the ground. Mrs. R. was injured ting the cutter and precipitating the ladies about the head somewhat, but beside this no serious damage resulted.

In this issue we publish the prospectus of the "Star in the West," a Universalist paper published at Cincinnati, Ohio .-The Star is an ably conducted, interesting and valuable family paper, containing, in addition to its complete religious and lit-Hayes in right or wrong was given its erary departments, a general summary of death blow in the U.S. Senate, on the current news and happenings. It is a paper that we can safely recommend to ev-THE man who attends promptly to the ery liberal minded man who inclines to duties of every day life, has no time to Universalism, and the reading of it would ouf around the streets or saloons doing have a relaxing and beneficial influence upon even orthodox minds.

## announced in this paper, officiated at the They Wouldn't be Soldiers.

ALTHOUGH BRAVE AND PARI OTIC IN THE EXTREME. What was done at the Court House Sat-

ur. Lay Night. The meeting at the Court house Saturany night was not very well attended, al-

though quite a number made short calls. Order was called and Alex. Bush made chairman, with J. V. Johnson Secretary. After a pretty full discussion of the ob-Hammond, of this city, and formerly local jects of the meeting by Capt. Perry, editor of the Adrian Press, is in town for Messrs. Cuetis, Mehan, Squiers and others, a motion prevailed to appoint a committee of three to circulate a pledge for applied to Louisiana, Senator Conklin names of those who were willing to enlist as militia-men in the State service, pro viding a law is passed by the Legislature

> State service. The committee named consists of An drew Mehan, E. G. Curkis, and Capt. Chas. Perry.

On motion Seymour H. Worden was added to the committee and John C. Squiers was appointed a committee of one to prepare the pledges.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the committee. There is a lively interest munifested in

the orginization of a military company in this city, and were it not for the fact that legislation is necessary to admit any additional companies to the State survice, to recruit the necessary number of men. line of Valentines.

AURELIUS Lodge No. 274 I. O. of O. F. Lecture Course on the evening of the 19th | will soon have the invitations out for a orox. Season tickets 75 cents, single dance and festivall at Aurelius Centre, on

### Forgotten, but not Dead.

Last spring a gentleman living not of the firm that succeeds Sackrider and many miles from Dansville, had a pet lamb given him, which was placed in a are energetic business men and will push "wood lot" to pasture. The gentleman the furniture business to the fullest ex- was also married to a very estimable lady about that time. In the multitudinous Read the local advertisements in this cares of married life, the lamb was enpaper of Theo. Hoffman, of Dansville, tirely forgotten, and grew and flourished Mr. H. is spoken of as a prompt, enter. in blissful solitude, gathering sustenance

growing herbage. Probably the poor brute would have been left to live (or die) by its wits to the present time, but for a dream that came to its owner about the 17th of January, reminding him of the fact that he was the proprietor of said stock at the time of his mariage, and of the disposition that had been made of it early in the season. Investigation was at once made, and his the long neglect is now being made up THERE is some talk of organizing a by more than usual kindness, and the

### ritten for the Ingham County Democrat. From the Unknown Parts.

BY THE GREAT UNKNOWN. JANUARY 29, 1877.

ED. DEMOCRAT:-As I am brought into great notoriety by the Ingham News, I am heart-sick! yea, am bowed down in spirit, and I feel like sermonizing over the event. And for my text I shall use these appropriate words: Better to meet a bear robbed of her whelps, than a fool in his folly." In case you or your numerous readers, have not the Bible at hand, please see copy of Ingham News, which allegorically illustrates my text. The subject I shall divide into several parts, so as to meet all that is said or done by this medicated paper. Medieated, my hearers, means to kill flies, and the senses of every thing it comes in con-

What and who is the "Knews." This leads to a broad field, suggestive of great censure on the part of this wonderful "Organ Grinder." Music, my friends, it is said "hath charms to sooth the savage breast;" but experience has taught us, not even soothing strup can avail in this case. Spleen, malice, davy, hate, and ambiguity the agency of the Connecticut company, rankle there. So much, my hearers, for of Hartford, one of the best fire insurance the fool. Do you ask me for the history? companies in existence. He will doubt I will give it you. It originated from Darwinism-a species or conglomeration of egotistical busybodies, who nosed into Mrs. C. G. Huntington and Mrs. Randall, everybody's business more than they knowed themselves. They were like the spirits caste out of the dumb man, that the sea. So my friends, is every abortive effort they are making to traduce and malign every one that aloes not bow to their ipse dixit, or may honestly differ with them. They even go farther, which by the way, illustrates the fool part. Not satisfied with the past, they, by a kind of necromancy, go into the future and prediet and publish what is to come. They also employ jackalls to swe.'I the current of vituperation, and exultingly say to themselves, how we apples swith. They arrogate to themselves all the wisdom, which is another proof of the fool. They claim to understand all the dialects known to geese. They feed on grammar leaves and ink sau e, and their mouths are allways oper like a young crow, and it's caw, caw, caw, at everything that moves before their oblique vission. Is not this another proof of the fool? Not even the great inknown could escape their silly criticism. However they signally failed. In going through the lengthy review they omitted the one verse, where it said "yet some men are bound for the devil." The only inference is, my friends, this was too personal. The air is not, "Kizer don't you

want to by a dorg." "It is the fools' warn-Go souk your head in Vinegar, To the away the scars, Prepare yourself for a free pass To Jackson on the cars.

When you've served your time out, And come home being meek, It may help you in the future To brains as well as heek.

## MARRIE

On the 24th inst., at the residence of he bride's father in Henrietta. Jackson County, Mich., by Rev. H. Palmer, G. W. Oakley, of White Oak, and Miss Martida increasing the number of men in the Innia Hall, of Henrietta.

> January 22d, 1877, by Rev. Wm. Mulder, Mr. Jas. VanCamp, of Mason, and Mrs. Susie A. Baker, of Leslie. Mr. and Mrs. VanCamp have commen

At the residence of the bride in Leslie

ced house keeping in this city. They have our best wishes for their future happiness. May their voyage on the matrimonial sea be undimned by clouds and unruffled by storms. t BLANKS of all kinds printed on short

Don't forget that Whiteley has a full-

Baptist Social.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable walking there were a goodly number in attendance at the Baptist social last evening held at Miss Ann Barnes'. As many in fact as were expected if not more and all appeared to be enjoying themselves as well as they had anticipated.

After supper the report of the committee was read and approved after which the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Spafford; Vice Pres. Mrs. T. Densmore; Sec'y., Mrs. E. O. Goodrich; Treas., Miss Ann Barnes.

Mr. Vaughn, T. Densmore, Robert Young, together with the officers were to orm the executive board. It was then announced that the next

ocial would be Wednesday evening Feb. 7, at the house of Rev. Mr. Spafford and the efreshments should consist of hulled corn and milk together with a sufficient quantity of enjoyment. All are cordially invited. The receipts of last evening were just ine dollars.

### Card of Thanks. . METHODIST PARSONAGE,

Mason, Jan. 31st, 1877. In behalf of myself and family I desire to return my heart-felt thanks for the pleasant donation visit in Mason, on the 26th inst. To all who contributed to make this gathering a success, we feel under special obligations. We shall not soon forget these friends, as it was a real donation of eighty-five dollars.

### A. A. KNAPPEN, Pastor M. E. Church.

Mason Markets. WHEAT—Extra, \$1.45; milling extra, \$1.30; No. 1 1.38; No. 2, \$1.35. BARLEY—Per cwt. \$1.00 to \$1.50. OATS-Mixed 34 cents; white, 36 cents

CORN-33 conts per bushel in the ear, CLOVER SEED—\$8.25 to \$8.50 per bushel, BEANS—\$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel. POTATOES-\$1.0 per bushel. FLOUR-\$1,00 per cwt. for best. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR-\$4.50 per cwt, for bost, DRESSED PORK-\$7,00 to \$7,25 per cwt. CHICKENS-Dressed, 6 @ 8 centsper lb. DRIED APPLES-4 cents per lb.

### BUTTER-16 to 18 per lb, for choice, EGGS-20 cents per dozen.

Business Locals. Notices following this head will be charged for at 5 rents per lime each insertion. Head-lines set in full accel type counted double.

Why did Mrs. Chase leave the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Ingham County, and insure in the Mutual, of

I. H. VANDERCOOK. Run Over To E. G. Hunt & Co.'s and pick up

the bargains in cothing. If You Want Clothing Call on "Little 'Seal." He will make

prices to suit you. Call on "Little Seal" For good burgains in Clothing, Hats,

Comic and sentimental valentines in great variety at Whiteley's news depot. A Fu.l Stock and Low Prices

Are specialties at HOFFMAN'S Hardware Store, Dansville, Order music of H. Whiteley, at the new depot north of First National Bank.

Those Parlor Stoves, at Hoffman's, Dansville, must be sold. Low prices will do the business. Come and see for

School and miscellaneous books at

Whiteley's news depot. Thousands of the Newest Styles Of Hardware articles are now found at HOFFMAN'S, Dansville.

Tissue paper, enamel paper and fine stationary at Whiteley's news depot. Harper's, Leslie's and other magazines

for February are received at Whiteley's news denot.

Strange and curious games for the children may be found at Whiteley's news depot. 55 cts. buys a good Felt Skirt.

50 cts. " " Balmoral Shirt. 36 cts. " " Nubia. 30 cts. buys good Table Linen, At E. G. Hunt & Co's. Don't fail to call at Whiteley's news depot for daily papers, magazines, books,

note paper, funcy papers, enamel papers, tissue papers, school cards, &c., &c., if you want them cheap. Valentines at H. Whiteley's news depot in endless profusion.

When you want dry goods cheap, go to 4w2. E. G. Hunt & Co's.

### Notice. Delhi January 31st, 1877.

To my friends who rend the unjust ascertion in the News of last week, I wish to say that I ... compelled to sever my family ties, on account of abuse and misusage, thinking it better for my little ones to be absent from them and living, than laid in an untimely grave. And will add in regard to people harboring or trusting me on the account of C. Newton Smith, or ever trusting him on his own account, that it would be folly, as he has notice and bound, at the DEMOCRAT ofmore debts contracted than he can pay And concerning the reports that he circulating such as the taking of my children's clothing, that they are false.

4 w 1 MARGARET SMITH.

Now is the time to buy Boots and Shoes Cheap at C. G. HUNTINGTON'S.

Subscribe for any newspaper or maga-zine at Whiteley's news depot.

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

All persons who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle the same at

C. G. HUNTINGTON. Mason, Sept. 27, 1876.

CHRISTMAS warrants those French Enamel Pictures not to fade.

House to Rent, Trade or Sell. I have a house to rent, trade or sell. For particulars inquire of R. F. GRIFFIX.

CHRISTMAS'S NEW French Enamel picres are just what you want. Look at

Mason, Mich.

School Books at Whiteley's news depot Hear Ye, Hear Ye! I am selling Men's Boots for the small sum of \$2.50. Ladies' Serge Shoes for

G. S. Bnown. 2tfCall on Christmas for those fine French

Pay Up. Having lost heavily by the recent fire, find it necessary to ask, and even urge ny patrons who are indebted to me to call and settle up at once, as I need every dollar due me, to pay for new goods to replace those destoyed by fire. I trust this request will not pass unheeded.
D. W. Halsten.

Remember the place—checkered store, outh of Court House Square. December 21, 1876.

### C. G. Huntington Sells the best Boots and Shoes for the LEAST MONEY of any man in the

Stationery and Books cheap, at Whitey's news depot.

### Take Notice.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of Taylor Work in the very best manner and at extremely low prices. Gentlemen's suits complete made for \$6.00. In firstclass work. Call and see samples of work, south side of Ash street near rail-Mrs. L. A. GOUCHER.

Bring in all your old pictures and have hem enlarged and made as good new. CHRISTMAS.

C. G. Huntington sells a good Kip Boot for \$2.50.

Games and Toy Books for the children at Whiteley's news depot.

Call and get some of Christmas' \$1.50 Photographs, Polar Block. 3tf. . C. G. Huntington sells the best Boots and Shoes, for the least money, of any one

Detroit, Jackson and Chicago dailies at

## Vhiteley's news depot.

When You Want A good Corn Sheller, Feed Cutter, or any other Agrigcultural Impliment, call

You will always find my Gallery open and ready for business. H. CHRISTMAS.

### For Sale. Hand Buggy and Harness CHEAP. Inquire at the "Clark House.

Farmers Take the Hint. That Wash Sherman has \$10,000 to oan, on five years, or more, time, in amounts of \$500 or over, on first-class farm property. Those wanting money will be given the best of terms. 4 w 2.

C. G. Huntington sells a good Boot for \$3.25.

Pin Lost. On Saturday night H. Whiteley lost, in this city, a gold pin, in form of three links. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Express office. 3w3. Illinois Corn for Sale.

We now have on hand and for sale a large supply of Illinois Corn. Call early and get a supply. Firch & Bunnell...
Mason, Michigan. 3w4 Cash paid for all kinds of furs deliver ed at the store of Webe & Meab, the

## clothiers.

New Eny Scales. Hank J. Donnelly has up a new Hay Scale, of Fairbanks' make, that may be relied upon for accuracy in weight. If on want any weighing done call at the Donnelly House.

Now is your time to buy overcoats cheap. Hunt & Co. sell them at cost.

\$7.50 buys a good suit of clothes at E. G. Hunt & Co's. If you want a magazine or newspaper,

for a year or less, get it at Whiteley's The February magazines can be had at Whiteley's news depot.

Dry Stove Wood, \$1.35 per Cord. Delivered any day in the week by JOHN A. BARNS.

A large new stock of note heads, statements and colored papers just received at the DEMOCRAT office.

MASON.

NICHIGAN.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Irish Rifle Association has again challenged the American marksmen to a match for the championship, to take place in Ireland the coming season.

It is stated that the Porte intends asking France to send military officers to Constantinople to instruct gendarmerie, and will ask England for competent financial administrators, with a view of reorganizing Turkish nances.

A Constantinople dispatch of the 25th says the Porte has given Gen. Ignatieff assurances that he will carry out, of his own free will, all the reforms demanded by the Conference.

The Pope is again seriously ill. Iglesias, the deposed Chief Justice of Mexico, and rival claimant to the Presidency, arrived at San Francisco last week, accompanied by several members of his Government.

A new complication has arisen in the various developments of the Eastern question. Persia has recently taken a position which goes to show that she has no special love for the Sultan, and that, if Turkey gets into war with Russia, the Shah is bound to have some of the plunder. He has already sent forty battalions of infantry, sixteen squadrons of cavslev, and three batteries of artillery, to the Turkish frontiers, with the intention, if war really breaks out, of making an attack upon Bagdad, upon which place Persia has always

Advices from Europe indicate that Russia will soon close the debate on the Eastern question, and proceed, if Europe fails her, to play the game alone. She desires the military occupation of Bulgaria, Boenia and Herzegovina, and to secure this will call out all her avail-

In a public speech delivered at Taunton England, the other day, ex-Premier Gladstone sharply criticised the attitude of his Government toward Turkey, claiming that England is largely to blame for the Porte's treatment of the Epropean powers.

A report comes from Havana that an arrangement has been entered into between the Spaniards and Cubans by which peace is to be declared and the islanders accorded the privilege of electing their own rulers.

Turkish items: The first Turkish Parliament will meet on the 1st of March. - Midhat Pasha has issued an edict ordering the disarmament of the population.-A Turkish Envoy has commissioned to conclude peace with Servia on the basis of statu quo ante bellum. Turkey is willing to grant some territory to Montenegro. Prince Milan, of Servia, has expressed a desire for a commencement of the negotiations .- Midhat Pasha has notified Turkish representatives abroad that an imperial edict has been issued throwing open military schools to Christians in accordance with the constitution.-Turkey, it is believed, will settle her difficulties with Roumania amicably.

A cable dispatch says the Russian Chancellor, Gortschakoff, has offered his resignation. One account gives severe and dangerous illness as the cause, but the more probable reason is the Minister's dissatisfaction with the position in which Russia is placed by the failure of the conference and the Czar's unwillingness to declare war without first securing at least the moral support of Europe.

Slade, the American spiritual medium, who was lately sentenced to three months' imprisonment in London, has been released from prison on a legal technicality.

Russia has issued a circular to the powers repudiating the treaty of Paris.

the importation into Belgium of horned cattle and sheep from Germany, England, Russia, Austria and Turkey. Fear of the spread of the rinderpost is the cause.

### DOMESTIC NEWS. East.

Mesers. Moody and Sankey opened their reto that which has attended their labors elsewhere. The Tabernacle was densely filled, and it is said that 10,000 people were unable to gain admittance

A hundred plates for the manufacture of counterfeit money and \$20,000 in finely-exexcuted 50-cent notes, were captured last week by a Government detective at Cincinnati. The engraver of the plates is in custody, and the seizure was effected through his confession.

Maggie Mitchell, the peerless little commedienne, is approunced for an engagement at Mc-Vicker's Theater, Chicago, in a new and brilliant play, entitled "Mignon," written for her by Mr. James B. Runnion, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribunc. The play will be mounted with the usual splendid scenic effects for which this theater has become famous.

The municipal authorities and leading physicians of Chicago are conferring together with a view of devising measures to arrest the spread of diphtheria and scarlet fever, which provail to an alarming extent in that city.

The Indianapolis Academy of Music has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$75,000 to \$100,000. Samuel Saunders, Walter Cunningham and Samuel Younce were killed by a boiler explosion in a saw-mill near Eaton, Ind., last week. Four other men were dangerously scalded.

Dave Raggio, one of the most noted burglars and desperadoes that infect Chicago, was recently shot and killed in that city by a woman. whom he attempted to rob.

small-pox is spreading among the Icelanders in New Orleans the President says martial law and Indians. Three hundred deaths are re-

The new suspension bridge over the Mississippi river at Minneapolis, Minn., costing \$175,000, was thrown open to the public last

Lieut. John Weeden, of the United States Engineer Corps, committed suicide by taking poison, at San Francisco, a few days ago.

South.

A New Orleans telegram of the 24th eavs: Gov. Packard has addressed a note to Gen. Augur saying he was informed that parish officers holding commissions of Nicholls took possession of the offices in Ouschita parish in violation of the statu quo. Gen. Augur called toe on Privileges and Elections last week. He Gov. Nicholls' attention to the complaint of went to the meeting of the Oregon Electoral

matter investigate reinstated."

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has rendered a decision in the quo warranto proceedings against the Hayes electors, dismissing the case on the grounds that the proceedings were illegally presented on the part of the State instead of the United States

Robert Gibson, a Deputy United States Marshal, was murdered at Memphis. a few days ago, by Robert Drury, whose father, a noted counterfeiter, had been arrested by Gibson. W. C. D. Whipps, proprietor of the Willard

Hotel, Louisville, Ky., shot and Killed his chief clerk, B. W. Stockton, during an altercation in the hotel office, a few days ago. An order has been issued by one of the Judges of the South Carolina Supreme Court restraining nhe Treasurer and Comptroller from drawing any warrants or paying any funds out of the State treasury under the ap-

propriation bills passed by the Chamberlain Legislature. The injunction was issued on the ground that the House of Representatives which originated the bills was not a legally elected or organized legislative body. A decision has been rendered by Judge Car-

penter, at Columbia, S. C., to the effect, first, that neither Chamberlain nor Hampton has been legally inaugurated Governor of South Carolina: and, second, that Chamberlain is legally entitled to the office until his successor is legally installed.

