Farmers' Club.

Mason, Feb. 18, 1874.

Meeting called to order by the President. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Cady read a note received from Mr. Barnes, stating that he had been unexpectedly called away, and therefore could not address the club to-day, but would do so one week from to-day.

A report of a discussion of a club at Old Mission, upon the subject of "Plant Lice," was read, and listened to with interest. Among other good things said, was a protest against the wholesale slaughter or destruction of insects and bugs, found upon plants, trees and vines, without a knowledge of their nature and habits. In this way we often do ourselves great injury, by destroying our best friends, those who labor late and early, if not for our benefit, to our profit. It is well known there is scarcely an insect pest among us, but is preyed upon by others. All ought to learn to descriminate in this matter, between friends and enemies. The usual discussion followed the reading of the essay.

At his suggestion, Mr. Hawley's essay was put over one week, to give place to Mr. Barnes.

On motion of Mr. Hawley, Mr. Emmet Fuller, of the State Agricultural College, was invited to read before the club at his earliest convenience, an essay on the subject of "Bees."

Mr. A. M. Chapin was invited to prepare an essay on the "Culture of Small Fruits," some time in the near future.

No preventing providence, Mr. Barnes will address the club next Saturday.

The society adjourned to meet next Saturday at 1½ o'clock p. m.

D. L. Cady, Pres.

L. H. Ives, Sec.

Mason Farmer's Grange.

A goodly number of the farmers of this town met in room No. 2, Darrow's block, last Friday evening, and organized a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, in accordance with the Constitution and By Laws adopted by the National Grange.

James Bruerton of Stockbridge, who occupies the position of Lecturer for the State Grange, was present, and initiated those who wished to join, into the Order.

Some opening remarks were made by Mr. North of Alaiedon, a member of the Okemos Grange, and also by Mr. Bruerton, who, stating that he did not claim great excellence in the art of public speaking, asked leave to read the following address, prepared by him, which shows somewhat the nature and objects of the Order:

When we look abroad over the world, we find men divided into classes or professions, and all intent upon schemes designed especially to promote the interests of their own particular class, and to accomplish this, we find each and every class having an organization designed particularly for this object, thus acknowledging the truth of the old saying, "in union there is strength." Unions, associations, organizations and combinations, these are the agents that have been used in all ages, by all people, and all nations, whether civilized or savage, to accomplish results which no individual effort could effect or secure. And this principle or mode of accomplishing results, has come to be so well understood, that no great thing is expected to be done without its aid. Nor can we point to a single act of great importance that has ever occurred in the history of the world, without co-operative effort.

We as farmers are the great producing class of the country. We have acted in total disregard of one another. We have stood aloof from all unions or associations, each and every man acting only on his own account, having no concert of action with his neighbor, whose interests are identical with his own, and who should have a common interest in all that relates to his welfare. This fact being plain to all, we offer no proof, but proceed to say, that by the effectual use of this agent, the professional, commercial and manufacturing classes, have so far advanced their own interests and schemes, as to become burdensome to the best interests of the farmers. Therefore, as a matter of duty and necessity, we say that the farmers should unite and organize, when they can act as a unit, not only to promote their own interests, but also to protect themselves against the aggressions of others. For it is a well known fact that the moneyed interests of the country, are so well united and thoroughly combined, each in their own particular line assuming the form of powerful combinations and monopolies, so as to be able to control legislation and every department of our government. Believing as we do that we farmers need relief—something that will save us from the oppression of the various rings now existing, and also prove a guaranty to us in the future, that our just rights shall be maintained, and the dignity of our profession as husbandmen, restored to that condition which God in the beginning designed us to occupy; realizing these facts and the condition of things, and having a firm conviction that if the present state of affairs should continue much longer, the farmers interests will be compromised; comprehending the situation, and to meet its demands, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was conceived, and is designed to supply the wants and provide a remedy for the many ills under which our great fraternity have long been laboring and suffering.

The Order of Patrons has three distinct and prominent features; the intellectual, social, and business. Every Grange is a legislative body, wherein whatever questions or resolutions that may be introduced, are freely discussed.

We find also, that a large percentage of the legislation of the country is dictated and controled by these various wealthy monopolies, which set a price upon our *mis*representatives, and are thus enabled to baffle all schemes which do not look directly to their particular interests. Now to counteract those evils, and many others of which we cannot now speak, and restore our fraternity to that position, and influence, and dignity, which properly belongs to it, and which God in the beginning designed it to occupy, is what the Patrons of Husbandry are laboring for. And in view of the situation, we ask, "is not ours a necessary and a noble work?" We certainly think it is, and believe that every unbiased and intelligent farmer in the land will agree with us.

Then come one, and come all, and join the noble army of Patrons, and thus carry forward to success, this glorious work; and then will your children and children's children, and all the great fraternity of farmers in our country rise up and call you blessed.

We give, herewith, the names of those who joined the Grange last Friday evening, and also the list of officers:

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

D. L. Cady and wife, W. J. Hill and wife, L. H. Ives and wife, O. F. Miller and wife, D. C. Smith and wife, J. B. Dwinnell and wife, G. W. Peck, H. A. Hawley and wife, Alfred J. Holly and wife, Geo. W. Wilson and wife, Richard J. Bullen and wife, Wm. Claflin and wife, Allen Rowe and wife, H. C. Rowe and wife, Joseph Jewett and wife, Ira Kelley, G. W. Shafer and wife, A. H. Styles, Wm. Blakely and wife, R. F. Griffin and wife, Elihu P. Rowe and wife.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Wm. J. Hill, Master; D. L. Cady, Overseer; O. F. Miller, Lecturer; J. B. Dwinnell, Steward; R. P. Rowe, Assistant Steward; R. J. Bullen, Chaplain; D. C. Smith, Treasurer; L. H. Ives, Secretary; H. C. Rowe, Gate Keeper; Mrs. Libbie E. Ives, Ceres; Mrs. Lydia Miller, Pomona; Mrs. Nettie Rowe, Stewardess; Mrs. Miranda C. Dwinnell, Flora.

OKEMOS.

Okemos, Feb. 17, 1874.

Adelbert Gibson "dug out" on the night of the 11th to avoid arrest, on complaint of Mrs. Martenies, for selling whiskey to her husband and son. She also commenced suit for damages, caused by the lively "walk-round," of bull-run whiskey, which made household duties unsafe in that particular locality, by the persistent desire of pots, kettles, wood boxes, back-hair, and hoop skirts to get out of their "legitimate," "up and up," place of doing business; but since the "new departure," things are looking more and more like having pleasant times at the "barracks" again.

The Patrons of Husbandry have received their dispensation and other supplies, and it is thought, under the management of S. E. Jeffres, as Master, it cannot help proving a profitable organization for this community. They have a membership of 70, and constant applications for admittance.

The D. L. & L. M. R. R. have issued orders to their wood agent, John Blakley, not to buy any more. This action on the part of the company throw a good many people in this locality out of employment for the rest of the winter, and what will turn up now for them to do, remains to be seen.

James Runyan has formed a co-partnership with Murry Orton in the grist mill.

A lot of folks went fishing the other day. We didn't get any. Don't know whether they were good or not. They had about 80, some of them weighing 10 pounds each.

Tip.

DELHI.

Delhi, Feb. 17, 1874.

Judging from the talk, one would believe that a Grange will soon be organized here. Letters have been sent to leading grangers in the State. We think a Grange would take "bully" here.

One or two items in the News, concerning our schools, have brought out quite a bit of talk in regard to parents keeping their children in school; of the injustice of being compelled to help maintain a school with a good share of the pupils at home; of the damage done by those pupils who are always, or generally, behind time. Supt. North made the following remark before one of our schools the other day: "Scholars, every day you come here to school it is worth from twenty-five to fifty cents to each of you." If this remark is true, and we all know it is, what a fearful penalty for robbery some of our well-to-do parents will be compelled to pay on that last great day. We believe, generally, that the man who keeps his child from school for any other reason than sickness or extreme poverty, is guilty of *downright rascality*. We know of no less than nine boys who are kept from school for no other reason than that "Dad" is afraid some neighbor will get a few more logs to mill, or have a little larger pile of wood to haul to town next winter than he. This is plain talk, but *we know whereof we affirm*.

We all say that parents are under heavy moral obligations to give to their children a liberal education, and a respectable position in a respectable society. If this is true, and who says it is not? where is the right or manliness in keeping children from school because you can enrich yourself a little by it? The man who votes a tax on his neighbor for the support of a school, and then refuses to his child the benefits of that school, is not only guilty of double-dealing, but of that which is far worse than malicious thieving. A tax-payer asked a neighbor the other day why he did not send his children to school more regularly, and received as an answer, "It is none of your business." The tax-payer replied, and truly too, that "if he was taxed to help maintain a school, he not only had the right to see that the money was judiciously expended, but that it was his duty to see that those for whom the money was intended received the benefit of it." We believe the tax-payer has the "inside track."

In reference to tardiness, quite a number of opinions are advanced. All agree that it is generally unnecessary. We believe it a greater damage, than those who are unacquainted with the practical working of the school-room are able to see.

We wish every young man in Michigan would come to as noble a conclusion as did Amos T. Gunn, of this place, the other day. Seeing many of his young friends with their minds improved by study, he concluded that an education is within his reach, and on Monday, the 9th inst., began at Mason as a student, with the determination of becoming a scholar. Good luck to you Amos. Never be without a good supply of "stick-to." Remember, too, that work wins.

While discussing the question at the Lyceum the other evening, *Resolved*, "That circumstances make the man," a little trouble was experienced in consequence of the negative disputants endeavoring to carry, and did carry their side at the expense of honor and justice.

An amendment to the constitution, limiting membership to Delhi, is talked of. Had this existed before, no trouble would have happened; or, if the chief "bay-window," on the negative, had not fallen from his giddy height and "busted," everything would have been nice. The following officers of the Lyceum were elected on Saturday evening last: President, Wm. E. Rice; Vice-President, Amos T. Gunn; Secretary, Matthew J. Cook; Treasurer, Milton H. Gunn.

Resolved, "That the new Constitution of Michigan ought to be adopted," is the next question. We will, perhaps, have a full house to hear us blow "day-light" out of this question.

We have talked, of late, quite a little with our neighbors in reference to supporting home or foreign newspapers. We have met with some success for the former, but not near what they are entitled to. Because some great city journal furnishes, in large clubs, a paper for $1 or $1.50, many people are persuaded that the country papers ought to be had for that amount, if not a little less. A rational view of the subject will, we believe, prove otherwise. If every country paper in Michigan would suspend publication about six weeks, the views of many on this subject would change. What think you, Mr. Editor?

During the winter we have endeavored to induce many teachers to subscribe for some kind of educational journal. What we have met with is anything but encouraging. How many teachers do prefer a big watch chain, breast-pin, or finger-ring, or some other unnecessary piece of style, instead of that which will tend to ennoble their calling, is a question. The members of every other profession are much more extensive readers of their own particular calling.

The right of selling Perham's Patent Stove-pipe Shelves, in the towns of Veray, Delhi and Windsor, has been purchased by C. Newton Smith. They are a "staving" good thing.

The large girls of one of our schools are very much interested in the report of "The Baby Show" at Pentwater. We should think their interest would be a good, long way in the future. Wonders, however, never cease.

Howler.

LANSING.

Lansing, Feb. 18, 1874.

Last Thursday Mr. John D. Skinner, of Windsor, Eaton county, while driving a load of logs into a mill yard drove on to something that tipped his sled, throwing him off, and at the same time the fastening that held the binder gave way, letting it fly around, striking him on the back part of his head and killing him almost instantly. Mr. Skinner was about 72 years of age, an old resident, and much respected.

On the same day Mr. S. P. Myers, of Delta, Eaton county, was seriously injured by a log rolling on to his arm, from a sled which he was loading alone in the woods. The flesh was torn loose in places on his arm from the hand to the shoulder. Dr. Ranney was called and the injured arm properly cared for. The patient is now doing well.

On Sunday, the 22d inst., the Rev. L. W. Earle, of the Charlotte Methodist Episcopal church, will exchange pulpits with the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city.

The spring term of the Agricultural College will commence on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Applications have already been received, from a large number of prospective freshmen, and the indications are that a larger number of students will be in attendance than at any previous term, showing that this institution of learning is becoming deservedly popular with the farmers of the State, and needs only to be known to be appreciated.

A Pine Land Owners' Convention is called to meet in this city on Tuesday, March 10, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consult with reference to a permanent organization for mutual protection, and to take such action as will secure concert of action in the future by those interested in pine lands. The call is signed by D. M. Benjamin, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. N. Wilcox, of Chicago, Ill., and L. B. Townsend, of Ionia, Mich.

Arrangements are also in progress having in view the organization of a State Pioneer Society. It is proposed a meeting for that purpose be held in Lansing, on Wednesday, March 11, at 7 o'clock P. M. Each pioneer society in the State is requested to send two delegates to the meeting.

O. K.

LEROY.

Leroy, Feb. 18th, 1874.

I suppose but few of your readers are aware that within the last two years there has grown up here a thriving village of several hundred inhabitants. Geographically, Leroy village is situated near the northeast corner of the township of Leroy, a mile from the Livingston county line on the east, and the same from Locke on the north. It is on the D., L. & L. M. R. R., about midway between Williamston and Fowlerville. It has an extensive stave and heading factory, one sawmill, one gristmill, two dry goods stores, two grocery stores, one hardware store, one boot and shoe store, one drug store, one furniture store, and one hotel. Messrs. Pratt & Hill, of your town, have lately put in a stock of dry goods and clothing, which makes the first competition in dry goods the people have had here.

Evening meetings have been in operation for some time here, and at Webberville, half a mile away, and quite an extensive religious revival has been the result.

Among the residences are several very fine buildings.

Mr. Cook, who presides over the school at Webberville, put into the school house a fine eight-day clock. A few nights ago it was purloined, and no trace of it is found yet.

Some excitement is created by a pugilistic performance, which came off on Tuesday. A woman, who has lately parted with her husband, boarded for some weeks with a family here, and left with her board bill unpaid. A day or two since she settled up and turned out some household goods in payment. Yesterday she went to the house and demanded them, claiming that her husband ought to pay the board. The woman refused to let her take them, whereupon she left and soon returned with reinforcements, consisting of three neighboring girls. Consequence—a scrimmage, in which calico and jute suffered violence, to say nothing of scratched cuticle and battered countenances. The besieging parties secured some of the articles sought, and retired on their laurels in good order. When the husband of the besieged came home, he ordered a change of base, and the storming party were brought before Justice Galusha for an assault and battery, and the case was put down for hearing next Monday.

Ten thousand cords of wood have been bought here this winter, for the railroad, which has given employment to a large number of men.

The late sleighing has been amply improved in hauling wood, stave and heading bolts, and saw logs. Two weeks ago the mill yard was empty, now it is well filled.

A donation was had at the Leroy House, last evening, for Rev. Mr. Thompson, which resulted donations to the amount of about seventy dollars.

⁂

DANSVILLE.

Dansville, Feb. 5, 1874.

Wm. Carr, one of the first settlers of our township, died on the night of the 13th. Sometime since he had a fall and has been failing fast ever since. On Thursday, Mrs. John Granger, living in Kansas, his oldest daughter, was sent for, but she had not arrived on Sunday, when the funeral was held at the Baptist Church at 2 o'clock. A large crowd attended the funeral.

Mrs. Rachel Simons, of White Oak, died Feb. 13th, of heart disease.

Mr. Albert Haight and Miss Josephine Dakin were married one day last week. We wish them a happy life together.

Mr. George Post and Mrs. B. S. Harris were married Saturday evening, Feb. 14. George will quit peddling now and become a farmer. Of course he will, why shouldn't he?

Charles Irish, who was so badly hurt by a log rolling on him, is slowly recovering, and it is hoped he will sustain no permanent injury.

The new Masonic Hall is nearly completed and a splendid room they will have when it is fitted up.

There is to be a donation at the Union Hotel, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25th, for the Rev. R. C. Lanning. A good time is expected, and ample preparations are being made for all who may come. A general invitation is extended.

Business is rather dull since the sleighing left so suddenly, but our business men are looking forward to a good spring trade.

Extra No. 1.

Rev. A. J. Davis of the Free Baptist church, of Lansing, received $180—about two-thirds cash—at a donation last week Wednesday evening.

A Small Baby.—On Tuesday night the 10th inst., Mrs. Joseph Haskins, of the city of Jackson, gave birth to a little girl weighing but one and three-quarters pounds. The Patriot says: "Last evening we called on the little stranger and found her to be a well formed baby, not at all bad looking. It is about a foot long and perfectly shaped, the body being rather smaller in proportion to the limbs than is usually the case, and with a pretty good head of hair. It seems to be healthy and as likely to live and grow up as any baby, which we hope it may. Mr. Haskins, the father, has four other children, all of whom were full sized at their birth. The mother is doing as well as could be expected. The instance is creating some excitement in the neighborhood, as well it may.

Since writing the above we have learned that this baby only lived about two days.

A donation for the benefit of Rev. A. Bryant, of the Franklin Street Presbyterian church of Lansing, is announced to take place at his residence, this evening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
BEST OFFER YET!
$2 FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WEEKLY,
FOR 1874.

The Best, Cheapest, most profusely Illustrated, Instructive, and Entertaining Family Paper published.

WE ANNOUNCE the following additional features for the present year:

WILLIAM OF ORANGE, a serial history by John S. C. Abbott.

MY AMERICAN HOLIDAY, sketches by Rev. Jos. W. Parker, of London;

MODERN UNBELIEF, by Prof. Theo. Christlieb of Bonn, Prussia;

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS, from Rev. Wm. Arnot of Scotland;

PAPERS ON POPULAR SCIENCE, by Jacob Abbott, illustrated;

FAMILIAR LETTERS ON PREACHING, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.

TALKS ON HEALTH, by W. W. Hall, M. D., editor of the "Journal of Health."

The monthly Illustrated Sabbath School Supplement will continue to be furnished to subscribers free.

All those features which have rendered the Weekly so popular in the past will be continued.

In the Art Department the Illustrated Christian Weekly is conceded to be the finest weekly paper in the world, and it will not suffer itself to lose the reputation it has earned.

TERMS,—$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Special rates to Sabbath-schools. Specimen copies free. The Largest Cash Commission to Canvassers. Premium circular mailed free.

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ESTATE OF LOUISA WELCH, DECEASED.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Mason, on the 13th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Louisa Welch, late of Delhi in said county, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Wm. B. Watson, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Lyman W. Baker. Thereupon it is ordered, that the 9th day of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the Village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON, Judge of Probate.

789w3

ESTATE OF THOMAS K. BALDWIN, DECEASED.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, on the 16th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Thomas K. Baldwin, late of Onondaga, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louise B. Woodworth, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to John D. Woodworth.

Thereupon it is ordered, That the 9th day of March, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is Further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON, Judge of Probate.

789w3

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CARR, DECEASED.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham, s.s.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason on the 17th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of William Carr, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of George Carr, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Truman Carr.

Thereupon it is ordered, that the 9th day of March, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON, Judge of Probate.

789w3

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of one hundred and twelve dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of December, 1872, executed by John W. Kincaide and Sarah Kincaide, of Leslie, in the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, party of the first part, to Charles Root and Howard A. Dickinson, of Detroit, Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, in liber 31 of Mortgages, on page five hundred and sixty-one, on the twelfth day of December, 1872, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; notice is therefore hereby given, that said indenture of mortgage will be foreclosed to satisfy the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and the legal costs of sale, and an attorney fee of fifty dollars covenanted fee in said mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: Lot number three in Washburn's addition to the village of Leslie, in the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, said lot being four rods east and west, fronting on Mill Street, by twelve rods north and south, and situated upon the south side of Mill Street, will be sold at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the village of Mason, the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, upon the 16th day of May, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of said day.

CHARLES ROOT,
HOWARD A. DICKINSON,
Mortgagees.

780w13

Lucien Reed, Attorney for Mortgagees.
Dated, February 17th, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Where you can get the

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VANDERCOOK & HAIGHT

Have a large and fresh stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

FLOUR, TEAS, COFFEES,

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And a general supply of about all that is necessary for your

COMPLETE HAPPINESS

In keeping house. Call and see us.

Golden Syrup, per Gal. only, 85 cents.
Japan Tea, per lb., 40 cents.
Good Japan Tea, per lb., 75 cents.
First-rate Japan Tea, per lb., $1.00.

A lot of Blackwalnuts and Butternuts on hand.

All Goods Sold on a Very Close Margin!

We always pay the Highest Cash Price for all FARM PRODUCE.

Remember the "Corner Store," when you come to town.

VANDERCOOK & HAIGHT.

LON DUNN,
Merchant Tailor
AND DEALER IN
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!
Consisting of
Collars, Neck Ties, Bows,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

Suits Made to Order in the Latest Styles!

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHES Cut and Made on Short Notice, in any Style!

CUTTING DONE AT ANY TIME!

See my New Fashion Plates!

Ash Street, One Door East of the Checkered Store, Mason.

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THE TRAVELERS is the only Company in America writing Yearly or Monthly Policies of Insurance against General Accidents.

THE TRAVELERS insures men of all trades and professions, between the ages of 18 and 65, at a yearly cost of $5 to $10 per $1,000, for risks not specially hazardous, guaranteeing the payment of $5 per week if the injury totally disables the insured from his business, or the principal sum insured if the injury cause death within three months.

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J. C. SQUIERS, Agent, Mason.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale!
A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

On account of poor health, which compels my removal to a more mild climate, I offer for sale, on low terms, my

Farm of 154 Acres,

Situated one-half mile south of the village of Mason. It is rich land, well watered by springs, a well, and the Sycamore Creek. A fine orchard. The dwelling house is old, but the other buildings are good and substantial. Seventy-five acres are well timbered with beech and maple.

I also offer for sale on reasonable terms my interest in the

MASON CHEESE FACTORY,

Which is nearly two-thirds of the whole. The entire factory can be bought. For particulars call on or address

FRANK WHITE, Mason, Mich.

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I have just received a Patent Ice Box or Cooler, by the use of which a corpse can be preserved in good order in the hottest weather for from five to eight days.

I have very rich and elaborate Ladies' Burial Robes.

Also, some of the latest and most beautiful designs of Coffin Plates, Trimmings, &c.

Having been given charge of the cemetary I am prepared to execute all orders for improving lots, digging graves, etc., in the best manner.

687y1 S. P. STROUD, Mason.

An Elephant costs a good deal, but if you want nice business cards, statements, letter heads, circulars etc., call at this office and get them, handsome and cheap. A fresh invoice of type lately opened.

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Moores' Rural, so long recognized as the foremost weekly of its class, is under sail for its twenty-fifth year, and proposes to celebrate its quarter-centennial by furnishing, during 1874, a brighter and better paper than ever before. It is the standard authority on Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic Affairs, and a choice, high-toned and popular Literary and Family Paper. No other journal in its sphere has such a large and able corps of editors and contributors, and none comprises so many departments or so great a variety of subjects, illustrations, &c. National in character and objects, and adapted to both town and country, it has ardent admirers in every State, territory and province on the continent. Ever earnestly advocating the rights and interests of the industrial classes, Moore's Rural New-Yorker has long been the

FARM AND FIRESIDE FAVORITE,

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THE DAIRYMAN,
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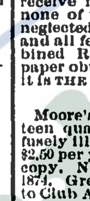

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But a man can earn with this WELL AUGER, $25 Per Day in good territory. Wells are bored any size, and at the rate of 150 feet per day. Augers made of Cast-steel and warranted. Always successful in quicksand. Best tool in the world for prospecting for coal and ores. Farm, Township and County rights for sale. Send your P. O., Co. and State, and get descriptive book with explanations. Address Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

J. A. BARNES'
INSURANCE OFFICE,
County Treasurer's Office,
MASON, - - MICHIGAN.

Mr. Barnes is happy to be able to call the attention of the public to the

Strong Line of Insurance Companies

He now represents, and as the conflagrations of the past year have thoroughly demonstrated that financial strength is of vital importance to the safety of Insurance Companies, he feels confident that he can fully meet the demands of his patrons in that direction, and would call the attention of the public to the following list of Companies with their respective Assets:

HARTFORD, of Hartford, Conn.,	$2,942,000
FRANKLIN, of Philadelphia,	3,255,000
IMPERIAL, of London,	8,000,000
PHŒNIX, of Brooklyn,	1,800,000
ANDES, of Cincinnati,	1,500,000
CONTINENTAL, of New York,	2,883,000

—ALSO, THE—

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Insurance made a Specialty. 657y1

ED. H. WILLIAMS,
DEALER IN
Rich and Fashionable
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WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND PLATED-WARE.