A conflict between whites and blacks is reported from Timmonsville, S. C. B. O. Halloway, a Republican trial justice, was assassinated by unknown parties, whereat the blacks became excited and began to arm themselves. The whites also organized and armed a strong police force. The two parties came in collision, and the result was that two whites were

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senator Conkling's speech in support of the electoral arbitration measure is pronounced by

his friends the greatest effort of his life. The Texas Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroad bills have been mutually defeated for the session. They have been referred to the committee of the whole, where they will sleep, unless a two-thirds vote can be secured to take them out of the committee, which is not at all probable.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the course of his remarks before the Ways and Means Committee the other day, concerning the pending bill amendatory of the internal revenue laws, expressed himself in favor of taxing deposits in private banking institutions the same as deposits in national banks.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the thirty-eighth call for the redemption of \$10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The principal and interest will be paid on and after the 24th of April next. and interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, \$100, Nos. 21,351 to 25,508, both inclusive; \$500, Nos. 26,701 to 31,500, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 62,401 to 70,550, both inclusive; total, \$2,000,000. Registered bonds, \$50. Nos. 301 to 400, both inclusive; \$100, Nos. 4,501 to 5,300, both inclusive; \$500, Nos. 3,251 to 3,600, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 12,001 to 13,350, both inclusive; \$5,000, Nos. 4,751 to 5,100, both inclusive; \$10,000, Nos. 8,201 to 9,300; total, \$3,000,000.

J. B. Deberry, telegraph operator at Tallanassec. Fla., was examined by the House Committee on Privileges last week, and, in reply to the question, "Do you remember any telegrams passing between Z. Chandler and Gov. Stearns between the 8th and 12th of November?" answered that the first telegram of which he knew was from Z. Chandler to Gov. Stearns, and was in substance as follows: "We are absolutely sure of so many electoral votes for Hayes (witness did

not remember the number) and we must by fair means or otherwise"—he could were rescued after being four days in an open not give the exact language of Chan-boat. dler. Also telegraphed Gov. Stearns in sub stance: "Soud couriers to each county and se cure returns—they must be made to show a majority for Hayes." Z. Chandler also telegraphed Gov. Steams: "William E. Chandler leaves to-night for Philadelphia on important business." Between the 8th and 12th of November, Frank R. Sherman, engaged with Gov. Stearns, handed him a telegram for transmission signed by the latter vival campaign in Boston on Sunday, the 28th and addressed to Z. Chandler, in which menult., with every indication of a success equal tion was made of a train containing a courier sent out for returns being Ku-kluxed, followed by the remark : "We cannot carry the

> Chandler denies that he ever wrote the dispatches in question. Judge David Davis was on the bench of the Supreme Court when he received the intelligence of his election to the Senate from Illinois. To friends who called mon him after the adjournment of the court, and congratulated him upon the result, he said he would not resign his seat on the bench until the 4th of March, at which date his Senatorial term

money immediately." These were not the ex-

begins. Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, has been appointed by the President United States District Judge for Florida.

President Grant stated, in conversation, the other day, that the condition of trade and monetary relations of the United States at home and abroad had reached that point which would warrant an immediate resumption of specie payments, and expressed the hope that Congress would enact a law looking to that end. He thinks it would be fessible to resume

on the 1st of March. The President has intimated that he will, under no circumstances, recognize either of the rival State Governments in Louisiana, pending the settlement of the Presidential question, which is so interwoven with that of the State election that the adjustment of one will carry A dispatch from Winnepeg, Manitoba, says | with it the other. In the event of an outbreak

will be proclaimed. Gen. Belknap's trial has been set for Feb. 21. He will be defended by Ex-Senator Carpenter and Judge Fullerton, of New York.

Washington is infested with unusual numpers of thieves and pickpockets, attracted thither in the hope of doing a successful business among the crowds gathered to witness the electoral count and the inaugural cere-

## POLITICAL POINTS

J. W. Lazwell, one of the Oregon Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors at the late election, testified before the Senate Commit-Packard. Nicholls replied he would have the Committee, because he understood the Repub-

and the ousted officials lican electors were going to take the electoral. certificates from Cronin by force. Witness understood Secretary of State Chadwick to say, as he handed the envelope contuning the certificates of the electors to Cropin: "Gentlemen, here are your certificates." He heard the Republican electors ask Cronin for their certificatos, and Cronin reptied, "I will nee hell freeze over before I will give them up."

Benjamin H. Hill has been elected United States Senator from Georgia for six years from the 4th of March. He succeeds Mr. Norwood. The West Virginia Legislature has elected H. G. Davis and Frank Hereford United States Senators from that State-the former for the

long and the latter for the short term. Congressman Piper, of the San Francisco (Cal.) district, has notified Horace Davis, Con-Prosuman elect. of his intention of contesting the election on the ground of fraud.

### MISCRULANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Judge David Davie, whom the Illinois Legis lature has selected as the successor of Mr. Logan in the United States Senate, was born in Marvland, in 1815, graduated at Kenyon College, studied law in Massachusetts, and in 1835 removed to Illinois, settled in Bloomington, and was admitted to practice there. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1847 to the convention which framed the State constitution, which was the organic law of Illinow until the adoption of the constitution of 1871. In 1848 he was elected a Circuit Judge of the State, and filled the position, by re-election until called to his present post, to which he was appointed in 1862. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, rode the circuit with him for many years, and was a delegate at large to the Chicago convention of 1860.

Gen. John McDonald, one of the leading members of the Missouri whisky ring, has

been pardoned by President Grant. It is stated very positively by persons supnowed to be acquainted with the intentions of Judge Davis, the new Illinois Senator, that he will not resign his sest on the Supreme bench until the 4th of March, when his Senatorial

northwest of the Azore islands, was struck by have Louisians, South Carolina and Florida lightning and burned. The officers and craw

WEDDESDAY, Jan. 24. - Senate. - Consideration of the bill in regard to the electoral count was resumed. Mr. Conkling, who was entitled to the floor, not being present, Mr. Sargent took the floor and spoke in opposition to the bill. He said he did not believe the measure would accomplish the result aimed at. There were suspicious of unfairness about it; it gave improper powers to the tribunal which it created. He argued that the framers of the constitution never intended to delegate to Congress the power to count the electoral yote or discriminate between the returns; that function, he claimed, was lodged in the President of the senate. Mr. Sargent further opposed the bill because, as he claimed, it deprayed the Supreme Court by bringing the Judges down into the muddy pool of politics, and compelied them to wade through it. At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's speech, Mr. Conkling took the floor and resumed his remarks. He argued that in no instance had the President of the Senate attempted to do anything in presiding over the joint convention to count the electoral yote except by command of the houses, and cited numerous precedents and authorities to sustain his position. Preferring to Mr. Motorula assertion. floor, not being present, Mr. Sargent took the floor State for Hayes unless we have troops and act words, but the substance, Secretary Senate attempted to do anything in presiding over the joint convention to count the electoral vote except by command of the houses, and cited numerous precedents and authorities to sustain his position. Referring to Mr. Morton sessertion that the bill was a political contrivance, he said if there ever was a "contrivance" it was the bill which passed at the last session; it was "a political heli-gate, paved and honeycombed with dynamite." Mr. Conkling said he believed Gov. Hayes had been elected, but he saked him to take a title to the great office which no one could quertion. If this bill was a compromise of truth, of law, or of right, he was against it; but he denied that it was any compromise, and, above all, it did not compromise right, principle or constitution. To context a claim was not to compromise; To insist upon an honest, fair counting of the electoral vote was not a compromise. Mr. Conkling was followed by Mr. Morton in a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill. Messrs, Bayard, Christiancy, Thurman. Stevenson and Mortil all spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. Morton again secured the floor, and, at 1 o'clock a, m., began his third speech against the bill. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Blaine secured the recognition of the presiding officer, and spoke in opposition to the bill. Messrs, Bayard, Christiancy, Thurman. Stevenson and Mortil all spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. Morton again secured the floor, and, at 1 o'clock a, m., began his third speech against the bill. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Blaine secured the recognition of the opposition to the bill. He did not believe Congress possessed the powers which it was proposed to transfer to the commission, and therefore opposed it on constitutional grounds. In conclusion, he urged upon Congress to prepare at the presont session and submit to an expectant people a constitutional amendment which would relieve the country in future from similar difficulties. Mr. Howe succeeded Mr. Blaine at 206 o'clock in the morning (the Sena lutions reported by the Committee on Privileges.

and Mr. McDill, of Iowa, took the floor and spoke in favor of the resolutions submitted by the minority of the committee. He said if the proposition of the majority was true, that no vote could be counted without the consent of the House, it would give the House a practical veto power over every election by the people. He was followed by Mr. Bright, who took the opposite ground. He maintained that the constitution gave Congress control of the whole subject, and that no Recurning Board could oust Congress of its jurisdiction.....Mr. Payne, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend existing laws in regard to National gold banks....Mr. Lamar, from the Pacific railroad committee, reported back favorably the Senate bill extending for eight, years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.....Mr. Lamar also, from the same committee, reported supplementary to and amendatory of the Fexas Pacific Railroad bill of March 3, 184. Mr. Kassonmade a minority report and Mr. Laders offered a substitute. All were ordered printed, and referred to the committee of the whole on the tester of the and Mr. McDill, of Iows, took the floor and

Union....The message of the President in regard to the use of troops in the South at the late election, was, after a spirited partisan debate, referred to a select committee of eleven to inquire whether there had been an exercise of authority not warranted by the constitution and laws in the use of impolicy of the nuesure. Messages, Field (Indeinted by the constitution and naws in the use of coops for which the President is justly responsi-le, with power to send for persons and papers.

in the Senate on the bill reported by the select in the Senate on the bill reported by the select committee in regard to counting the electoral vote was continued all night. Mr. Morton continued his speech in opposition to the bill. He claimed that the bill was flagrantly unconstitutional, that the commission could not carry out its provisions without going behind the returns, said the bill was sprinkled all over with very white, pretty meal, but the Democratic cat was reposing beneath it, and he earnestly urged Republican Senators to vote against it. Mr. Blaine followed Mr. Morton, and opposed the measure on constitutional grounds. He had desired earnestly tolgupport; the bill, if he could do it consistently. The arguments adduced in its favor had persuaded him of its unconstitutionality, and he felt himself compelled, however reluctantly he differed from certain Senators, to record his vote against the measure. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, misle an carnest speech in advocacy of the bill. He characterized it as the proudest tribute to American statesmanship that had been prepared since the convention which framed the constitution adjourned. He would have been glad if it had received the unanimous approval of the committee—then he would have felt like one greater than himself felt when looking upon the infant Savior, He would have felt he had seen the salvation of his people and of his country. Mr. Thurman spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, had doubts as to its constitutionality, but would vote for it as a temperary remedy. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, the only Democrat opposing the bill, denounced it as unconstitutions, said the power to count the electoral votes was vested. In the two houses of Congress, ommittee in regard to counting the electoral vote the bilk, denounced it as unconstitutional, said the power to count the electoral votes was vested in the two houses of Congress, and that this bill, this contrivance, should sink into the earth. Mr. Burnside expressed the hope that the bill would pass. Mr. Edmunds closed the debate with an earnest appeal in benalf of the bill, at the conclusion of which a vote was taken, and resulted as follows: Yeas—Alcorn, Allison, Barnun, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Gold-thraite, Gordon, Howe, Johnson, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Marcy, Merrimon, Morrill, Price, Itandolph, Rauson, Robertson, Saulsburg, Sharon, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallaco, Whyte, Windom, Withers, Wright—i7. Naps—Blaine, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, Conover, Donsey, Eaton (Dem.), Hamilton, Hamiln, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, West—17. electoral votes was

terson, Sargent, Sherman, West-17. use.—The House took up the Electoral Tribunal Judge Davis, the new Illinois Senator, that he will not resign his seat on the Supreme bench until the 4th of March, when his Senatorial term will begin.

Justice Davis gives as his reason for not resigning until after the 4th of March that he has several opinions assigned to him to write, and that he cannot possibly complete them before that time.

A number of officers who served in the war of the rebellion propose to offer their services to Iglesias, the deposed constitutional President of Mexico. They think they can raise 10,000 or 15,000 men for him in Louisians and Texas, and that with this force they would make short work with the Diaz austration.

A system of customs frauds, thought to be unparalleled in breadth and ingennity, has just been uncarthed at Washington. The direct means of defrauding the revenue has been done by means of a Luited States official traveling incognite among the crooked consulates, who has recently returned to Washington, Islands, though to be unparalleled in broadth and ingennity, has just been unearthed at Washington. The direct means of defrauding the revenue has been through false invoices, and the only means of their detection lay in attaching gulit to United States Consula in Europe. This has been done by means of a Luited States official traveling incognite among the crooked consulates, who has recently returned to Washington, laying succeeded in securing clews that will lead to the conviction of some of the largest importing firms in the East. Suit is to be commenced by the District Attorneys against the offending merchants, and the developments promised are of a startling character, and the only make short for the many of the server of the work of the senate the washington, the largest importing firms in the East. Suit is to be commenced by the District Attorneys against the offending merchants, and the developments promised are of a startling character, and the only in the server of the work of the senate that the fall of the senate the washington, having succeeded in s bill, and Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, a member of the joint committee, opened the debate. He said the

in the midst of the storm and darkness and conflict the august and awful figure of law rose over the face of the waters, uttering its divine, controlling mandate, "Feace, be still," "Mr. Hale, of Maine, spoke in opposition to the bill. He said the measure startled him by the bold assumption of the power of Congress to regulate and control the election of President, which power, in his judgment, had never been lodged in the two houses by the framers of the constitution, Westever the popular impulse might be now, this bill would not be sustained by the American neonless when they should have times the constitution. Whetever the popular in might be now, this bill would not be sustain might be now, this bill would not be sustained by the American people when they should have time to measure and contemplate its consequences. It struck a blow at the Electoral College, which stood as high in the constitution as the Presidency itself, and shattered it from turret to foundation stone, and it subscituted for it the power of Congress, which might at any time thwart the will of the people and render nugatory its delibera's and expressed judgment. The debate was continued till 11 o'clock p. m., Hewitt, of New York, Caldwell, of Tennessee, Springer, of Illinois, and Willard, of Michigan, speaking in favor of the bill, and Monroe, of Ohio, Smith, of F: IDAY, Jan. 26.—Senate.—The session of the Senate was brief, and no business of importance

was transacted, Mr. Jones, of Florids, called up the petition of the Democratic Presidential electors of Florids, recently presented by him, asking that their votes be counted as the true return, and addressed the Senate at length in regard to the recent election in that State. He argued that the Tilden electors were legally elected, and had been deprived of their rights by the State canvassing board.

House,—The discussion of the Electoral bill was resumed, and Messrs. Hooker (Democrat, of Misdesippi), Hartridge (Democrat, of Georgia), and

sksippi), Hartridge (Democrat, of Georgia), and Feltor (Democrat, of Georgia) spoke in favor of the measure, and against the claim that the President of the Senate had the right to count the electoral votes. Mr. Milis (Democrat, of Texas) opposed the bill, yet said there were some good things in it. Mr. Baker (Republican, of Indiana) spoke against the bill, deciared it unconstitutional, and criticised it for excluding from the commission the Chief Justice, characterizing the discrizaination as an odious and unjust reflection upon a wise magistrate. Mr. Watterson (Democrat), of Kentucky) spoke in favor of the bill. He said if the two houses failed to agree upon some plan the country would see the Senate declare Hayes elected, and it would see the President of the United States, supported by the army and navy, prepared to seat him in office. Mr. Lamar (Democrat, of Mississippi) advocated the measure. He said it eliminated the sword from the controversy, and sent if a tribunal whose character guaranteed justice, right and truth in its decisions. Mr. Hill (Democrat, of Georgia) gave the bill his hearty and warm right and truth in its decisions. Mr. Hill (Democrat, of Georgia) gave the bill his hearty and warm approval. Mr. Singleton (Democrat, of Mississippi) and Mr. Lapham (Republican, of New York) opposed the measure on constitutional grounds. Mr. Bland (Democrat, of Missouri) sustained the bill because it provided a remedy for existing difficulties, but he expressed his belief that no constitution or law could be devised which would secure honest elections, or which thieves and robbers could not find some means of evading. Mr. Southard (Democrat, of Ohio) sustained the bill, but suggested that it should be so amended as to provide for submitting to the commission the question as to the right of Colorado to vote as a State, Mr. Vance (Democrat,

corat, of Ohio) sustained the bill, but suggested that it should be so amended as to provideffor submitting to the commission the question as to the right of Colorado to vote as a State. Mr. Vance (Democrat, of North Carolina) opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and because Congress had no right to delegate its authority. Mr. Harrison (Democrat, of Illinois) gave the measure his hearty support. Mr. Foster (Republican, of Ohio) believed that Gov. Hayes was fairly elected, but he was in favor of the bill. Mr. Landers (Democrat, of Indiana) spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Landers (Democrat, of Indiana) spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Townsend, (Republican, of New York) was convinced that Hayes was elected Prosident, and he did not propose to put in jeopardy that election: hence he would oppose the measure. Mr. Lynch (Republican, of Mississippi) opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. Mr. Knott (Democrat, of Kentucky) did not think that Congress had the right, under the constitution, to delegate the power of counting the electoral vote to a commission; he therefore opposed the bill. Mr. Carr (Democrat, of Indiana) opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. Mr. Drunell (Republican, of Minnesots) opposed the measure; he thought if it were passed it would recover and ota) opposed the measure; he thought re passed it would become a precedent, and a great farce would be played over again are hence. Mr. Hiddenburgh, (Demoorat, Jarear) stoke

Jones (Democrat, of Kentucky) opposed it, not see much on account of the unconstitutionality as the impolicy of the measure. Messus, Field (Independent, of New York, Brown (Democrat, of Kentucky), and Randail, (Democrat, of Louisiana), spoke in favor of the bill, Mr. Payne (Democrat, of Ohio), Chairman of the committee which reported the bill, closed the debate in a brief but earnest speech in favor of the measure, and the speaker announced that the vote would be taken on the final passage of the bill. The Clerk proceeded to call the roll amid the most intense interest and excitement, with the following result: THURSDAY, Jan. 25 .- Senate .- The debate

Hardenbergh, Harris, Mass., Harris, Ga., Harris, Va., Harrison, Harrison, Harrison,

Reilly, J. B.,

Banning, Beebe, Bell, Bland, Bliss, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradley, Bright, Brown, Ky., Buckner, Lane, Leavenworth, LeMoyne, Thomas. Throckmorto Townsend, Pa. Tucker, McFarland, McMahon, Willard. Willis, Wilshire, Wilson, W., Va Wilson, Iowa, Wood, N. Y., Rainey, Robinson, Rusk, Singleton, Sinuickson, Tufte. Van Voorhee Vance, U., Waldron. Wallace, S. C.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27 .- Senate .- Mr. Allison ntroduced a bill to construe section 12 of the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, and to determine

the relation of the main line and branches. Referred ... Mr. Wright called up the Senate bill to extend for two years from the 10th of March next the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Southern Claims. Passed . The bill to raify the agreement with certain bands of Sloux nation Indians and with the Northern Arapshoe and Cheyenne Indians passed,

House .- The House, by a party vote, and amid much general excitement, declared the members of the Louisiana Returning Board in contempt for refusing to produce the returns and other docu-ments relating to the Louisians election. The members of the board submitted a written answer, in which they denied the right of the House to de-mand the papers, denouncing the attempt of the committee to compel their production as usurpacommittee to compet their production as usurpa-tion, etc., and claiming that the documents in question were beyond their reach, being in pos-session of the Louisiana Secretary of State. After the reading of the answer the House passed reso-lutions ordering the prisoners to be held in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until they pr the papers....Mr. Knott, Chairman of the ciary Committee, made a leport favoring the ad-mission of Mr. Belford as the Representative from Colorado... The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

Republican Caucus, -A caucus of the Repubcan members of the House was held in the evening, at which Messrs, Garfield and ho ar were chosen as the representatives of the party on the House branch of the electoral tribunal.

MONDAY, Jan. 29 .- Senate .- A special Mossage was received from the President announcing his approval of the Electoral Arbitration bill. The President says he believes the bill gives assurance that the result will be accepted without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidate, and that the highest officer shall not hold his place with a questioned title of right. The Message also alludes to the imminent peril the country has escaped through the adoption of the bill. The President further declares that in no instance has the President of the Senate exercised the power of deciding disputed election returns. In such a case as this, where the result is involved in doubt, it is the daity of the law-making power to provide in advance a lawful mode of settling the difficulty. One of the two candidates must have been elected, and it would be a deplorable sight to sage was received from the President announcing One of the two canditates must have been elected, and it would be a deplorable sight to witness any controversy as to which should receive or hold the office....

Mr. Robertson called up Mr. Gordon's resolution acknowledging the Hampton Government in South Carolina as the legal Government, and made an address supporting the resolution. He denied there was any intinidation on the part of the whites toward the blacks. On the contrary, he had no doubt many blacks were deterred from voting the Democratic ticket by Republicans of their own color.... Mr. Sargent submitted to the Senate the majority report of the special committee appointed to investigate the late election in Florida. The report finds that the electoral vote of that State was fairly cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and justifies the action of the Canvassing Board in throwing out certain returns on the ground of fraud and intimidation.

House.—The following bills were introduced and referred: by Mr. Banning, fixing the time for the regular meetings of Congress. It provides that the first session of every Congress shall begin on the 4th of March. By W. B. Williams, declaring foreited to the United States certain lands granted Michigan for railroad purposes, and providing for their sale to actual settlers; by Mr. Hubbell, char-TUESDAY, Jan. 30,-Senate.-Mr. Edmunds

bmitted a resolution authorizing and directing the President of the Senate to appoint two telle the President of the Senate to appoint two teneson the part of the Senate to perform the duties required by the Electoral Count bill which recently passed. Agreed to,... Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, delivered a speech in opposition to the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts... A large number of petitions were presented, saking the adoption of the sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting States from distranchising persons on account of sex... delivered a speech in opposition to the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts... A large number of petitions were presented, asking the adoption of the sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting States from disfranchising persons on account of sex... Messrs. Edmunds, Morton and Frelinghuysen (Republicans), and Bayard and Thursan. publicans), and Bayard and Thurman (Der were unanimously selected to represent the Senate in the commission authorized by the Electoral Count bill, they having previously been nominated in caucus.

House,-The House, by a vote of 158 to 78, passed the bill abolishing the Board of Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia over the President's veto.... The bill appropriating \$500,000 to be paid to James B. Eads for the construction of the Mississippi river jettles, etc., was
passed... Mr. Payne offered a resolution that
the House elect rive members of the commission on the Presidential electoral count,
Adopted. Mr. Lamar nominated Messrs, Payne,

Hunton, Abbott, Garfield and Hoar. The five were yoted for together, and elected. Payng receiving voted for together, and elected, Payne receiving 263 votes; Hunton, 259; Abbott, 262; Garfield, 236; Hoar, 261... The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President stating that he commission appointed to reorganize the the commission appointed to reorganize the army had reported that it was not at this time prepared to submit a plan for its reorganization... The House passed the bill reported last session from the Committee on Judiciary in relation to damages for the infringement of patents. It provides that damages can only be recovered for infringement which shall have occurred during the term of one year preceding the notice of infringement.

### The Geysers of America.

A correspondent, writing from the region of the National Park, Mon., giving a description of the geysers and other natural curiosities, says: "This region is not adapted to farming, as there is a frost nearly every night in the year owing to its great altitude, it being in some places 9,150 feet above the sea. But there is a luxuriance of vegetation excepting where, in the upper and lower goyser regions, the hot water killed it. The hot water, although clear to the eye, is heavily laden with minerals, and speedily petrifies objects immersed in it. Some of his party, he said, being in haste and unwilling to wait the usual process of washing their clothes by putting them into a boiling spring on the end of a rope, put theirs into a geyser, which indignantly erupted and scattered the clething in pieces only serviceable for patching small holes, and the pieces at once petrified. Several petrified grasshoppers were also shown.

"The rocky formation around the hot springs, he explained and illustrated, is of every imaginable color, from the pulest lavender to the darkest brown or black, while the water in deep pools or springs is of a dark turquoise blue. Even the beauties of the place have, however, not served to save it from the vandalism of insignificant people, who have sought to embellish some of the most beautiful geyser chimneys by the inscription of their names and rull postoffice addresses. Hunting and fishing are of the best, game of all kinds being plenty until about two years ago, when a party of hunters killed some two thousand elk for their hides, since when elk have been scarce. He advocated carnestly the appropriation of a small sum by Congress, which has set this ground apart for a national park, for building roads and keeping it in order, and some action to prevent the gross vandalism which is rapidly marring many of the beauties of the most beautiful as well as the largest park in the world.'

### Flight of Potato Beetles.

The Farmer's Club, which meets at Rochester, have been discussing the question whether the Colorado potato beetle can fly. After the evidence was all in, the general verdict was that the insects are capable of sustained flight. No one who watched their advent in this city in the summer of 1874 would question the fact. In the eastward progress of the destroying army the left wing had crossed the Detroit river and moved through Canada, arriving a full season earlier than the main which moved southward of Lake Erie through Ohio. When the former arrived at the eastern limit of their Canalian route, they were confronted by the Niagara river, half a mile wide at the narrowest place, with a current flowing from five to nine miles an hour. Swimming such a current as that was out of the question, and they must have crossed the river on the wing. They appeared in swarms along the river bank, creeping across the streets, and all bearing due east, in obedience to the same mysterious instinct which led their progenitors from their Colorado home.

## Russian Commerce Depressed.

The exhibit of the foreign commerce of Russia for the first eight months of 1876, as compared with the same period of 1875, shows a remarkable depression Raw sugar, as an import, ha declined from 44,000,000 pounds to 14. 800,000 pounds; tea from 20,000,000 to 17,090,000 pounds; coffee, oil, wine, fish, bar iron, machinery, and cotton and woolen fabrics, have declined in about the same ratio. The importations of coal, steel rails, and raw cotton have however, increased—the increase in coal receipts exceeding 45 per cent. The exports, as a rule, have likewise fallen off heavily—the line of cereals declining 2,000,000 pounds, or to 72,-000,000 pounds, equal to about 1,400,000 bushels; and the exports of flax and hemp have also fallen off heavily.

## THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK.
Descripe . 9 05 G17 75
Hogs
FLOUR-Superfine Western 5 70 66 600
WHEAT-No. 2 Chicago 1 43 @ 1 44
Conn-Western Mixed 59 @ 60
OATS—Western Mixed
PORK—New Mess
RYE-Western
CHICAGO.
BEEVES-Choice Graded Steers 5 00 @ 5 50 Choice Natives 4 75 @ 4 90
Cows and Heifers 2 75 @ 3 75
Good Sugard class Steam 7 75 G 4 00
Medium to Fair 4 25 @ 4 50
Medium to Fair. 4 25 @ 4 50  Hogs—Live. 5 90 @ 6 80  FLOUR-Fancy White Winter. 7 00 @ 8 60  Good to Choice Spring Ex. 5 00 @ 5 75
Good to Choice Spring Ex. 5 00 6 5 75
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring 1 23 & 1 23 &
No. 3 Spring 1 13 % 1 14
CORN—No. 2
RYE—No. 2 70 @ 71
BARLEY-No. 2 60 @ 61
BUTTER—Creamery
EGGS—Fresh
No. 3 Spring. 1 13%@ 1 14  CORN—No. 2 41%@ 42  OATH—No. 2 34 68 35  RYE—No. 2 70 6 71  BARLEY—No. 2 60 6 61  BUTTER—Creamery 33 6 56  EGGS—Fresh 25 6 28  POINE—Mess. 10 50 616 75  LABO. 11  MILWAUREE. 11 85
MILWAUREE.
CORN-No. 2
OATS-No. 2 33 (4 34
RYE 70 @ 71
No. 2
WHEAT-No. 2 Red Fall 145%@ 146.
SORN-Western Mixed 38 @ 381/
UATE—NO. 2 82 (6 33
PORK-Moss
E499 101/G 101/
Bogs 5 25 @ 6 16
BOGS 5 25 6 6 16  DATTLE GINCINNATI. 3 75 6 5 50  WHEAT 140 @ 1 45
WHEAT 1.40 @ 1.48
OBT 41 (6 43
DATS
PORK—Mess
LARD 10%@ 12
TOLKDO,
WHEAT—Extra
ORN 44%@ 45
)ATS-No. 2 86 6 87
TOLEDO, WHEAT—Extrs. 148 @ 159 Amber. 147 @ 148 CORN. 45 @ 37 CORN. 56 @ 37 FLOUR—Medium. 600 @ 650 WHEAT—White. 130 @ 145 OORN—No. 2 45 & 47 OATS—Mixed 42 @ 43 NF 70 4 75
FLOUR-Medium
OBN—No. 2. 45 46 47 OATS—Mixed 42 43
ATS-Mixed 42 @ 43
YE. 70 & 75 ORK—Mess
ATP_MICCULUM   10
Iogs-Yorkers 6 65 @ 7 00
Philadelphias 7 25 @ 7 40
ATTLE—Best 5 75 6 6 00

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accommanded by the name of the author; not necessarily for ublication, but as an evidence of good faith on the parof the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Il particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to bar e letters and figures plain and distinct.

### THE LITTLE PULAS.

A Nut to Crack. There was an old woman who lived in a but About the size of a hickory nut; The walls were thick, and the ceiling low, And seldom out doors did the old woman g

She took no paper, and in no book Of any sort was she seen to look. And yet she imagined she knew much more Than any man or woman had known before

They talked in her hearing of wondrous things Of the dazzling splendor of Eastern kings. Of the dazzling spiendor of Eastern king Of mountains covered with ice and snow When all the valley lay green below.

They spoke of adventures by sea and land, Of oceans and seas by a caple spanned, Of buried treasures—but though she heard, She said she didn't believe one word!

And still she lives in her little but.

About the size of a bickory uut. About the size of a hickory nut, At peace with herself, and quite content With the way in which her days are spent,

Little it troubles her, I suppose, Because so very little she knows. For, keeping her doors and her windows shut, She has shriveled up in her hickory nut.

## And you, my dears, will no larger grow If you rest contented with what you know; But a pinful object you will dwell, Shut up inside of your hickory shell.

The Pink Parrot and the Gray Boy. Once there was a parrot. I knew him. He wore a pink suit, with a pale, sulphur-hued plume in his crested cap. And there was a boy; and I knew him. He wore a gray suit. There was

a shiny silver buckle on his cap. The Gray Boy owned the Pink Parrot. The Pink Parrot owned nothing-nothing now, not even himself. It was a great change, I tell you, from a forest to a cage, from choosing his own fruit and nuts to waiting for them upon the pleasure of a boy. The Pink Parrot judged all boys by the Gray Boy, and he hated boys. He often sat on his ring, silent, motionless, and hated boys by

the hour. The Gray Boy would bring in grapes and berries and nuts, and lay them down in plain sight, but out of reach, saying to the Pink Parrot, "Wait-a-bit! wait-a-bit!" And the Pink Parrot would And the Pink Parrot would wait, and while he waited the Gray Boy

made faces.
Parrots have a hooked bill, and the upper jaw is hung with a hinge, like a box-lid. Did you know it?

The Gray Boy would stand before the Pink Parrot, and draw his chin in to look like the hooked bill; then he would work his mouth like a hinge. Indeed, the Pink Parrot was never certain of his breakfast, as to time nor quantity. Ten to one, when a luscious grape was all but in his bill, the Gray Boy would go out of the room carrying the grape with him. He would say: "Will you have it now, or wait till you can get it?" Maybe he would come back, and maybe he

But the Pink Parrot's day came at

The Gray Boy had a watch lately given him, a lovely—O! a little darling of a gold watch, that would tick, and need to be real "truly" wound up at night. It had a fob-chain and some charmsanchors and bells and bows and arrows. mimic skates and ball-bats-everything, in fact, that would interest a boy, and render his life perfectly delightful, was attached to the Gray Boy's fob-chain.

The Gray Boy, one morning, the 24th of December in fact, was to take the half-past 9 train, all by himself, to join his papa and mamma at his grandpa's town, with the housekeeper, until school should close.

The Gray Boy had had breakfast, and was now ready to go. It had been a hasty meal, but was there not to be stuffed turkey and cranberry sauce for dinner? He had bidden the house keeper good-morning, and had gone upstairs for the bunch of hot-house rose buds and the Harver's Magazine he was to take out to mamma, and to brush his coat and put on his watch.

He had left them up there on the sit ting-room table, in readiness, all together, a moment ago. And now, how could he believe his eyes, that his watch was not on the table! The Gray Boy was in double dismay. It was near train time, and then the idea that a sneak thief had been in the house! He ran up to his room to see if he could have left the watch in its case; he ran down, calling aloud to the housekeeper as he went. But she had stepped out. He ran back again, and stood still, looking blankly at the table.

All at once, high over his head, there was a shrill cackle of laughter. The Gray Boy looked up. He gave an angry There, in the ebony ring which cry. There, in the ebony ring which had been attached to the ceiling for his swing, high out of reach, hung the Pink Parrot. The gold watch was between his claws, the again glittering as it hung. As he met the Gray Boy's eyes he cackled again and laughed maliciously. "Wait a bit, wait a bit!" he shrieked.

The Gray Boy danced with rage. While dancing he heard the whistle of the half post 9 train. He wildly flew down to the kitchen. The housekeeper had not returned. He flew up stairs again, and, tears running down his he flew out into the street. "Will you have it now, or wait until

you can get it?" This was what the naughty Pink Parrot shrieked after him, cackling with de-risive laughter until he nearly fell off the ring.

Just sobbing with helpiess rage the Gray Boy rushed up the walk toward a tall man in blue with a star on his breast,

"P'lice! I say, p'lice!" The policeman was greatly puzzled by the queer, half-understood request; but he went into the house. And whether the Pink Parrot had been used to seeing policemen in the green forests of Australia and knew him at once, I cannot say; but I knew he started, dodged and tumbled out of the ring when they entered; and carefully taking the watch in his beak he dropped down to the table with it, and, leaving it, scrambled out of the room as fast as ever

The Gray Boy had his watch again,

in town all through a lonely Christmas day, and eat a commonplace dinner with the housekeeper. And the Pink Parrot laughed .- Wide Awake.

The King and the Stable Boy. During the visit of George III. to the royal stables, a boy belonging to one of the grooms took his attention. There is no accounting for fancies; but there was something about the boy that won his royal master's favor, and the King treated him kindly in many ways. But a time of temptation came, and the poor lad fell into disgrace; he had stolen some oats from the royal bins, and, being detected, the head groom discharged him. The fact that he was noticed by the King may have aroused the envy and dislike of others, and it may be that the occasion was gladly seized by the groom to have him turned away. There seemed to be no idea of speaking to the poor lad about the wickedness of taking the oats, and abusing the confidence of his master, but only a determination to treat him as he Who knows what a kind word might have done for an erring boy. who gave way to wrong-doing in a moment of temptation? But such was not

stain upon his character, to the great relief of his parents. Not long afterward, when the King again visited his stables, he observed the absence of the boy, and asked one of the grooms what had become of him. The man, fearing to tell the truth, yet not liking to tell a falsehood, said he had His Majesty was not satisfied with left. the groom's answer, and, suspecting something wrong, called the head groom to him, and made the inquiry again. "I have discharged the boy, sire," an-

the case: he was turned adrift, with a

swered he.
"For what reason?" asked the King. "He was discovered stealing the cats from one of the bins," was the reply, "and I sent him away."

The King felt sorry for the poor boy who had disgraced himself thus, but determined not to give him up, and ordered him to be sent for immediately. The order was obeyed, and without loss of time the boy was brought to the King. What a scene was that-face to face with the King of England stood the

boy, a convicted thief!
"Well, my boy," said his Majesty,
when the poorlad, trembling and looking very pale, stood before him, not knowing what awaited him; "is this true that I

hear of you?" The lad could not look up into the King's face, but, with his head bent down, his only answer to the kind inquiry was aflood of tears. He had not a word to say for himself; his mouth was stopped, for he knew he was guilty; he had not a word of excuse. The King, seeing the poor boy was sorry on account of his sin, spoke to him of the evil-how he had not only taken what was not his own, but abused the confidence reposed in him. "Well, my lad," said his Majesty, putting his hand kindly upon the boy's head, "I forgive Then, turning to the head groom, vou. he said, "Let the boy have his former place, and let him be cared for."

What a thrill of joy did the lad's heart feel as the King uttered those three words, "I forgive you." Instead of being ordered off to prison, and punished, and disgraced, he was restored to favor, and restored to the place he had What gladness this gave the boy's lost. heart! It seemed almost too good; be true. But who could dispute it? The King himself had forgiven him, and then the highest judge in the land had not a word to say against it; he was a guilty one, but now was forgiven and that by the King himself. in the country. He had been left in our young readers learn the beautiful lesson contained in this story ?- Christian Guardian.

## The Talmud.

Jews, Protestants and Romanists all dding their oral law. They say that when the written law was given to Moses, inscribed on two tables of stone, God also gave another and verbal law explanatory of the first, which he was commanded not to commit to writing, but to deliver down by oral tradition. When Moses came down from the mount, they tell us that he irst repeated this or I law to Aaron and his sons, and then to the seventy, and finally to all the people, each of whom was obliged to repeat it in his hearing to insure its correct remembrance. Just before his death, they say, he spent a month and six days in repeating it to them again; and then, they assert, he committed it in a special manner to Joshua, through whom it was imparted to Phineas, and so on through the long line of prophets, and afterward of teachers, down to the time of Judah the Holy, who lived in the second century, by whom it was committed to writing lest it should be lost. This work, consisting of six books, is the famous Mishna of the Jews, which, with its Gemara, or commentaries, constitutes their celebrated Talmud .-Scribner.

## Crook's Campaign.

During the recent campaign against the Sioux Gen. Crook's troops have marched 3,300 miles, the General and his staff accompanying them from first to last. Only seven months have been actually consumed in accomplishing this distance, which would make an average of 472 niles per month. The spoils resulting from the four principal battles fought and from the Red Cloud agency affair are 395 tepees captured and de stroyed, representing the homes of nearly 3,000 Indians; about 5,000 robes and tons of other camp equipage; 350 Indians captured; estimated 300 killed and 450 wounded, and 1,850 ponies captured. Gen. Crook has lost a total of 22 men skilled in battle and 55 wounded, while three have been lost by accident and dis ase.—Cheyenne Sun.