Warranted to be the best place in town to buy Jewelry, or to get Repairing done.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

January, 1873.

Trains leave Detroit as follows: (Detroit time.)

Atlantic Ex. (daily) foot Third st....3:55 A. M.
Day Express, foot Brush street.......7:20 A. M.
" foot Third street.......7:45 A. M.
(Daily, Sundays excepted.)
Detroit Express, foot Third street.11:50 A. M.
" foot of Brush st...12:00 M.
(Daily, Sundays excepted.)
New York Express, foot Brush st... 6:30 P. M.
" foot Third st..... 7:05 P. M.
(Daily, and Sundays excepted.)

Trains arrive in Detroit from the East; at 6:45 and 9:20 A. M., 5:15 and 9:20 P. M.

Parlor cars with unequaled accommodations, on day trains.

Pullman's magnificent sleeping cars to Rochester and Buffalo every night without change.

FRANK E. SNOW, Western Pass. Agent, Detroit.
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T. De Witt Talmage is editor of The Christian at Work; C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper. CHROMOS ALL READY. No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS WANTED.

H. W. ADAMS, Publisher, 102 Chambers Street, New York.

Ingham County News.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 9. MASON, MICH., FEB. 26, 1874. WHOLE NO. 790.

The Ingham County News.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

Mason, Ingham County, Mich.

Terms.—One year, $1.75; six months, $1.00; three months, 50 cts.; always in advance.

To Subscribers.—A Black X on this paper indicates that your subscription will expire with one more number. A Blue X indicates that it has already expired.

Address all letters to

K. KITTREDGE,
Mason, Michigan.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

TRAINS NORTH.		TRAINS SOUTH.	
Mail	8:07 A.M.	Express	11:10 A.M.
Express	6:12 P.M.	Mail	8:15 P.M.
Way Freight	9:15 A.M.	Way Freight	4:15 P.M.
Thro' "	9:35 P.M.	Thro' "	4:00 P.M.

Trains are run by Chicago Time which is 15 minutes slower than town time.

DANSVILLE STAGE.

Departs......6:00 P. M. | Arrives.....10:00 A. M.

Advertisements inserted on this page at the rate of Ten Cents per line for first insertion, and Five Cents for each subsequent insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Guardians, &c.—M. D. Chatterton.
Young Eagle's Wing.—M. Converse.
Dissolution Noelce.—Wilson & Rix.
Guardian Sale.—A. Washburn and E. N. Wilkins.
Water! Water!—H. Pratt.
Prospectus Chicago Post and Mail.

This day is eleven hours and six minutes long. The sun rises at 6:40 and sets at 5:46.

Mrs. Dr. Root has been very sick with pneumonia, but for the past two or three days her health has been improving.

Wm. Spears is lengthening out his store twelve feet in the rear. Wm. is a big fellow and it takes lots of room for him to "swing" in.

All of our readers will be particularly interested in the excellent essay of Hon. O. M. Barnes, which we publish on the last page of this paper.

The M. E. Church holds its regular quarterly meeting on Saturday and Sunday next. It is expected that Presiding Elder Fussett will be in attendance.

The Board of Supervisors convened this afternoon, in an extra session. We understand the principal business before the Board will be the purchasing of County Poor farm.

We wish to express our thanks to Messrs. N. A. Dunning and Deputy Sheriff H. Angell, for risking the loss of $1,500 in signing our bonds giving security for costs in our grand libel suit.

James Hill, of Wheatfield, intends to build a fine brick and frame residence in the spring. The main part will be 16x24 feet, 1½ stories in height; the wing, 16x18. R. B. Vunk, of this place, will do the carpenter's work.

An alarm of fire, that called a crowd together in a hurry, happened on Saturday afternoon. It proved to be only a kettle of tar on fire, that had upset back of Cook's hotel, the roof of which was being repaired.

A notice of particular interest to guardians, executors and administrators, is published among our new advertisements this week by the Judge of Probate. Parties interested can save money by pasting this notice in their hats, and not neglecting its requirements.

At the Delhi Lyceum, a week or two ago, they discussed the question, "*Resolved*, That Circumstances make the Man." It looks as if the results of that debate were likely to produce circumstances calculated to make either warriors or cowards—fighters or deserters.

"Red Lyon," a valuable horse, owned by L. W. Lincoln, of this village, died last Friday night, of inflamation of the lungs. Red Lyon is well-known by the horsemen of this vicinity, being one of the horses on the track at the meeting of the County Horse Association last June. Mr. Lincoln had owned the horse only a short time.

The Eaton Rapids Journal is offering its paper for sale, for $12,000 in cash. That is a pretty good price for a paper that claims a city list of only about 150. We have 379 subscribers in this little village, and publish altogether 912 copies a week, and occasionally have to add extras to that number, yet we will sell our office for but a little over a third as much.

Mark True was showing some healthy, well-developed peach buds, Monday, taken from the trees in his garden. The prospects now are favorable for a crop of peaches this season in this vicinity. To bask in the sunshine, on the green grass, at the foot of a well-laden peach tree, and eat one's fill of the luscious fruit, would be a reminder of our boyhood's days.

The proprietors and managers of Lowe, Smead & Co's, model banking house, when business is not rushing, set behind their elegant counters, in easy, high-backed chairs, on soft carpets, complacently stroking their glossy mustaches, or curling the fragrant smoke of their famous Havannas, and looking out through their French-plate glass, appear to care nought how the world wags, if it only buys plenty of exchange, and promptly passes in its twenty per cent. at the desk of *their* cashier.

Sudden Death.—John North, of Delhi township, was found dead in his barn-yard Monday evening. He had been at work with his men, getting timber out of the woods, all day, and was in usual health. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his sudden death. He was 56 years of age, an old resident, and leaves a wife and three children.

Williamston.—A number of young men, in celebrating Washington's birthday, engaged in a first-class row, and one Allen Harvey was so badly injured that serious doubts are entertained as to his recovery.

The Literary Society of Williamston last Friday evening discussed the pertinent question, *Resolved*, "That the Common Council are responsible for the sale of intoxicating liquors in Williamston." Fortunately for the peace of conscience of the City Fathers, the question was decided in the negative.

Mrs. L. Randolph applied to Justice Truman Monday morning, and he issued summons for six of our saloon-keepers to appear before him on the 3d of March next, the complaint being damages for the money, time, etc., that the saloon-keepers had taken from her husband for the last six months, or show cause why they are entitled to the same. Mrs. Randolph lays the damages at $600. As this is the first case of the kind that we have had in this village, many are anxiously looking forward to the result.

Ingham County Horse-Breeders' Association.

Pursuant to a call of the Board of Directors, the stockholders of the Ingham County Horse-Breeders' Association met in this village, on Wednesday afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by John B. Dakin, President of the Association. Seventy-eight shares of the capital stock was represented at the meeting.

The object of the meeting was to revise the articles of association, to dispose of the balance of stock remaining unsold, to determine the time of holding the next annual fair, and fix the amount of premiums.

After making the changes desired in the articles of association, which were only of minor importance, the time of holding the fair was discussed at length, and the time fixed at the 2nd and 3d days of July next, and the amount of premiums to be offered were placed at $2,000.

A committee of three, consisting of H. M. Williams, Asa I. Barber and Chas. C. Marsh, was appointed to prepare a programme of races and regulations.

It was fully decided to have every race open to all horses in the United States and Canadas.

The Association commences the year clear of all debt, with the best half-mile track in Michigan, and say they are bound to have the next fair the most interesting one ever held in Central Michigan.

The following are the officers of the association for 1874, elected at the annual meeting, held at Union Hall on the 13th of January:

John B. Dakin, Dansville, President.
S. J. P. Smead, Mason, Vice-President.
Wm. W. Merritt, " Secretary.
H. M. Williams, " Treasurer.

Circuit Court.

The following are the proceedings of the Circuit Court that transpired after our last publication day:

Jas. Barry vs. Arcalus C. Sherd—Trespass. Judgment for plaintiff $180.

Amasa DuBois vs. Jas. H. Baker—Replevin. On motion of Osborn & Pinckney time for filing a bill of exceptions was extended until after the first day of next term of Court.

Frederick Thomas vs. Wm. Woodhouse—Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff $339.75.

Samuel Shillaberger vs. H. D. Pugh and P. L. Daniels—Assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff $266.31.

Howard T. Scofield vs. Wm. Higdins and C. G. Chase. Judgment for plaintiff $425.76.

Benjamin Brock vs. B. F. Davis—Nonsuited.

Scuyler F. Seager vs. E. H. Whitney and A. N. Hart. Judgment for plaintiff $323.73.

The People vs. Wm. Rice. Counsel for defendant requested bail to be fixed at $1,000. Ordered by the court that it be fixed at $1,500.

Chas. M. Ingalls vs. J. M. Gibbs and J. H. Miller—Trespass. Judgment for plaintiff $126. Time for settling a bill of exceptions extended until the 25th of next March.

The People vs. Charles Schmunsler—Larceny. Order made for a full and complete copy of judgment of lower court.

Abram Van Buskirk vs. Estate of Joseph Gale, deceased—Appeal. Order for the appellant to file and serve a copy of his declaration within 10 days; that the appellee shall file his plea and serve a copy upon the attorney for the appellant within 20 days after service of a copy of said declaration.

John T. Sweezy vs. Estate of J. Gale—Appeal. Order same as above.

E. Francis vs. John Kelsey—Replevin. Judgment for plaintiff six cents and costs. Time for settling exception extended to and including 1st day of next term of court.

Matthew Skinner vs. Lake Shore and Mich. Southern R. R. Time for filing security for costs extended to and including 1st day of April next.

C. S. Pratt vs. W H. Chapman. Judgment for plaintiff $303.79.

Wood, Lumber, Etc.—In a short stroll a few days ago, along the railroad track, north of the passenger and freight depots, we were surprised to see the amount of business being done, and the amount of material collected in that part of the village.

Upon enquiry we found that the immense pile of cord wood, belonging to the railroad, contained over twelve hundred cords, for which they have paid from $2.00 to $2.50 per cord, representing over $2,500 in cash.

A. J. Bailey & Co., have on hand over 1,500 cords of heading bolts, and 700 cords of stave bolts. They paid $1.75 per cord for heading and $3.75 for stave bolts, which required an outlay of about $2,600.

E. A. Barnes has on hand about 175 cords of oak heading, for which he paid $4.00 per cord, or about $700 in cash.

Brown, Paddock & Co., have nearly half a million feet of lumber on their yards, which has cost them about $7,000. This lumber was bought in St. Charles from D. L. Case, assignee of D. W. Green in bankruptcy, who owed Mr. McRobert, of this firm, a large amount of money. Mr. M. has secured his demand against Green by taking this lumber. This firm have on hand, besides a large amount of other material, a thousand doors, and sash for 500 windows.

L. F. Bunnell has purchased, this winter, for parties in Jackson, about 1100 cords of stove wood, a large pile of which lays near the railroad track, for shipping.

From forty to fifty men are all the time at work in this vicinity, cutting up these piles of wood and lumber, which with the hum of machinery, and the puffing of the steam engines, makes it seem very lively in that vicinity.

Eden Grange.—Mr. H. H. Bruerton, State Lecturer of the Patrons of Husbandry, installed a grange of 47 members at the residence of John Etoe, about two miles south of Chapin's Crossing, on Monday evening. It will be known by the name of Eden Grange. The following are its officers: Seager S. Dewey, Master; James Chase, Overseer; Hiram H. Hodge, Lecturer; Samuel Booth, Steward; Andrew J. Archer, Asst. Steward; Martin H. Crowl, Chaplain; Carlos A. Holden, Treasurer; Robert S. Colyer, Secretary; George Etoe, Gate Keeper; Lucy O. Holden, Ceres; Julia Chase, Pomona; Mrs. L. M. Archer, Flora; Mrs. C. Booth, Stewardess.

The Nichols.—The Jackson Citizen calls Mr. and Mrs. Nichols "celebrities," and says: "We understand that the notorious Mrs. Nichols, of the Rice-Nichols scandalous affair at Mason, has, together with her husband, taken up her residence in this city. They have rented the saloon and restaurant under the old Seney House on Main Street.

LANSING.

Lansing, Feb. 24, 1874.

The fourth lecture before the Young Men's Society of this city will be delivered at the Opera House, on Tuesday evening, March 3d, by the celebrated American Caricaturist, Thos. Nast, with black-board illustrations of his art.

Prof. E. S. Morse will lecture at the same place on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 5th and 6th, under the auspices of the same society. His subject will be, "Natural History."

In reference to that Danish penny, entitled "1 Skilling Species," your correspondent took the statement of the donor, as to there being only forty of them in existence. Since that time I have consulted Mr. O. A. Jenison of this city, who is considered authority on the question of old coins. Mr. Jenison had four of the same kind of pennies in his pocket, which he exhibited to your correspondent, and remarked that in his opinion there was about ten thousand of them in this country alone.

Arrangements for the extra session of the Legislature are about completed, and next Tuesday we expect our city will be lively with members and strangers.

O. K.

LAINGSBURG.

Laingsburg, Feb. 24th, 1874.

It may not be generally known to the readers of the News, that Laingsburg is a lively verity, as well as "a thing of beauty and a joy forever"—ah. But thus it is.

Those of you who have traveled northward from Mason, on the recent Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, may have discovered and remembered a certain point near the Lookingglass River, where there were more people than at other places in that aqueous vicinity. That place was Laingsburg; and it has more unwritten history, and more solid joy and condensed happiness to the square rod, than any other town on the line of the road, Mason not excepted.

Years ago the founder of this village, (to which Lansing is now playing second fiddle), pitched his tent, or pitched into his tent, near this spot, singing "auld lang syne." From that we get "Old Lang," and hence Laingsburg. The name having been accounted for, the purpose for which it was located, forever remains a mystery. And so let it rest. A map of the town is now being prepared in oil colors, painted with a piece of charcoal on binder's board, gilt edged and very full. Undoubtedly a copy of it will be ordered for the new State Capitol. It is remarkable for its highth of depth, and length of breadth.

It is barely possible that some one of your readers may remember when we gloated over our Ramshorn Railroad, which was run by a locomotive of two teakettle power, and wheezed as it went like an Alderman at a free dinner, and when the only company one would have on the train would be the conductor, who bit every piece of money he took, to see if it was genuine. Those were halcyon days, and high old times we had killing snakes along the track, after making a chalk mark on the rail, to see which way the train was moving.

Thus we lived and loved until Mason and Jackson were connected with us, and their citizens came among us, and as it were joined us somewhat socially.

Situated as we are on the verge of Shiawasse county, with nothing to molest us or make us afraid, we are prepared to throw off our allegiance and jump into either of the adjoining counties, on the slightest provocation, which fact accounts for the place not having been designated by a reckless board of Supervisors, as the county seat. Such an indignity we never would endure.

The Lookingglass River lies near us. It doesn't run except in the spring, when it runs up on the marsh towards us, and causes the firemen on the locomotives to profane.

Diamond Lake near us, is the source whence the ice houses are being filled with solidified vegetable matter for summer use.

We rejoice in a good farming country about us, and a fair proportion of trade.

Our town is growing, notwithstanding the hard times, and prominent among its builders are your former citizens, Millspaugh and LeBar, who are collecting material for extensive building, the coming season.

I should also mention L. B. Huntington, who most of your Mason readers will remember as *the* boot and shoe man, who trades to suit and suits his trade.

Finally, if any one doubts any of the foregoing statements, come and see for yourselves, for we are just as happy as a big sunflower, etc.

Squiplish.

Another War in White Oak.—We permit ourselves to depart from our generally inflexible rule of admitting nothing to our columns unless we know the name of the author, but the following communication is of so much importance to the outside world that we have decided to insert it *verbatim, et al*:

k kittredge

dated Feb 15 1874 White Oak Ingham Mich

another time in White Oak at the Dutcher School house the teacher and his pupil 14 years of age had a fight the pupil rather got the start of him and knocked too of his teeth loose pulled his hair kicked him a Few times and bruised him other Wayes then a couple of ladies From stock bridge came and relieved him of the giants claim Wethink this Will snuff his Wick

please print this and do the best you can

Demorest's Young America for March contains its usual variety of useful and entertaining reading for the juveniles. Dr. Deems' Stories Illustrating the evils of Intemperance, with Cartoons, increases in interest. Every boy and girl should read Young America. Yearly $1, with a beautiful chromo premium. Address, W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, N. Y.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine seems to improve with each issue. The March number comes to our table redolent with spring novelties, spring music, spring literature, and spring fashions. This magazine richly deserves to be called a model. It is printed in beautiful style on fine toned paper, and in every respect is *Ne Plus Ultra*. The premiums offered are far in advance of all others. Jerome Thompson's Old Oaken Bucket, in size and beauty, is worth several times the cost of the yearly subscription, $3. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, N. Y.

H. B. Curtis & Son, of Howell, are about opening a new machine shop and foundry at Williamston.

Farm to Rent. W. H. Clark.

Accidents.—Mrs. Asa Hill, of the southeast part of this town, slipped on some ice and fell, dislocating her shoulder, last Friday night.

Mrs. Wm. A. Stewart, on Thursday night, caught the heel of her shoe on the threshold of the cellar door and tripping herself, fell the whole length of the cellar stairs to the ground below, hurting herself very severely internally, yet not dangerously.

Almost a Perjury.—In his affidavit causing our arrest, Rice swore that Mrs. Mary Nichols, "is and has been the lawful wife of one Tabor J. Nichols." Now, to get out of his scrape, he makes oath that "at the time the said adultery was alleged in said complaint to have been committed, with which adultery was alleged to have been committed with one Mary Nichols, the said Mary Nichols was not, nor was she at the time of the making of such complaint, nor is she now, nor has she ever been, the wife of said Tabor J. Nichols; nor has the said Tabor J. Nichols ever been the husband of the said Mary Nichols."

Declined.—A gentleman from Dansville has handed us an article signed "K.," and entitled "Rev. Wm. Rice Vindicated Morally." He says in the introduction of his article, he is what the christian world calls an infidel. Well, if he is an infidel and also vindicates the morality of Rice, the citizens of Dansville, who esteem virtue and morality had better guard well their wives and children, least a wolf in sheep's clothing be found among them. He intimates that the christians of this place are persecuting Rice, and labors to prove that they are doing wrong, by the very scripture he, as an infidel, professes to believe a lie. If these are his views he has a mistaken idea of the situation, and before he rushes into the newspapers, he had better talk with Mr. Nichols, who caused the arrest of Rice for displaying the kind of dastardly morality, which this infidel advocates.

A Tough Lamb.—Last spring, Mr. Casper Lott, of Delhi, found a lamb in his flock that was neglected by its mother, and so poor and weakly he thought it could not live, and he thought of putting an end to it, but his daughter Sarah, entreated for its life, and he gave it to her. She took it to the house and cared for it, and it lived and grew, and became as lively a piece of mutton as any on the farm, and got to be a great pet with all of the family. About three weeks ago this lamb got in the way, and a wagon containing forty bushels of wheat, went over its body. It was thought, certainly, the pet was killed, and mourning began, but to the great surprise of all the family, the lamb jumped up and ran away pretty lively. Upon examination it was found the lamb was only bruised a little; and it is now apparently as well as ever, but not quite so tame as heretofore.

Probate Court.—About twenty persons from Leslie are attending Probate Court today. In appears that James Royston, who has attained the age of 65 years, has also been so unfortunate as to attain some property. The fact of his being worth something is causing trouble in his family. The old man wants to live with his son, L. A. Royston, the remainder of his life, and proposes to deed him 200 acres of land, provided he will relinquish all claim on the rest of his property and pay at his death $600 to the other heirs. Three daughters are the other heirs. The young man is willing to accept of this proposition and take care of his father, or he is willing to let any one of the other heirs do it and he share in the remainder of the property, but they are unwilling to do either. As the old gentleman has made up his mind to do as he pleases about the matter and give his son the 200 acres and live with him, the daughters are trying to get a guardian appointed for him, claiming that he is out of his mind and unable to take care of himself or transact business. Several of the leading citizens of Leslie have come to the court with the old gentleman to prove that he is all right and knows what is for his best interest. The property that he proposes to leave to his daughters is 80 acres of land, and about $700 in cash, besides the $600 provided for at his decease.

Real Estate Transactions.—The following are the real estate transactions recorded on the books of the Register of Deeds of this county for the week ending Tuesday, February 24, 1874:

P. Grow to Wm. H. Knight, east-half of northwest half of northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 6, Stockbridge, $500.

P. Burger to E. D. Wilmarth, west 40 acres of northwest fractional quarter, section 31, Meridian, $1,000.

Louisa Welch to Jane Ferguson, east 20 acres off west 30 acres off southwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 14, Delhi, $1,000.

Amos Hallock to Warren Eggleston, south-half of northwest quarter, section 32, Leroy, $2,200.

Mary Champlin to D. C. Champlin, lots 1, 2 and 16, block 174, Lansing, $500.

H. D. Rogers to Peggy A. Megiveron, quarter acre on east-half of southwest quarter, section 13, Locke, $500.

H. H. Smith to Flora L. Wright, lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 47—west-half of lots 7, 8 and 9, block 38, and lot 10, block 46, Lansing, $380.

Wm. Page to S. Ackerman, part of west-half of lot 8, block 7, Leslie, $1,200.

S. Tooker to J. S. Tooker, undivided half of east-half of northwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 15, Meridian, $1,400.

R. H. Titus to M. S. Atwood, lot 3, block 13, and north part of lot 6, block 6, Dansville, $1,200.

O. R. Whiting to Geo. H. Whiting, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 32, Ingham, $800.

Wm. Page to Matthew Dowling, village lot in Leslie, $1,200.

H. Reeves to M. D. Chatterton, lots 3 and 4, block 18, Mason, $600.

BORN.

DUNHAM—Sunday, Feb. 22, 1874, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Riley P. Dunham. Weight, 11 pounds.

MARRIED.

JEWETT—DOCKING—Wednesday, the 25th inst., at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. P. P. Farnham, Jonas P. Jewett, of Aurelius, and Lydia Docking, of Dexter.

1,000 bushels of prime Illinois Corn, (shelled), selling at $1.30 per hundred, at C. E. Eaton's Elevator.

Special Sale of Teas.

On Saturday, Feb. 28th, I shall commence a special sale of Teas, to continue for 30 days. I shall have all goods ranging in price from 40 cents to $1 40 per pound. All choice new teas. With every pound sold at 60 cents or over I will give the purchaser one pound of good candy. Come and see.

N. A. Dunning.

100 bushels prime and choice Timothy Seed on hand, to be closed out at wholesale prices, at C. E. Eaton's Elevator.

Lost.

On Main Street, in this village, a large black crape veil. Will the finder please leave the same, or information respecting it, at this office or at Pratt & Hill's store.

All kinds of Grass Seed, for sale the year round, at C. E. Eaton's Elevator.

Extraordinary.

I am prepared to offer *financial inducements* to parties wishing to *carry insurance on business property*. Before you insure your property or *your lives*, or *renew* any insurance now held *in any company represented in Mason*, it will be for your interest to call at the bank of Lowe, Smead & Co. and interview the agent of the following *sound companies*:

Home of New York,	assets	$5,000,000
Continental " "	" over	3,000,000
Phœnix of Hartford, Conn.	"	1,700,000
Detroit Fire and Marine,	"	500,000

Ed. W. Lowe.

Flour and Feed Store.

Having opened a Flour and Feed Store in the large salesroom in Cook's Block, (one-half of which is occupied by N. Darling with groceries) I am prepared to furnish my customers, at lowest rates, with

Flour and Feed,

Bran, all kind of Mill Feed, Oats, Corn, shelled and in the ear, etc. I shall buy my wheat and superintend the manufacturing of my flour. I will furnish flour, both in sack and in bulk. I will guarantee satisfaction to all.

Goods delivered free to any part of the village.

A. G. Wade.

To Sell Hides, Pelts and Furs

Go to Darling's Grocery, in Cook's Block, and get the highest prices.

Extra Bargains in Choice New Teas at the Star Grocery. E. G. Hunt.

Notice.

Mrs. Rice and Sutton would respectfully inform the ladies of Mason and vicinity that they have fitted up the new and commodious rooms in the second story of Polar's Block, and are now prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress-making at the most reasonable rates. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Give them a call.

Mrs. C. Rice,
Mrs. B. J. Sutton.

Mason, Feb. 5, 1874. 787w4

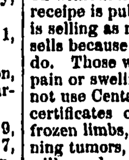
Auction Sale.

The undersigned, intending to dispose of his farm, will sell at auction at his residence one-half mile south of Mason, on Saturday, March 7th, 1874, commencing at precisely ten o'clock a. m., the following personal property, viz: One Span of Horses, Eighteen Cows, Eight head of young Cattle, Ten Hogs, Mowing Machine, Drill, Plows, Drags, Wagons, Harnesses, Sleighs, and a large amount of other Farming Implements and Fixtures.

Frank White.

J. J. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

Centaur Liniment!



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true.—Where the parts are not gone its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The receipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic-rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweened horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. J. B. Rose & Co., New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existance which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

FIRST PREMIUM LIVERY STABLE.

S. H. Worden, Proprietor.

Opposite the First National Bank. This first-class institution is now complete in all departments, and will continue the campaign during the year 1873. Particular attention is requested to the rules here laid down:

1st. My aim is to please all customers.

2d. I will not be out-done in price and style.

3d. I have the best Hack and Bus to be found, running to all parts of the city at moderate charges.

Fashionable Dress-Making.

Having opened new and commodious rooms in Sackrider & Barnes' block, I am prepared to do all kinds of Dress-making in the best and latest styles. I have also the best stamping apparatus in the place. All work done with satisfaction to my customers, both as to quality and price. Children's clothing a specialty.

Mrs. Emma S. Barnett.

Old Account Books Wanted.

I want to get some of the oldest account books kept by the early merchants and business men of this place. Persons having such books in their possession will please call on or address,

N. A. Dunning.

Standard Kerosene Oil, at Wholesale, at the Star Grocery. E. G. Hunt.

First Come, First Served.

I will sell or trade my stock of Groceries, for produce, and would take money rather than have a fuss about it. Having purchased the business carried on by Swart & Kingsbury, as dealers in Groceries, Flour and Feed, I shall continue the same at the old stand. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a share of the public patronage. A good stock constantly on hand, and goods delivered free in the city.

J. D. Swart.

How They Do It.

As we happened into Sayers & Phelps store a day or two since, we were greatly surprised to see them disposing of so many goods, and being desirous of knowing how they managed to have so many customers these hard times, took the trouble of solving the problem. It is simply this, nothing more. They select their own goods, (which by the way are of the best manufacture), and sell them at the lowest possible margin. People of the surrounding country have found this to be the case and govern themselves accordingly. Good goods at a low figure are bound to be bought by all consumers. 786tf

Important Business.

We wish to close the old books belonging to the late firm of M. C. Bowdish, and for that purpose request all persons indebted to call and settle, either by cash or note, immediately. If not settled within sixty days these accounts will be put in the hands of a Justice for collection.

Bowdish Brothers.

Dated Feb. 19, 1874.

THE MASON MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Mason, Feb. 25, 1874.

We have to report an extremely dull week for business. With bad weather, bad roads and the closing up of taxes, nothing else could have been expected. Wood, stave bolts and heading, have almost entirely stopped coming in, consequently a large amount of trade has dropped off. All things considered, this has been about the poorest week of the season for trade.

Wheat has kept steady during the week, advancing a few cents the first part, but going back the latter part of the week to the old price, $1.45 to $1.47 for No. 1, with no extra in market. Stocks still continue to accumulate in market centers, especially in Detroit, as will be seen from the following statement:

The following stocks of wheat were in store in Detroit on the dates given in each grade:

WHEAT.	Feb. 20, 1874.	Feb. 20, 1873.
Extra White	34,473	63,510
No. 1 White	180,138	84,283
No. 2 White	6,373	16,781
No. 1 Amber	4,163	39,376
Other Grades	6,920	2,331
Total	232,067	211,281

Prices for the different grains to-day and last year same date were as follows:

	Feb. 20, 1874.	Feb. 20, 1873.
Extra White Wheat	$1 62@1 62½	$1 90
No. 1 White Wheat.	1 54@1 55	1 89@1 90
Corn, No. 1 mixed..	60@ 61	41½
Oats, No. 1 mixed...	46@ 46¼	36@36½
Barley, No. 2	3 75@4 00	1 60@1 80

There doesn't seem to be any speculation in wheat at present prices.

Oats are not quite so firm. The demand from the lumber country is not quite as good as during the latter part of January. Detroit market has but little effect on the oat market here, as all coarse grains are sold north instead of being sent to Detroit. 38 to 40 cents is now being paid for good oats.

Corn in the ear is selling in small lots at 35 cents. Shelled corn is still held at $1 30 per cwt.

Clover seed is selling slowly at $4 75 to $4 90, with but very little coming in.

Beans, Buckwheat and Barley, are wanted at good prices, but the supply is not up to the demand on either of these, and full Detroit prices could be realized.

Pork has advanced considerably during the week, so that now $7 00 to $7.25 is paid for all that comes. Small, well-fattened hogs preferred.

Potatoes are now selling at 80 cents per bushel for good peach blows.

There is nothing in the produce line but that brings its full value in cash. We hear that one of our grocers has been obliged to send to Detroit for cabbage.

REGULAR MARKETS.

Thursday, February 26, 1874.

PROVISIONS.		
Beans, White, ♥ bu.	$1 00@	$1 50
Potatoes, ♥ bu.	@	75
Eggs, per doz.	@	14
Lard, ♥ lb.	@	10
Cheese, ♥ lb.	@	15
Butter, packed, ♥ lb.	@	23
" roll, per lb.	@	30
Cranberries, per bu.	@	2 50
Onions, ♥ bu.	1 00@	1 25
Apples Green,	@	50
Salt, Saginaw, ♥ bbl.	1 75@	2 00
DRIED FRUITS.		
Apples, ♥ lb.	8½@	10
Cherries, ♥ lb.	@	20
MEATS AND POULTRY.		
Beef, live, ♥ cwt.	2 50@	3 50
" dressed, ♥ cwt.	3 50@	5 00
Pork, " "	6 10@	6 30
Shoulders, ♥ lb.	@	8
Hams, "	@	10
Chickens, "	8@	9
Turkeys, "	10@	11
FLOUR.		
No. 1 white, ♥ cwt.	@	4 00
No. 2 " "	@	3 50
Graham, "	@	4 00
Buckwheat, "	@	4 50
Corn meal, "	1 50@	2 00
GRAIN.		
White Wheat, extra,	@	1 52
" " No. 1,	@	1 45
" " No. 2,	@	1 35
Amber, No. 1,	@	1 35
Corn, shelled, ♥ bu., sells.	@	72
Corn, in the ear, ♥ bu.	@	35
Oats, ♥ bu., (new)	@	40
Buckwheat, ♥ bu.	75@	80
Clover Seed	4 75@	4 90
BUILDING MATERIALS.		
Lath, ♥ M. ft.	5 50@	6 00
Shingles, ♥ M.	3 25@	4 50
Water Lime, ♥ bbl.	[illegible]@	2 25
Calcined Plaster, ♥ bbl.	[illegible]@	[illegible]
White Lime, best,	@	[illegible]
Stone Lime, good, ♥ bush.	@	[illegible]
Plastering Hair, ♥ bush.	[illegible]@	[illegible]

Ingham County News.

E. KITTREDGE, Proprietor.

MASON, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Resignation of the Gladstone Ministry.

Disraeli Accepts the Premiership.

The True Mount Sinai Discovered in Arabia.

Doubt as to the Truth of the Report of Livingstone's Death.

Meetings of State Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Philadelphia and Other Municipal Elections in Pennsylvania.

Spread and Progress of the Praying Temperance Movement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FOREIGN.

At a dinner given to his royal visitors by the Czar of Russia on the 15th, he indicated what was thought to be the formation of an alliance when he said in a speech that, "The Emperor of Germany, the Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria and myself will preserve the peace of the world."

According to a Madrid dispatch of the 16th, the Spanish Government had officially notified all foreign powers that it had blockaded all the northern ports of Spain.

According to a late arrival from Honolulu, Lunalilo, King of the Sandwich Islands, died on the 3d inst. The Legislature had been called together to consider State affairs and to name a successor.

A London telegram of the 17th says that Dr. Beke, the English traveler, reports that he has discovered the true Mount Sinai. It is situated one day's journey northwest of the village of Ahata, in Arabia, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Beke says that he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed. He also discovered Sinaitic inscriptions which he copied.

On the afternoon of the 17th Mr. Gladstone formally tendered to the Queen his resignation and that of his colleagues. The London *Times* of the 18th says the final result of the election may be exactly stated as follows: Conservatives returned, 351; Liberals and Home-rulers, 302. Of these 466 were elected after a contest. The total number of votes polled in the United Kingdom and Ireland was 2,500,000.

According to a telegram from the Government of India, received in London on the 19th, ample supplies of grain to meet any demands of the distressed districts were then in the hands of the Government.

Disraeli arrived at Windsor Castle on the 18th, and was tendered and formally accepted the Premiership of Great Britain.

The celebrated English missionary to South Africa, Rev. Robert Moffat, is in doubt as to the correctness of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. He thinks it hardly credible that Livingstone could have reached the place where he is said to have died. The British Foreign Office entertains the same doubt.

According to a dispatch from Madrid on the 19th Bilboa had capitulated to the Carlists.

The United States steamer Dispatch left Key West for Havana on the 18th in consequence of reports that Consul-General Hall had been obliged to fly from a Spanish mob and take refuge on board of a British iron-clad. Nothing had been heard from Havana or the vessel up to midnight of the 19th. It was reported that in an engagement with the insurgents on the 1st inst. the Spaniards were utterly routed, losing in killed, wounded and prisoners over 600 men.

According to a London telegram of the 20th the following is the official announcement of the new British Cabinet: First Lord of the Treasury, Disraeli; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote; First Lord of the Admiralty, George Ward Hunt; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Richard Assheton Cross; Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, Earl Derby; Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, Earl Carnarvon; Secretary of State for War, Gathorne Handy; Secretary of State for India, Marquis Salisbury; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cairns; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Malmsbury; Lord President of the Council, Duke of Richmond; Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General.

Late dispatches from Nagasaki, Japan, announce the prevalence in that country of an insurrection caused by the failure of the Government to inaugurate war against Corea. At last accounts the insurgents were so near Nagasaki that the foreign residents were preparing to leave.

According to dispatches from Madrid of the 22d severe fighting had been going on in Biscay for several days. Portugalite had been abandoned, and the garrison of Vinarose, numbering 200, were taken prisoners by the Carlists. Gen. Dorregarray with 2,000 insurgents held the heights above Somorrosto. The Republicans had taken the first height with heavy loss.

A Rome (Italy) dispatch of the 22d says that Cardinal Antonelli had addressed a circular letter to all Bishops, citing them to Rome, as the Pope wishes to see them before he dies.

According to telegrams received in London on the 21st the capital of the Ashantees had surrendered and King Coffee and his family were taken prisoners.

The Asiatic cholera was raging terribly in Buenos Ayres at the time the last steamer sailed. The average number of deaths per day was forty.

During the recent disturbance in Havana with the volunteers five were shot and several wounded.

DOMESTIC.

By the falling of an ice-house in Philadelphia twelve men were killed, six seriously and eighteen slightly injured.

In the town of Lake, near Chicago, a few mornings ago, a family consisting of Mrs. David Thompson, her four children and a nurse woman were found in a pitiable condition by a neighbor, two of the children being dead, and the mother, the two remaining children and the nurse in a semi-conscious state. It was thought the family had either been poisoned or were suffering from the effects of noxious gases from a coal stove in the room. One of the remaining children has since died. Mr. Thompson was absent from home at the time of the tragic occurrence.

The Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have notified the railroads doing business in the State that they must comply with the law requiring them to provide scales to weigh grain which they take for shipment.

There were rumors on the 17th of more Indian depredations at various points in the West. Troops were being rapidly pushed forward to the scene of disturbances.

Mardi Gras was observed in New Orleans on the 17th with great spirit. It was a great success, and was attended by a large concourse of visitors from all parts of the United States. Similar ceremonies were observed at Memphis, Tenn., Evansville, Ind., and in other localities.

Evans, the Northwood murderer, was hanged at Concord, N. H., on the 17th. He made a confession, admitting the killing of Georgiana Lovering, his niece, and a young girl in the fall of 1850.

Great excitement was caused in the New York Stock Exchange on the 17th by the reading of letters purporting to be signed by the Presidents of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company, informing the Board that ten millions of new stock of the first-named company, and nine millions of the latter had been issued. An immediate panic ensued, those stocks falling in price from a half of one per cent. to four per cent. The panic was of short duration, as it was soon discovered that the letters were forgeries.

The Chicago saloon-keepers held a mass-meeting in Chicago on the evening of the 18th and unanimously resolved that they would not pay the recent advance in the price of beer (the brewers having advanced the rate to twelve dollars per barrel), but that they would import from other cities.

According to the report of the Board of Public Charities, the insane of Illinois number 3,000, of whom 2,400 are considered incurable. The State has asylum room for only 1,500 of these unfortunates, and when the Northern and Southern Insane Asylums are completed 1,300 will be unprovided for. They recommend the State to furnish additional facilities for their care.

The temperance movement continues to increase its proportions. At South Bend, Ind., on the 18th, and in various parts of the State the foundation for a vigorous crusade was laid. The saloon-keepers of Indianapolis received a postal card announcing that the ladies would visit them on the 23d. At Richmond, Ind., about twenty-five women and two or three praying men had taken the movement in hand, and were moving along the line after the late approved fashion. The temperance fever had appeared at Peoria, Ill., on the 18th. At Manchester, Iowa, the women were advancing on the saloons, and with singing, praying, and fervent exhortations were imploring the keepers to close their places. The movement was spreading in other portions of the State. A large number of ladies visited the saloon of Bailey & Andrews, at Lincoln, Neb., where a large crowd assembled, completely filling the large hall. While the exercises were at their height the floor gave way, but fortunately stopped when it had settled about one foot. There was great confusion, and in getting out of the room several persons were injured. The ladies then went to other saloons but were not admitted. The Mayor had sworn in extra policemen, and had declared his intention to put a stop to what he calls their riotous proceedings. There was great excitement in that place on the 18th. The movement continued unabated in various parts of Ohio on the 18th, and had commenced in Jersey City, N. J. In the latter city twenty-five ladies proceeded to a billiard saloon, knelt in prayer, and spent half an hour in exhorting. They were greeted with the jeers of the men, and left without seeming to have made the impression they desired.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture has decided to locate the State fair at Columbus for the next five years.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Grange have issued a call for a delegate meeting of the Granges in the State to be held at Bloomington on the 14th day of April next, to ratify some amendments to the by-laws in reference to organizing county Granges. It is ordered that the Masters of the several Granges of each county of the State hold a meeting on the 4th day of April, and there choose one of their number a delegate to the State Convention at Bloomington, with power to cast as many votes as there are Granges in the county.

The Ohio and Missouri State Granges on the 20th adopted declarations of principles, each Grange fully indorsing the principles set forth by the late National Grange at St. Louis.

A special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 20th says that Judge Steele had dissolved an injunction obtained against the praying women in Hillsboro, Ohio, on account of the misjoinder of plaintiff. The plaintiff immediately appealed to a higher court, and the injunction was restored. This was at the suit of Dr. Dunn, a druggist, before whose store the ladies had erected a tabernacle in which they held religious services, to the plaintiff's annoyance.

Up to the 22d of February the United States House of Representatives had passed 115 bills and about fifty resolutions calling upon the departments for information. The Senate business made a small showing compared with that of the House.

The total amount of money carried into the United States Treasury as the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property, consisting almost entirely of cotton, is $20,910,656.

A New York dispatch of the 21st says a praying crusade against intemperance had commenced in that city and vicinity. The churches were generally moving in the matter. The Trustees of Trinity Church had decided to no longer lease the property of the church for purposes of liquor selling, and other churches were requesting their members to stipulate that their property should not hereafter be used as saloons.

A boy ten or twelve years old, the son of T. Jones, of Windfall, Ind., while his parents were at church a few nights ago, attempted to kindle fire with coal oil, with the usual result. The boy died the next morning.

According to dispatches of the 22d the Women's Temperance movement was spreading in Iowa and Illinois. In Oswego, Lexington and many other places in Illinois, and in Davenport, Dubuque and elsewhere in Iowa, organizations had been formed and preparations made for a determined assault upon the saloon-keepers and their patrons. The same condition of affairs prevailed in Indiana. In Chicago a praying band, consisting of 3,000 women, was about to be organized, according to the *Times* of the 22d. The city was to be divided into districts, and each district given over to a band of fifty praying women.

On the afternoon of the 22d an engine ran off the track at Uniondale, Pa., on the Jefferson Branch, between Susquehanna and Carbondale, and fell down an embankment seventy-five feet, instantly killing Conductor John R. Harding, Engineer Cramer, Fireman David Cramer, and Brakeman Thomas Rapley.

PERSONAL.

President Grant has ordered that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard be composed of Gens. Sherman, McDowell, Pope, Meigs and Cole, with Maj. A. B. Gardner as Judge Advocate. The Court will meet in Washington on the 3d of March.

Chief-Justice Waite arrived in Washington on the 16th, and called upon the President the next day and was formally presented to the members of the Cabinet.

The autopsy in the case of the Siamese twins was concluded at Philadelphia on the 17th, and shows that Chang and Eng were so vitally united that death would have followed any attempt to separate them during life. The membrane which lines the abdomen was one in both, extending through the mysterious ligament that bound them together. This ligament was also connected with the liver and the heart of each.

The State Grange of Ohio met at Xenia on the 17th. There were present 555 delegates, all Masters of Granges. Worthy Master S. H. Ellis presided. One hundred and fifty visiting members were present. The Secretary reported that 555 of the 600 Granges in the State had been organized since last April. A motion to make the meetings open was voted down. Motions to ask the railways for half-fare arrangements and to make organs of certain newspapers were tabled.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of a recent date declares that the firm of George B. Hodge & Co., proprietors of what has been advertised as the Union Furnishing Store, are bankrupt, and that their stock is in the hands of the officers of the law; that they had been missing for a week, and that the express companies and Postoffice authorities had retained all packages and letters addressed to the Union Furnishing Company, for ultimate return to the senders.

The first annual session of the State Grange of Missouri met at Booneville on the 18th. Nearly every county in the State was represented. The State Grange organized last May, with 300 subordinate Granges, since when the number has increased to over 1,700. Master T. R. Allen delivered a long address, in which he gave the history of the Order in Missouri, and made many suggestions looking to the perfecting of the organization in the State, and touching the growth and future prosperity of the Order.

On the 18th the Ohio State Grange unanimously passed a resolution tendering the sympathy and aid of the Order in Ohio to the women of the State in putting down the evil of intemperance. Columbus was chosen as the place of holding the next meeting of the State Grange. All the amendments proposed by the National Grange, except items first and second of number three, concerning life members, were adopted.

The Smith sisters, who refused to pay their taxes in Connecticut, and had their cows seized and sold, have received a donation of $500 from their female sympathizers.

The Kansas State Grange commenced its annual session at Topeka on the 18th. One thousand Granges were represented. The reports of the officers show the affairs of the Order to be in an excellent condition, although but a small amount remains in the treasury. The financial interests are shown to have been economically managed, and the State Business Agency is on a satisfactory basis. On the 19th resolutions were adopted requesting the State Legislature to pass a prohibitory liquor law, and declaring that no person who retails liquor shall be admitted to the Order; also declaring that the greatest good and the highest happiness of an enlightened, virtuous and prosperous people are the legitimate results of thorough and practical education diffused among the masses. Hon. M. E. Hudson was elected Master of the State Grange.

The State Grange of Tennessee assembled at Gallatin on the 18th in its first annual session. Nearly 500 subordinate Granges were represented, there being between 500 and 600 representatives present, and many ladies being delegates.

Stephen and Abbie Kelly Foster, with Miss Sarah Wall and Miss Marietta Flagg, of Worcester, Mass., refused to pay taxes because ladies cannot vote. Their property was advertised for sale on the 20th.

Announcement has been made of the death, at Galveston, of ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas.

The Sovereigns of Industry is the name of a new Order, branches of which are now being organized throughout the country. It is somewhat similar to the Patrons of Husbandry, but broader in its scope, as it admits into its ranks all classes of industry. A sub-council of the Order was recently formed in Chicago, under the direction of Grand-Master Earle.

Victoria C. Woodhull was announced to deliver a lecture a few evenings ago in Kingsbury Music Hall, Chicago, which had been rented for that purpose by her agent; but the manager subsequently concluded that the character of the place would be lowered in case she were allowed to promulgate her doctrines therein, and he therefore canceled the contract and refused to permit the lecture to be given in the hall. Mrs. Woodhull immediately announced her intention of commencing a suit against the proprietors of the hall, laying damages at $25,000.

POLITICAL.

A bill has been passed by the Illinois Legislature, and signed by the Governor, giving up the dead bodies of unclaimed paupers and criminals in Chicago for dissection.

The Philadelphia municipal election occurred on the 17th. The returns received at midnight of that date indicated that Stokeley (Rep.) had been re-elected by about 10,000 majority. In Pittsburgh the Republicans elected their ticket by from 1,000 to 1,800 majority. In Allegheny City the Independent Republican ticket was elected. In Altoona, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport and Allentown the Democrats carried the day, and in Easton the Republicans were successful. The Democrats of Syracuse, N. Y., elected their Mayor.

According to a Washington dispatch of the 20th the Senate Committee on the Public Lands had agreed to recommend the passage of a bill extending until Dec. 1, 1874, the time for the completion of the Wisconsin Central Railway. The existing law requires its completion by next May, under penalty of the forfeiture of the large land grant. The committee also took action on the House bill amendatory of the act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies, and would report amendments limiting the amount of land that may be thus acquired by the homestead settlers, in addition to 160 acres of homestead, to forty acres planted with trees contiguous to said homestead.

The House Committee on Appropriations on the 20th completed the Indian Appropriation bill. It appropriates over $5,000,000, being a reduction from the estimate of $1,500,000.

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has recently decided that, under the Constitution, a woman can be a member of a School Committee.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention has given the Governor veto power, subject to reversal by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly.