"IF," says Mrs. Swisshelm, speaking of the genus tramp, "they die of cold and hunger rather than use the industry he could, squealing and cackling like an and forethought necessary to preserve their lives, let them die and welcome whose business is it but their own unhurt; but the day was spoilt, his the world will have a good riddance, luscious grape was not brought back.

The train was gone, and he had to stay it is cultivating pauperism and crime."

THE BUSINESS FAILURES OF 1876.

Evidence of the Country's Return to a Sound and Healthy Financial Condi-

(From the New York World.) The annual circular just issued by the Mercantile Agency (Dun, Barlow & Co.) Published: throws much light upon the business | Years ending casualties of the past year and the prospects of business in the near future. Notwithstanding the financial disasters of the past four years, and the gloom and depression which have attended the country from 1873 downward, there are many things which should bring com fort for the present and hope for the future. The authors of the circular say it is undeniable that the past year has witnessed a marked improvement in the value of many leading staples, as compared with the prevailing prices in 1875. It is equally a fact that, in extent of profitable trade, there has been a perceptible gain, while in many branches of business, a much larger number have, in 1876, added to their available surplus than during the year preceding. Nor should it be forgotten that while the year gone by shows an augmentation of business failures, it also exhibits a satisfactory increase in the wealth of the "Cotton, grain, sugar, tocountry. "Cotton, grain, sugar, to-bacco, gold, silver, petroleum and numerous other resources of this great continent have been produced in quantities sufficient to yield \$1,000,000." becomes a matter of sincere congratulation that, while the producing power of the nation has thus been exhibiting itself, the people have clearly demonstrated by a lessening of importations and restricted purchases of both domestic and foreign goods that they have learned the lesson of wise economy.

Looking at the business failures of 1876, the circular shows the number to have been 1,352 greater than in 1875, but the liabilities are \$10,942,567 less in the former than in the latter year. The failures were 9,092 in 1876, as against 7,740 in 1875. The liabilities in 1876 aggregated \$191,117,786, while those of the year preceding amounted to \$201,069,353. The following is an exhibit of the financial disasters in busi-

ness circles for the past four years : Number of failures. Amount of \$228,499,000 201,060,378 191,117,786 \$775,916,189

According to the circular the business disasters of the past year have fallen with greater heaviness upon the New England and middle States than upon other sections of the country. "It is a significant circumstance," says the re-view, "that the failures in the middle States are one in every fifty-seven names reported in business, while in the Western States the proportion is one in every seventy-two; but the comparison be-tween the East and South is even more

significant, for in New England, with all its wealth and solidity, one in every fifty-nine has yielded to the pressure of the times, while in the South, with all its poverty, its political and other disabilities, the percentage of failures is only one in every sixty-four." following table will serve to make this disparity plain:
SECTIONAL FAILURES AND LIABILITIES, 1876.

Number Percentage Average of failures, of failures, liabilities STATES. 1,314 2,909 3,130 1,361 269 New England ... Compared with the whole country the

failures and liabilities of New York city have been as follows for the two years

enain	g Dec. 51	1, 1870:		
	Number 18		Number 18	75. Average
	of failuren.	liabilities.	of failures.	liabilitie
U. S N.Y C.	9,092			

It will be seen from the foregoing that agree in receiving as canonical the books of our Old Testament. But as the less last year than in 1875, while the Romanists would add to these the average liabilities fell from \$51,769 in apportyphal books, so the Jews insist on 1875 to \$37,479 in 1876, a difference in each case of \$14,290.

It would be interesting to refer to other matters set forth in the circular review, did space permit. Enough, however, has been given to show that the tide of disaster is lessening, and that the country is making some approach toward placing its business affairs on a more sure and profitable basis. The circular encouragingly says by way of ues, the approach to par of gold and the products of the land, are all circumstances which point to a healthy copdition.

## The Iron Product of 1876.

Carefully prepared estimates of the pig iron production of the United States during 1876, compiled by the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Associ ation, show a total of 2,050,000 tons produced. This estimate will be supplemented subsequently by the exact figures, but it is very nearly accurate. There has been a steady falling off in the iron production of the country since he no...

1873, as will be seen
table, giving the total pig iron
for each of the last four years:

Tons Pig Iron.

2,689,418
2,265,581
2,266,583

Some of this decrease is attributable to the increased tendency to substitute old rails for pig iron; but this by no means accounts for the total decrease. The decrease of stock in the hands of producers is estimated at 100,000 tons, the amount on hand at the close of 1875 being 760,000 tons, and at the close of 1876, 660,000. The only States which have increased their iron product in 1876 over the amount produced in 1875 are Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, West Virginia, Missouri and Illinois Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Michigan are the largest producers of iron, the first making, in 1876, 989,000 tons, the second 383,000, the third 181, 000, the fourth 84,000—these quantities being respectively 48.25 per cent., 18.7 per cent., 9 per cent. and 4.1 per cent. of the total production of the whole

The consumption of pig iron in the United States in 1876 was undoubtedly much less than in any recent year. To

show this we give the number of pounds of home-made, with the number imported during the last five calendar years, the quantity imported last December and November being estimated as the official figures have not yet been

Home-made, 10 lbs. 10 lbs. 591,934,780 299,416,115 122,330,497 167,864,913 170,373,937 5,709,116,000 5,736,556,00 Detroit Tribune.

### Webster Reformed.

With a view to the enlightenment of unsophisticated and, therefore, frequently puzzled perusors of party Outpourings, Mr. Punch has prepared the following definitions and explanations of some of the chief words and phrases in the verbal armory of the party controversialist. The personal pronouns in these cases will. of course, be understood to refer to the person speaking or writ-

All Remarkable and Respectable People—Ourselves.
Everybody—That portion of the com-

munity, small or great, which sides with us. Nobody-Everybody who holds or expresses opinions antagonistic to ours.

The Opinion of the Country—This is arrived at by an exceedingly simple arithmetical process, namely, by sub-tracting the views of "Nobody" (in the

(as before defined).
Common Sense—The opinion common to all those who agree with us. Blatant Conceit-The impression on the part of our opponents that they have a right, equally with ourselves, to opin-

above sense) from those of "Everybody"

ions of their own.
Well-meaning but Misguided People -Persons whom it may be desirable to depreciate but impolite to abuse. Pestilent and Pretentious Socialists-

Persons of precisely the same way of thinking or speaking, who may be attacked with impunity.
Spouting—A depreciatory epithet for all talk but our own. Nostrum-The specific of a rival pre-

Faction-Departure from our pet programme.

The Herd-The world minus our Imperial Interest-National selfish-

with a big S. numanitarianism—A scornful syn-onym for any form of humanity that appens to run counter to "imperial

Intelligent Public Spirit-Open advoacy of our views. Fatuous Fussiness—Public advocacy of any others.

Atrocity-Venal errors on the part of our clients.

Inverted Commas-A mechanical but compendious and invaluable—because unauswerable—method of tacit perversion and mute depreciation. What a shrng is to the scandal-monger inverted commas are to a superfine critic.-

## Symptoms of Hydrophobia.

From a recent lecture on this disease by N. Bouley, a French veterinary surthe following precautions geon, the following precautions and hints for detecting hydrophobia in dogs is extracted:

Beware of a dog which begins to be sick. All sick dogs, as a principle, must be suspected.

Beware, especially, of one which is sad, morose, and seeks for solitude; which does not know where to rest; which goes and comes, rambles about, snans and barks without reason: whose looks are dull and gloomy, and whose bright expression is lost. Beware of the dog which looks about

and attacks imaginary phantoms. Beware of one which is suddenly too affectionate, asking for your caresses by his pitiful and repeated cravings.

And thus you will protect yourselves from danger to which you may be exposed in your home from dogs kept as

The bark of the mad dog is thorough ly characteristic; so much so, indeed, that any one familiar with it can decide with certainty the presence of a rabid dog when this barking is heard. It is conclusion: "The steady improvement not necessary, either, that the ear be in the value of the currency, the stability of the credit of Government is sound to obtain this certainty of diagnosis. Instead of the normal and suc other values by natural causes, the cessive barks, it is hoarse, lower in steady demand at excellent prices for all tone, prolonged, and not so strong. the first bark made at full strength, a series of five, six, seven or eight others immediately succeed, lowered in strength, and thrown out from the throat.

### Belgian Offer to Coin Silver for the United States.

tion was accepted.

## A Tremendous Clock.

only.

LANSING, Jan. 29, 1877. tion." There is the more necessity for vigithat so much pressure is brought to bear upon members of legislative bodies by persons or corporations in whose interest such action is desired. Not only do the chartered corporadesired. Not only do the chartered corporations besiege with every enticement which can be used without suspicion of dishonesty, but the various boards of State institutions each put in a plea for their pets. Wednesday last the doctors wanted a bill for the protection of the people, but they didn't get it, as the impression too largely prevailed that the bill in question was principally in the interest of the knights of the pill-box and scalpel. When a medical bill is presented which meets the necessities of the case in a plain and sensible manner there is little doubt but that it will pass, yet we advise the doctors, if they have any interest in the matter, to let somebody else introduce and champion the bill. The elequent speeches the House listened to the other day in support of catnip tea and other "old woman's lemedies," as the tea and other "old woman's remedies," as the doctors term them, fully attest the fact that rome mombers have more faith in the legends of their grandmothers than in the astnte scientific knowledge of the M. D.'s who have so carnestly at heart the protection of the people against "quackery and empiricism." The impression is gradually gaining ground that the medical department of our State University is the cause of altogether too much controversy. Already we have two pathies running in the department,

the medical department from the institution to result from the issuing of hundreds of diplomas to beardless youths who go out to prey upon the pocket-books and lives of the poople under the sanction of an institution supported by the State. I do not mean to say that no con

present low grade of requirement in our col-leges, we can hardly wonder that many of the people have more faith in cating tea than in the prescription of the professional practi-Thursday evening, Dr. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College undertook to illuminate the subject of kerosene oils with reference to the relative merits of high-test and low-test brands. The use of Representative Hall had been granted for the purpose of the lecture and most of the members were present to obtain all possible information upon a subject with ref-ference to which they have been preyed

ers and consumers.

Dr. Kedzie said the present law requiring a flash test of 150 degrees had been in force two Atrocity—The indignation of those who dare to denounce them.
Sentiment—The root of all—political the light to oil with very poor burning qualities. The doctor explained that the high test did not necessarily produce this result. A good high-test oil was a good burning oil. The difficulty had been that the dealers, in order to raise the test on their light oil—which was exceedingly volatile—had run in large quantities of paraffine. In some cases the paraffine was present to such an extent as to render the oil entirely useless for illuminating purposes. He showed four ounces ating purposes.

would have a good oil. It would be a little higher in price than the low-grade oil, but would burn enough longer to make it fully as economical, to say nothing about the safety, which was in reality the thing above price, or on Friday the House and Senate, by con-

On Friday the House and Senate, by con-current resolution, adjourned until Feb. 5, so as to allow committees to visit the various State institutions. Upon reassembling, the Legislature will enter upon its work in real earnest. Already quite a large number of bills have been introduced, but the larger grist is yet to come, as well as the more im-portant. portant.

The Centennial Commissioners held a meeting of their board during the past week. They will present a report, and it is expected will ask an appropriation to cover deficiency.

They advise that the Michigan building at Philadelphia be brought hither and attached to some one of the State institutions—for a library building or something of that sort.

During the recess of the Legislature, Lansing will have a farmers' institute, of which I whall have something to say in my next letter.

shall have something to say in my next letter.

The old State House looks solitary enough to-day. Your correspondent sits alone, like "Patience on a monument," etc. Think he will take occasion to "glide around" among will take occasion to "glide around" among the State institutions with the rest of the "boys," and you may soon expect an inkling of what he saw at the schools, asylums, etc.

The Director of the Mint at Brussels Belgium, has made a proposition to coin silver for the United States Government. He states that the mints of Europe are closed against silver, and the European market is in a deplorable condition. He thinks that by using his bullion houses in Brussels, Paris, and London for purchasing bullion and coining it at his mint, great stability would be given the silver market, and the United States would thereby be able to coin the trade-dollar to an extent sufficient to control the India and China exchanges. He is further of opinion that the American silver-mining interests would also be promoted if his proposi-

The great clock at the south end of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham is now in working order. It is almost a coun-terpart of the great Westminster clock, with the exception of the striking and chiming apparatus; and the dial is said to be the largest ever constructed, being forty feet in diameter, or nearly 1,300 square feet in area. The hands, with their counterpoises, weigh nearly a quarter of a ton; the minute-hand measures nineteen feet in length, and moves half an inch at every beat of the pendulum. The distance traveled by the point of the minute-hand is nearly four miles a week. During seventeen days of observation the variation was eight seconds

## THE STATE CAPITAL

etter from Our Regular Correspondent. One of the evils which every law-making ody should guard against is "class legislalance in warding off this evil from the fact

and their systems are directly opposed to each other. Now come the eclectics as a third and their systems are directly opposed to each other. Now come the celectics as a third school, and ask that they, too, shall have their representation. Of course, there is just, as much reason for granting their request as there was for admitting either of the other schools, and when we have added a third who knows how soon the fourth and the fifth will knock at the door and "present their card." Would it not be better to banish the medical department from the institution. entirely? That is so far as applies to the medicine alone. The course of anatomy and chemistry as well as the practice of operative surgery could be maintained without any con-flicts between the pathies, and I see little good bhysicians have been schooled at the University. Far from it; but I do confidently assert that not one-half of the graduates are qualified for the practice of medicine. So long as the standard of medical excellence is placed at the

(prayed) upon by hosts of petitions from deal-

of clear paratine which he had eliminated from one quart of oil. The law should be so amended that the Michigan test would require freedom from parafine, then we

ortant.

The Centennial Commissioners held a meet-

Legislative Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.—SENATE.—The Committee on Education, to whom was referred a bill to provide for a uniformity of text-books in the reports and graded schools of the State, reports (avorably to its passage....The concurrent resolution of the House, that the Legislature adjourn for tion of the House, that the Legislature adjourn for the purpose of visiting the several State institutions, was not concurred in, and all resolutions looking to such an adjournment were lost... Several notices were given by Senators of bills to be introduced, among which were: A bill to amend the law relative to the taxation of the liquor traffic; a bill to provide for the impeachment of the returns of Justices of the Peace in cases moved to the Circuit Court by appeal or upon certiorari; joint resolution to amend section 15, article 18, of the constitution of the State; joint resolution for the relief of Philander M. Barker... Several bills were acted upon in the committee of tion for the refler of Philander M. Barker....
Several bills were acted upon in the committee of
the whole, reported back to the Senate, and placed
on the order of third reading.... Senate bill No. 10,
providing for the compilation, printing and distribution of laws of the State relative; to the support of poor persons to certain town and county
officers, having passed both houses, was engrossed
and sent to the Governor for his approval.

House,—Called to order by the Speaker pro tem beent without leave, Mr. Morse.... Eight petitions Absent without leave, Mr. Morso... Eight positions were presented, and six bills introduced, which were referred to their respective committees....
House bill No. 28 and Senate bill No. 10 were passed; also a number of bills to third reading... No bills reported and reconsidered.... The bill to protect the citizens of Michigan from empiricism, and elevate the standing of the medical profession, led to a long debate. One member said that as he was a married man and a father, he could not favor the bill, as it might oblice hum to said that as no was a married man and a lather, no could not favor the bill, as it might oblige him to get up in the night and look up a medical college graduats to prescribe for his child, who might be troubled with coilc, when the loving mother or nurse could easily relieve the pet by a ready dose of catnip or soothing syrup.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25 .- SENATE .- Little or no business was transacted in the Senate, the larger share of the day being consumed in committee of

House.—The concurrent resolution indorsing the compremise of the electoral count was voted down by a strict party vote... The Clerk of the House asked and obtained leave of absence, he having been summoned to appear before a committee in Washington as a witness... The following bill was passed: To authorize the appointment of a Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, and defining the duties and compensation of the same. Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan exact that it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State of Michigan to appoint a Commissioner of Mineral Statistics in the Upper Peninsuls, whose duty it shall be to make an annual report to the Governor setting forth in detail the mineral statistics for the year, with the progress and development of mining and smelting industries. Sec. 2. It shall further be the duty of such Commissioner to make such geological and other surcompromise of the electoral count was voted down

veys as are needed for fully carrying out the pose of this act; to observe and to record, by pose of this act; to observe and to record, by maps and plans when necessary, especial facts which may be developed in the progress of mining and exploration. Sec. 3. And it shall also be his duty to collect each year typical suits of specimens of the copper and iron ore and rocks from the Archean formations of the Upper Poninsula, and examine them microscopically, and classify thom, showing by geological sections their stratigraphical positions; such collections to be at the disposal of the State Board of Education, to be distributed among the educational institutions of distributed among the educational institutions of the State. Sec. 4. That an annual appropriation of \$1,500 be made, which sum shall cover the com-pensation and expenses of said Commissioner, and also include the cost of publication, under his con-trol, of 1,000 copies of his report. Immediate

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.—SENATE.—Business in the Senate was very light, with the exception of the confirmation of 1,000 notaries public ... Adjourned until Feb. 5.

House.-The House, after a very brief session, during which nothing was done, adjourned until Feb. 5.

### Fish Culture in Michigan.

Superintendent Jerome, of the State Fish Commission, in his biennial report calls upon the people to wait a little for the fruit to ripen, and to give him the information as soon as any of the newlypropagated fish are caught. The expenses of this commission from July 1, 1875, to Dec. 1, 1876, were \$9,263, and the property is worth \$3,921. No reliable returns have been received from the shad family, nor is it headly time to expect news from them, as they are ever slow in reporting themselves, as, in New York and other States, little or no trace of them is discovered till the third or fourth year after their deposit. Of the salmon deposited, two have been caught near Berren Springs, weighing about two pounds each; and another, thirteen and one-half inches in length, was caught in Maumee bay, Lake Erie, and had the marks of the Atlantic salmon. Schools of whitetish have been scen, two or three inches in length, and have been found in the may of the insatiable hyena, the pickerel. Whitefish and salmon-trout are, beyond all comparison, the most valuable of all fish in the great chain of lakes. The fry of the salmon and whitefish have been distributed by thousands in all the principal waters of the State. The total deposits in the inland lakes and rivers are 3,382,000; Lake Erie, 450,000; Lake Michigan, 1,000,000; St. Clair river, 500,000; Detroit river, 3,978,000; making a grand total of 9,310,000.

### People and Things.

ALEXIS' whiskers have realized their

A DAUGHTER of George Francis Train is a favorite in Washington society this

A MISERABLE Minnesota man uamed Peter I. Green speaks of his wife as Mrs. P. I. G.

THE latest paragraph from a Georgia paper has it that "Lucille, a Western ctress, is dead." Miss Coleman, daughter of the late

Robert Coleman, is the wealthiest lady in Washington. THE sweepings of Paris are sold for \$600,000 per year. The old paper col-

lars alone bring \$20,000. GAIL HAMILTON has another volume in press, and literary editors are sending their shears to be ground.

THE editor of the Brooklyn Jeffersonian dodges the snow as a subject of editorial comment because it is so deep. ABDUL KERIM, the Turkish commander-in-chief, is a Prussian. He has been in the service of the Sultan since 1842.

THE Baroness Coutts has purchased a property in Shoreditch, London, for \$2,000, in order to establish an institute of science for that district.

THREE HUNDRED bouquets, sprinkled with \$50,000 worth of diamonds, was what Patti had to hop over to get off the stage, at her Moscow benefit.

MR. RESSELL SAGE, who s succeed Vanderbilt as the King of Wall street, is now worth \$5,000,000, and began life as a counter-jumper.

It takes a German life-insurance agent to overcome the uninsured. The German word for life insurance company is lebensversicherungsgesellschaft. THERE died in Middlebury, Vt.,

few days ago, a cabinet-maker named Nahum Parker, in whose shop Stephen A. Douglas served an apprenticeship. PETER COOPER will be 81 next month, and is one of the few millionaires who enjoy the distribution of their wealth

among the people during their own In the New York Assembly the other day a Senator made a speech on life in-surance, and he asserted that there were not four reliably sound companies in this

Bur little is heard of Boss Tweed these days. It is stated on good authority, however, that he is still "at home," and that he will stay there until something gives way. MRS. LANDER, it is asserted, was the

original of Miss Crummles, the infant phenomenon in gauze and long pantlettes, who ornaments the pages of 'Nicholas Nickleby." OLIVE HARPER says that the Turkish women are short and fat, ignorant, extravagant, deceitful and gossipy. They

are ill-formed and not handsome, and make unfaithful wives. Ir is said that the late Commodore Vanderbilt once bruised and battered Yankee Sullivan, the pugilist, and that

Mr. Sullivan's nose never straight ahead after the encounter. THE great French publishing house of Firman Didot, which dates back into the seventeenth century, has 250 female compositors, and its collection of Greek

classics has been entirely set up by them. MRS, AMELIA BERRIAN, a phonographic writer of New York, wrote the other day the extraordinary number of 1,054 words in four minutes, an average of 2631 words in a minute. She wrote 307

words in one minute of the four. "WHAT are another's faults to me, I've not a vulture's bill, To pluck at every straw I see, And make it wider still. It is enough for me to know,
I've follies of my own,
And on my heart the care bestow,
And let my friends alone."

THIRTEEN advertisements for young women to accompany young men on the Queen's birthday have been clipped out of a Glasgow paper by M. D. Conway and sent to the Cincinnati Commercial. to show that personal advertisements in Europe are as bad as those published in America.

Tilden will be President after the 4th of many Republicans, Senators and Repre-March unless the due course of law is defeated by force. Upon any construction

They say the result of this arbitration will of the law he was duly elected, and will be a judgment in favor of Tilden. All be Chief Magistrate de jure. He has the this shows conclusively that the Radical votes of 185 electors certified, as required, by the Act of Congress, by the Governors of the several States. If the certificates are held not to be conclusive evidence of the Cheif Magistrate to a fair and honest the persons appointed by the States, and tribunal, and suffer it to pass upon both the inquiry is to be made as to who were actually appointed, Tilden will have 196 votes-four by Florida, eight by Louisiana. The vote of Florida has been adjudged to him by the Supreme Court of that State, a majority of which is Republican; and this result is declared to be correct by General Barlow, one of the Republicans selected by the President to go to Florida to sustain the fraudulent Returning Board. But, though a thoroughgoing partisan, he was not blinded to the gross fraud by which facts. Their committees sent to Florida the Returning Board counted out the Til-

den electors .- Washington Union.

Duty of Mossrs. Hayes and Wheeler. The withdrawal of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler from a conflict in which they must perceive that victory would be dishonor is scarcely, perhaps, to be hoped for, but at last it may be said that two public men coming at the same time to a gen erous and straightforward resolution have it in their power to break through the cobwebs of technicalities and trickery. Their country, we are sure, would not forget so noble a service. The Presidential election, whatever the formal result, showed a popular majority of some 300,000 votes for the Democratic ticket, and the with drawal of the Republican canidates would only give effect to the will of the people It would be for the advantage even of the Republican party itself, which under a new Republican administration would in retrievably go to pieces, but which in op position may hope speedily to renew its strength. The ratification of Republicar policy by a Democratic government would be no unimportant gain, and it is certain that Mr. Tilden will be as little able of willing to disturb the constitutional amendments as the Conservative Administration of the last three years was disposed to reverse the legislation of Mr. Gladstone's

### Death of President Jocelyn.

Government .- London Times.

The graduates and friends of Albior College will regret to learn of the death of President Jocelyn, of that institution which took place early yesterday morning after an illness covering some little

George Bemies Jocelyn, D. D., was born in Connecticut, January 3d, 1824, and was consequently fifty-three years of age at the time of his death. When but a habe his parents removed to Cincinnati and later to New Albany, Ind. In 1838 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He entered the Indiana Asbury University and graduated in 1842, and the next year he was admitted as a practitioner in the Indiana conference. His work in that conference was marked with rare success, and he came to be considered a popular and useful man. In 1857 he was transferred to the Iowa conference, and was stationed at some of the principal charges in that division of the church work, such as Des Moines and Burlington. In 1861 he was chosen President of the Iowa Wesleyan University. After three years' labor there he was called to the Presidency of Albion College, the great Methodist institution at Albion, in this State, where he has been ever since, except during a break of two years when the conference sent him to Grand Rapids to assume a pastorate. At the general conference of the M. E. Church. held at Baltimore in May, 1876, Dr. Jocelyn's name stood at the head of the list of Michigan delegates, and the minutes of the conference show that his was a master mind in that great gathering of master minds. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the Michigan Conference-a post he has held with honor and credit, for several terms, if we mistake not .- Patriot.

## The Electoral Bill.

The New York Sun in a dispatch from Washington, immediately after the passage of the Electoral bill, published the following pertinent remarks:

The vote in the Senate on the Elector al bill was somewhat of a surprise. It was expected that more than one Demo crat would vote against it, and that more Republicans would oppose the measure. There are some facts connected with the nay vote worthy of special mention. In the first place, the argument urged against the bill was its unconstitutionality, and yet every lawyer in the Senate who has practised before a tribunal higher than a petty justice's court, save Morton and Sherman, voted for the bill. All the great lawyers of that body on the Republican us well as on the Democratic side suppor ted it. Then, again, of the seventeen Senators recorded against the bill, are the also, to observe that while twenty-one Re-

one was given by a Democrat. It is also worthy of special mention was laid by them on the fact that it was a surrender to the Democrats; that the were yielding to Democratic clamor, and conceding to that party advantages which it could obtain in no other way. is also notorious that in private conversation

leaders know the weakness of their case, and confess that all their reliance was upon what they call the forms of law. They ere not willing to submit their claim to the law and the facts involved. Their talk about the case being decided by lot in the selection of the fifth Judge was the nerest supterfuge. They know that it is mpossible for the fifth Judge to be in the interest of the Democrats, because, of the ine Judges to select from, not one is a Demograt.

On the other hand, the Democrats rely ltogether upon the strength of their case, and are therefore willing to accept a tribunal which will pass judicially upon the law as well as the evidence involved. They have no fears whatever in regard to the and Louisiana have made such perfectly clear cases that to use the language of on of the members of the committee sent to the latter State, they would be willing to go before any respectable court in Christendom and rest it upon a simple statement of the law and facts. The only fear expressed by even doubting Democrats here is that it may be held by the Judges that the action of the State authorities cannot be questioned. There is not : lawyer, however, on the Democratic side Judges will hold that the action of the Re turning Board of Louisiana or the Canvassing Board of Florida cannot be inqui red into.

From the Philadelphia North American. The Abelition of Bank Taxes. The national tax upon banking capital and deposits amounts to ten millions per annum. The tax was laid to meet the exigencies of war, and it is therefore : strictly war lovy. The exigencies that called the tax into being have passed away, and many other burdens of the like extraordinary character have been lifted without detriment to the nation at large It may seem a little extraordinary that the anks have not ere this asked for relief but there has been a disposition on the part of a certain class to assail the national banks as agencies making great profits and which ought to be greatly restricted or abolished altogether. The trenendous losses suffered during the last three years seem to have aroused banker to the necessity of claiming the immunity from war-taxation which has been granted to kindred interests. But this effort ough not to be confined to banks. Every mar in the community has a very important interest to be subserved by the measure of relief petitioned for. Though the banks pay taxes into the Treasury amountng to ten millions annually, it has been shown that these taxes cost the people more than fifty millions every year. An inordinate tax upon banks and bankers works to increase the cost of bank necommodations inevitably, just as every tax laid upon production increases the cost

of the product to the consumer. It is a well recognized law of trade hat every tax laid upon fiscal agencies obstructs the smooth working of the ap pliances of business, and thus increase the cost to those who need and must have the accommodation. This effort to secure e repeal of national taxation capital and deposits is not, therefore, when riewed in its true light, strictly an effort put forth in behalf of banks and bankers but an effort to remove the obstructions which clog the wheels of industry and enterprise. It should be seconded by the great body of business men, by the mass of operatives in the diversified field of production, and finally by the people

themselves.

For these ten millions derived from the taxation of banking capital and deposits are quintupled and laid upon the productive interests of the country. If we tax the banks inordinately we increase the use demanded for money precisely as a tax haid upon a product must be felt by the consumers of that product. Th rate of interest must necessarily rule higher here than in those countries where are combined centralized capital, and less territorial area to be developed. The demand in this country must for a long time exceed the supply, and we must ex-pect to pay the price which attaches to that condition. But a burden of fifty millions lifted from productive industry must inevitably work relief in every department of business. Just at this time we are en deavoring to market our products abroad and nothing can prevent our successfu competition with our rivals on their own ground, save a continuance of the de structive policy which compels the Ameri can producer to pay twice as much for the use of the capital employed as his rivals pay. The producer cannot stand unprotesting by and see capital employed in banking taxed at a much higher rate than other capital. The blowfalls upon the banks, it is true, but it also falls upor him who cannot get along without bank accommodations. Every blow struck at

n kindred interest recoils upon every other The reverses of 1873, and later have entailed the enormous loss of upward of thirty millions upon the banking institu tions of this country. Heavy as the losses outside of these corporations have been they must have been still beavier but for the prompt extension of credits vouch-safed by the national banks. Nothing so completely vindicates the system as the confidence displayed by the general pubie in these institutions during the crisis Had the old system of State banking been in vogue instead, the collapse must have been utter. Fiscal agents sustain the first shock in every emergency. Our true policy lies in rendering them in the highest degree efficient. We may be certain names of every carpet-bagger, save est degree efficient. We may be certain Spencer, who dodged. It is important, that if the banks go down but few individuals will be left standing; and it is no publicans voted for it, sixteen voted a- less certain that ruin will course through gainst it. It thus appears that of the every avenue of industry. The petition of forty-seven votes for the measure, 6,600 banks and private bankers, for the twenty-six were cast by Demo-repeal of the national tax, is simply a crats, and of the seventeen against it only petition to Congress in the interest of every citizen and of every productive in ered Store.

## Peek & Sherwood, Contractors and Builders,

Mason, Mich.

Dealers in Lumber, Lath and Shingles,

PITCH & BUNNELL'S WHEAT HOUSE

## **RAILROAD HOUSE!**

JAS. BURNS.

Mason, Mich.,

And vicinity, that he is prepared to keep Boarders, by the Day or Week, As cheap as any place in town.

Oysters Cooked in Every Style

Meals at all hours. Give him a call and see for

1827. Semi-Centennial Gift 1877.

Subscribers of The

STARIN THE WEST.

Lage and Beautiful Portrait -OF-

REV. JOHN MURRAY The Early Preacher of Universalism in America

A DEAUTIFUL MEMENTO

### -OF THE-Star's Fiftieth Birthday

This is a beautiful and appropriate Gift. It is one which all Universalists in the hand will duly ppreciate. It is worthy of a place in allour homes, and forms an attractive Memento for our Semi Cen-

ALL SUBSCRIBERS, whether old or will be entitled to this picture on paying their criptions for 1877. WILLIAMSON & CANTWELL PUB. CO. CINCINNATI, O.

**Very Fine Trees** For the Spring of 1877. -AT THE-

## Lansing Nursery,

\*\*AT LAST.\*\*

\*\*AC LAST.\*\*

\*\*A DOCTOR TO HAVE FAITH IN.\*\*

\*\*A DOCTOR TO HAVE FAITH aspecialty. Wholesale and retail prices made on application.

I will ship, by express, to any part of the U.S., one hox, containing 12 Assorted Evergreen Trees, to average 3 ft. high, well furnished and well packed, for \$5. One half cash to accompany order, the balance to be collected C.O.D. Trees may be selected from the following kinds, to wit:

Balsam Fir, Norway Spruce. White Spruce, Scotch Pinc, Austrian Pinc, Black Spruce, White Pinc. All Trees grown by me and have been three times transplanted. No poor trees sent out. Orders promptly responded to Planting time from April 10th to June 1st, in Mich. Address

GEO, W. PARKS, Proprietor.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 1st, 1877.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION -OF THE-

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, At Mason, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business, January 20th, 1877.

RESOURCES. oans and discounts.... 8 89,630 24 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 100.000 0 Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.....
Due from approved reserve agents.....
Due from other National Banks...... eal estate, furniture, and fixtures ...... 2,050 00 4,700 00

4.500 00 TOTAL .... \$ 226,982 48

. LIABILITIES. Nyidends unpaid
ndividual deposits subject to check
bemaud certificates of deposit.

Total and bills re-discounted. 17,529 34 7,917 87

TOTAL .... \$ 226,982 4 STATE OF MICHIGAN,)

County of Ingham I. HENRY L. HENDERSON, Cashler of the above ned bank, do solomnly swear that the above state ent is true to the best of my knowledge and belief HENRY L. HENDERSON, Caphier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day

of January, 1877. H. P. HENDERSON, Notary Public in and for Ingham Co., Mich.

ORRECT—ATTEST:
H. P. HENDERSON,
MINOS MCROBERT,
CRAS. H. SACKHIPER,

O. G. Java Coffee at 35 cents. At the Check-

### Notice of Attachment.

Sate of Michigan.
The Circuit Court for the County of Engham.
CHARLES H. PARROW, 7s.

In Attachment.

William J. Hills,
William J. Hills,
Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1876, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Inglasm, at the suit of Charles II. Darrow, the above manuel plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, moneys and effects of William J. Hill, the defendant above named, for the sum of six hundred and twenty-four dollars and one cent, which

West Side of the Railroad,

Tr, A. D. 1877.
Dated this 13th day of January, A. D. 1877.
H. P. HENDERSON,
4 w 7
Attorney for Philatoff.

### Mortgage Sale.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of five hundred and eighty-three dellars which is now claimed to be due on a certain mortgage hearing date the fourth day of November, 1875, executed by Francis C. McMath and Mary E. McMath, of Leslie, Michigan, to Gabriel F. Conklin, of Mason, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for Jugham county, Michigan, upon the eighth day of November, 1875, in liber 41 of Mortgages, on page 548, and no suit or proceedings at law or chancery having been instituted to recover any part thereof, and the power of sale therein contained having become absolute, by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, Norten is meaning divided the contained having become absolute, by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, Norten is meaning divided to recover at the front door of the Ingham County Court House, in the city of Mason, (said court house being the place where the circuit court for said county is held) the premises contained in said mortgage or so much therefor as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said nortgage with interest at ten per cont, and all legal costs, together with an attorny fee of fifty dollars, covenanted for therein. The premises described in said mortgage are the east-half of let one, in black three, in the village of leslie, the county of Ingham, and State of Michigan.

LUCLEN REED, Altorney for Mortgagee.

Dated November 23th, 1876.

### Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Sabra F. Wilson to R. F. Griffin, on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Ingham, State of Michigan, on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1875, in Liber 41, of mortgages on page 448, and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and nine-ty-six dollars and thirty cents, and no proceedings in law or in equity having been taken to recover the amount due, or any part thereof, therefore.

Norner is unature dues, Than by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the stante in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the stante in said control and provided, on the 25d day of February, A. B. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Mason, Ingham county, Michigan, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county of Ingham is held,) there will be sold, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy the amount due as aforesaid, together with an attorney fee of forty dollars, stipulated in said mortgage, and the cost of the proceedings, said premises in said mortgage leading, in the said county, State of Michigan, according to the reconcel plot thereof.

R. F. GRIFFIN, Mortgagee.

M. D. Chatterron, Att'y for Mortgagee.

M. D. Chatterron, Att'y for Mortgagee.

### Chancery Order.

Chancery Order.

State of Michigan, Fourth Judicial Chresit, in Chancery, suit pending in the Girenit Court for the county of Ingham in chancery, at Mason, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1877. Lacy Gage, complainant, vs., Anthony T. Gage, detendant. In this cause it satisfactorily appearing to me, Geo. W. Bristol, a Girenit Court Commissioner for the county of Ingham, by the affidavits of Lacy Gage and Isaac Russell, that the said defendant, Anthony T. Gage, is not a resident of this State, and that he resides in the State of Kansas, on motion of Henry P. Henderson, solicitor for complainant, 17 is oriomen, that the said defendant, Anthony T. Gage, cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the date of this order. And that in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the complainant's hill of complain to be filed, and a copy thereof to hoserved on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service upon him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessal by said defendant, Anthony T. Gage. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the "Ingham County Democrat," a newspaper printed and published in said county, and that said publication be continued at least once in each week for six successive weeks, or that she causen copy of this order to be presentally served on the said defendant, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance.

Gircuit Court Commissioner for Ingham county. II, P. IENDERISON, Solicitor for complainant.

A true copy of Record—

that on Saturday, the seventh day of April, A D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Ingham County Court House, in the dity of Mason, State of Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham) there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said Mortgage, with interest, costs and expenses allowed by haw and an Attorney foo of fifty dollars covenanted for in said Mortgage. Said premises being described in said Mortgage all of lot number one (1), in Block number two (2), in Smith and Pense's addition to the Village (now city) of Mason, Ingham County, State of Michigan.

Michigan.

Dated Mason, December 26th, 1876.

CHARLES H. SACKRIDER, Mortgagee. H. P. HENDERSON, Attorney for Mortgagee,

## UNDERTAKER!

## S. P. STROUD,

At home again, two doors west of Post

Office. New styles of Burial Caskets, Coffins, Shronds. &c.

All kinds of trimmings at reasonable prices, tantly on hand. Hearse Furnished on Short Notice. Will attend funerals in person, when requested.

S. P. STROUD. Mason, June 2d, 1876.

HANK. J. DONNELLY, -Proprietor of the-

## DONNELLEY HOUSE

MASON, MICH.

The proprietor wishes to inform the citizens of fason and Inglam County, and the traveling pub-c, that his commedious hotel is open for the comfort f travelers and others. -EVERYTHIMG IS NEW .-

The proprietor intends that his house shall be second to none in Central Michigan. It is convenient a the Depot and business portion of the village. The tables are supplied with all the delication of the teason. Good accommodations for horses.

DR. AIKIN'S DOUBLE COLUMN.

## Read This! Read All!

What is Wealth, or Fame, or Life--Without Health?