The Missouri State Grange on the 21st adopted a resolution requesting the Missouri Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

The Kansas State Grange adjourned *sine die* on the 21st.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 16th, memorials and petitions were presented—from the officers of the National Banks of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, protesting against the passage of a bill for the withdrawal of currency from New England; from colored citizens, asking that the Government detail a vessel to carry them to Liberia and bring back produce, and also asking the aid of the Government for the construction of a railroad into the interior of Liberia; from the Illinois Legislature, citizens of Chicago, and others asking for an increase in the volume of the currency....The joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, was presented and referred....A bill was introduced and referred to revive and continue in force certain land grants in the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway....The bill to equalize the currency was taken up and a substitute was offered for the committee's bill repealing all the acts of Congress which limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation, providing that all associations organized to carry on banking shall be free to establish National Banks with circulation, subject to all the limitations now provided by law, except the limit of capital, which is hereby repealed; after considerable debate on this proposition, a motion was made and discussed to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 16th, among the bills introduced were—to abolish the navy yards at Kittery, Charlestown, New London and Washington; to increase taxation on whisky; to abolish the revenue marine service; to abolish certain custom houses, and to discharge useless officers; to revive the grants of land for the several lines of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway; to abolish Pension Agents and provide for paying pensions by Postmasters and Collectors of Internal Revenue, thus effecting an annual saving of $500,000; to amend and codify the laws in regard to the payment of pensions so as to secure efficiency and economy....A joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature was presented, asking Congress for such legislation as will secure to the people there equal advantages as to rates, time, and transportation on the Union Pacific Railway, and the several branches thereof, which are reserved and guaranteed as a chief part of the consideration to be given by the company for grants of lands and bonds made by Congress....A bill was passed, forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury to refund any duties upon the reversal of his own rulings.

In the Senate, on the 17th, a petition was presented from the bankers and business men of St. Louis, deprecating any increase in the volume of the currency, and favoring a speedy return to specie payments....A substitute for the bill to increase the pay department of the army was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs....Bills were introduced—directing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll the names of all persons heretofore dropped therefrom because of participation in the recent rebellion; to further protect the polls in the election of President and Vice-President and members of Congress, by securing the use of the safety ballot-box, at a cost not to exceed fifteen dollars per box; to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska....The bill to equalize the distribution of the currency came up, and the question of recommittal was defeated....Adjourned.

In the House, on the 17th, a bill was passed transferring the military prison from Rock Island to Fort Leavenworth, Kan....The contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas was taken up, the majority report being that W. W. Wilshire is entitled, *prima facie*, to a seat, and that of the minority being to recommit the matter, with instructions to the Committee of Elections to make a report on its merits. After three hours' debate the resolution of the minority to recommit was rejected—yeas, 116; nays, 117. The resolution declaring Wilshire entitled, *prima facie*, to the seat was then adopted—yeas, 118; nays, 95. A motion to reconsider and lay on the table having been made, in order to make the last vote final, dilatory motions were made in order to have the question go over. Motions to adjourn were made and voted upon, and finally the yeas and nays were taken and adjournment was carried—87 to 81.

In the Senate, on the 18th, the resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, charging misconduct on the part of the Union Pacific Railway Company by reason of alleged discriminations against the Kansas Pacific Railway, were presented and ordered printed....Bills were introduced—amendatory to the Soldiers and Sailors' Homestead law; to extend the time for the completion of the Wisconsin Central Railway....A lively debate occurred on the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, after which an amendment providing for the redemption of the whole volume of the national bank currency in specie or interest-bearing bonds of the United States was defeated—yeas 28, nays 30; other amendments were offered and rejected....Adjourned.

In the House, on the 18th, the motion to reconsider and lay on the table the vote declaring Wilshire, of Arkansas, entitled, *prima facie*, to the seat was laid on the table—135 to 120—and he was sworn in, taking the iron-clad oath....Bills were passed—providing that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of manslaughter in any United States court, in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, and fined not exceeding $1,000; making the punishment for extortion by officers, or persons acting under authority of the United States, a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding three years; providing that where occupants of public land having color of title have made valuable improvements thereon, and their title is found afterward not good, they shall be entitled to all their rights and remedies as is provided in such case in their respective States or Territories; providing that in the trial of all indictments, informations, complaints and other proceedings in United States courts, and in trials by courts-martial and courts of inquiry, the person charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be a competent witness, the law to apply to all prosecutions now pending; to provide for holding terms of the Western District Court of Missouri, one court to be held at Jefferson City and the other at Springfield....An adverse report was made from the Judiciary Committee on the memorial for the acknowledgment of the Almighty God and Christian religion in the Constitution of the United States....A bill reported by the Postoffice Committee in regard to the distribution of public documents came up, and a discussion followed as to the effects of he abolition of the franking privilege, it being contended by many members that nothing had been saved by such repeal....An evening session was held for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

In the Senate, on the 19th, a bill was passed amendatory of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights....The currency question was again taken up, and an amendment to the pending bill, repealing all acts of Congress limiting the amount of the circulating notes of National Banks, was rejected—yeas 26, nays 32; other proposed amendments were discussed and a substitute for one of them was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin or five per cent. bonds of the United States, and also for free banking under the provisions of the National Bank act. The question then recurred on the motion to recommit the bill, and a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the foregoing substitute was adopted, and after debate the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 19th, bills were passed—extending to April 5 the time for completing the Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal; to provide for the election of the two Representatives-at-Large for Alabama unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide by law before the time fixed for the election; requiring United States Marshals and Clerks of United States Courts who have received fees and emoluments in excess of their legal compensation to deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States....An animated discussion occurred on the bill for the free distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published, after which a recess was taken, the evening session to be devoted to the bill revising the statutes.

In the Senate, on the 20th, the motion was agreed to—31 to 23—to reconsider the vote by which the substitute was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin or 5 per cent. bonds of the United States, and also for free banking under the provisions of the National Bank act, and the substitute was then rejected, and an amendment was agreed to—28 to 25—instructing the committee to report as soon as practicable a bill providing for an increase of the National Bank circulation so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed $400,000,000. An amendment was then rejected instructing the committee to report so as to provide for free banking under the present National Bank law....Adjourned to the 23d.

In the House, on the 20th, several committee reports of a private character were made....Chief-Justice Waite was present and a recess was taken, during which he was formally introduced by the Speaker to each member....Bills relating to affairs of the District of Columbia were considered....Adjourned.

Senate not in session on the 21st....In the House, a petition was presented to have the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday declared a public holiday....Several private bills were reported from Committee of the Whole and passed....A motion was agreed to—115 to 88—to adjourn over until the 24th, on the ground that the 23d was to be generally observed as the birthday of George Washington.

Telegraph.

Mr. Orton, in his recent review of the report of the Postmaster-General upon a governmental telegraph, makes three points:

1. That the plan for a postal telegraph has been rejected by Congress.
2. That the governmental telegraphs abroad have been a constant drain upon the public treasury.
3. That the rates here are but little higher than abroad, while the telegraph is as freely used here as there.

Two propositions for the transmission of correspondence have been presented to Congress; one by Mr. Creswell, who favors a purely governmental system, with lines purchased, owned and operated by the Postoffice Department. This plan has never been approved by any committee of Congress. The other is the postal telegraph system, advocated by Mr. Hubbard. This proposes to have telegraphic like other correspondence received and distributed through the Postoffice, and transmitted by telegraph between postal telegraph offices, by parties running and operating the lines, under contract with the Postoffice Department, at rates fixed by Congress—about 33⅓ per cent. less than those now charged. This plan was first recommended by Postmaster-General Randall to Congress. In two different sessions favorable reports accompanied by bills have been made in the Senate. The Committee on Appropriations in the House, instead of ignoring the matter, as intimated by Mr. Orton, made a report in its favor, one year ago. The bill was not reached in the House, and, therefore, was not acted upon.

Mr. Orton says the telegraph has been a constant loss to the European States, forgetting that abroad the sole object of the governments is not to make the rates high enough to realize profits for the stockholders of a private corporation, but to make them so low that they shall barely pay the expenses. With this end in view frequent reductions in rates have been made, with the knowledge that after a year or two the increased business would more than compensate for any loss sustained at first. In Belgium and Switzerland the telegraph has paid, not only all operating expenses, but the cost of construction. The latest statistics for the European States show that the receipts a little exceed the operating expenses.

Mr. Orton arrives at a different result by including the cost of construction of new lines as a part of the operating expenses, although he excludes them when computing the expenses of his own business. Mr. Orton says the rates here are "as low as the average rates in European countries," and that the rates here are fifty cents. His report for the year ended the 30th of June last, published in October, shows that the average rate paid by the public for telegraphic messages for the year was sixty-seven cents. It has been somewhat reduced since then, and is now about sixty. Mr. Orton includes the dead-head with the paid messages, and so makes the average appear considerably less than it really is. The annual number of messages transmitted in Europe, by the latest returns we have, was 52,400,000. The gross receipts were $19,288,462, which gives the average ratio at thirty-six cents. The rates for inland messages average twenty-nine cents, one-half the rates charged by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The use of the telegraph, in proportion to population, is greater abroad than with us, and is increasing in Great Britain, Switzerland and Belgium much more rapidly than here, where it does not keep pace with other business.—*New York Daily Graphic.*

Hack, Hack! Cough, Cough.

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily nor cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result.

DOCTORS SOON LEARN ITS VALUE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1870.

DR. PIERCE—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic disease of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alterative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally,

H. L. HALL, M. D.

WE noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.

IF Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

DON'T TAMPER WITH A COUGH.—Perhaps in the whole category of diseases to which humanity is susceptible, the cough is most neglected in its early stage. A simple cough is generally regarded as a temporary affliction—unpleasant and nothing more, but to those who have paid dearly for experience, it is the signal for attack for the most fearful of all diseases—Consumption. A cough will lead to consumption—if not checked—so sure as the rivulet leads to the river, yet it is an easy enemy to thwart, if met by the proper remedy. *Allen's Lung Balsam* is the great cough remedy of the age, and it has earned its reputation by merit alone. Sold by all good druggists.

HERBALISTIC REMEDIES.—In former days, if a member of the household became indisposed, the family-head, under instructions from the gray-haired dame, went to the forest or the field to gather herbs or berries, from which were quickly made invigorating extracts, which ere many days brought the patient safely around, and saw the family gathering once more without a missing member. How is it now? The slightest indisposition brings the "family physician," with his handsome carriage. He feels the pulse, examines the tongue, looks very grave, writes a few lines of hieroglyphics, charges a big fee, and leaves, only to return the next day and find his patient mercurialized sufficiently to be really sick. A week or two of attendance follows, and therein lies the secret of "wealthy physicians." Compare the *physique* of the present age with the past, and the story is complete. Reader, discard chemicals and try herbs. If you are ill, try the great herbalistic remedy, DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. 30

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The illustrations in the number for March are: A beautiful steel plate, "The Wedding Favor"; a finely-colored Fashion Plate; "Waiting," a very pretty wood engraving; an Extension Sheet, giving the latest styles in dresses, bonnets, children's fashions, and a great variety of other matters belonging to the toilet. The Work and other Household departments are all well filled with useful information, which is of itself worth the subscription price of the magazine. In addition are several interesting stories and other entertaining literary matter. Published by L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa., at $3.00 per year; four copies $10.00, and a beautiful chromo to each subscriber. *

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and Dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Household Panacea and Family Liniment.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

"NOTHING BETTER," said Dr. John Ware, of Boston, than Cutler Bros.' celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1874.

BEEF CATTLE	$9.50	@ $11.75
HOGS—Live	5.25	@ 5.50
Dressed	6.12½	@ 7.00
SHEEP—Live	5.50	@ 7.62½
COTTON—Middling	.16¼	@ .16¾
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6.90	@ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.51	@ 1.53
CORN—Western Mixed	.73	@ .76
OATS—Western New	.61	@ .62
RYE	1.04	@ 1.06
BARLEY—Western	1.75	@ 1.85
PORK—New Mess	15.75	@ 16.00
LARD	.09¼	@ .09½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.40	@ .70
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	$5.30	@ $5.65
Good	4.80	@ 5.25
Medium	4.50	@ 4.75
Butchers' Stock	3.25	@ 4.25
Stock Cattle	3.00	@ 4.15
HOGS—Live	4.40	@ 5.80
Dressed	6.00	@ 6.25
SHEEP—Good to Choice	5.00	@ 5.62½
BUTTER—Choice Yellow	.35	@ .40
EGGS—Fresh	.19	@ .20
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50	@ 9.25
Spring Extra	5.50	@ 6.00
GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.18¼	@ 1.19
Corn—No. 2	.55½	@ .57
Oats—No. 2	.42	@ .42¼
Rye—No. 2	.84¼	@ .85
Barley—No. 2	1.70	@ 1.75
PORK—Mess, new	13.95	@ 14.10
LARD	.08¼	@ .08¾
WOOL—Tub-washed	.48	@ .58
Fleece, washed	.30	@ .48
Fleece, unwashed	.25	@ .34
Pulled	.35	@ .40
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR—Family, New	$7.00	@ $7.30
WHEAT	1.40	@ 1.43
CORN	.58	@ .60
OATS	.46	@ .53
RYE	1.02	@ 1.03
BARLEY	1.80	@ 1.85
PORK—Mess	14.95	@ 15.00
LARD	.08¾	@ .09
ST. LOUIS.		
BEEF CATTLE—Fair to choice	$4.50	@ $5.50
HOGS—Live	4.65	@ 5.25
FLOUR—Fall XX	6.50	@ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1.55	@ 1.56
CORN—No. 2	.58	@ .59
OATS—No. 2	.45	@ .47
RYE—No. 2	.86	@ .87
BARLEY—No. 2	1.80	@ 1.85
PORK—Mess	14.75	@ 15.00
LARD	.08½	@ .08¾
MILWAUKEE.		
FLOUR—Spring XX	$6.00	@ $6.50
WHEAT—Spring, No. 1	1.23	@ 1.23½
No. 2	1.21	@ 1.21½
CORN—No. 2	.55½	@ .56
OATS—No. 2	.39½	@ .40
RYE—No. 1	.79	@ .80
BARLEY—No. 2	1.75	@ 1.80
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	$1.56	@ $1.57
No. 2 Red	1.44	@ 1.45
CORN	.66	@ .70
OATS—No. 1 State	.47	@ .48
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra	$1.62	@ $1.62½
CORN	.59	@ .60
OATS	.46	@ .46½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Mich	$1.46	@ $1.46½
No. 2 Red	1.43	@ 1.44
CORN—Mixed	.60	@ .64
OATS—No. 1	.46½	@ .47
BUFFALO.		
BEEF CATTLE	$4.60	@ $6.00
HOGS—Live	5.25	@ 5.50
SHEEP—Live	5.00	@ 6.50

Ingham County News.

E. KITTREDGE, Proprietor.

MASON, MICHIGAN.

PATIENCE DOW.

BY MARIAN DOUGLAS.

Home from the mill came Patience Dow;
She did not smile, she would not talk;
And now she was all tears, and now
As fierce as is a captive hawk.
Unmindful of her faded gown,
She sat with folded hands all day,
Her long hair falling tangled down,
Her sad eyes gazing far away,
Where, past the fields, a silver line,
She saw the distant river shine.
But, when she thought herself alone,
One night, they heard her muttering low,
In such a chill, despairing tone,
It seemed the east wind's sullen moan:
"Ah me! the days, they move so slow!
I care not if they're fair or foul;
They creep along—I know not how;
I only know he loved me once—
He does not love me now!"

One morning vacant was her room;
And, in the clover wet with dew,
A narrow line of broken bloom
Showed some one had been passing through;
And, following the track, it led
Across a field of summer grain,
Out where the thorny blackberries shed
Their blossoms in the narrow lane,
Down which the cattle went to drink
In summer, from the river's brink.
"The river!" Hope within them sank;
The fatal thought that drew her there
They knew, before, among the rank,
White-blossomed weeds upon the bank
They found the shawl she used to wear,
And on it pinned a little note:
"Oh, blame me not!" it read, "for when
I once am free, my soul will float
To him! He cannot leave me then!
I know not if 'tis right or wrong—
I go from life—I care not how;
I only know he loved me once—
He does not love me now!"

In the farm graveyard, 'neath the black,
Funeral pine-trees on the hill,
The poor, worn form the stream gave back
They laid in slumber, cold and still.
Her secret slept with her; none knew
Whose fickle smile had left the pain
That cursed her life; to one thought true,
Her vision-haunted, wandering brain,
Secure from all, hid safe from blame,
In life and death had kept his name.
Yet, often with a thrill of fear,
Her mother, as she lies awake
At night, will fancy she can hear
A voice, whose tone is like the drear,
Low sound the graveyard pine-trees make:
"I know not if 'tis right or wrong—
I go from life—I care not how;
I only know he loved me once—
He does not love me now!"

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER OF RUSSIAN BAR.

WHEN is he expected?"

"They said he was coming in to-night's stage."

"He taught in 'Frisco, didn't he?"

"Yes; I guess he was in the department."

The doctor's wife was an authority on all matters in Russian Bar, and on this last sensation, the coming of a schoolmaster, she freely enlightened her neighbor, Mrs. Blunt, a plump widow, whose miner husband had died a few months before. There was not much to gossip about in that quiet village. The arrival and departure of the stage brought the people to their doors three times a week, and if a stranger was noticed envoys were immediately dispatched to the hotel to learn his name and business, and the probable length of his stay. But now Russian Bar was to have a new schoolmaster, and the folks wondered much if he would have any trouble with Sam Seymour, the butcher's boy, or Ike Walker, an unruly spirit who had knocked down and pummeled the last preceptor who undertook to teach him school discipline. The Trustees were powerless in these matters, and declared that if a schoolmaster was not able to "get away" with the boys in a square, stand-up fight he might as well pick up his traps and leave Russian Bar.

On the very evening of the expected arrival, Seymour and Walker, the leading spirits of the mutinous schoolboys, met at a pool from which both were trying to coax a few speckled trout for supper.

"Have you heard what the new chap is like, Sam?" said Ike, as he impaled a wriggling worm on his hook.

"No, have you?"

"Father told Jake, the barkeeper, that he was very young."

"And small?"

"Yes."

"Guess he won't stay long in town, Ike."

"I guess not, Sam. School ain't good for us such fine weather as this."

The worthies sat and fished in silence for some time and then Ike produced a bunch of cigarettes and passed them to his friend. At last, finding that the fish would not bite, they shouldered their poles and straggled up to the village, pausing a moment to stone a Chinaman's rooster, which had strayed too far from the protecting wash-house.

Philip Houghton was a schoolmaster from necessity, and not taste. Like many who have been educated as gentlemen in one sense of the word, that is, without the acquaintance with any special pursuit that might be turned to any particular account in the struggle for bread, he found himself adrift in California with nothing to fall back on. Seeing an advertisement in a city paper for a competent teacher to take charge of the school at Russian Bar, he answered it, and was accepted at a venture. Putting his few movables together—a pair of old foils and a set of well-worn boxing gloves, for Houghton was an accomplished boxer and fencer—he bought a ticket for Russian Bar.

He found the stage driver a communicative, pleasant fellow, who, at his request, described the characteristics of his future home. Indeed, his descriptions of the class of boys whom Houghton was to take charge of was not very encouraging. "You'll find them a hard lot," said he, "and they're all on the muscle too."

"What is about the weight of my oldest?" asked Houghton, good-humoredly. "You see, if I have to exercise something more than moral suasion, I want to get posted on the physique of my men."

"Well, Sam Seymour is about the strongest."

"And what is about the size of the redoubtable Ike?"

"Well, I guess he tops you by half a head."

"Oh, I expect we'll get along well enough together," said Houghton; "and I suppose this is the first glimpse of Russian Bar," he added, as a turn in the road brought them in view of that picturesque village.

The stage bowled along the smooth road and past the great white oak under whose friendly branches the teamsters were accustomed to make their noontime halt.

"I'll set you down at the hotel," said the driver. "There's Perkins, the proprietor; that fat man smoking on the stoop."

Houghton confessed to himself that the prospect before him was anything but a prepossessing one. He was not of a very combative nature, though he liked a little danger for the excitement, but a game of fisticuff with a dirty, mutinous boy had neither glory nor honor for a man that had been one of the hardest hitters in his college.

The folks were all at their doors when the stage clattered up the single street, and the slender, good-looking young man by the driver was measured and canvassed before that worthy had passed the mail to the doctor, who, with his medical vocation, also found time to run the Post office

The doctor's wife was at her window, and after a long survey of the schoolmaster hastened to communicate her opinions to Mrs. Blunt. Meanwhile Houghton washed off the red dust of the road and took his seat at the supper table. The driver had introduced him to about a dozen of the leading citizens during the few minutes that intervened between their arrival and their evening meal.

"How do you like our town, Mr. Houghton?" asked the landlord, graciously, as he helped his new guest to a cut of steak.

"Well, it seems a pretty place."

"When you get acquainted you'll find yourself pleasantly situated; but you'll have a hard time with the boys."

"So they all tell me. Anyhow, I am not unprepared," said Houghton, cheerfully.

After supper the landlord remarked confidentially to the doctor "that the young man had grit in him, and he thought he'd be able to 'make the riffle' with the boys."

When Houghton arose next morning and opened his window to the fresh breeze, odorous with the perfume of the clambering honeysuckles, he felt that after all a residence in a remote village, even with a parcel of rough boys to take care of, was preferable to the dusty, unfamiliar streets of San Francisco. He smiled as he unpacked his foils and boxing-gloves, a little sadly, too, for they were linked with many pleasing associations of his under-graduate days.

"Well," he soliloquized, as he straightened his arm and looked at the finely-developed muscles, "I ought to be able to hold my own in a stand-up fight with these troublesome pupils of mine. This is my day of trial, however, and before noon we shall probably have had one bat tle out."

The schoolhouse, a raw, unfinished-looking frame building, stood hard by the river, about half a mile from the town. When Houghton opened the rickety wooden gate that led into the school lot, he found a group of some twenty boys already assembled. Among them were Ike Seymour and Sam Walker. The latter's sister, a pretty girl of sixteen, was leaning against the fence with half a dozen of her friends, for the Russian Bar schoolhouse was arranged for the accommodation of both sexes.

Houghton handed the key to the nearest boy and asked him to open the door. With a look at the others, and a half grin on his face, he obeyed.

"Now, boys, muster in," said Houghton, cheerfully, to the boys.

They all passed in—Seymour and Walker last. The latter took a good look at the schoolmaster as he went by. When they were seated, Houghton stood at his desk and laid a heavy ruler on the books which were before him.

"Now, boys," he said, "I hope we shall get along pleasantly together. You treat me fairly and you shall have no reason to complain, I promise you. Silence and obedience are what I require, and a strict attention to the matter of our instruction."

Giving them a portion of the grammar to prepare for recitation, he walked quietly up and down the room, occasionally standing at the windows, but appearing to keep no surveillance on the boys. Suddenly the crack of a match was heard, followed by a general titter.

Houghton turned quietly from the window, sand aw the blue smoke from a cigarito arising from where Seymour sat.

"What is your name, boy," he asked, in a stern tone.

"My name is Seymour," replied the mutineer, insolently.

"Are you smoking?"

"I guess so."

"Leave the room!"

"I guess not."

There was a dead silence in the schoolroom now, and Houghton felt that the hour of trial had come.

"Seymour!" he said again, very quietly.

"What?"

"Come here."

Seymour, putting his hands in his pockets, sauntered from his desk, stood within a yard of the schoolmaster, and looked sneeringly into his face.

"Leave the room," said Houghton again, in a lower voice.

"No."

The lithe arm straightened like a flash of lightning, and the rebel measured his length on the floor, while the blood gushed from his nostrils. In a moment he sprang to his feet and rushed furiously at the schoolmaster, but went down again like a reed before that well-aimed blow. The second time he fell, Houghton stooped down and, lifting him as if he had been a child, fairly flung him outside the door. Seymour, confused and amazed, staggered down to the brook to wash his face and reflect on the wonderful force of that slight arm. And Houghton, turning to the school without a word of comment on the scene, commenced the recitation. Walker was mum. Seymour's face had appalled him, and, in fact, the entire mutinous spirit of the scholars of Russian Bar was in a fair way of being totally subdued.

When the Trustees heard of the affair, they unanimously commended the schoolmaster's pluck.

"I tell you what, boys," said Perkins to a crowd who were earnestly engaged at a game of old sledge in his bar-room, "that Houghton knows a thing or two about managing boys. He'll fix 'em off, or my name's not Perkins."

Houghton was hospitably treated by the folks at Russian Bar. They felt him to be a man of refinement, but brought down in the world, but showing no offensive superiority in his intercourse with them. The doctor's wife pronounced him to be the best New Yorker she had ever met, and the gossips insinuated that Mrs. Blunt, the widow, was setting her cap for him. Seymour and Walker were the best and most industrious pupils the young master had and were happy when accompanying him on his fishing excursions. In fact they all agreed in declaring that the educational department in the village was a thriving success.

Gypsey Lane, the daughter of a leading man in Russian Bar, and made wealthy by a saw mill, which all day long groaned and screamed some distance down the river, did not express her opinion as to Houghton's merits, but in the summer evenings when the schoolmaster, rod in hand, wandered along the stream and threw his line across the mill-dam, Gypsey was seldom far away. Lane, a bluff, hearty old fellow, frequently asked Houghton to spend the evening with him, and told his adventures in early California to a patient listener, while Gypsey dutifully mended her father's socks on the verandah.

Mrs. Lane, when Gypsey was but a baby, was laid to rest in Lone Mountain, long before Lane ever thought of settling at Russian Bar.

One pleasant evening in June Gypsey Lane, twirling her straw hat, thoughtfully picked her way across the broad field that lay between her house and the mill. The stream was a winding one, and as she placed her tiny foot on the first stepping-stone she saw a straw hat on the grass which she knew well.

"How is Miss Lane this evening?" said Houghton, lazily, from beneath a Manzanita bush, where he had been enjoying a book and a pipe.

"Well, thank you. How is Mr. Houghton?" replied Gypsey, shyly.

"Warm, but not uncomfortable. Are you going to the mill?"

"Yes, I have a letter that just came for father."

"May I accompany you?"

"Certainly, if you choose."

Houghton put on his hat and helped Gypsey across the brook.

"I had a letter from New York a few days ago," said he, after they had left the first bend of the river behind.

"A pleasant one?"

"Well, although in some sense it brought good news, still I can hardly call it a pleasant letter."

They walked on and Gypsey swung her hat pensively, longing, with a woman's curiosity, to hear more about the New York letter.

"I am going to leave Russian Bar," said Houghton, abruptly.

"Indeed, how soon?"

"I don't know yet; possibly within a week."

The hat was swayed from side to side with increased energy.

"Do you care much, Miss Lane?" This with an earnest look into the hazel eyes that were kept steadily bent on the brown, parched grass beneath their feet.

"Yes, of course we shall all be very sorry to lose you," returned Gypsey, evasively.

"If I come back in a few months with something for my future wife, shall I see this ring on her finger?" whispered Houghton, capturing the little hand that held the hat, and slipping a pearl ring on the delicate finger.

Gypsey said nothing, but her eyes turned for a moment on the schoolmaster's earnest face, and in the next her soft cheek was resting on his shoulder.

Russian Bar, to a man, turned out to wish Philip Houghton God-speed on the morning he took his place by the driver who one year before had set him down at Perkins' Hotel. They knew he was on his way to New York and that he had been left some money, and the gossips more than suspected that there was something between Gypsey Lane and their favorite. At all events, her eyes were red for a week after his departure.

Winter had come and the river was swollen and rapid, and many a lofty tree from the pine forest had found its way to the hearths of Russian Bar. One delicious morning, crisp and cold, after a night's rain, the stage passed by the large white oak, and, splashed with mud, halted before Perkins' Hotel. It had been all night on the way, for the roads were very heavy.

The worthy proprietor of that excellent house was in the act of tossing his first cocktail, when a hearty hand was laid on his shoulder, and Philip Houghton shouted:

"Perkins, old boy, how are you!"

The landlord returned the shake hands, dived behind the bar and had a second cocktail mixed in a moment. "And now," said he, as he pledged the ex-schoolmaster, "when will the wedding take place?"

Six weeks afterward the old mill was hung with evergreen wreaths, and a grand festival was held at Russian Bar. Gypsey Lane was a lovely bride, and when Houghton took charge of the mill and invested all his New York money in the village, and was admitted to practice in the courts—everything seemed to take a fresh start. Through all, his warmest and most devoted friend was Sam Seymour, once the terror of Russian Bar schoolmasters, and now the holder of that important position.—*San Francisco Morning Call.*

PHUNNYGRAMS.

—No matter how great the esteem in which he is held by his townsmen, no matter how many nor how exalted have been the positions of honor and trust which he has filled with credit, we cannot but distrust that man who keeps his tobacco cut up into chews in his pocket and juggles it into his mouth under pretence of stroking his chin.—*Brunswicker.*

—An eminent citizen of Hartford, who is an Alderman, was riding in a horse car in which were several passengers. A woman, evidently from the North of England, with a market basket on her arm, entered and took a seat opposite to him. She then produced a little bag out of which she took a ten cent shinplaster. In the most polite manner—as becomes Aldermen and all good citizens—the city father passed his right hand over to take the bill and secure the good woman her ticket and change. To his great surprise she shifted the shinplaster to her left hand, and extending the brawny palm of her right laid it on his open fist and closed on him with a warm grip, and then began to shake heartily, remarking as she did so: "You have the best of me, friend, but I think I know that face!" It was a very ludicrous performance, and the Alderman as he got off the car was understood to say, "If you print it, don't mention any names."

—A lady left her little child playing near a hot stove on which was a kettle of boiling water, the other morning, while she ran across the street to a neighbor's. Presently she heard the agonizing screams of that child, and on the wings of terror she flew to its relief. Oh, horror! there on the floor lay her darling babe, the pure outgrowth of a holy love, the idol and light and life of her heart, struggling in the grasp of a tremendous cockroach. A moment the mother stood transfixed, chilled to the marrow in her bones, then, gathering all her strength for action, she seized a flatiron, sprang—as springs the lioness upon the murderer of her cubs—sprang upon the monster, wrenched away its grasp, hurled it upon its back, and with a cry of triumph brought down the iron and mashed the blood-thirsty bug. Then clasping her babe to her bosom and murmuring "Saved! saved!" she swooned away. We immediately had a reliable artist upon the spot, and in a few weeks will be able to offer chromos of the thrilling scene as a premium to subscribers to this paper.—*Missouri Brunswicker.*

NASBY'S LETTER.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Mr. Nasby Inaugurates a New Enterprise—The "Cross Roads Reformer and Friend uv Purity"—Letters from Distinguished Personages Endorsing the Paper.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
Feb. 17, 1874.

My little effort at reform in Ohio didn't work jest ez I hed hoped, but I don't despare uv gettin suthin out uv it after all. Ef we can't make reform go, what is there for us? At the worst I perpose to make it earn me a livin. I am in the reform biznis, and I shel push it ez a biznis.

I hev determined to start a Reform noose-paper. The idee sprung full-fledged from my massive intelleck two weeks ago. When I determine upon a thing I go and do it, and so, two weeks ago, I ishood the prospecktus, and with it the Massedonian cry for help to all the rich Dimocrats I knowd or cood heer uv.

I stated in my prospecktus (wich I wrote in Bascom's) that the "Cross Roads *Reformer and Friend uv Purity*" wood be devotid to reform in its broadest sense, public and privit. I deplored the widespred corrupshen that hed pervadid and permeated all departments uv the public servis sence that gileless patriot, A. Johnson, vacated the Presidenshel cheer, ez well ez the laxity uv morals that pervadid all classes uv society, wich wuz the legitimate outgrowth uv Radikle idees. I hed throwd myself into the breach, and wuz determined to do all in my power to check the flood uv fraud that wuz sweepin over the land, and wich bid fair to rooin the Republik. To the coz uv purity and reform I hed devotid all there wuz uv me.

I stated distinctly that the "Cross Roads *Reformer and Friend uv Purity*" hed but one panacea for all the evils the country is labrin under, namely, the bustin uv the Republikin party and the puttin in power uv the Dimocrisy. That is all there is uv it. This is the short road to politikle purity, and, by example, the promoter uv privit purity. We want to hev back in Congris that galaxy uv intellecks that shone so resplendently doorin Bookanon's Administrashen, and in the places uv trust and profit the patriots who rallied so gloriously around the crib presidid over by A. Johnson. Some uv em are dead, alas! but there are enuff uv em left to fill all the offises, and there ain't any resk uv their declinin.

I sent an appeal for aid to various leadin Dimocrats uv the country, and received responses wich show that in this enterprise I hev hit the precise idea that is needed. For instance, Fernando Wood wrote me the follerin:

I agree with yoo that the times demand a viggerous paper, which shel oppose the corrupshens wich are sappin the very foundashens uv our liberties. The crimes av the Republiken party cry to Heaven. Enclosed find cheque for fifty dollars. I wood send yoo more, but I heven't realized on my Credit-Mobilier shares yet, and me and Brother Ben find the lottery bizness dull sence the panic struck us. Trooly,

FERNANDO WOOD.

His brother Ben wrote as follows:

Enclosed find fifty dollars to aid in establishin The Cross Roads *Reformer and Friend of Purity*. I wish I cood spare more, for ef ever ther wuz a time when public and private purity needed boostin, this is the time. We must combine to crush Republikinism and innoggerate a rain uv purity. I wood send more, but the fact is policy sellin is dull, and faro-banks ain't more than payin expenses. But sich ez my donashen is, take it. Trooly, BEN WOOD.

That noble patriot, John Morrisey, wrote me thus:

I bid yoo God speed in yoor noble enterprise. The time hez come for a viggerous war agin the corrupshen that is sappin the foundashens uv Amerikin liberty. I can't send yoo eny more, for I hav hed a terrible run uv luck at two uv my faro banks, and the repeaters I had to pay at the last eleckshun drained me, but I hev hed yoo appinted to an offis under the Sheriff of Noo York, and will hev it arranged that yoor salary shel be sent yoo. Uv course yoo will hev to be here on eleckshun days to vote in sich precincts ez are assigned yoo. May yoor efforts at bringin our country up to its former standard uv virchoo be crowned with success. Hopefully,

JOHN MORRISEY.

Boss Tweed wrote ez follows:

I write in bonds. But oppressed ez I am by crooel persekooters I take a lively interest in everything that looks to purity in offishel matters. In my lonely cell on Blackwell's Island do I groan for my country. I hev directed my son Richard to send yoo $50 to aid yoor paper just ez soon ez he kin collect it from the ongrateful contractors who refoozed to divide with me when I got into trouble, on contracks wich I give em when I wuz in power. But go on in yoor good work.

Trooly, W. M. TWEED.

The letter I wrote to Harry Genet wuz answered by a frend uv his, who remarked that Mr. Genet was abroad for his health, but that he shood forred it to him, and that Mr. G. wood doubtless contribbit, ez he wuz, ez he allus hed bin, a staunch friend of Reform.

From the South the responsis were encouragin, tho not profitable.

From every one uv the glorious soljers uv the Confederacy come words uv cheer. They bid me go on and deel heavy blows agin the monster Radicleism, and in support not only uv Reform, but uv our common country. Four yeers more uv Radicle rool wood be suffishent, they wuz every one uv em convinst, to destroy the Government bequeathed us by our fathers, and wich hed bin made sacred by their blood.

Aleck Stephens wrote me a letter approvin uv the design uv the paper that kivered sixty-eight pages of foolscap, but he didn't enclose a dollar, wich wuz a lame and impotent conclooshen.

One man from Alabama insisted that the motto uv the noo paper shood be, "Offisis in rite hands and purity in Offis." The offisis, he went on to remark, cood never be in rite hands so long ez a disgustin nigger wuz Postmaster in Napoleonville, a place wich he wunst okkepied under Johnson. He beleeved in non-partizanism, and the President ought to reassure the people by showin em that he wuz not infloocenced by partizan feelins. Let the President remove his appintees and put Dimocrats in their places. When he wuz removed and that nigger wuz put in his place, he, for the first time in his life, despaired uv the Republic.

I wuz astonished at the number uv responses I got from Republikins. They cum in by the bushel. Every one uv em hed lost all faith in a Republikin form uv Government—every one uv em bleeved that the Government hed fallen into bad hands, and consekently they despared uv the Republic. One pekoollarity uv this despare wuz, they all specified the date at wich they commenced desparin, ez for instance:

"On the 13th uv July, 1873, I felt that all wuz gone."

Or this:

"On the 22d uv August, 1872, I felt that the sun uv Republikinism had set forever, onless a change cood be made."

I wuz at some pains to ascertane why things went to rooin on them pertikeler days, and I found that it wuz Jooly 13, 1873, that the first hed been defeeted for renomenashin to Congress, and that on the 22d uv August, 1872, the second hed bin removed from a Collectership, and the others wuz in the same state uv health without excepshin. But it don't do to inquire too pertikerlerly. They beleeve the Government is in bad hands and that is enuff for me. These men—and all uv this class, demand reform, but they didn't inclose no material aid. How do they spose the battle agin a corrupt Administrashen is to be fought, ef they don't furnish ammunishen?

I got in in donashens (and loans, wich is the same thing) about $600. The paper will be ishood next week. I hev paid Bascom $40, and Deekin Pogram $25, on akkount, wich hez encouraged them.

Things look brighter for me. May my sky continyoo unclouded.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Editor *Cross Roads Reformer.*

All About Dogs.

The Rev. Dr. Prime, of the New York *Observer*, vouches for the following curious facts in relation to dogs:

My father had a small and beautiful dog who rejoiced in the name of Fidelity. He differed from other good dogs only in being better than others, and in manifesting something that resembled religious sensibility, or a peculiar attachment to religious places and religious services. He attended family worship with punctuality and regularity that the other members of the household might well have imitated, and certainly did not surpass. If a stranger was present—and much company visited our house—the dog's attention to him was regulated by his taking the lead or not in the religious worship of the household. If the visitor at my father's request conducted the worship, the dog at once attached himself to his person, and when he departed the dog escorted him out of the village; sometimes going home with him to a neighboring town and making him a visit of a few days. If the visitor did not perform any religious service in the house, the dog took no notice of him while there, and suffered him to depart unattended and evidently unregretted.

Such a dog was, of course, an habitual attendant on the public services of the church on the Sabbath. It required extraordinary care to keep him at home. Shut up in a room he dashed through a window and was at church before the family. He was once shut up in an out-house that had no floor. He dug out underneath the sill of the door and was at church before the first psalm was sung. In church he occupied the upper step of the pulpit within which his master ministered. He lay quiet during the service, unless other dogs below misbehaved, in which case he left his seat and after quieting the disturbance resumed it. He was equally devoted to the weekly prayer-meeting which was held from house to house, the appointment being announced on the Sabbath. He remembered the evening and the place, and was always present. As it was not agreeable to have a dog at an evening meeting in a private house, he was confined at home. The next week he went early before the family had thought to shut him up, and waited for the hour and the people. He knew the names of the families where the meetings were held, and where they lived, and could have gone to any one of them on an errand as easily and correctly as a child. And the only knowledge he had of the place of meeting he got as the others did by hearing the notice on Sunday. These habits of the dog were not the fruit of education. On the contrary, pains were taken to prevent him from indulging his religious preferences. He did not manifest a fondness for other meetings, or for any individuals out of the family circle except those whom he recognized by their habit of praying as the people in whom he was especially interested.

My father was wont to relate numerous anecdotes of the same general character, of this remarkable animal, and the relation of them always caused his eyes to fill with tears. He had a strong impression that there was something very mysterious about this propensity of the dog, and being himself a sternly orthodox divine he never ventured to express the opinion that the dog had moral perceptions. But I always thought he believed so.

Dr. Guthrie's dog is just now traveling the rounds of the newspapers, but there is nothing remarkable in him (the dog) except that the incidents show a moral sense; the story as Dr. Guthrie tells it, is this:

"Though but a dumb companion and friend, I must devote a few lines to the memory and affection and sense of my dog Bob, who, lying often at the head of the pulpit stairs, occupied a place on Sundays nearly as conspicuous as myself. He was a magnificent Scotch dog of great size; brave as, or rather braver than, a lion. He expressed his respect for decent and well-conditioned visitors by rushing to the gate as if he were bent on devouring them, and gave them a welcome both with tail and tongue. Beggars, and all *orra characters*, he wasted no wind on, but maintaining an ominous silence stuck close to their heels, showing a beautiful set of teeth and occasionally using them—only, however, to warn the *gangrels* to be on their good behavior.

"He had but one bad habit when I had him—to see a cat was to fly at it. This ended in his worrying to death a favorite grimalkin belonging to a neighbor, and the catastrophe raised a formidable commotion. I saw that I must part with Bob or impair my usefulness; so with many regrets I sent him to Brechin, fifteen miles off.

"There, early on the following Sunday morning, Bob was observed with head and tail erect and a resolute purpose in every look and movement, taking his way from my brother's house. My brother's wife, struck with his air, said to one of her daughters, who laughed at the idea: 'There is Bob, and I'll wager he is off to Arbirlot!' Whether he had kept the road, or gone by some mysterious path across the country straight as the crow flies, I know not; but when I was leaving the church, about one o'clock, I was met by the beadle, with his old face lighted up with an unusual expression of glee, and exclaiming—for my dog and Johnny had been always fast friends: 'You maunna put him awa', minister, though he should worry a' the cats in the parish!'

"On going to the manse, I found Bob outside the gate, as flat, prostrate and motionless as if he had been stone dead. It was plain he knew as well as I did that he had been banished, and had returned without leave, and was liable to be hanged, drowned, shot, or otherwise punished at my will. I went up to him and stood over him a while in silence. No wagging of his tail, or movement in any limb, but there he lay, as if he had been killed and flattened by a heavy roller, only that, with his large, beautiful eyes half-shut, he kept winking and looking up in my face with a most pitiful, and penitent, and pleading expression in his own.

"Though I might not go to the length of old Johnny Bowman in making free of all the cats in the parish, there was no resisting the dumb, eloquent appeal. I gave way, and exclaimed in cheerful tones, 'Is this you, Bob?' In an instant, knowing that he was forgiven and restored, he rose at one mighty bound into the air, circling round and round me, and ever and anon, in the power and fullness of his joy, leaping nearly over my head!

"What his ideas of right and wrong were, I dare not say, but he certainly had a sense of shame and apparently also of guilt. Once, for example—and the only occasion on which we knew him to steal—Mrs. Guthrie came unexpectedly on Bob sneaking out of the kitchen with a sheep's head between his teeth. His jail-like and timorous look displayed conscious guilt, and still more, before she had time to speak a word, what he did. The moment he saw her, as if struck with paralysis, he drops the sheep's head on the floor, and with his tail between his legs makes off with all haste, not to escape a beating, for she never ventured on that, but to hide his shame."

To return to *our* dogs. My son came home from Princeton, where he had been reading divinity, and brought a dog to which he was fondly attached, and his affection was fully reciprocated. The dog slept on a rug beside his master's bed. When my son was making preparations to go to Europe, the dog manifested great uneasiness, watching the packing with evident anxiety, and listening eagerly to the conversation of the family. The day of departure came. The dog was shut up in a room alone, and howled while his master went away. Night came and the dog wandered about the house, up and down stairs, though his rug was lying ready for him by his master's empty bed. He had disturbed me in the early part of the night by his whines as he sought his master in vain. In the morning I went into his room and found him asleep on his rug. He never woke again. The dog was dead.

Gen. James Watson Webb, formerly of the *Courier and Enquirer*, before he went to Austria as American Minister, gave a little dog to the child of Mr. Spalding, then one of the editors of the same paper, and afterward of the *World* and *Times*. The child and the dog became tenderly attached to each other. The child was taken ill. The dog lavished its affections on its friend, caressing him constantly, and showing the strongest anxiety. The child died. The dog walked away from the bed to the other side of the room, lay down and died also.

The New York Flying Machine.

A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* writes from Auburn, N. Y.:

The love for the marvelous and wonderful, associated with the inquisitive element so predominant in the minds and characters of mankind, finds for itself an item of no common interest in the construction of a "flying machine" now taking place in one of our pleasant parks.

I will not, therefore, preface my communication with a history of aeronautic trials and triumphs, but endeavor to give you a brief, detailed description of our *rara avis*. The motive power of this mechanism (the invention of Mr. Hunt) is steam, utilized and made available by one of Silsby's small, rotary engines. The power is by means of bevel gearing communicated directly to upright shafts, which revolve in opposite directions. To the outer shaft, which is of hollow construction, is attached a set of wings, four in number, and of the following dimensions: Width at inner end, next to shaft, nine feet; width at outer end, six feet; length, twelve feet, thus giving an average of about 100 square feet to each propelling blade or wing, or from 400 to 500 square feet of propelling surface. I use the term "propelling surface" advisedly, for each wing is so deflected as to remind one forcibly of a tug's propeller. To the second shaft, which is placed inside the outer one, is another set of wings precisely like those already described. These two sets of wings, revolving in opposite directions, so as to overcome any rotary tendency of the whole mechanism, are supposed to screw or bore themselves into the surrounding atmosphere with a velocity of about 150 revolutions per minute, and consequently lift the apparatus, with its water-tank, boiler, engine and conductor, into the ethereal space. For the purpose of guiding the fabric through the air, the conductor can at pleasure set in motion a set of wings placed at right angles to those already described, and working in the same manner, through gearing connected with the motive power, the course or direction of the whole being guided by a wide vane or rudder, at the control or will of the operator. I have thus imperfectly and briefly endeavored to convey an idea of what our flying machine is like, and should the ascension, which is to take place at no distant day, prove a success, or even partially so, you will hear from me again. The flying machine, when in the air, will be as great a novelty as Fulton's steamboat on the Hudson River. It presents now something of the appearance of a turret tower to a monitor, carrying above it a mast of a vessel with spars attached and swinging around it, with a balloon basket suspended underneath.

A Handy Boot-rack.

THE following very convenient arrangement for a farmer's kitchen we find in the *American Agriculturist:*

One of the greatest troubles of the neat housewife in the country results from the muddy boots of those members of the family who have to work in the fields, the stables and the barn-yard. The wet boots must be dried, and are generally left under the kitchen stove, where their presence is very disagreeable. Now to have a neat kitchen there should be a boot-rack placed behind the stove, in which the damp boots may be placed to dry. Such a contrivance has been found a great convenience. It has three shelves about four feet long, ten inches wide, and placed a foot apart. At one end a boot-jack is fixed by hinges, so that when not in use it is folded against one end of the rack and secured by a button. There is also a stand for cleaning boots at the front, which also folds up when not in use, and the blacking brushes are placed on the shelves behind the stand, and are out of sight, and when it is folded they hang down out of the way. The rack should be made of dressed pine boards, and painted or stained some dark, durable color.

—In Cooperstown they tell a story of an English joker who once visited Fenimore Cooper. Cooper was then the most conspicuous man in the little town. One day, while Mr. Cooper was dining with the Englishman, he poured out some native wine—wine from grapes raised in his own garden. Taking up a glass and looking through it with pride, Cooper remarked: "Now, Mr. Stebbins, I call this good, honest wine." "Yes, Mr. Cooper, I agree with you, it is honest wine—poor, but honest." Mr. Cooper went on telling his "Injun" stories.

—A Maine husband wanted to bet his wife that she could whip a panther, but she saw the joke and refused to try.

The Ingham County News.