## Dr. Aikin's Remedial Institute

-FOR THE CURE OF-

## CHRONIC AND SURGICAL DISEASES,



The Doctor's Location is most eligible, central 57 Monroe St., Opposito (above) Rathbun House, and he has also another entrance at 91 Ottawa St., between the Library and Union Ticket Of-

ce. Separate rooms for different patients. Call early. Patients arriving in the city should come at once see the Doctor before attending to other business. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, 10 to &

### DR. AIKIN

Is pre-eminently successful in curing cases in his Great Specialities, and has many living witnesses who owe life and health to him, after having given up all hope of relief. His remedies are almost infallible, with marvelous efficacy relieving symptoms and removing the cause of decesses, restoring the vital organs to their natural functions purifying and invigorating the whole system, and he is universally relied upon as

## A DOCTOR WHO CURES!

It is false economy to suffer from any annoying disease or symptom, which, from his ability and success in so many similar cases, you have every reason to believe the Doctor can cure. Health is cheaper than suffering and funerals. Do not be misled or influenced by the envious, jealous, or projudiced, but acting on your best judgment, call to fully investigate and satisfy yourself. No use to denounce a man who takes hopeless cases from the hands of good physicians, and by his superior skill and improved remedies restores them at once to health and life's enjoyment.

## "TOO LATE! DIED THROUGH NEGLECT!"

## DR. AIKIN

The Well Known Specialist, now Permanently Located at Grand Rapids, Mich. His Improved Remedies and Treatment have made him Celebrated for his Extraordinary Success. All Classon of Patients Treated with equal Care and Skill. Hundreds Attest the Great Efficacy of his Treatment. Hearing and Sight Restored, Lung, Throat, and other Chronic Diseases Cured, and Brokon Bown Constitutions Built up and Reinvigorated.

HIS PATIENTS GAIN FROM 10 TO 40 POUNDS IN WEIGHT.

EPILEPSY.

DEFORMITIES. Surgical Diseases, Cancers, Tumors, Hare-Lip, Fistula, Club-Foot, etc., remedied by the most approved

### GENTLEMEN: Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men.

Suffering the sad effects on body and mind of Self-abuse, Excesses, Disease or Defect, whatever read or dectored in vain, let not despair or false modesty be your rule, but full or send at once.

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DLAN."

Lake at the damask rose you see, Or like a blossom on a tree, Or like the dainty flower in May, Or like the morning to the day, Or like the sun, or like the shade, Or the the gourd which Jones had OF the Gourd which Johns Had;
Nyon such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and out, and so is done.

The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow files,
The gourd consumes, the man he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung, I are uno grass that's new begun.
Or like a tale that's new begun.
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dow in May.
Or like an hour, or like a span.
Or like the singing of a swan;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
is here, now there, in life and death. The grass withers, the tale is ended.
The bird is flown, the dow's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is lone.

Iake to the bubble in the brook, Or in a glass much like a look, Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand, Or like the writing on the sand, Or like a thought, or like a dream, Or like the gliding of the stream; Like to an arrow from the bow

or like swift course of water flow, Or like swift course of water flow, Or like that time 'twixt flood and obb, Or like the spider's knoder web, Or like a race, or like a goal, Or like the dealing of a dole, I out like the dealing of a dole, I out like the dealing of state. Is nivery subject unto fate.

The arrow shot, the flood soon spent, The time no time, the web soon rent, The race soon run, the goal soon won, The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the lightning from the sky, Or like a post that quick doth his, Or like a quaver in a song, Or like a journey three days long, Or like snow when summer's come, Or like snow when summer's come, Or like the pear, or like the plum; R'on such is man, who heaps up sorrow, Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow. The lightning's past, the post must go, The song is short, the journey so. The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall. The snow dissolves, and so must all.

## THE LANDLADY OF THE GOLDEN

It is just forty-five years since education was finished at Mrs. Middleton's Seminary for young ladies, the most genteel school in our part of Hampshire. I was 17, and the eldest of ten children. My father's farm was but a small one, hold on lease from our rich neighbor Dickson, the principal man in our parish after the Squire. He had farms leased from him besides my father's and a large one which he tilled himself, kept a rotinue of men and

money by his dairy.

His wife had died before I was born, and his house was kept in prime order winter fairly begun. Then Mrs. Will-by the youngest of his aunts, Miss Millims got her cattle killed, and her meat He had neither son nor daughter, but Master Harry, whom everybody busy about the work in the yard and thought a sensible and very handsome buttery. young man, and not half so purse-proud took a great deal of interest in us. Ho advice; that providing for them was his tant relation of his, Mrs. Williams, landlady of the Golden Sheaf, wanted a well-

it might be a good situation for me. left school, Harry Dickson began to pay think us good enough for them. Of glanced curiously at her at first, and course my inther an I mother were right.

I gove Harry back his ring, but it was right, repeated his question about the after a good deal of crying. He swore dinner, saying that he was a stranger in he would never marry another, though that part of the country, but that he try eeo that we were not set on trapping house.

his son, it was settled that I should go My father went one day to consult

her, and, when all was agreeable, he parlor, called her hostlers to help his the London coach, which then passed through Chatford, our village, and herself, for the cook was hard at work in stopped at the Golden Sheaf. For a the buttery. My first notion was that country int the house was large and she had discovered him to be some great handsome. It had every convenience of person traveling in disguise, and I yard and stabling, a good garden, a fine expected to be told of it. Mrs. Williams orchard, and some hundred acres of corn and mendow land. It was situated were alone in quiet afternoons; but now on the highrond where Surry and Hampshire meet. The ground was without saying a word, and there was a high; and from the inn's upper windows one could see many a mile along the road and over the country. Stage coaches and carriers' wagons stopped there; so did the country hunts and the traveling gentry, corn and cattle dealers on their way to London, farmers to and from the market town, and all who of late, to my great exultation, but now came or went spoke well of the good housekeeping, the fair-dealing, and the general civility of Mrs. Williams.

She was a fall, thin woman, upright, active, and still handsome, bordering Hor black hair was but thinly aprinkled with gray. She had a good deal of gentlewoman in her manner, always wore a black tabuet gown, a tambourd apron, and a cap of Nottingham lace, which was fine enough in those times. But there was something in her look so stern and rigid that made one singular. She had been brought up in farmer. He left her carly a widow, with an only daughter. She managed the at the window with her back to me. farm well, however, and was a prosperand heir of a neighboring Squire inriage into his high family was not to be man of high spirit, strict, and proud. nearest door, and it was the best parlor. It is said the poor girl never dared let. The next thing I remember is crouching it be known where she lived, for fear of behind the gentleman who had started her mother; she sold her house and up and stood in the door, as Mrs. farm, left that part of the country, Williams came forward with two knives,

family or story; she had been doing

well for may a year. Stern as the looked, Mrs. Williams was kind to me, and I did my best to please her. There was a good deal of please her. hard to think no more of Harry, though I had made up my mind-minds are me with a deadly glitter in her eyes. easily made up at 17—to live un-murried, for his sake. Thus the summer were away, the harvest passed, and the dull days of November came on. I had got accustomed to the ways of the Though good, it was an old house. There was the best parlor, and the best kitchen opening from it; numbers of pantries, closets and cupboards, and behind the old dresser, leading right up to Mrs. Williams' own room. It was over the porch, and had windows on three sides, which gave her a view of all who came or went. Her accounts were kept there in an old-fashioned ashwere her choice recipes, and she had them for making everything.

There was a cupboard set in the thick walls, its doors not to be distinguished from the rest of the waistcot. in which Mrs. Williams kept the most rare and curious of her stores. I was once permitted to see them as a great privilege, for she never trusted the key to any hand but her own. There were spices and essences at the time of my story, but not common yet, old Chine which had been brought in by the first of the East India Company's ships; mixtures for taking out stains, powders for destroying moths, and a poison for rats, invented long ago by some of the Cornish people, and. of a terrible nature, so Mrs. Williams told me, and I can remember now that the poison resembled nothing I ever saw but red pepper, an expensive luxury at that time, and kept in the cupboard also.
It may be believed that I was in great

favor, for not only were her treasures shown to me, but I had tea with Mrs. Williams in the porch room every evening. She took kindly to me from the first, because I exerted myself to learn housekeeping, which my mother said was the principal thing for a young woman expecting to have a home of her own, and still more because I kept quiet and sober, and had no looks of levity. Nothing of that kind would have been allowed at the Golden Sheaf, inn though it was, the house being kept with the greatest propriety. There were no jokes, and very little gossiping, plenty maids, did the best plowing, turned out of work, for almost everything was made the finest cattle, and made a vast deal of at home, and a great deal of coming and going. Our quietest time was about the middle of November, just before the salted, and most of the servants were

One close, cloudy day, such as come as his father. Being our landlord and so often at the Martinmas time, I was next door neighbor, Farmer Dickson sitting in the best kitchen, close by the window, doing some needlework, and said the family was too large for my Mrs. Williams was in her own room, father and mother to manage without settling the accounts, for it was in the afternoon. The sound of a horse's hoofs chief difficulty, and hearing that a dis- upon the road made me look out, and there was a gentleman handsomely mounted, with a servant after him, as brought up girl, not as a servant, but to gentlemen did in those days. They help in the housekeeping, they thought looked as if they had traveled far, and

were coming to rest at the inn. To tell the whole truth, there was another reason for my going. Before I he was tall and handsome, somewhere about 35, and had a jovial, good-name attention. Not that I encouraged tured look, like one who was well him much, but he would come after me, pleased with himself and everything and it did not please his father. The about him. He walked in not at all old man thought his son should look strange-like, and asked me in the most higher than a farmer's daughter, and civil and courteous manner if Mrs. my parects having a good bit of pride, Williams lived here, and if he and his were just as angry when they came to servant could have dinner. The first know it. My father said he hoped no question was in a low tone, the second daughter of his would tempt a young in a louder key; and before I could man to disober his father. My mother abower it, Mrs. Williams came down, said she hoped I had more spirit than to Judging from her look, he was quite a wish to marry into a family who did not new-comer. I thought the gentleman his father should disinherit him; and to had heard so much of the Golden Sheaf lot Farmer Dickson and the whole count that he wished to stop and dine at the

1 never saw Mrs. Williams receive any gentleman with more respect and cere mony. She courtesied him into the best took me and my trunk respectably in servant with the horses, took his orders for his dinner, and set about cooking it used to talk to me a good deal when we without saying a word, and there was a queer, fixed look in her face, which I could not understand, but it kept me from talking. I laid down my work and rose to make the eel soup; it was one of those things for which the house was famous—a Cornwall dish, I believe—and I had been trusted with the making of it she stopped me.

"No, Mary; finish your sewing; those linens will be wanted. I'll make the soup myself."

I sewed away, wondering who the gentleman could be, and what had got over Mrs. Williams, till, happening to look up, I missed her out of the kitchen. She had gone up to her own room, but she came oack in a minute with a paper in her hand which she shook into the soup, and then threw it into the fire

"That's the red pepper; it will do careful of one's doings before her. Her now," said she, taking up a spoonful, story, which we had heard in private from Father Dickson, was both sad and not. I stitched on for a minute or two, now," said she, taking up a spoonful, though my blood was running cold, and one of the most respectable inns in the the boiling of the soup in the large, county of Cornwall, and married a rich quiet kitchen sounds through my head even now. Mrs. Williams was standing never knew what made me do it; and, ous woman. Her daughter grew up a without a word or thought but that it beautiful girl, and the mother's heart was wrapped up in her; but the son saucepan a poke, and sent the soup a blazing up the chimney. As it fizzled duced her to elope with him, and mar- up, the thought of her anger came over me; I knew not what I dia; but, utterthought of. Mrs. Williams was a wo- ing a wild cry of fear, I rushed to the bought the Golden Sheaf, and she set which had been lying on the window-horself up where nobody knew of her sill, in her hand.

"Pooh! never mind the spilling of the soup," said he, understanding a once what I had done, which, indeed, said he, understanding at "You would not be was easily seen. angry with the child for that; she could novelty and life to be seen about the inn. I soon got over the parting with out it. You don't know me, Mrs. Willmy mother and sisters, and was trying iams," he continued, coming a step nearer where she stood, still looking at

"Don't I?" said she, I think she was trying which one of the knives was the sharpest. "Well," said the gentleman,

may know me to be Edward Winstanely, but you don't know that I married your daughter, and brought her home a lady. never meant to act the villain with her. We were privately married, but while the old gentleman lived it had to be kept secret, and we knew you would not keep it. This is why I come to-day to surprise you; but you will come to Winstanely Park to give us your blessing. You are not going to faint?"
She had staggered back against the

wall, her white lips set, and her eyes growing glassy. He and I, and half a lozen of the servants whom my scream brought in, she pushed away, and with desperate effort, darted up-stairs, and we heard her lock herself in her own room. The whole house was terribly frightened. What Mr. Winstanely thought, I do not know, but he asked me no questions, and never seemed to suspect anything about the spilled soup. went about our business, for work never slacked in that house on any account, and the evening's coach was expected. Just before it came, Mrs. Williams' bell rang, and the house-maid said she wanted me. When I came into the room she was setting at the desk looking like herself again, but her face was still white, and she had her long, knitted purse, full of guineas, in her hand.

"Mary," said she, "you are a good girl-take this and go home-I'll take care that you get no blame." "I want no money, madam," said I, "but I'll go home, if you will let me, and never say a word, except to my ather and mother."

She held out the purse once more, and then pointed to the door, but could say nothing; it must have been a hard pull for her proud spirit. I got out of the room as quick as I could, threw on my nat and clouk, and got into the coach as soon as it came up, leaving trunk and all behind me.

My father and mother were mightily surprised when it set me down at their door in Chatford just as the clock struck 12. They were still more astonished when I told them what had brought me home. My father first called me a brave, good girl, and then advised me not to be proud about it, because it was the work of Providence, and we were bound on all hands to keep such a story quiet about Farmer Dickson's relation. story was kept between me and them; but my home-coming got wind, and Farmer Dickson came in a great hurry to know why Mary had left her good ituation. My mother would not have reflections cast on her child, so she told him in the parlor, and what she sa Iid don't know, because the door was fast shut; but he came out rubbing his hands and clapped me on the back, saying: "You are a fine girl, Mary, and if Harry don't finish that business, I'll

make you to be Mrs. Dickson myself. I think I have not much more to tell. Harry did finish the business. There were some people in our village that never got over the wonder of it; but I am proud to say the Dickson family did not lose by me, for, ten years after, Mrs. Williams died in her inn, and left the property in equal shares between me and her daughter, Lady Winstanely. her daughter and her grandson, now heir to the estate, and then went straight back to the Golden Sheaf. She never took another girl to stay with her, and what she said about my leaving I never heard. The maids had a story among them, and they always stuck to it that I went on account of something that came down the chimney and frightened Mrs. Williams out of her senses. They said one thing that I am inclined to think might be true—that she never liked to make eel soup after, nor cared to look at red pepper.

Comparisons are Odious. been trying to abolish the Presidency, lasted until about 6 in the morning, exsent to English Minister Thornton, cept in the parish of Santa Ana, where among others, to get his views as to the the contest lasted until 10 a. m.; the adproper form of government to substitute herents of Prado had taken all the pollfor the present. Sir Edward replied as terday, I must express my regret that telegrams from various parts of the it is out of my power to give you the details for which you ask. It must in- the same result was attained in the great deed be supposed that my duties here majority of provinces heard from. In are very light if I could find time to Lima the number of deaths officially write what would require so much given is twenty-five, and wounded some thought and labor as to the relative sixty or more. The military and police merits of the Government of the United States and Great Britain. The question reminds me of the phrase which 1 had to copy so often when a boy, that 'Comparisons are odious, and it would ill become her majesty's Minister to enter upon the discussion of a question which might lead to such a comparison.

Something New in Surgery.

Dr. Holmes, of Helena, Mon., recentv removed a tumor from the left side of being performed, Mr. Herrin was reading the news in a daily paper and was not aware that the knife was being used until the tumor was placed on the table before him. The method of destroying sensibility was this: The doctor took a ball of snow, added to it a teaspoonful of table-salt, and applied this freezing mixture to the tumor until the surface was white. When the knife was used

the tumor was insensible. THE Japanese say that we are reversed, They call our penmanship "crab-writing," because they say "it goes backward." In a Japanese stable we find the horse's flank where we look for his head. Japanese screws screw the wrong Their locks thrust to the left way. Item for a Caucasian, to in-jure his enemy, kills him; a Japanese kills himself to spite his foe. Which kills himself to spite his foe. race is right? 🦈

Princess Louise is said to have designed the Arctic medal.

COLE YOUNGER.

Painting Pails in the Minnesota State Pris on-The Transgressor's Road.

This is the home of the Younger prothers. Naturally the Northfield tric were the much sought after of the con victs yesterday. I brought up the reas of the first party to arrive, and Bob, looking up from his work, caught my eye, and with a pleasant twinkle in hi own, nodded recognition, and, when I had advanced, extended his hand and sked how I had been. He seemed as indifferent as ever as he continued his work of piling up pails, remarking, 'This is good exercise, you see," and smiled.

"You look fat and well," I remarked; and he does, very much so.
"Yes. I've been sick; but we have plenty to eat, and are as well treated as

could be expected.' His arm is still stiff, and always will Cole has entirely recovered from his wounds, and even his left eve, tho nerves of which were paralyzed by the passage of the ball which is lodged beneath the right eye, does not trouble him. He finds his "sublime life" in evolving pails upon a sort of spindle, and applying the first coat of white paint by a rapid process. Jim, who conversed but little yesterday, revolves a machine by which the pails are grained, while, after the bands have been painted brown by another mechanical process, at which a red-headed convict assists. Bob piles the pails up in regular tiers. They occupy the first three cells on the lower tier at the right of the main entrance, and all look as though they were stall-fed—fat enough to kill. Sheriff Barton was o the party yesterday, and the prisoners seemed right glad to see their big-hearted guardian when first captured. The Captain wears a heavy gold chain, a present from Miss Henri- sick neighbor. tta Younger, received not long since. It was formerly the property of Col.

to both sons and daughter. Cole seems more depressed than when I last talked to him, just before sentence was pronounced at Faribault. He appreciates that he is to a great extent the cause of the punishment that is inflicted upon his brothers, since he led them into a course of unparalleled crime. Minneapolis Tribune.

The Peruvian Way of Electing a Presi-

dent. [Minister Richard Gibbs' Letter to Secretary Fish I have the honor to inform you that the election for President of the Republic commenced on Sunday, the 17th of October, and, by law, snpposed to continue for eight days, is virtually over, Gen. Mariano Ignacio Prado being the successful candidate. It is difficult to understand the politics of the country, except by a long residence; there doe not appear to be any particular principles at stake, nor, as in our country, party platform, but merely personal ambition. The two candidates were Gen. Mariano Ignacio Prado, who had filled the Presidential chair previously during the years 1866-'67, being placed in power by a revolution in December, 1865, and ousted by another in January, 1868, and Rear Admiral Lizardo Montero. Mr. Prado is supposed to have been sustained by the party in power to-day, Rear Admiral Lizardo Montero being the candidate of the opposition. From what I could observe during my short residence here since my arrival, I should judge that the adherents of Prado were more numerous in the higher classes, and composed of the more respectable part of the population. To an American citizen, the elections are decided more by force than by suffrage. She had never gone to the park but once, and then she would neither eat, once, and then she would neither eat, once, and then she would neither eat, once and the party who takes the booth and holds it is the successful one.

It is well known that both parties had

been arming for some time past; conflicts had been numerous and frequent between the clubs of the rival candidates, causing bloodshed and death. As the day of the taking of the booths approached, fears were en-tertained of a bloody strife, and great alarm existed among all classes. On the afternoon of the 16th, all stores were closed, and the streets nearly deserted, the various clubs were formed. armed, and placed in buildings near the polling tables, to begin the strife during the night, so as to have them by day-light. About midnight firing could be The parties in Washington who have heard in various parts of the city, which ing-tables, and by this act he "In reply to your letter of yes- declared the successful candidate. Republic up to this date, it appears that arrangements of the Government to preserve order were most admirably carried out; if they had not been, the loss of life would have been immense. and the strife would have lasted many, days. All establishments, banks, hotels and stores were closed: great parts of the inhabitants were in their the bloodshed was only between the po-

litical clubs of either candidate. The Sagacity of Wild Geese. The large flocks of wild geese which are constantly passing over the town are frequently shot at, but they generally at too high an attitude to be reached the leaden missiles. Sometimes, lowever, the shots take effect. other day we were watching a flock flying southward, when the report of a gun was heard and we observed one of the geese begin to fall slowly. The others, perceiving that their comrade was wounded, uttered shrill cries of distress, and about a dozen of them flew under the wounded bird, huddling together so that their backs formed a sort of a bed upon which the wounded one rested. They buoyed it up for some time, the others meanwhile looking on and manifesting their concern by uttering loud, discordant shricks. Finding

that their companion was unable to ac-

company them longer in their flight, they abandoned him to his fate, and he fell to the earth and into the arms of an expectant Chinaman, -Anaheim (Cal.)

### IMPRISONED IN A CLOSET.

Sufferings of an Old Lady in New Hamp shire-Her Narrow Escape from Death, The Boston Journal contains the fol-

lowing in reference to the accidental imprisonment of an elderly lady in a closet in her house in the town of Hill, N. H., on Saturday, which was briefly referred to in our telegrams: "About o'clock in the afternoon, as a resident of the town was driving home from his work, through a sparsely-settled district, and passing the house of one of his neighbors, he thought he heard sound like a groun issuing from it. Apprehensive that something was wrong, he made his way through the snow to the house and guined an entrance. The rooms were very cold, and there were no signs that any one had been about since morning. In a moment he heard a faint moan, apparently coming from dark closet near the front door. He unastened the door of this and beheld on the floor the inanimate form of Mrs Salom P. Sanborn, an elderly lady of feeble health. The limbs of the woman were stiff with cold, and she was unable to articulate distinctly. He carried her nto the sitting-room and built a fire, and then summoned the nearest neigh bor. A physician was also called, and the other members of the family sent for. After being restored to conscious ness in the evening, Mrs. Sanborn related the story of her terrible sufferings during the day. She had been lef alone in the morning, the head of the family being at his work, and at her request the wife going away to attend a Soon after she was seized with a fainting spell, and tried to walk to the door to get fresh air, but Younger, the father of the boys, and is in her weakness and confusion accidentally opened the closet door, which token now of the kindness on his part suddenly closed, with a strong spring lock upon the outside, and she, unable to help herself, fell to the floor. This was the only part of her experience which she remembers. She had recollections, however, of a partial realization of her condition. She could hear teams passing at intervals, and she

would try to make herself heard, but in her weakness she was unable to arouse any one. She heard the clock strike hourly until noon, when, convinced that she could not survive until the family returned, she gave up all hope, and, unable to make any further effort for relief, awaited death in her dark prison. She said she dreamed of attempting to cut holes through the door near lock. An examination proved that the poor woman had, in her delirium, found knife and cut two holes through the door, as she had related, but the opening did not enable her to push back the bolt. Her story and the discoveries made showed that the sufferings of the woman during the nine hours she was imprisoned must have been terrible Her frozen limbs testified to the cold which sho had endured, while the wounds upon her hands showed how she had struggled. Notwithstanding her age and feeble health, there is a

Scarlet Fever.

possibility that she may recover.

The Boston Board of Health has isued a circular prescribing certain precautions for the prevention of the spread of scarlet fever, from which we make

the appended extract: to spread readily from person to person. It is highly contagious. The disease shows its first signs in about one week after exposure, as a general rule, and persons who escape the di-ness during a fortnight after exposure may feel themselves safe from attack. Scarlet fever, scarlating, canker rash, and rash fever case. When a case of scarlet fever cours in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed as far as possible by one person only. The sick chamber should be well warmed, exposed to sunlight and well aired. Its furniture should be such as will permit of cleaning without ninery and all exaired. Its furniture should be such as will permit of cleansing without injury, and all extra articles, such as window drapery and woelen carpets, should be removed from the room during sickness. The family should not mingle with other people. Visitors to an infected house should be warned of the presence of a dangerous disease therein, and children, especially, should not be admitted. On recovery the sick person should not mangle with the the poor well until the roughness of the skin, due to disease, shall have disappeared. A month is disease, shall have disappeared. A month is considered an average period during which isolation is needed. The clothing, before icolation is needed. The clothing, before being worn or used by the patient or the nurse should be cleaned by botting for at least one hour, or, if that cannot be done, by free and nour, or, it that change be done, by free and prolonged exposure to outdoor air and sun-nght. The wals of the room should be dry-rubbed, and the cloths used for the purpose should be burned without previous straking The ceiling should be scraped and whiteued the floor should be washed with soap and water, and carboic acid may be added to the water—one pint to three or four galions."

Hunting the King of Beasts.

The favorite plan adopted by lion hunters in Algiers for luring their prey is to select a favorable plot of level ground below a commanding eminence, where the hunters, armed with rifles, conceal themselves. A stake is driven into the center of the plot, to which a kid is tethered. It is about 2 in the morning, and the moon full and bright. About twenty minutes' dalay, and the houses heavy silence of the place is with closed doors, and the city had the an ominous sound in the distance. It is appearance of a place afflicted and not quite a howl, but a greatly magni-abandoned during two days, the 17th fled imitation of that long wailing cry of and 18th. Yesterday all was going on a lonesome cat in the dead of night. Mr. B. F. Herrin of the size of an ordias usual. No attacks on persons or Then the moon reveals a dark object nary apple. While the operation was persons or property have taken place; among the heavy grasses and shrubbery, being performed, Mr. Herrin was read- the bloodshed was only between the powhipping his haunches with his tufty tail, and leisurely following the scent. The piteous bleating of the doomed kid accelerates his pace, and when within a few feet of his victim he crouches down to gloat over the prospective meal. He advances, and with a stroke of his paw nearly dispatches the kid. Almost dead, it attempts to crawl away. Then the lion's feline instincts are apparent. He plays with the dying kid as a cat does with a half-dead mouse. While he is thus engaged the hunters take steady aim at point near one of the fore shoulders or behind his ear. He sends up a terrific yell, and rolls over dead.

one of the Paris clubs, and has been obliged to resign his seat in the Cham-ber of Deputies. His name has also been stricken from the roll of two of the clubs.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

By right of creation, By bountiful production By gracious adoption— By gracious adoption—
Who art in heaven—
The throne of Thy glory,
The portion of Thy children,
The temple of Thy angels—
Hallowed be Thy name—
By the words of our hearts,
By the words of our lips,
By the works of our hands—
The blacdon come—

Thy kingdom come—
Of Privilence to defend us
Of grace to refine us,
Of glory to crown us—
Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven-

Towards us without resistance By us without compulsion, Universally without exception, Eternally without declension Give us this day our daily bread— Of necessity for our bodies, Of eternal life for our souls-

and forgive us our trespasses—
Against the commands of Thy law,
Against the grace of Thy gospel we forgive those that trespass against us-by defaming our characters, By embezzling our property,

y embezzling our property, y abusing our person— not into temptation, but deliver u Of overwheiming afflictions.

Of worldly enticements,
Of Satan's devices,
Of stan's devices,
Of error's reduction,
Of sinful affections—
is the kingdom, the power and the glor

ever— Thy kingdom governs all, Thy power subduct all, Thy glory is above all.

As it is in Thy purpose,

Wit and Humor.

A KENTUCKY dealer has over a million dollars in whisky. There's reel estate

THE statue in butter of the Dreaming Iolanthe is said to be in the purest Grecian style.

Or late years more interest is taken in college scull contest than in a college skull contest.

"Nor lost, but gone before!" exclaimed the man when his hot blows off and ahead of him.

A TATE book is entitled "Half Henra With Insects." What a lively half hour one can have with a bee.

ADAM and Eve, we suppose, were the first to start "turning over new leaves." They did it to keep up with the fash-

DISTANT Relations-People who im agine they have a claim to rob you if you are rich, and to insult you if you are poor. It is rather unkind to present a maid-en lady with a copy of "Paradise Lost."

The title is too suggestive now that leap year has glided away. THE joys of this world are indeed fleeting, but when a lot of boiled molasses gets into a girl's hair at a candy-pulling

it may stick for weeks. A NASHVILLE man answered a Chicago advertisement "How to win at poker, and received for his \$2 the following. Hold four aces or don't poke.'

TALMAGE was opposed to shoveling snow on Sunday until one Sabbath morn he took a slide of seventeen feet and landed on the back of his head.

SHARP-SHOOTING:

What is the reason that neither was hurt, After the duel was done? Because each stood in the safest place— That is, before the gun.

In his sermon to journalists, Talmage claimed to be of the guild. "Good Heavens!" exclaimed the super, when he heard of Edwin Forrest's death. 'Another of us gone!'

THE Grand Duke Alexis wants this country to treat him the same as a private citizen. After being allowed to stand up in a street-car a few times he will discover his mistake.

We only heard one man "swear off on New Year's day. He was going down the street, and suddenly sat down on s spine on the cold side ment. Then he swore off—and on—for about five minutes.

"TAKE something?" inquired a stran ger of the crowd in a saloon, one day last week. "Don't-mind-fi-do," cried the gang in chorus, springing to their feet and advancing. "Well, then," exclaimed the stranger, breaking for the door, "take a walk!" They

"You are a bad, wicked man," said the poor fellow, as he lay on the icy sidewalk to his friend who had escaped the fall. "Wicked—how?" asked the friend. "Because," replied the other, as he prepared to crawl to his feet, "the Bible says the wicked stand on slippery places. You stood—therefore you are wicked."

> GOOD OUT OF EVIL. An orange, rich and ripe,
> He gave to me one day;
> An orange big and round—
> I scarce know what to say,
> I pondered deep and long;
> At last did thought divulge The reason why he gave—
> It made his pocket bulge.

HAPPY that man whose steadfast roof has ne'er begun to leak, who has no Brussels carpets spoiled by the weather's latest freak. For if he has his household goods all wringing-so to speak-'tis scarcely possible he can act with pa-tience and be meek. Though yet if the roof was like a sieve-whether flat roof or oblique, the landlord will come around for rent with most undaanted

An Oft-Told Tale.

A young gent of this city visited his girl the other evening, and, as luck would have it, they manged to secure the parlor to themselves-her father be ing in another room. Suddenly the old gent heard the loud exclamation: "Dear George, how cold your nose is!" and immediately he began to inspect the premises. He discovered the lovers seated on the extreme ends of the sofa, and wouldn't have suspected anything but for the powder that was on the shoulder of the youth. As it was the latter left without his hat, and feels rather sore about the affair. - Daily Bluff City.

## **Preads Competition.**

English manufacturers look with little cordiality on the French Exhibition of 1878. The London papers say "the world is tired of exhibitions." is, they dread another competition with American manufacturers in the presence THE Marquis de Castellane was caught in the act of cheating at cards, in of the world. Their defeat at Philadelphia is well understood in Europe, delphia is well understood in Europe, and another such at Paris in 1878 would be likely to prove a serious blow to British

LOVE AND LAW.

How an Ohio Couple Ensuared a Brooklyn Thief. [From the New York Herald.]

William Bennett, the young man who was arrested on Monday evening last in Brooklyn for theft, was taken yes terday before Justice Walsh. Mr. A. D. Owens and wife, instead of starting homeward, remained and appeared against Bennett. All the peculiar and interesting facts of the case were then developed. It appears that Mr. Owens and his wife Kitty are known through out the State of Ohio as "Jim Fisk and his wife," and they are engaged in buying and selling scrap iron, traveling through the country with a wagon for that purpose. In the month of May, 1876, the business was in such a prosperous condition that they decided to employ a driver. The prisoner Bennett vas engaged and remained in their employ until the 21st of August, when he absconded, carrying with him a water and chain and \$46 in money. In an old coat, which he left behind him, Mrs. Owens found the card of W. F. Martin, hatter, No. 693 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and as she had heard Bennett speak of Martin as his bosom friend, it was de cided that she should write and ask for information concerning Bennett. An answer was soon received from the prisoner bimself. Mrs. Owens then wrote another letter, under the advice of her husband, telling Bennett they had been robbed by some farmer on the road, and that she was very sorry be had left their company, as she thought a great deal of him. Several letters afterward exchanged between them. Mrs. Owens, with the approval of her husband, planning an elopement with Bennett, and telling him she disliked her husband and that when they eloped she would secure \$1,000 of her husband's money. Mrs. Owens was to meet Bennett in Brooklyn. She arrived in that city on Monday evening last, in Company with her husband. They wended their way to the police central office, where they related their story to Inspector Waddy. Under the advice of that official, Mrs. Owens proceeded to Martin's hat store and inquired for Bennett, her husband and a detective remaining outside. Martin informed her that Bennett was at the Park Theater, and he would escort her there. Bennett was soon found among the audience, and their meeting was a pleasant one They came out on the street and walked toward Fulton ferry together. When in the vicinity of the First Precinct Sta tion House the detective arrested Bennett. Bennett, yesterday, pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced by Judge Walsh to six months in the penitentiary.

### The Ashtabula Bridge.

Commenting upon the suicide of Chief Engineer Collins, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, the New York Herald says: "If a year ago the Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore railroad had informed hus employers that he could not conscientiously certify that the bridge at Ashtabula was safe, what would have been the re-Would he not probably have sult? been informed that if he could not certify to the safety of that bridge the company would be pleased to have his resignation in order that it might fill his place with an engineer who could and would certify as aforesaid? In other words, would acorporation animated by the average spirit of corporations have changed the bridge or the Engineer, when it cost nothing to change the latter and a great deal of money to change the former? Had the Engineer been able to prove to the company that the continued use of this bridge would cost nearly a million dollars in one way or another, while a new one could be put up for a hundred thousand dollars, it been informed that if he could not cer up for a hundred thousand dollars, it | ere, Va. -26. is doubtful if, even then, his words would have received respectful attention: for the expenditure of the hundred thousand dollars would be to the officers and directors the only certainty in the case, while the possible million would be always contemplated as a chance and the visionary fear of an overscrupulous Engineer. It is only necessary to consider what would prob ably have been the fate of the proper advice in regard to that bridge to com prehend the tragically painful position of the Eugineer who has just slipped away from all his earthly responsibilities in the case by suicide. He could not but be aware of the defects of that bridge. He knew that it was not fairly constructed even on the original plan; that its parts were deficient from the outset: that it was put up by incompe tent persons: that essential parts had fallen out and were not replaced; he knew that the proper advice in regard to it would not be pulatable at headquarters, and that a great calamity must necessarily result from its constant use. He seems to have elected not to exhibit any zeal in the discharge of his duty that could be unpleasant to his superiors, and so 'chanced it' with regard to the accident, with the result already known.'

## The Long Ago.

Many years since, says a correspondent of the Denver News, "when the white men who had seen the Rocky Mountains might still have been counted, and only a few of the prairie Indians knew the use of fire-arms, a hunter to their pecuniary resources. The Arnamed Fitzpatrick had one day got separated from his companions and was pursuing his game alone in the wilderness, when, as ill-luck would have it, he was seen by a war party of Indians, who immediately prepared to give chase. There was not the smallest chance of escape for him, but the young hunter made a faint of running away, in order, if possible, to gain time. He happened to know that these Indians, who as yet were little acquainted with the use of fire-arms, had several times, when they had taken white hunters prisoners, put the muzzles of their rifles close to their breasts and fired them, by way of experimentato see what became of it. He, therefore, thought it prudent to extract the bullet from his gun, and continued his flight. The Liciens followed and very soon overtook him and disarmed him, and tied him to a tree. One of the warriors, who, it appeared, understood how to pull a trigger, seized the rifle, placed himself a few paces in front of the owner of it, took aim at his breast and fired. But when the Indians looked God, I'm over, and now I'm not afraid eagerly through the smoke toward to go over it a thousand times."

where Fitzpatrick stood, they saw he was safe and sound in his place; and he quietly took out of his pocket the bullet he had previously placed there and tossed it to his enemies, who were all amazement. They declared that he had stopped the bullet on its flight, that he was an invulnerable and wonderful conjurer, and what was more, that some great misfortune would most likely befall the tribe if they did not set him free immediately. They therefore cut his bonds and made off as fast as possible, leaving Fitzpatrick to go where he oleased.

### A Panama Editor Strangely Befogged

Our newly-invented word "bull-doze" has proved too much for the editor of the Panama Star and Herald. He is struck all of a heap, and frantically calls apon his readers to fathom the mystery and decipher the meaning of this new Yankee invention. He concludes the following by offering a reward for the solution, and agrees to ask no ques-It is with a painful and humiliating

sense of our limitations that we quote

this astonishing word. All at once, as if it had escaped and rained down out of some overcharged lexicographic thunler-cloud, plentiful as small frogs after a warm shower, our American exchanges are full of it. Where did it come from and what does it mean? Everything is bull-doze," or "bull-dozing," or "bulldozed!" Shades of Sam Johnson the Immortal, Noah Webster, LL. D.: Walker, Stormonth and company, help us! Our brain feels giddy! Some mesmeric power seems about to undo A terrible monster, with awful horns and bellowing voice seems about to roar and gore us, while drowsiness chains us down ! A nightmare, terrible, with spectres grim, haunts our bewildered mind! Experience has made us familiar with that nobleanimal, the bull For many reasons, as Mark Twain said about his baby, we "respect" him. We know that Dame Europe was borne on his broad back once on a time, and that his services ever since that celebrated event have been highly important. We have nothing against him, and if he will stuy away from us, we will be the best of absent friends. As for dozing, may the good Lord help us to tell the truth and bear with fate! No soothing sirup or mandragoric opiate is required to induce that blissful condition. We claim to know all about it. It is as natural to us as breathing. It is our normal state. But why bull should be hyphened with doze, or how they ever came to be in that hymenial relation, or what they mean when thus united, or who was first guilty of such a crime, or what the world is coming to, are questions that bring us to the limits of our reasoning powers and leave us there, confronting the "abysmal unknown," as Carlyle would say, and ready to question the goodness and wisdom of that Being who permits such a wicked world to go gaily on in its mad career.

### Vote in the Senate on the Arbitration Bill.

An analysis of the vote in the United States Senate on the Arbitration bill shows the following result:

Republicans—Biaine. Me.; Bruce, Miss. Cameron, Pa.; Cameron, Wis,; Clayton, Ark.; Conover, Fis.; Dorsey, Ark.; Hamilton, Tex.; Hamilin, Mo.; Ingalls, Kan.; Mitchell, Ore; Morton, Ind.; Patterson, S. C.; Sargout, Cal.;

Shorman, O.; West, La.—16.

Democrats—Eaton, Conn.—1.

ABSENT

Republicans—Anthony, R. I.; Ferry, Mich.; Harvey, Kan.; Hitchcock, Neb.; Logan, Ill.; Oglosby, Ill.; Paddock, Neb.; Spencer, Ala.; wadieigh, N. H.—9.

Democrats—Key, Tenn.; Norwood, Ga.—2.