MASON, MICH., FEB. 26, 1874.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

There is spreading over the country a novel crusade against the liquor traffic. At some town in Ohio, Dr. Dio Lewis, in a lecture, recommended that the Christian ladies visit the saloons in a body, and exhort the venders of intoxicating drinks to quit their vile business, and to accompany their exhortation with prayer to God that they might be led to see the great wickedness of the business in which they were engaged. The plan was put in operation with apparently favorable results. The movement spread to other towns, both in Ohio and Indiana. The plan of operation is something like this: An organization is formed. The ladies meet at some convenient place, usually at some church, and after spending some time in prayer, proceed in a body to some saloon where they solicit the proprietor to discontinue his nefarious work, and if permitted, engage in prayer and singing. If they are refused admittance, carpets are spread upon the sidewalks and the singing and prayers proceed in the street. The receptions met with are varied. Sometimes they are received courteously and sometimes with insults. In some places they are followed by immense crowds, and the exercises are carried on amid the jeers and revilings of a motley crowd. We have read the accounts of these proceedings for weeks past in silence, not knowing whether to approve or condemn, and have deliberately concluded to do neither at present. We confess that our first impulse was that of disapproval. There was something repugnant in the thought of parading such exercises before the rabble that congregates about whisky shops. The mind accustomed to look upon religious exercises with reverence and awe, naturally shrinks from the thought of conducting them with such surroundings—in the midst of a mob hooting and yelling in derision. But there are indications that it will not do to trust to impulse, and that judgement however mature and candid, is to be proven at fault. The movement has met with unprecedented and unlooked for success. In the larger number of cases, the keepers of the liquor shops have agreed to stop and have stopped the sale. In some cases they have turned out their liquors to be destroyed, and assisted in their destruction. In other cases the sellers after closing their business, have joined in the crusade. We certainly wish the movement the most abundant success. What we fear is that the success will not be permanent; that when the ebulition is over and the effervescence has subsided, that the re-action may obliterate all the work done. We have no doubt some of their work will be permanent. Wherever they are able to arouse in the mind of the rumseller, a genuine feeling that the traffic is a wicked one, he may leave it forever. There may, and no doubt will be stirred up in the minds of some such, a train of thought that will lead to ultimate conversion. Perhaps the success of the enterprise is not to be wondered at after all. It carries with it a moral force difficult of resistance. In commenting on this, the Hartford Courant says:

"One reason for the remarkable temporary success which the female praying band are meeting with in some of the smaller western towns is probably to be found in the kind manner in which they treat the venders of intoxicating drinks. It has been too customary to regard the "rumseller" as worse than a brute, a fiend, a pariah, for whom no denunciations were too severe, thus naturally exciting all the pugnacity of his nature. The fact is that the majority of saloon keepers come under the popular classification of "jolly good fellows." It is frequently the case that, aside from their business, they are men of temperate and upright lives, with kindly and humane hearts. Many of them would like to make a living in some more reputable manner, and would greatly prefer that no customer should drink to excess, but they are tempted to continue the business by the ease with which large profits are made, and they have not the strength of character to refuse to sell to habitual drunkards. They excuse themselves to themselves by the plea that if they do not, others will.

Such men care little for threatening or prohibitory laws, for they know how easy it is to evade them; they harden their hearts against the wholesale denunciations of the ordinary total-abstinence reformer, but they are not prepared for attacks in the spirit of kindness. When their saloons are peaceably invaded by a band of earnest women, who pray for them as "dear brethren," and in vivid language portray the terrible evil wrought by rum, it is hardly to be wondered at that some of the better class of saloon keepers have been led to give up their business and to join in the novel work of temperance reform."

This movement has already spread to this State. Preliminary steps have been taken towards an organization in Detroit and in Saginaw. In the latter city, a circular signed by a committee of twenty-five ladies, has been sent to the saloon keepers, asking them to desist from their traffic, and notifying them that if they do not, they will visit them and join in prayer, that their eyes may be opened to the wickedness of their occupation. We await the result with interest.

THE SIOUX.

It begins to look as if the Government was getting tired of the Quaker-like policy which it has pursued for three or four years past, in its treatment and management of the Indian tribes of the west. If the course which the government had marked out would tend to civilize, and render life and property secure, we should find no fault with such a policy, for it was based upon the principles of humanity and true christianity, but after a series of trials, it has been found to be a failure, so much so that the administration would greatly err and even merit censure, did it persist in carrying out a measure that has been fraught with so much loss of life and property during the past year. The Modoc massacre developed the fact that it was necessary for the government to abandon its milk and water policy. Only a few days ago Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman, of the United States army, were murdered by the Sioux at the Red Cloud Agency, and Gen. Sheridan, under date of the 12th inst., telegraphs that the trouble with the Sioux, which for some time past we have been trying to avoid, seems now to be beyond any peaceful solution.

In addition to the killing of Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman, Appleton's chief clerk at the Red Cloud Agency has been killed. The agent of the Spotted Tail Agency reports that large parties of hostile Indians, from both agencies, have left for general hostilities. Gen. Ord has sent out scouting parties to warn ranchmen and to order their return to the railroad. Gen. Sherman has ordered Gen. Sheridan to take vigorous measures against the Sioux, and said that he regarded the present time as favorable to give them a lesson long merited.

Now that the hero of the battles of the Shenandoah and Five Forks has orders to push things, we trust that he will make them whirl, and punish them until they can begin to understand that this government demands and requires them to obey and respect the laws the same as any citizen of this country. This can only be accomplished by a vigorous and successful warfare, waged to the verge of extermination if necessary, in order to compel their final submission to the general government. In the hands of Little Phil. we believe that result will be accomplished and thus an end put to the general uprisings which have been the characteristics of the Indians for many years.

A COUNTY REUNION OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. J. P. Bond, of Aurelius, has handed us the following article, written by a soldier of Lenawee county to the Adrian Times, which expresses his views on the subject spoken of. Although we have not any honorable scars received while fighting in the defence of our loved country, nor even the honor of having been a soldier, yet we take an interest in all such matters, and shall be glad to do what we can towards effecting any organization that will get the "boys in blue" together in friendly, social reunions, if such are deemed advisable. Let us hear from some of our "old soldiers" in regard to this matter:

"Nearly nine years have passed since the armed hosts of rebellion were scattered, and we returned to our homes of peace and plenty. Since that time many of our comrades have passed away to await the last reveille. Others have gone far away to make homes among strangers, and every year will find fewer of our old comrades here with us. Our old organizations are becoming weaker and weaker, and unless we take some other method from that which we now have our soldier gatherings will soon be done. Our regimental reunions are now but poorly attended, and as time passes by, they will be a thing of the past. Of course there will be exceptions to the rule, but this will certainly be the case.

Now, I wish to propose this: That we, as soldiers, appoint a day in each year for a county reunion, to be held at some designated place—one that shall be free to all, no matter what may be his State, regiment or color, and then if we wish, we can have our regimental gatherings besides. As it now is, there are many soldiers among us that served in other State regiments that do not feel free to attend our reunions, and in fact they have no right to do so; and even among our own State soldiers but few can attend their own reunions. Now this plan would include all.

I have conversed with many soldiers upon this subject, and I find all are agreed that it is a good idea. I would like to hear the opinions of others through the papers, and if so desired, we can designate time and place of meeting through their columns.

Hoping to hear from others on the subject, I remain, Yours,
OLD SOLDIER."

MEDINA, Jan. 24, 1874.

STATE MILITARY MUSEUM.

We are requested to publish the following circular, which will be of interest to all the soldiers of the State, as well as to every other citizen. We hope to see a hearty response to the request made, that a museum worthy of the State it represents may be thus collected:

"In the State Capitol, now being built at Lansing, there is a large room connected with the offices of the Quartermaster General, and set apart for a Military Museum, to be open to all, without restriction or expense, in which will be arranged for exhibition and preservation of the old regimental flags carried in the late war by Michigan regiments, together with such mementoes and relics of the war as can be gathered there, including the captured flags and other trophies.

For the purpose of making the collection as complete as possible, all officers and soldiers possessed of any trophy, relic, curiosity, or memento, or any article which is connected in any manner with the history of the war, or of any march, skirmish, battle or engagement, or of his personal military history, or of the military history of Michigan in the late war, are earnestly requested to contribute the same to the State Military Museum, where they will be more safe and better preserved than they can be in the possession of individuals, and, at the same time afford a source of pleasure and information to many. They will be properly numbered, catalogued, and arranged in cases for the inspection of all our citizens of the present and future generations, and will form a most interesting and valuable part of the history of Michigan in the great struggle for national existence. Articles from Michigan soldiers (or their friends), who took part in the Mexican War, or War of 1812, and from Officers and Sailors in the Navy, also from the State Militia, and any other article or memento connected with the military history of Michigan, are desired for preservation in the Museum, where they will be properly classified and arranged. Please give with any article you may send, full name, rank and regiment, with a description, and full history of each article, upon receipt of which, each will be numbered, and the number, name of contributor and history in full will be entered in a record prepared for that purpose.

With the acknowledgment receipt, I will return a neat certificate numbered to correspond with the catalogue numbers of the articles, and giving the name and rank of donor, and description of articles.

In addition to the above I desire to get, so far as possible, a card Photograph of every Officer, Soldier, and Sailor, who went into the Army or Navy from Michigan, to be arranged by regiments in large albums made expressly therefor, for exhibition in the museum. This collection of Photographs will be a most interesting feature, and it is desirable to have it as full and complete as it can be made. Please endorse on back of each Photograph the name, rank, and regiment in full. Would prefer to have them in uniform, when possible.

In order to get all and every interesting article of the character named, for the purpose stated, I earnestly request the relatives and friends of deceased, or absent comrads, to make contributions in their names, and I ask of those who have survived the storms of battle, to co-operate with me by taking an active interest in making our State Military Museum one of the finest and most complete in existence, and in which every Michigan soldier and sailor will take pride, as having a personal interest for himself and friends in the contributions of his own, which can be seen there.

It is desirable to have the delivery of all articles commence at once, in order that they may be classified and catalogued, to be placed permanently in the Museum, as soon as the building is completed.

Packages can be sent to the address of Wm. A. Throop, Quartermaster General, Detroit, Michigan, by express, at the expense of this department, or small packages and photographs by mail, and the receipt thereof will be promptly acknowledged.

THE FREE PRESS, whose articles on "State Press Gossip" are bringing to light many interesting incidents in regard to the press and publishers of Michigan, gets off the following on E. B. Pond, of the Ann Arbor Argus, and Steve. Bingham, formerly of the Lansing Republican, but now Postmaster at Lansing:

"While Pond is one of the coolest men in the world, Steve. Bingham is exactly the opposite. He is nervous, excitable, and can't go unless he goes with a rush. Pond and Bingham met in Chicago, went to the same hotel, and both occupied the same room. Along toward morning there was a slight fire in the hotel kitchen, and Bingham was out of bed, dressed and satchel packed in less than three minutes. He kept yelling at Pond, and the latter finally awoke and asked:

"What's all this row about?"

"Get up—get up—the house is on fire!" replied Bingham.

"Sure?" asked Pond, closing his eyes.

"Sure—get up—hurry—quick!" shouted Bingham, throwing up a window.

"I wouldn't believe a Republican under oath!" drawled Pond, and he turned over and slept again.

The fire was put out after a few minutes, but Bingham wouldn't get into bed with the "copperhead" editor again that night."

THE immaculate editor of the Lansing Journal sees so much corruption in the present administration, that for as many lines in which to express his pent-up indignation last week, he robbed the unabridged dictionary of nearly two dozen alarming words, signifying ruin and te-to-tal destruction.

THE Pontiac Bill Poster man has gone mad because he can't join the Grangers. It's going to be an expensive job for him to get all the hay seed out of his flowing locks.

ITHACA.

A School Boy's Rambles among its Hills and Gorges.

The following is an extract of a letter from H. H. Terwilliger, who is now attending school in Ithaca, N. Y., to one of his young friends in this place:

* * "I took a short ramble to-day over the hills with my room-mate. We went two miles over the hills which are on either side of the famous Ithaca Gorge, through which flows Fall Creek. At the foot of the Gorge is Ithaca Falls, about one hundred or one hundred and fifty feet high. Fall Creek is about the size of Grand River at Lansing, I should judge. The water is high now, so that the creek is swollen to about twice its usual size. I tell you! it makes a noise as it pours over the falls to-day. We first climbed a hill about two hundred feet high, the side of which forms an angle of about eighty-nine and one-half degrees with the plane of the lake, very near perpendicular, as you can plainly see. Passing along the level summit of this young mountain we come finally to another hill which we climb and find ourselves over three hundred feet above Ithaca and on a level with the University buildings, which are on the opposite side of the gorge from us. We sit down on a log and look down into the deep ravine and see the swollen stream, about two hundred feet below us, rushing and roaring over rocks and cascades in a mad haste to reach a point about three-fourths of a mile below, where it will find comparative rest in a channel through which it can glide peacefully to the lake. This gorge is a wonderful picture of nature to my eyes. Did you ever visit one of them? But we continue on, we go over hills and through handsome groves of pine, hemlock, chestnut, etc., until we come to the head of the gorge, where lies before us a beautiful little valley in which is a little hamlet known as Free Hollow. There are several mills here and a grocery store. We pass through this little settlement, cross the creek and go back toward Ithaca by the University road. On the way we pass through the most beautiful little groves that I ever saw. The ground is covered in many places with a thick matting of chestnut burrs. We pass by the large and noble structures which compose the University buildings, and reaching the verge of the hill we take a farewell look out upon the lake, which we can see for a distance of several miles to the north-west, cast a glance over the populous valley below us, and then go down into the city. How I should like to pilot a band of my Mason friends around here a while and show them some of the natural, as well as artificial, beauties of our surroundings. When spring comes, with its green foliage, and when it will be safe to go through the gorge, I shall take a pleasure trip through it, and, perhaps, will give you a brief description of it.

I attended a lecture last Monday evening, at Library Hall, by the great John B. Gough. It would be perfectly useless for me to attempt a description of him or of his lecture, for the very best I could do in that direction would be but the embodiment of inadequacy and a fool-hardy attempt to accomplish an impossibility. That is, to do John B. Gough justice in producing a correct and sufficient description of him and his power as a speaker. He is unmistakably a great man. And if not fully honored and appreciated in this age, in the later, when the great principles of morality, temperance, the observance of the Sabbath, etc., are better understood and observed, his name will be honored among those of the world's reformers. Over twelve hundred persons attended the lecture. The subject on which he spoke was "Now and Then." I greatly doubt that I will ever hear anything like it again."

The Jackson Patriot learns that the Building Committee of the State Prison has been in session, and has decided to go on this season and finish the improvements provided for by the Legislature, using the balance of the appropriation, $50,000.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, &c.

BEAR IT IN MIND!

—THAT—

PRATT & HILL,

At the READY PAY STORE, are

SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT COST!

That they may engage in other business, and will continue to do so until the stock is disposed of.

DON'T KEEP AWAY

BECAUSE YOU THINK THE STOCK IS BROKEN, and that you cannot get what you want, as we may have just the article you desire. Call and look before purchasing.

We Offer Special Bargains during February!

In Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, Gloves and Mittens, Overcoats, Underclothing, Flannels, Repellants, Dress Goods, &c.

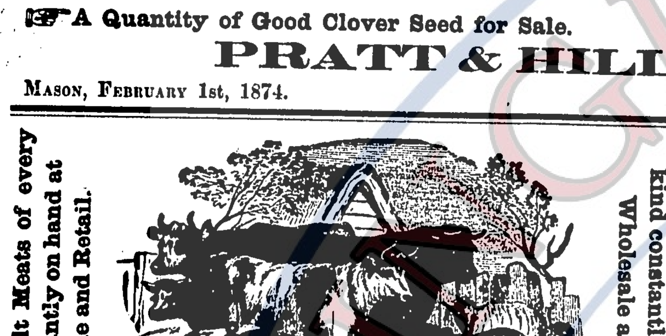
COME AND SEE THEM!

A Quantity of Good Clover Seed for Sale.

PRATT & HILL.

MASON, FEBRUARY 1st, 1874.

Fresh and Salt Meats of every kind constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail.



LINCOLN & BROTHER,

Want 100 Head of Fat Cattle Immediately,

For which they will Pay the Very Highest Price Possible.

First Door North of People's Bank, MASON, MICH.

Small Fruit Plants

FOR SALE BY

715m6 A. M. CHAPIN, Chapin's Station.

Money to Loan.

50,000 dollars to loan on real estate security for a term of years, at the Bank of LOWE, SMEAD & Co.

CAUTION.

Whereas, my wife, Phebe A. Crosby, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, notice is therefore hereby given forbidding any person or persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contraction after this date.

EMERY CROSBY.

Lafayette, Gratiot Co., Mich., Jan. 20, 1874.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

NEW GOODS!

At Prices Unheard of in Central Michigan,

JUST RECEIVED

AT BUNNELL'S!

Look at the Prices:

Heavy Corded Poplins at 50 cts., would be cheap at 75 cts.
Silk Warp Poplins at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
Fine, all-wool Merino for only 75 cents.
Heavy, all-wool Sateens, in new shades, at 75 cents.
A full line of Black Alpacas from 37½ cents to 75 cents.
Pure Mohairs at astonishingly low prices.
Heavy Felt Skirts from $1.00 to $3.00.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

Black Silks, Repellants, Ladies' Cloths, Opera Flannels, Plain Flannels.

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND GENT'S WRAPPERS AND DRAWERS.

The Celebrated Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves!

AND BERLIN LINED GAUNTLETS.

A Large Stock of Ready-made Clothing!

OVERCOATS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, Etc.

LADIES' MINK AND ALASKA FURS!

New and Nobby Styles of Hats and Caps!

We have a choice line of Teas from 35 cents to $1.10.
Standard "A" Coffee Sugar for 11½ cents.
Come in and look at our goods and prices.

L. F. BUNNELL.

COOK'S BLOCK, Mason, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. H. CLARK. WM. M. CLINE.

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscribers would announce that they have formed a copartnership for carrying on the above business in all its branches.

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

And all kinds of

Plain and Ornamental Stone Work!

Furnished in the best style and at prices as low as any responsible firm in the State.

All those in want of anything in our line to call and examine our Designs, Stock and Prices,

743 CLARK & CLINE.

MASON NURSERIES!

I have now a large stock of

First-class Trees, Vines and Plants,

For which I wish to receive orders.

RATES AS LOW AS ANY FIRST-CLASS NURSERIES!

I will sell "Wagner," "Ben. Davis," and "Jonathan" Apple Trees, two year's growth, for 20 Cents each.

Buy your Trees near home and save the damage caused by long transportation.

Support Home Industry.

WM. CLAFLIN,

MASON, MICH. 710v1

OPEN AGAIN!

The old and reliable Furniture Store of the late M. C. Bowdish, has been opened again, and we wish to inform all our friends, and the former customers of this establishment that we have now on hand one of

The Largest Stocks of Furniture!

EVER OFFERED IN MASON.

Such as Upholstered and Cane Seat Work, Childrens' Carriages and Toys. A well selected stock of

Ready-Made Coffins!

All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash. Call and examine my goods before buying elsewhere, and tell your friends.

Hearse Free, within the limits of the village, to all who buy coffins of me.

Stocks of Picture Frames, and Mouldings for more. I will frame your Pictures nicely, cheaply and on short notice.

Let me show you my Goods.

MRS. M. C. BOWDISH.

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A DICTIONARY OF

Universal Knowledge for the People.

REVISED EDITION,

With Maps, Plates and Engravings, complete in 10 Vols, of 832 pages each.

Illustrated with about Four Thousand Engravings and Forty Maps, together with a Series of from Eighty to One Hundred Elegantly Engraved Plates—illustrative of the Subjects of Natural History—now for the FIRST TIME appearing in the work.

Price per Part, including Maps and Illustrations, 60 cents.

PRICE PER VOLUME.

Extra Cloth, beveled boards............$5 50
Library Sheep, marbled edges........... 6 00
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This Edition is sold only by Agents.

By comparing Chambers' Encyclopædia with the New American Cyclopædia,—a work with which it is the most frequently brought into comparison, it will be found that while the TEN volumes of Chambers' contain 8,320 pages, the original sixteen volumes of the New American contain less than 12,000 pages. It will also be found that a page of Chambers' contains full one-fifth more than a page of the New American, making the ten volumes of the former equivalent in amount of printed matter to at least thirteen volumes of the latter, not to mention the numerous plates (about 80,) woodcuts (some 4,000,) and maps (about 40,) that are included in this edition of Chambers, and to which the New American possesses no corresponding features. It is confidently believed that as a popular "Dictionary of Universal Knowledge," the work is without an equal in the English language.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

Phila., April, 1873. Publishers.

SYLVANUS WARREN,
139 Woodward Ave., Detroit,
General Agent for Michigan.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK about the SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them for some time without effect. On being informed that several imitations were made and sold, he inquired and found that his patient had been taking capsules sold in bottles, and not DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will *continue to do so*, for they contain the *Pure Oil in the best and cheapest form*.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more OIL OF SANDALWOOD in the manufacture of their Capsules than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the PURE OIL is sold CHEAPER in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules ONLY being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DICK'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem long considered by many eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by Physicians.

These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for Circular to 35 Wooster St., N. Y.
SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES.
General Agency, 110 Reade St., N. Y.

GOODALL'S

Playing Cards.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
REGATTAS—A Cheap Common Card.
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VIRGINIAS—Fine Calico Backs.
GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular, (Pattern Backs, various colors and designs.)
COLUMBIAS—(Euchre Deck) Extra Quality.
GOLDEN GATES—One of the best cards made.
MT. VERNONS—Extra Fine, Two-color Patterns.

ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS.

Price List on Application. Dealers supplied by

VICTOR E. MAUGER,
106 to 112 Reade Street, New York

SUPPLEMENT TO THE INGHAM COUNTY NEWS.

MASON, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1874.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—As will be seen by an advertisement in our columns, the prospectus of the Rural New-Yorker for the coming year, is ample evidence that the enterprising directors of this excellent publication are determined to make their paper better than ever, during 1874. There are few of our weeklies which can boast of a more numerous and competent corps of editors, and while agricultural affairs receive special attention, the literary and news departments are not neglected. There are 16 pages in each number, well furnished with good matter and good engravings, the paper is interesting and full of information, and we know of no better present to a country cousin than a year's subscription to the Rural New-Yorker. All who once get it find that they cannot do without it, and those who have not got it should send their address to the publisher at No. 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. The Rural New-Yorker is a family paper, its contents are unexceptionable, and it is little wonder that it is as widely popular as it is. A new publisher has been engaged who will relieve Mr. Moore and enable him to devote his time and attention to the editorial management, for which he is eminently qualified by over thirty years' experience in agricultural journalism. We congratulate the Rural New Yorker on its deserved success and its brilliant prospects. Certainly no agricultural paper deserves better of the rural and industrial classes, and we trust the year 1874—the twenty-fifth year of its publication—will prove the most prosperous one experienced in its remarkably successful career.

When does the captain of a vessel commit self-mutilation? When he goes on shore and leaves his hands on board.

Seeds and Plants.

C. C. C. True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid, $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. A priced Catalogue of this and all Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Bulbs, Roses, Plants, &c., and FRESH FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS, the choicest collection in the country, with all novelties, will be sent gratis to any plain address. 25 sorts of either Flower, Garden, Tree, Fruit, Evergreen, or Herb Seeds, for $1, sent by mail, prepaid. WHOLESALE CATALOGUE TO THE TRADE.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

789w12

VILLAGE ELECTION!

—AND—

RE-INCORPORATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the next annual election of the officers of the village of Mason, will be held at the Common Council Rooms, in said village, on Monday, the 23d day of March next. The polls of said election will be opened at nine o'clock a. m., and close at four o'clock p. m. Also, at said election will be submitted to the electors the question as to whether the said village of Mason shall be re-incorporated under and subject to the provisions of Act Number 179 of the Session Laws of the State of Michigan, for the year 1873, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Villages,"

Dated Mason, February 17, A. D. 1874.

SAMUEL J. P. SMEAD, President.
JOHN C. SQUIERS, Clerk. 789w4

NEW GOODS!

At Prices Unheard of in Central Michigan,

JUST RECEIVED

AT BUNNELL'S!

Look at the Prices:

Heavy Corded Poplins at 50 cts., would be cheap at 75 cts.
Silk Warp Poplins at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
Fine, all-wool Merino for only 75 cents.
Heavy, all-wool Sateens, in new shades, at 75 cents.
A full line of Black Alpacas from 37½ cents to 75 cents.
Pure Mohairs at astonishingly low prices.
Heavy Felt Skirts from $1.00 to $3.00.

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Standard "A" Coffee Sugar for 11½ cents.
Come in and look at our goods and prices.

L. F. BUNNELL.

COOK'S BLOCK, Mason, Mich.

...C. TING! ...reased facilities ...ions of TING! ...cheap rates as ...ere else. ...entrusted to us ...Neatly! ...all concerned. ...you want ...Tags, ...opes, Etc.

Harrison claims to be the oldest grandson in the United States.

A correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, writing from Flint, says: "The revival in progress here at the present time is evidently the most interesting work of its kind that has ever exhibited itself in this section of country, and is resulting in much good. Although it has been in progress for several weeks, a deep interest is still manifested by a majority of our citizens, and the good work is continued with more earnest zeal, by ten-fold, than was shown one week ago."

The Superintendent of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, gives the gross earnings of that road for 1873, at $306,666.32—an increase of $28,018 over the earnings of 1872. The operating expenses had been $178,167.07. The receipts from freight were $50,095.62 in excess of those of 1872, while the passenger earnings had fallen off $4,544.95; the net difference in car mileage receipts was $10,192.47, and other expenses had somewhat increased over last year's.

The Bay City Chronicle says that a bombshell is in preparation for the liquor-sellers of Wenona. The proposition at present is to prosecute under the State law, and the matter has already been looked up so far as the preliminary arrangements are concerned. The intention is to make a clean sweep, if the statute will do it. There have been some prosecutions in Wenona from time to time, the past year, but they were directed at particular persons and for special reasons. The understanding is that the movement now contemplated shall include all who are liable under the law.

The Flint Globe says: "Late last fall a man named Doherty, a day laborer, went into the saloon kept by George Dunn and Isaac Flowers, in John Delbridge's building, and drank till he was badly intoxicated. He then went out, and in stumbling about in the rear of the building, broke his leg. Mrs. Doherty has now brought suit against the saloon-keepers, and against Mr. Delbridge also, under the statute of 1871, which provides that a wife whose husband is injured or does any injury while intoxicated, may recover actual and exemplary damages, making both the vendors of the liquor and the owner of the building rented to the vendors parties to the suit. She lays her damages at $5,000.

D [John L. Motley, the Historian, &c.]
Superior in most respects to any other known to me. [George P. Marsh.]
The best guide of students of our language. [John G. Whittier.]
Excels all others in defining scientific terms. [President Hitchcock.]
Remarkable compendium of human knowledge. [W. S. Clark, Pres. Ag. College.]

A necessity for every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

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Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary!

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $5.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million.—American Educational Monthly.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers.

LITTLE STORE ON THE CORNER.

CASH! CASH! CASH!

I am paying the highest market price in Cash for all kinds of Produce, and will sell all kinds of

Groceries at Very Low Rates!

I have a very choice stock of Fresh Groceries. Call and see them.

Farmers who have Produce to sell should ask my prices before they sell.

MY JEWELRY DEPARTMENT

Is running, as usual, with prices lower than heretofore. I have received a good patronage from this people for the past 8 years, and wish to show my appreciation of your kindness by dealing fairly and honorably.

E. MURRAY, Dansville.

To School Teachers.

I will be at my office in Mason on the First and Third Saturday of Every Month.

ELMER D. NORTH,
788y1 County Superintendent of Schools.

ESTATE OF LOUISA WELCH, DECEASED.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Mason, on the 13th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Louisa Welch, late of Delhi in said county, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Wm. B. Watson, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Lyman W. Baker. Thereupon it is ordered, that the 9th day of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the Village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON, Judge of Probate. 789w3

...points East by the cheapest routes sold by L. GEER, Proprietor.

Ticket Office at the Union Hotel, Dansville, Mich.

Stage Offices—Donnelly House, Mason, and Western Hotel Williamston. 682y1

Hurrah! Hurrah!

NEW LOCATION!
NEW JEWELRY!
NEW PRICES!

LOTS OF NEW THINGS!

Call at our new store in DUNSBACK'S BUILDING, and see our new stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!

A Splendid Assortment!

Engraving done Gratis.

E. CULVER.

MASON, April 8, 1873. 744

Farmers, Look Here!

We can make you FORTY POUNDS of Flour to the bushel, from No. 1 Wheat, and guarantee the quality, at the

MASON CITY MILLS.

No. 1 Flour $4 00 per hundred. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

If they tell you at the old Mill that we are not grinding, don't leave your grist there and go home, but come over to the New Mill, where you can get your grist ground and take it home the same day. Will be running or ready to run every day.

GEORGE BURCHARD, Miller.

SWART & EATON, Proprietors.

MEAT MARKET!

GIBBENS & CHRISTIAN,

Have established a first-class Meat Market in the building

Next Door to N. A. Dunning's Grocery Store,

And are prepared to supply the citizens of this place with the best and

Choicest Meats of all Kinds!

By the Pound or Quarter!

Everything can be found that is kept in a first-class Market.

We want to buy all kinds of Meat and Produce by the quantity.

785tf GIBBENS & CHRISTIAN.

Farm for Sale.

A farm containing two hundred and forty acres, with 160 acres under the best state of cultivation. Good buildings, good fences, two good orchards with all kinds of fruit. Good timber for lumber and fencing that will last for a number of years. This farm I will exchange for a smaller farm, or will sell it for one-third pay down and make terms easy for the balance. Apply to

PRATT & HILL, Mason.

BLANKS!

CIRCUIT COURT,

CHANCERY,

JUSTICE,

CONVEYANCING,

MISCELLANEOUS BLANKS, Etc.

If you want your work

QUICKLY, CHEAPLY and CREDITABLY EXECUTED,

Come to the

NEWS JOB ROOMS!

MASON, MICHIGAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of one hundred and twelve dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of December, 1872, executed by John W. Kincaide and Sarah Kincaide, of Leslie, in the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, party of the first part, to Charles Root and Howard A. Dickinson, of Detroit, Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, in liber 31 of Mortgages, on page five hundred and sixty-one, on the twelfth day of December, 1872, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; notice is therefore hereby given, that said indenture of mortgage will be foreclosed to satisfy the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and the legal costs of sale, and an attorney fee of fifty dollars covenanted fee in said mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: Lot number three in Washburn's addition to the village of Leslie, in the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, said lot being four rods east and west, fronting on Mill Street, by twelve rods north and south, and situated upon the south side of Mill Street, will be sold at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the village of Mason, the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, upon the 16th day of May, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of said day.

CHARLES ROOT,
HOWARD A. DICKINSON,
780w13 Mortgagees.
LUCIEN REED, Attorney for Mortgagees.
Dated, February 17th, 1874.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CARR, DECEASED.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham, s.s.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason on the 17th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of William Carr, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of George Carr, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Truman Carr.

Thereupon it is ordered, that the 9th day of March, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON,
780w3 Judge of Probate.

ESTATE OF THOMAS K. BALDWIN, DECEASED.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, on the 16th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Thomas K. Baldwin, late of Onondaga, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louise B. Woodworth, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to John D. Woodworth.

Thereupon it is ordered, That the 9th day of March, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is Further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON,
780w3 Judge of Probate.

DRAIN COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Drain Commissioner for the County of Ingham, State of Michigan, will on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1874, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the house of John Wilson, in the township of White Oak in said county, meet parties to contract for the excavation and construction of a Ditch or Drain through the following lands, to-wit: Commencing at the old County Ditch west of road near northeast corner of east half of southeast quarter of section eight, running south on to section seventeen, thence southeast across section sixteen, thence south and westerly across sections twenty-one and twenty-eight. Another on northeast quarter of section thirty-two, west half of thirty-three, and on to south part of twenty-eight. Also, another on south half of section twenty, the north half of twenty-nine to end on southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-one. And all such parts and subdivisions of said drain as are not then contracted to be constructed by the owner of the land to which it is assigned, his or her agent or attorney, will then be let at public auction to the lowest responsible bidder.

The undersigned also gives notice that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of John Wilson, in said township, he will exhibit maps of the proposed drain, and descriptions of the several parcels of land by him deemed to be benefitted thereby, and the amount and description, by division and subdivisions of the proposed drain, by him apportioned to the owner of each description of land to construct, and there to each township, and will then and there hear reasons, if any offered, why such apportionment should be reviewed and corrected.

ELLIOTT H. ANGELL,
Drain Commissioner.
Dated Bunkerhill, Feb. 9, A. D. 1874. 788w3

ESTATE OF HERBERT MILLER, A MINOR.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Ingham, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Mason, on the 30th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Herbert Miller, a minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Samuel Miller, guardian of said minor, praying for license to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that the 16th day of March, 1873, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, for six successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON,
787w6 Judge of Probate.

J. A. BARNES,

REAL ESTATE

And Insurance Agent.

IMPROVED FARMS,

—AND—

Desirable Village Property!

Sold or Exchanged at Owner's Prices.

If you wish to sell, place your property on my List.

If you wish to buy, call and examine my Lists.

J. A. BARNES.

Office at County Treasurer's Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of mortgage, made and executed by William J. J. Torrey, James T. Torrey, and Wilson M. Torrey, to Jeremiah Ballard, dated the 27th day of September, A. D., 1861, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ingham and State of Michigan, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1861, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in liber 13 of mortgages, page 469, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted for the recovery of the money secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, which at the date of this notice amounts to the sum of two hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-one cents. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, I will, on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of March, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Mason, in the said County of Ingham, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and the interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses allowed by law, and an attorney fee of twenty dollars, the following described lands and premises, lying and being in the said County of Ingham, and being that part of section thirty-five and section thirty-six, in town one north, range two west, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point which is forty (40) rods north of the south line and one hundred and eight (108) rods east of the west line of the south-east quarter of said section thirty-five, and running thence north and parallel with said west line seventy-eight (78) rods. Thence east and parallel with said south line one hundred and twenty-two (122) rods. Thence south seventy-eight (78) rods to a point which is distant forty (40) rods north of the south line of said section thirty-six. Thence west one hundred and twenty-two (122) rods to the point of beginning, containing fifty-nine and 70-100 acres, more or less, Being that part of the lands described in the said mortgage, which now remains subject to the lien of the same.

JEREMIAH BALLARD, Mortgagee.
J. B. FITZGERALD, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated, Dec. 26, 1873. 782w13

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative, executed by Robert Wixson and Martha M. Wixson, of Aurelius, Ingham County, Michigan, to Sarah Brown, of the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, dated March 25th, 1872, which mortgage was recorded March 29th, 1872, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ingham, in the State of Michigan, in liber 34 of mortgages, on page 20, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, thirty-four hundred and one dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that on Friday, the 10th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, sale to take place at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the village of Mason, the premises contained in such mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage, with ten per cent. interest and legal costs, together with an attorney fee of fifty dollars covenanted for therein, that is to say, the following pieces or parcels of land situate in Ingham County, Michigan, viz: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one and the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two, in township number two (2), north of range number two west.

SARAH BROWN, Mortgagee.
LUCIEN REED, Att'y for Mortgagee. 784w13
Dated Mason, January 9th, A. D., 1874.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of seven hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a certain mortgage, bearing date the 17th day of December, 1870, executed by Sanford Jenkins, party of the first part, to Margaret Cook, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, in Liber 29 of Mortgages, on page 234, and duly assigned by said Margaret Cook to Phebe Jenkins, February 28th 1873, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan upon the first day of March, 1873, in Liber 28 of Mortgages, on page 280. And no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that to satisfy the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, together with legal costs of sale and the sum of thirty dollars attorney fee, covenanted for in said mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the east half of the southwest quarter of section one, and the west half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section one, in town two north, range two west, in Ingham County, Michigan, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the village of Mason in said County of Ingham, on Saturday, the second day of May, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

PHEBE JENKINS, Assignee.
LUCIEN REED, Attorney for Assignee.
Dated, February, 2nd, 1874. 787w13

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of twelve hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, which is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the third day of April, 1872, executed by John S. Jenkins and Adelaide Jenkins party of the first part, to Phebe Jenkins party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, in liber 31 of Mortgages, on page 262, on the third day of April, 1872, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, together with the legal costs of sale, and the sum of thirty dollars attorney fee covenanted for in said mortgage in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the east half of the south-west quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section one, in town two north, range two west, in Ingham county, State of Michigan, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, situate in the village of Mason, in said County of Ingham, on Saturday, the second day of May, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

PHEBE JENKINS, Mortgagee.
LUCIEN REED, Att'y for Mortgagee.
Dated February 2d, 1874. 787w13

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Barnes & Chapman was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of January last. The books and accounts of said late firm are with E. A. Barnes, who will settle and discharge all accounts.

E. A. BARNES,
CHAS. H. CHAPMAN.
Mason, February 1st, 1874.

E. A. BARNES will continue the business as heretofore, and is now paying cash for Staves, Heading and Heading Bolts 22 inches long. Call and get the description of kinds wanted at present.

788w4 E. A. BARNES.

ESTATE OF WALTER S. WILKINSON, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that I have appointed the eighth day of April, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Probate Office in the village of Mason, for the examination of the final account of Alonzo N. Twogood, administrator of the estate of said Walter S. Wilkinson, deceased, and for hearing the petition of said administrator for a discharge.

M. D. CHATTERTON, Judge of Probate.
Dated February 2, 1874. 787w3

The Ingham County News.

MASON, MICH., FEB. 26, 1874.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

There is spreading over the country a novel crusade against the liquor traffic. At some town in Ohio, Dr. Dio Lewis, in a lecture, recommended that the Christian ladies visit the saloons in a body, and exhort the venders of intoxicating drinks to quit their vile business, and to accompany their exhortation with prayer to God that they might be led to see the great wickedness of the business in which they were engaged. The plan was put in operation with apparently favorable results. The movement spread to other towns, both in Ohio and Indiana. The plan of operation is something like this: An organization is formed. The ladies meet at some convenient place, usually at some church, and after spending some time in prayer, proceed in a body to some saloon where they solicit the proprietor to discontinue his nefarious work, and if permitted, engage in prayer and singing. If they are refused admittance, carpets are spread upon the sidewalks and the singing and prayers proceed in the street. The receptions met with are varied. Sometimes they are received courteously and sometimes with insults. In some places they are followed by immense crowds, and the exercises are carried on amid the jeers and revilings of a motley crowd. We have read the accounts of these proceedings for weeks past in silence, not knowing whether to approve or condemn, and have deliberately concluded to do neither at present. We confess that our first impulse was that of disapproval. There was something repugnant in the thought of parading such exercises before the rabble that congregates about whisky shops. The mind accustomed to look upon religious exercises with reverence and awe, naturally shrinks from the thought of conducting them with such surroundings—in the midst of a mob hooting and yelling in derision. But there are indications that it will not do to trust to impulse, and that judgement however mature and candid, is to be proven at fault. The movement has met with unprecedented and unlooked for success. In the larger number of cases, the keepers of the liquor shops have agreed to stop and have stopped the sale. In some cases they have turned out their liquors to be destroyed, and assisted in their destruction. In other cases the sellers after closing their business, have joined in the crusade. We certainly wish the movement the most abundant success. What we fear is that the success will not be permanent; that when the ebulition is over and the efforvescence has subsided, that the re-action may obliterate all the work done. We have no doubt some of their work will be permanent. Wherever they are able to arouse in the mind of the rumseller, a genuine feeling that the traffic is a wicked one, he may leave it forever. There may, and no doubt will be stirred up in the minds of some such, a train of thought that will lead to ultimate conversion. Perhaps the success of the enterprise is not to be wondered at after all. It carries with it a moral force difficult of resistance. In commenting on this, the Hartford Courant says:

"One reason for the remarkable temporary success which the female praying band are meeting with in some of the smaller western towns is probably to be found in the kind manner in which they treat the venders of intoxicating drinks. It has been too customary to regard the "rumseller" as worse than a brute, a fiend, a pariah, for whom no denunciations were too severe, thus naturally exciting all the pugnacity of his nature. The fact is that the majority of saloon keepers come under the popular classification of "jolly good fellows." It is frequently the case that, aside from their business, they are men of temperate and upright lives, with kindly and humane hearts. Many of them would like to make a living in some more reputable manner, and would greatly prefer that no customer should drink to excess, but they are tempted to continue the business by the ease with which large profits are made, and they have not the strength of character to refuse to sell to habitual drunkards. They excuse themselves to themselves by the plea that if they do not, others will.

Such men care little for threatening or prohibitory laws, for they know how easy it is to evade them; they harden their hearts against the wholesale denunciations of the ordinary total-abstinence reformer, but they are not prepared for attacks in the spirit of kindness. When their saloons are peaceably invaded by a band of earnest women, who pray for them as "dear brethren," and in vivid language portray the terrible evil wrought by rum, it is hardly to be wondered at that some of the better class of saloon keepers have been led to give up their business and to join in the novel work of temperance reform."

This movement has already spread to this State. Preliminary steps have been taken towards an organization in Detroit and in Saginaw. In the latter city, a circular signed by a committee of twenty-five ladies, has been sent to the saloon keepers, asking them to desist from their traffic, and notifying them that if they do not, they will visit them and join in prayer, that their eyes may be opened to the wickedness of their occupation. We await the result with interest.

THE SIOUX.

It begins to look as if the Government was getting tired of the Quaker-like policy which it has pursued for three or four years past, in its treatment and management of the Indian tribes of the west. If the course which the government had marked out would tend to civilize, and render life and property secure, we should find no fault with such a policy, for it was based upon the principles of humanity and true christianity, but after a series of trials, it has been found to be a failure, so much so that the administration would greatly err and even merit censure, did it persist in carrying out a measure that has been fraught with so much loss of life and property during the past year. The Modoc massacre developed the fact that it was necessary for the government to abandon its milk and water policy. Only a few days ago Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman, of the United States army, were murdered by the Sioux at the Red Cloud Agency, and Gen. Sheridan, under date of the 12th inst., telegraphs that the trouble with the Sioux, which for some time past we have been trying to avoid, seems now to be beyond any peaceful solution.

In addition to the killing of Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman, Appleton's chief clerk at the Red Cloud Agency has been killed. The agent of the Spotted Tail Agency reports that large parties of hostile Indians, from both agencies, have left for general hostilities. Gen. Ord has sent out scouting parties to warn ranchmen and to order their return to the railroad. Gen. Sherman has ordered Gen. Sheridan to take vigorous measures against the Sioux, and said that he regarded the present time as favorable to give them a lesson long merited.

Now that the hero of the battles of the Shenandoah and Five Forks has orders to push things, we trust that he will make them whirl, and punish them until they can begin to understand that this government demands and requires them to obey and respect the laws the same as any citizen of this country. This can only be accomplished by a vigorous and successful warfare, waged to the verge of extermination if necessary, in order to compel their final submission to the general government. In the hands of Little Phil. we believe that result will be accomplished and thus an end put to the general uprisings which have been the characteristics of the Indians for many years.

A COUNTY REUNION OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. J. P. Bond, of Aurelius, has handed us the following article, written by a soldier of Lenawee county to the Adrian Times, which expresses his views on the subject spoken of. Although we have not any honorable scars received while fighting in the defence of our loved country, nor even the honor of having been a soldier, yet we take an interest in all such matters, and shall be glad to do what we can towards effecting any organization that will get the "boys in blue" together in friendly, social reunions, if such are deemed advisable. Let us hear from some of our "old soldiers" in regard to this matter:

"Nearly nine years have passed since the armed hosts of rebellion were scattered, and we returned to our homes of peace and plenty. Since that time many of our comrades have passed away to await the last reveille. Others have gone far away to make homes among strangers, and every year will find fewer of our old comrades here with us. Our old organizations are becoming weaker and weaker, and unless we take some other method from that which we now have our soldier gatherings will soon be done. Our regimental reunions are now but poorly attended, and as time passes by, they will be a thing of the past. Of course there will be exceptions to the rule, but this will certainly be the case.

Now, I wish to propose this: That we, as soldiers, appoint a day in each year for a county reunion, to be held at some designated place—one that shall be free to all, no matter what may be his State, regiment or color, and then if we wish, we can have our regimental gatherings besides. As it now is, there are many soldiers among us that served in other State regiments that do not feel free to attend our reunions, and in fact they have no right to do so; and even among our own State soldiers but few can attend their own reunions. Now this plan would include all.

I have conversed with many soldiers upon this subject, and I find all are agreed that it is a good idea. I would like to hear the opinions of others through the papers, and if so desired, we can designate time and place of meeting through their columns.

Hoping to hear from others on the subject, I remain, Yours,

OLD SOLDIER."

MEDINA, Jan. 24, 1874.

STATE MILITARY MUSEUM.

We are requested to publish the following circular, which will be of interest to all the soldiers of the State, as well as to every other citizen. We hope to see a hearty response to the request made, that a museum worthy of the State it represents may be thus collected:

"In the State Capitol, now being built at Lansing, there is a large room connected with the offices of the Quartermaster General, and set apart for a Military Museum, to be open to all, without restriction or expense, in which will be arranged for exhibition and preservation of the old regimental flags carried in the late war by Michigan regiments, together with such mementoes and relics of the war as can be gathered there, including the captured flags and other trophies.

For the purpose of making the collection as complete as possible, all officers and soldiers possessed of any trophy, relic, curiosity, or memento, or any article which is connected in any manner with the history of the war, or of any march, skirmish, battle or engagement, or of his personal military history, or of the military history of Michigan in the late war, are earnestly requested to contribute the same to the State Military Museum, where they will be more safe and better preserved than they can be in the possession of individuals, and, at the same time afford a source of pleasure and information to many. They will be properly numbered, catalogued, and arranged in cases for the inspection of all our citizens of the present and future generations, and will form a most interesting and valuable part of the history of Michigan in the great struggle for national existence. Articles from Michigan soldiers (or their friends), who took part in the Mexican War, or War of 1812, and from Officers and Sailors in the Navy, also from the State Militia, and any other article or memento connected with the military history of Michigan, are desired for preservation in the Museum, where they will be properly classified and arranged. Please give with any article you may send, full name, rank and regiment, with a description, and full history of each article, upon receipt of which, each will be numbered, and the number, name of contributor and history in full will be entered in a record prepared for that purpose.

With the acknowledgment receipt, I will return a neat certificate numbered to correspond with the catalogue numbers of the articles, and giving the name and rank of donor, and description of articles.

In addition to the above I desire to get, so far as possible, a card Photograph of every Officer, Soldier, and Sailor, who went into the Army or Navy from Michigan, to be arranged by regiments in large albums made expressly therefor, for exhibition in the museum. This collection of Photographs will be a most interesting feature, and it is desirable to have it as full and complete as it can be made. Please endorse on back of each Photograph the name, rank, and regiment in full. Would prefer to have them in uniform, when possible.

In order to get all and every interesting article of the character named, for the purpose stated, I earnestly request the relatives and friends of deceased, or absent comrads, to make contributions in their names, and I ask of those who have survived the storms of battle, to co-operate with me by taking an active interest in making our State Military Museum one of the finest and most complete in existence, and in which every Michigan soldier and sailor will take pride, as having a personal interest for himself and friends in the contributions of his own, which can be seen there.

It is desirable to have the delivery of all articles commence at once, in order that they may be classified and catalogued, to be placed permanently in the Museum, as soon as the building is completed.

Packages can be sent to the address of Wm. A. Throop, Quartermaster General, Detroit, Michigan, by express, at the expense of this department, or small packages and photographs by mail, and the receipt thereof will be promptly acknowledged.

THE FREE PRESS, whose articles on "State Press Gossip" are bringing to light many interesting incidents in regard to the press and publishers of Michigan, gets off the following on E. B. Pond, of the Ann Arbor Argus, and Steve. Bingham, formerly of the Lansing Republican, but now Postmaster at Lansing:

"While Pond is one of the coolest men in the world, Steve. Bingham is exactly the opposite. He is nervous, excitable, and can't go unless he goes with a rush. Pond and Bingham met in Chicago, went to the same hotel, and both occupied the same room. Along toward morning there was a slight fire in the hotel kitchen, and Bingham was out of bed, dressed and satchel packed in less than three minutes. He kept yelling at Pond, and the latter finally awoke and asked:

"What's all this row about?"

"Get up—get up—the house is on fire!" replied Bingham.

"Sure?" asked Pond, closing his eyes.

"Sure—get up—hurry—quick!" shouted Bingham, throwing up a window.

"I wouldn't believe a Republican under oath!" drawled Pond, and he turned over and slept again.

The fire was put out after a few minutes, but Bingham wouldn't get into bed with the "copperhead" editor again that night."