Total—Yeas, 47; nays, 17; absent or not

A Turkish Editor Scourged to Death.

We quote the following from an English paper: The editor of the Armenian journal, the Ararat, died a few days ago from the effects of the beating he received at the doors of the Grand Vizier's office at Constantinople. Article 12 of the new Turkish constitution says "The press is free within the limits imposed by law." Editors in Turkey may henceforward hope to pursue their avocations without the stick accompaniment discoursing most excellent music on their corporeal frames even to the death, as in the case of the unfortunate editor of the Ararat. It will be recollected that the press delinquency attributed to this gentleman was the publication of an account of the freaks of a tax collector in Asia Minor, who, after having tied the principal inhabitants of a certain village to stakes, administered to them a sound castigation, diversified with buckets of cold water, in order, doubtless, to refresh their memories as menian was summoned to the presence of the late Grand Vizier, who accused him of spreading false reports concerning the high-minded and benevolent Turkish administration, and, on his departure from the presence of the great man, he received the chastisement from which he has just died.

A Conductor's Nervousness. Conductor Henn, who was in charge of the train which went through the Ashtabula bridge, went on duty again the first part of last week. A passenger who was on his train when he went over the new bridge for the first time told a Toledo Commercial reporter that he noticed that as the train neared the bridge Henn seemed very much agitated. The horrors of that awful night of terrors seemed to come over him so completely that great drops of perspiration rolled down his face, and he grasped the seat nervously for support. When the train passed off the bridge on to terra firma he exclaimed: "Thank

### "THEM'S MINE."

Why the Lunch Stand Suspended. (From the Eurska (Nev.) Sentinel.]

Our friend Joe Nelson, who has re cently received the appointment of Un-Sheriff, is a genial gentleman, and by all odds the best story-teller in the State. We have known Joe for a good many years, and in all his wanderings, whether as a drug clerk in New York, a bearded miner in South America, a hotel clerk in Virginia City, or a saloon-keeper on Park's bar in '49, he was always the same jovial, good fellow. In early times in California, Joe was running a popular locality. Business was lively, for the placers were rich, and K. B. thought he saw a chance for a speculation, and applied to Joe for a corner in the salocn to to establish an oyster-stand, which privilege was granted. K. B. entered into partnership with one Smith, the popular constable at the bar, and the concern started on the high road to prosperity. The outfit consisted of one brass kettle and stove, two dozen soup-plates, knives. forks, etc., and a counter improvised from a plank and two barrels. All the canned oysters were bought up, and, when served up, retailed at \$1 a plate. 'There was millions it," and K. B. ladled out the stews with much satisfaction beaming from his florid countenance, but with a canker eating at his heart, and his partner was the cause of Poor Smith, like all great men, had a weakness, gentle woman was his failing. In the excess of his gallantry he up" the oysters whenever their delicate appetites demanded them, and, settling for them, fell back on his half in the concern by remarking, "Them's

The thing was growing very monotonous and K. B. remonstrated with his partner, who promised to restrict his liberality. One evening after a good run of custom. Brown was pensively stirring the contents of the kettle and reckoning up the receipts, when a party came in and ranged up to the counter. They were three high-toned sports, four ladies of the Bret Harte type, and Smith. K. B. supposing some of the boys had made a winning, and was treating on the strength of it, deftly arranged eight plates of stew in front of the crowd. It was a fearful draft on the contents of the kettle, but \$8 cash was \$6 profit, thought Brown, as he passed the pickles to a lady, and blandly asked Smith if he would have a little pepper sauce in his. Wine was called for and procured at the bar, the stand being responsible for it, and the horough, sparkling independent journal—as can be published an even part for the family, and the bar-keeper said Arkansas Dick stirring the contents of the kettle and and the bar-keeper said Arkansas Dick "must have struck the right card," and asked "if he was treating." Brown did not know, but rushed back with the wine, which soon followed the oysters, and the repast was over. The guests slowly filed out, the rear brought up by Smith, who remarked to his partner, "Them's mine, Brown." It was too much. Overcome with rage, Brown seized an ax, and with one fell blow demolished the brass kettle, scattering the stew in all directions, and shouting, "That's mine!" Another sweep of the ax, and the soup-plates were a total wreck. "Them's mine!" Once more the ax descended, and the counter was kindling wood. "That's mine!" rung out on the air, and as Smith reached the door the ax, propelled by his partner's vigorous arm, shaved off his left ear, in which lingered the cry of "D-n your heart, that is mine, too!" That is what bursted up the oyster stand on Park's bar.

## Liberian Colonization.

Mr. J. Milton Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, was asked Cincinnati Enquirer reporter if emigration to that country was still going on. He replied: "There is an emigration from the Southern States of the ignorant and credulous, acted upon by the agents of the Colonization Society who appear to make their living in that way, and without any particular reference to the weal or woe of the class they operate upon. In this connection I do not wish to include the well-meaning philanthropist who contributes his money for what he believes is a good cause, nor would I advise the abolition of the society as such, but I would advise them to continue their labors, but change the object; namely, that instead of encouraging emigration from this country, they establish schools for the education of the aboriginal Africans among the tribes on the soil."

## Shipbuilding in Maine.

The State of Maine, which produces one-third of the ships built in the United States, reports a marked decline in that business. In 1855 the total ton-nage amounted to 215,904 tons, which was the highest ever reached. In 1874 the amount was 122,548 tons, and since then the two years have witnessed a great falling off. In 1875 the tonnage was only 75,060 tons, and during the past year the decline has reached 73,573 While some of the shipbuilding districts are making no preparations for work in 1877, it is believed that in the whole State the business will somewhat exceed that of the year past.

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Cloud Banners of the Alps.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, to this paper.

Little gray eyes, set back in their sockets, form the windows to the soul of William A. Wheeler, and he is round and plump, with a fleshy neck. He is a brave man, but has a retreating forehead, and he is spoken of as Anxious-to-be-inaugurated Wheeler, just as Hayes is called Re turning Board Hayes .- Ex.

The Pontiac Gazette sayes: "Since the prosecution of the lightning-rod swindlers it would seem that sensible men should have their eyes open. But the inundation of the cloth men and their villainous oper ations absolutely throws the lightning-rod business into the shade; more than fifty men in this county have been made fools of during the past week-seduced into buying cloths of peddlers and giving their note. On an average the goods can be had at from 40 to 75 per cent. less of any legitimate dealer than these farmers gave their notes for. There is generally one good bait in every package, while the balance is worthless for any practical use, a fraud inside and out, in color and materi al." Look a little out-these fellows may strike Bay county soon.

### One Opinion of the Democrat. The following kind words come to us

from Locke: LOCKE, Jan. 25th, 1877.

Mr. J. V. Johnson .-

Dear Sir.-Inclosed you will find one dollar and fifty cents, the amount of my subscription for the DEMOCRAT.-Your paper is a welcome guest in our family, as we appreciate a live editor and the advocacy of sound Democratic prinfuture, I ever remain your sincere friend, H. F. M.

## Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT,

Jan. 22, 1877.

Last Thursday a young man in the employ of Mr. Edwards met with a severe accident. He had chopped down a tree in the woods, that in its fall carried with it and held in a bent form a smaller one. The young man struck the small one with his axe and it flew back and hit him on the chin, cutting the lip loose from the and sewed up the gash.

This morning Jay Collier fell and the joint. He was at work in the Leroy portable mill. The taxes in Leroy foot up a little over

\$5,900.

There will be considerable build ing in Leroy the coming summer. The buildings to be put up are mostly barns. J. R. Dart is getting more logs than all the other mills in Leroy.

### Correspondence Incham County Democrat. From Fitchburg.

[The following communication was crowded out o last week's issue.]

Thos. Eggleston, while chopping for C. Clinton, two miles north-west from here cut his foot severely in the instep. Dr E. Sherwood dressed the wound.

F. H. Fitch-had to shut down the new mill because of the well giving out. Miller & Son have engaged Zach.

Clark to run their engine until April 1st.

Mr. C. is a good fireman and angineer.

Diphtheria in all its forms.

DR. W. DERBY, No 3, MINERVA

EATON RAPIDS, MICH.

43t

Alfred Aldrich is suffering from as abcess on one of his limbs.

Richard, only son of A. C. Bunker living in the west part of town, died very suddenly, on the 18th inst.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. C. J. Earl present ed her husband with a fine democratic

Mr. Chrispell is burning a large coa pit on the farm of George Bogardus.

Mr. Clark opened his saloon on the 23d inst., doing the "fair thing" by "the boys." Mrs. Riley Cole made her husband happy in the possession of a bright eyed girl on the 23d.

A Dansville man is having a set of bobs ironed at the shop of John A. Curtis. The people of that village evidently appreciate a good workman.

## Correspondence Ingham County Democrat.

Mr. Editor:-

I am in a frenzy to write. Here

I am with quill and ink and paper, and I feel that I must write; but what shall I write? I want to say something for Dans ville, but there are no accidents, not very much sickness and no deaths. In fact our town moves right along. There, now I have caught the spirit that presides over our community. It is Progress, and I can write. Yes, our town isn't flirting, just now, with casualties; but it is tending surely and steadily to the requirements of Progress: It takes but a few moments observation to prove this. Just step into one of the leading Hardware stores of our country, kept by Mr. T. Hoffman, and Ow look at his improvements. He is tearing out the partition between his sales-room and work sliop preparatory to extending the sales-room the entire length of Rice & Hoffman block. He is also making many other improvements so as to render his

work shop above the first floor. Our grocers are putting up a generous supply of ice. They are bound to keep cool next summer, which you know is an element of Progress. My quill will progress no farther.

place of business very handy and com-

plete. A firm in Cincinnatti are to furnish him with an elevator (at a cost of

\$140) which will communicate with the

tate Transfers.

The transfer for the week ending January 27th, 1877, as reported by J. C. Cannon, Register of Deeds for Ingham County, are as follows:

J. Westfall to E. P. Joslin, s \(\frac{1}{2}\) of n e \(\frac{1}{4}\), w \(\frac{1}{2}\) of s e \(\frac{1}{4}\) & n 55 ne. of e \(\frac{1}{2}\) of s e \(\frac{1}{4}\), sec. 6, White Oak \$8,000. J. R. & E. Frederick to M. & F. Frederick, lot 1, blk 1, Williamston \$1,000. Jas. Blackmoor to J. H. Tanner, s 60 ac. of n 4 of fri sec. 18, Bunkerhill \$2,200 J. F. Joy to M. J. Hall, lot 1, blk 76, Lansing

J. F. Bennet to Geo. Lovely, s 1 of s e of n w | and s | of s w | of n e |, sec. 35, LeRoy \$ 600. J. T. Eamon to Geo. Singer, n e 1 of s e 1, of sec. 22, White Oak

J. M. Williams to H. G. Frederick a piece of land on s w 1 of sec. 35, Williamston H. G. Frederick to M. L. Frederick

piece of land on s w 4 of sec. 35, Williamston Jane & E. N. Cowdery to J. Raynor, lot 11 lbl 26 Mason \$ 700. C. C. Rolfe to Ira Rolfe, e 40 acres of n v frl } sec. 30, Vevay \$2,000.

E. W. Sparrow to G. E. Lawrence, e & of lots 7 & 8, blk 139, Lansing \$1,150. A. Steele to J. B. Lankton, s 1 of w 1 of sec. 10 (160. acres) Meridian, and w  $\frac{1}{4}$  of s e  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32. (120 acres.) \$ 800.

l'. Gawne to J. S. Mathews, same land as \$5,000. last above

PAT BRADY, TRAMP.

Patrie Brady, tramp, when arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, read a manuscript describing his adventures. He is young and intellectual, and was ciples in times like these. Wishing you born of wealthy parents. His first walk success and an increased patronage in the was from New York to Philadelphia, which he accomplished in less than a week and with only a dollar in his pocket. Then with a fellow vagrant, he walked across Pennsylvania, begging food and lodging by the way. He afterward returned to New York on foot, and was committed for the winter. In the spring he started for Boston, and found numerous fellow trumps on the road. After summering in New England he returned to New York, which is according to Brady's story, the paradise of tramps. "They are better treated here than in any other part of the counjaw. Dr. B. Smith dressed the wound try," the returned traveler says. Every spring, after his release from Blackwell's Island, Brady resumes his journeyings struck his elbow against a log, fracturing taking a new route every time, and return ing late in the fall to Blackwell's Island. Brady says that two-thirds of the brother hood are thieves, and that all drink. He was committed for three months .- Sun.

### Diphtheria.

This peculiar disease is identical with illammatory or membranous Croup, arising from the same causes and requiring the same mode of treatment. Both are accompanied by exadation of a talse membrane, which can be subdued and re-moved by the use of Da. W. Denny's Croup mixture, if commenced in time, and given strictly according to directions.

Yet it will be well to remember that when Diphtheria is of a malignant type,

a majority of cases prove fatal with the best known treatment.

While I am Not recomending my CROUP MIXTURE as a cure in all cases I class it among the best as a remedy

Horse Breaking. I am now prepared to break any num ber of colts or vicious horses in a careful

and thorough manner, preparing them to work or drive in a sale and pleasant man-ner, and at reasonable prices. I take pleasure in referring to the following named gentlemen as to the manner in which I do my work. Vandercook & Sanderson R. J. Teel, Lansing Seeley and R. F. Griffin. For a short time I may be found at the residence of Mr. R. F. Giiffin, and I invite all having colts or vicious horses to call and see me ASA FARNSWORTH.

## Rail Road Time Tables.

Michigan Central R. R. On and after Dec. 10th, 1876, trains will

MAIN LINE.					
TRAINS EAST.	* Day	†Atlan.	1Night		
*Mail		Express			
Chicago, 5 00 a m	8 30 a m	5 15 p m	9 (xi p m		
Mich. City., 7 32	10 40	7.40	11 15		
Niles, 9 00	11 55 a m	8 55	12 35 a m		
Kalamazoo, 10 50	- 1 15 pm		2 17		
Battle Cr'k11 47		11 16	3 15		
Marshall12 45 p m	2 40		3 49		
Albion 1 10		12 05 a m	4 07		
Jackson, ar. 2 15	3 45	1250	4 55		
Jac'n, J'nc. 2 20					
Ann Arbor., 3 52	4 55	2 10	6 28		
Ypsilanti 4 15	5 10	2 27	6 48		
Detroit, ar., 5 45	G 15	3 35	8 10		
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rinaw City nona y City, arrive	11:	50	9:05
nona	12:	35 p. m.	9:50
y City, arrive		16	10:00
H. B. LED	YARD.	Gen. Sur	t Detroit.
I. C. WENTWORTI	I, G. P.	t T. A.,	Chicago.

## 2 Cigars

For

At D. W. HALSTED'S.

## TAKE

Another Car Load of

## Ladies and Children Cardinal Knit Jackets

## J. W. DAY'S,

Now is the time to Buy Them!

Ladies Car	rdinal	Jackets,	<b>55</b> c
Childrens	66	66	25c
Men's	66	66	<b>75</b> c
" W	oolen	Scarfs	65c
Boys	•	"	25c
" Woolen Mittens			12c
" Suspenders			16c
Childrens	Balmo	ral Hose	10c

## FURS AT COST!

Nubias at Cost. Cashimers at 30c.

## A New Line of Seal Brown.

Give me a call, and Charley Worden will give you more Goods for One Dollar than any Clerk in Mas.n.

Yours Truly,

J. W. DAY.

## CLARK HOUSE.

WM. H. CLARK, PROPRIETOR, - MICHIGAN.

Board One Dollar Per Day. Good Feed Barn and Livery Stable in

## **Attention, Farmers**

connection with the House.

I now have on hand and for sale, of the best improved styles, Feed Cutters.

Root Cutters, Corn Shellers, Bob Sleighs,

And other Implemements, as cheap as the cheap-

BEECH AND MAPLE 4FT. WOOD, J. A.BARNES.

## Mason Marble Works

## DAVIS & RANDALL,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

FOREIGN AND DOMES-TIC MARBLE AND GRANITE,

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

All kinds of CEMETERY WORK Promptly Executed. Material and Workmanship

First-class and at the Bottom Prices.

South Side Ash Street, Mason, Mich.

## VANDERCOOK & SON,

Watertown Fire

Insurance Co.

This is one of the best Companies in the State, . It

## Agricultural Insurance Co.,

The only strictly Farmer's Company in State. Takes nothing but farm property. Goes inside of no village or city. Has done business for twenty-five years. Has paid \$1,800,000 in losses, and never lost \$5,000 by any one fire. Pays all osses by Fire and Lightning on the farm. The Company is composed of Farmer's. Has only one agent in a County, therefore can insure cheaper than those companies having twenty officers in a

Rates, 25 cents on the \$100 per year.

## NO SINKING FUND,

to raise twice a year. Pays the full amount of all

VANDERCOOK & SON, Agents,

## Frazell & Peters

### that they have the Best Meat Market.

To be found in Mason. They are both practical Butchers, and have the test taste for the Marke nal that parts the hoof and chews the quid, can be found in the shambles at their stall, daily. Also Hogs cut up from the size of a ham to a mote, and

## POULTRY AND GAME.

while delicacies from Sausages up to the

## Spiced and Presed Beef!

Give the Boys a call and see for yourself.

## NOTICE! Out of the Ruins.

## An Entire New Stock of Hardware!

Everything Bought at the Bottom Prices, and Will be sold Cheaper than Ever, at

## A. T. HENDERSON'S.

One Door East of Tanner's,

Mason, Michigan.

## PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED

—To Our Stock of—

Red & B'k Plaid Dress goods 14c. Which I am Selling at Very Low Prices! Read the following testimonial:

> PORTLAND, IONIA COUNTY, MICH., March 3d, 1876. Messes. Hixson & Orvis, Portland Mich.:

GENELEMEN-I have in my employ some twenty men cutting wood for railroads. I purchased last fall a Diamond Cross-Cut Saw, manufactured by E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., said to be made of silver steel. Upon testing this saw its quality proved so superior, and the ease and rapidity with which it cut, was so much in advance of other saws, that my men found it profitable to buy the Diamond of this brand, as the difference in results would pay for the saw in a week or ten days. We are now using ten of the genuine Diamonds, manufactured by E. C. Atkins & Co., and can not say too much in favor of the saw. I have in my employ Charles C. Porter and John Porter, who felled the timber and sawed, in a day of 10 hours, 14 cords of sound white oak, 24 inches long, with apparent case, C. W Brown piling and measuring it. The usual time of running the saw, in such sawing, without filing, is from two and one-half to three days. Our timber is beech, maple and white oak. Yours respectfully,

P. O. Address, Portland, Mich.

Wherever this saw has been used it has given entire satisfaction, as hundreds of testimonials certify. To close out the stock now on hand, I am selling at extremely low prices.

## Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

-My Stock of-

## Cook and Parlor Stoves And Heaters, Comeplet

Don't Fail to Look at the Elegant Line of Goods in this Department. They are all marked low to Meet the Exigencies of the Times.

## the Line of General Hardware,

I have Everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

## Brass, Iron and Copper Kettles.

Stove Furniture, Bolts, Locks, Cutlery, Horse Shoes,

and Hundreds ofthings useless to mention. Having lost heavily by the fire, I propose, for the purpose of increasing my to mark all goods at bottom prices, and shall be pleased to meet old and new cus-

tomers at my store, where they will be waited upon promptly to goods in my line.

Don't fail to call on me at an early day. A. T. HENDERSON