THE immaculate editor of the Lansing Journal sees so much corruption in the present administration, that for as many lines in which to express his pent-up indignation last week, he robbed the unabridged dictionary of nearly two dozen alarming words, signifying ruin and te-to-tal destruction.

THE Pontiac Bill Poster man has gone mad because he can't join the Grangers. It's going to be an expensive job for him to get all the hay seed out of his flowing locks.

ITHACA.

A School Boy's Rambles among its Hills and Gorges.

The following is an extract of a letter from H. H. Terwilliger, who is now attending school in Ithaca, N. Y., to one of his young friends in this place:

* * "I took a short ramble to-day over the hills with my room-mate. We went two miles over the hills which are on either side of the famous Ithaca Gorge, through which flows Fall Creek. At the foot of the Gorge is Ithaca Falls, about one hundred or one hundred and fifty feet high. Fall Creek is about the size of Grand River at Lansing, I should judge. The water is high now, so that the creek is swollen to about twice its usual size. I tell you! it makes a noise as it pours over the falls to-day. We first climbed a hill about two hundred feet high, the side of which forms an angle of about eighty-nine and one-half degrees with the plane of the lake, very near perpendicular, as you can plainly see. Passing along the level summit of this young mountain we come finally to another hill which we climb and find ourselves over three hundred feet above Ithaca and on a level with the University buildings, which are on the opposite side of the gorge from us. We sit down on a log and look down into the deep ravine and see the swollen stream, about two hundred feet below us, rushing and roaring over rocks and cascades in a mad haste to reach a point about three-fourths of a mile below, where it will find comparative rest in a channel through which it can glide peacefully to the lake. This gorge is a wonderful picture of nature to my eyes. Did you ever visit one of them? But we continue on, we go over hills and through handsome groves of pine, hemlock, chestnut, etc., until we come to the head of the gorge, where lies before us a beautiful little valley in which is a little hamlet known as Free Hollow. There are several mills here and a grocery store. We pass through this little settlement, cross the creek and go back toward Ithaca by the University road. On the way we pass through the most beautiful little groves that I ever saw. The ground is covered in many places with a thick matting of chestnut burrs. We pass by the large and noble structures which compose the University buildings, and reaching the verge of the hill we take a farewell look out upon the lake, which we can see for a distance of several miles to the north-west, cast a glance over the populous valley below us, and then go down into the city. How I should like to pilot a band of my Mason friends around here a while and show them some of the natural, as well as artificial, beauties of our surroundings. When spring comes, with its green foliage, and when it will be safe to go through the gorge, I shall take a pleasure trip through it, and, perhaps, will give you a brief description of it.

I attended a lecture last Monday evening, at Library Hall, by the great John B. Gough. It would be perfectly useless for me to attempt a description of him or of his lecture, for the very best I could do in that direction would be but the embodyment of inadequacy and a fool-hardy attempt to accomplish an impossibility. That is, to do John B. Gough justice in producing a correct and sufficient description of him and his power as a speaker. He is unmistakably a great man. And if not fully honored and appreciated in this age, in the later, when the great principles of morality, temperance, the observance of the Sabbath, etc., are better understood and observed, his name will be honored among those of the world's reformers. Over twelve hundred persons attended the lecture. The subject on which he spoke was "Now and Then." I greatly doubt that I will ever hear anything like it again."

The Jackson Patriot learns that the Building Committee of the State Prison has been in session, and has decided to go on this season and finish the improvements provided for by the Legislature, using the balance of the appropriation, $50,000.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, &c.

BEAR IT IN MIND!

—THAT—

PRATT & HILL,

At the READY PAY STORE, are

SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT COST!

That they may engage in other business, and will continue to do so until the stock is disposed of.

DON'T KEEP AWAY

BECAUSE YOU THINK THE STOCK IS BROKEN, and that you cannot get what you want, as we may have just the article you desire. Call and look before purchasing.

We Offer Special Bargains during February!

In Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, Gloves and Mittens, Overcoats, Underclothing, Flannels, Repellants, Dress Goods, &c.

COME AND SEE THEM!

☞ A Quantity of Good Clover Seed for Sale.

PRATT & HILL.

MASON, FEBRUARY 1st, 1874.

Fresh and Salt Meats of every kind constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail.

Fresh and Salt Meats of every kind constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail.

LINCOLN & BROTHER,

Want 100 Head of Fat Cattle Immediately,

☞ For which they will Pay the Very Highest Price Possible. ☜

First Door North of People's Bank, MASON, MICH.

Small Fruit Plants

FOR SALE BY

715m6 A. M. CHAPIN, Chapin's Station.

Money to Loan.

50,000 dollars to loan on real estate security for a term of years, at the Bank of

LOWE, SMEAD & Co.

CAUTION.

Whereas, my wife, Phebe A. Crosby, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, notice is therefore hereby given forbidding any person or persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contraction after this date.

EMERY CROSBY.

Lafayette, Gratiot Co., Mich., Jan. 20, 1874.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

NEW GOODS!

At Prices Unheard of in Central Michigan,

JUST RECEIVED

AT BUNNELL'S!

Look at the Prices:

Heavy Corded Poplins at 50 cts., would be cheap at 75 cts.
Silk Warp Poplins at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
Fine, all-wool Merino for only 75 cents.
Heavy, all-wool Sateens, in new shades, at 75 cents.
A full line of Black Alpacas from 37½ cents to 75 cents.
Pure Mohairs at astonishingly low prices.
Heavy Felt Skirts from $1.00 to $3.00.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

Black Silks, Repellants, Ladies' Cloths, Opera Flannels, Plain Flannels.

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND GENT'S WRAPPERS AND DRAWERS.

The Celebrated Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves!

AND BERLIN LINED GAUNTLETS.

A Large Stock of Ready-made Clothing!

OVERCOATS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, Etc.

☞ LADIES' MINK AND ALASKA FURS! ☜

New and Nobby Styles of Hats and Caps!

We have a choice line of Teas from 35 cents to $1.10.
Standard "A" Coffee Sugar for 11½ cents.
Come in and look at our goods and prices.

L. F. BUNNELL.

COOK'S BLOCK, Mason, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. H. CLARK. WM. M. CLINE.

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscribers would announce that they have formed a copartnership for carrying on the above business in all its branches.

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

And all kinds of

Plain and Ornamental Stone Work!

Furnished in the best style and at prices as low as any responsible firm in the State.

All those in want of anything in our line to call and examine our Designs, Stock and Prices.

743 CLARK & CLINE.

MASON NURSERIES!

I have now a large stock of

First-class Trees, Vines and Plants,

For which I wish to receive orders.

RATES AS LOW AS ANY FIRST-CLASS NURSERIES!

I will sell "Wagner," "Ben. Davis," and "Jonathan" Apple Trees, two year's growth, for 20 Cents each.

Buy your Trees near home and save the damage caused by long transportation.

Support Home Industry.

WM. CLAFLIN,

MASON, MICH. 710v1

OPEN AGAIN!

The old and reliable Furniture Store of the late M. C. Bowdish, has been opened again, and we wish to inform all our friends, and the former customers of this establishment that we have now on hand one of

The Largest Stocks of Furniture!

EVER OFFERED IN MASON.

Such as Upholstered and Cane Seat Work, Childrens' Carriages and Toys. A well selected stock of

Ready-Made Coffins!

All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash. Call and examine my goods before buying elsewhere, and tell your friends.

Hearse Free, within the limits of the village, to all who buy coffins of me.

Stacks of Picture Frames, and Mouldings for more. I will frame your Pictures nicely, cheaply and on short notice.

Let me show you my Goods.

MRS. M. C. BOWDISH.

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Universal Knowledge for the People.

REVISED EDITION,

With Maps, Plates and Engravings, complete in 10 Vols. of 832 pages each.

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Extra Cloth, beveled boards............$5 50
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By comparing Chambers' Encyclopædia with the New American Cyclopædia,—a work with which it is the most frequently brought into comparison, it will be found that while the TEN volumes of Chambers' contain 8,320 pages, the original sixteen volumes of the New American contain less than 12,000 pages. It will also be found that a page of Chambers' contains full one-fifth more than a page of the New American, making the ten volumes of the former equivalent in amount of printed matter to at least thirteen volumes of the latter, not to mention the numerous plates (about 80,) woodcuts (some 4,000,) and maps (about 40,) that are included in this edition of Chambers, and to which the New American possesses no corresponding features. It is confidently believed that as a popular "Dictionary of Universal Knowledge," the work is without an equal in the English language.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

Phila., April, 1873. Publishers.

SYLVANUS WARREN,
189 Woodward Ave., Detroit,
General Agent for Michigan.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK about the SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them for some time without effect. On being informed that several imitations were made and sold, he inquired and found that his patient had been taking capsules sold in bottles, and not DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will *continue to do so*, for they contain the *Pure Oil* in the *best and cheapest* form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more OIL OF SANDALWOOD in the manufacture of their Capsules than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the PURE OIL is sold CHEAPER in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules ONLY being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DICK'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem long considered by many eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by Physicians.

☞ *These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.*

Send for Circular to 35 Wooster St., N. Y.
SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES.
General Agency, 110 Reade St., N. Y.

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Playing Cards.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
REGATTAS—A Cheap Common Card.
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ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS.

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MICHIGAN NEWS.

The fruit growers predict a heavy crop of peaches in Western Michigan.

The M. E. Society at Romeo has contracted with a Milwaukee firm for a $2,750 organ.

Prosecutions and fines, for violations of the liquor law, are growing very frequent in all parts of the State.

Mr. William Strong, of Kalamazoo, sold a cow lately, which he raised himself, that weighed 1,700 pounds.

There are now 401 patients in the Asylum for Insane at Kalamazoo. The sexes are about evenly represented.

The Valley City Driving Association of Grand Rapids, will hold its spring meeting June 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

The Jonesville cotton mill is now producing from 70,000 to 75,000 yards of cloth per month, and promises to pay a good dividend for the year 1874.

For the three months ending January 21st, the earnings of the Calument and Hecla copper mines were $400,000, and the Quincy and Central each earned $160,000.

Individuals in various parts of the State are imposing on farmers by selling groceries and dry goods by samples, taking money in advance, all the while representing themselves as agents of a "large grange store" in Chicago or Detroit.

The new hoe manufactory of Brooks, Hinman & Co., of Battle Creek, is now turning out several thousand hoes weekly, which are being speedily shipped to all parts of the United States. This branch of industries in the city promises much better than was expected.

Geo. Warner, aged 43 years, an esteemed citizen, of York, Washtenaw Co., while drawing a load of corn-stalks with his son on the 4th inst., was thrown from the load and instantly killed. The horses stopped at the same moment, the sled pitched over a knoll, and he fell head foremost to the ground, breaking his neck.

The Hudson Gazette says: "W. Curtis & Sons shipped two very fine yearling heifers on Monday last, to L. H. Holloway, Toledo, Ohio, both full-blood short-horns, sired by their prize bull J. E. B. Stuart—one a red, the other red and white. Their weight, respectively, as we learned was 1,255 and 1,200, and they were sold for $600."

When Benjamin Colvin, the leading witness in the Chase poison case at Saginaw City, was asked by the learned counsel whether he had not had some trouble with Chase, he promptly replied: "Not more than I had with you, sir, when we were playing draw poker and you stole four jacks and beat my 'flush,' skinning me out of $64," and the question was not pressed.

Judge Basil Harrison, of Prairie Ronde, the original "Bee Hunter" of J. Fenimore Cooper's "Oak Openings," is now in the 103d year of his age. His son, William Harrison, of Climax, is eighty-three years old, and William's son, Jeremiah Harrison, of the same place, is fifty-three years old. Jeremiah Harrison claims to be the oldest grandson in the United States.

A correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, writing from Flint, says: "The revival in progress here at the present time is evidently the most interesting work of its kind that has ever exhibited itself in this section of country, and is resulting in much good. Although it has been in progress for several weeks, a deep interest is still manifested by a majority of our citizens, and the good work is continued with more earnest zeal, by ten-fold, than was shown one week ago."

The Superintendent of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, gives the gross earnings of that road for 1873, at $306,666.32—an increase of $28,018 over the earnings of 1872. The operating expenses had been $178,167.07. The receipts from freight were $50,095.62 in excess of those of 1872, while the passenger earnings had fallen off $4,544.95; the net difference in car mileage receipts was $10,192.47, and other expenses had somewhat increased over last year's.

The Bay City Chronicle says that a bombshell is in preparation for the liquor-sellers of Wenona. The proposition at present is to prosecute under the State law, and the matter has already been looked up so far as the preliminary arrangements are concerned. The intention is to make a clean sweep, if the statute will do it. There have been some prosecutions in Wenona from time to time, the past year, but they were directed at particular persons and for special reasons. The understanding is that the movement now contemplated shall include all who are liable under the law.

The Flint Globe says: "Late last fall a man named Doherty, a day laborer, went into the saloon kept by George Dunn and Isaac Flowers, in John Delbridge's building, and drank till he was badly intoxicated. He then went out, and in stumbling about in the rear of the building, broke his leg. Mrs. Doherty has now brought suit against the saloon-keepers, and against Mr. Delbridge also, under the statute of 1871, which provides that a wife whose husband is injured or does any injury while intoxicated, may recover actual and exemplary damages, making both the vendors of the liquor and the owner of the building rented to the vendors parties to the suit. She lays her damages at $5,000.

NERVE.—The Ionia Sentinel of last week has the following: The best exhibition of nerve lately heard of is that of Merritt Brindle, of Odessa, who some weeks ago came to a doctor of this city and wanted a finger re-amputated. It seems that in skinning some animal, he had cut his finger and poisoned the wound at the same time; that dry gangrene set in, and he amputated the finger at the first joint with a jack knife. This did not arrest the process of decomposition, and his hand presented a terrible appearance. The doctor told him that the better way would be to cure the disease before performing the operation, and if he would place himself under his charge, with security for pay, he would fix him all right. Brindle went away without making any arrangement. Yesterday he was in town again with his wound all healed. It seems he went home on the previous occasion, and tore the flesh from his finger by running it in a vice, and then sawed off the bone with a hand saw. It's a rough, home made job, but it didn't cost a cent.

On the evening train from Albany, recently, was a woman bound for Westfield, who persisted in requesting the affable conductor to inform her when Chester was reached. Every time when the conductor passed through the car, he was greeted with: "Please tell me when we get to Chester." Courteous man though he is, even his patience was finally exhausted, and he politely requested the unfortunate female to maintain silence, as he had heard and would heed her injunction. Chester was finally reached, and "Chester" was yelled at the car door. The train again started, and the conductor mounted the car in which was his persecutor. "Will you tell me when we get to Chester?" she said. "This is Chester," he exclaimed, and, grasping the bell-rope, he had the train back up to the station. "I am real glad you obliged me," said the daughter of Eve to the exasperated conductor, "My husband used to live here."

A company has been organized in Grand Rapids with a capital of $30,000, to construct a street railway from that city to Reed Lake, a distance of about three miles. A steam yatch and a barge are to be placed on the lake the coming season for the accomodation of pleasure seekers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12.

Webster now is glorious—it leaves nothing desired, [Pres. Ramond, Vassar Coll.]

Every scholar knows the value of the work. [W. H. Prescott, the Historian.]

Been one of my daily companions. [John L. Motley, the Historian, &c.]

Superior in most respects to any other known to me. [George P. Marsh.]

The best guide of students of our language. [John G. Whittier.]

Excels all others in defining scientific terms. [President Hitchcock.]

Remarkable compendium of human knowledge. [W. S. Clark, Pres. Ag. College.]

A necessity for every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man. What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

ALSO

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary!

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $5.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million.—American Educational Monthly.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers.

LITTLE STORE ON THE CORNER.

CASH! CASH! CASH!

I am paying the highest market price in Cash for all kinds of Produce, and will sell all kinds of

Groceries at Very Low Rates!

I have a very choice stock of Fresh Groceries. Call and see them.

Farmers who have Produce to sell should ask my prices before they sell.

MY JEWELRY DEPARTMENT

Is running, as usual, with prices lower than heretofore. I have received a good patronage from this people for the past 8 years, and wish to show my appreciation of your kindness by dealing fairly and honorably.

E. MURRAY, Dansville.

To School Teachers.

I will be at my office in Mason on the First and Third Saturday of Every Month.

ELMER D. NORTH,

788y1 County Superintendent of Schools.

ESTATE OF LOUISA WELCH, DECEASED.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Mason, on the 13th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Louisa Welch, late of Delhi in said county, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Wm. B. Watson, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Lyman W. Baker. Thereupon it is ordered, that the 9th day of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the Village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON,
788w3 Judge of Probate.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

VEVAY LODGE NO. 93 I. O. O. F. Regular meetings every Monday evening at Odd Fellow's Hall.
J. FAUROT, R.S. KITTREDGE, N. G.

E. SHERWOOD, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., Dansville, Mich. Residence, corner South of National Hotel (Cooley's). Office in Brewer's store. 771m3

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

W. M. BAILEY, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician. Office and residence on Maple Street, nearly opposite Williams' Drug Store. 747y1

A. P. VANDEUSEN, Dentist. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas, and all branches of Dentistry carefully executed. Office, 2d story Dunsback's Block, Mason.

E. H. ANGELL, County Drain Commissioner, Bunkerhill Mich. Blank forms of petitions sent free on application.

W. W. ROOT, Physician and Surgeon, office at residence on south side of the Court House square, Mason.

S. W. HAMMOND, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer. Office in Common Council rooms, Ash Street, three doors east of Barnes & McRobert's block.

HENRY REED, Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser. Shampooning, Ladies' Dyeing and Curling done in the latest styles. Curls, Switches, &c., made to order. Shop in Pratt's building.

JOHN FLORA & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Grain and Produce!

Headquarters at New Wheat House,

JOHN FLORA, S. W. TURNER. MASON, MICH.

DONNELLY HOUSE,

HANK J. DONNELLY, Proprietor,

MASON, - - MICHIGAN.

The Proprietor wishes to inform the citizens of Mason and Ingham County, and the Traveling public, that his new and commodious Hotel is open for the comfort of travelers and others.

Everything is entirely new.

The proprietor intends that his house shall be second to none in Central Michigan. It is convenient to the Depot and business portion of the village. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

Good accommodations for Horses.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner of Main and Oak Sts.,

MASON, - - MICHIGAN.

This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and is admirably adapted to the necessity and comfort of the public.

Good Sample Rooms, and Sleeping Apartments. Also, good accomodation for horses.

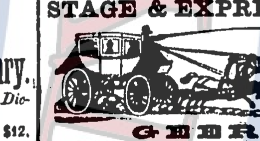
The tables will always abound with the best the market affords.

The attendants will be found efficient and obliging.

FRED. P. MOODY, Prop'r.

THE DANSVILLE

STAGE & EXPRESS LINE!



GEER'S

DAILY STAGES

From Dansville to Mason and from Dansville to Williamston, connecting with all Mail Trains.

TICKETS to all points on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, and to all points East by the cheapest routes sold by

L. GEER, *Proprietor.*

Ticket Office at the Union Hotel, Dansville, Mich.

Stage Offices—Donnelly House, Mason, and Western Hotel Williamston. 682y1

Hurrah! Hurrah!

NEW LOCATION!

NEW JEWELRY!

NEW PRICES!

LOTS OF NEW THINGS!

Call at our new store in DUNSBACK'S BUILDING, and see our new stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!

A Splendid Assortment!

Engraving done Gratis.

E. CULVER.

MASON, April 8, 1873. 744

Farmers, Look Here!

We can make you FORTY POUNDS of Flour to the bushel, from No. 1 Wheat, and guarantee the quality, at the

MASON CITY MILLS.

No. 1 Flour $4 00 per hundred. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

If they tell you at the old Mill that we are not grinding, don't leave your grist there and go home, but come over to the New Mill, where you can get your grist ground and take it home the same day. Will be running or ready to run every day.

GEORGE BURCHARD, Miller.

SWART & EATON, Proprietors.

MEAT MARKET!

GIBBENS & CHRISTIAN,

Have established a first-class Meat Market in the building

Next Door to N. A. Dunning's Grocery Store,

And are prepared to supply the citizens of this place with the best and

Choicest Meats of all Kinds!

By the Pound or Quarter!

Everything can be found that is kept in a first-class Market.

We want to buy all kinds of Meat and Produce by the quantity.

785tf GIBBENS & CHRISTIAN.

Farm for Sale.

A farm containing two hundred and forty acres, with 160 acres under the best state of cultivation. Good buildings, good fences, two good orchards with all kinds of fruit. Good timber for lumber and fencing that will last for a number of years. This farm I will exchange for a smaller farm, or will sell it for one-third pay down and make terms easy for the balance. Apply to

PRATT & HILL, Mason.

PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING!

We are prepared, with increased facilities to do all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING!

In as good style, and at as cheap rates as can be done anywhere else.

We endeavor to do all work entrusted to us

Quickly and Neatly!

And to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Call at this Office when you want

Business Cards,

Visiting Cards,

Letter Heads,

Note Heads,

Shipping Tags,

Envelopes, Etc.

BLANKS!

CIRCUIT COURT,

CHANCERY,

JUSTICE,

CONVEYANCING,

MISCELLANEOUS BLANKS, ETC.

If you want your work

QUICKLY, CHEAPLY and CREDITABLY EXECUTED,

Come to the

NEWS JOB ROOMS!

MASON, - MICHIGAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of one hundred and twelve dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the eleventh day of December, 1872, executed by John W. Kincaide and Sarah Kincaide, of Leslie, in the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, party of the first part, to Charles Root and Howard A. Dickinson, of Detroit, Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, in liber 31 of Mortgages, on page five hundred and sixty-one, on the twelfth day of December, 1872, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; notice is therefore hereby given, that said indenture of mortgage will be foreclosed to satisfy the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and the legal costs of sale, and an attorney fee of fifty dollars covenanted fee in said mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: Lot number three in Washburn's addition to the village of Leslie, in the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, said lot being four rods east and west, fronting on Mill Street, by twelve rods north and south, and situated upon the south side of Mill Street, will be sold at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the village of Mason, the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, upon the 16th day of May, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of said day.

CHARLES ROOT,
HOWARD A. DICKINSON.
780w13 Mortgagees.

LUCIEN REED, Attorney for Mortgagees.
Dated, February 17th, 1874.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM CARR, DECEASED.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham, s.s.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason on the 17th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of William Carr, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of George Carr, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Truman Carr.

Thereupon it is ordered, that the 9th day of March, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON,
780w3 Judge of Probate.

ESTATE OF THOMAS K. BALDWIN, DECEASED.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, on the 16th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Thomas K. Baldwin, late of Onondaga, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louise B. Woodworth, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to John D. Woodworth.

Thereupon it is ordered, That the 9th day of March, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is Further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON,
789w3 Judge of Probate.

DRAIN COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Drain Commissioner for the County of Ingham, State of Michigan, will on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1874, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the house of John Wilson, in the township of White Oak in said county, meet parties to contract for the excavation and construction of a Ditch or Drain through the following lands, to-wit: Commencing at the old County Ditch west of road near northeast corner of east half of southeast quarter of section eight, running south on to section seventeen, thence southeast across section sixteen, thence south and westerly across sections twenty-one and twenty-eight. Another on northeast quarter of section thirty-two, west half of thirty-three, and on to south part of twenty-eight. Also, another on south half of section twenty, the north half of twenty-nine to end on southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-one. And all such parts and subdivisions of said drain as are not then contracted to be constructed by the owner of the land to which it is assigned, his or her agent or attorney, will then be let at public auction to the lowest responsible bidder.

The undersigned also gives notice that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of John Wilson, in said township, he will exhibit maps of the proposed drain, and descriptions of the several parcels of land by him deemed to be benefitted thereby, and the amount and description, by division and subdivisions of the proposed drain, by him apportioned to the owner of each description of land to construct, and to each township, and will then and there hear reasons, if any offered, why such apportionment should be reviewed and corrected.

ELLIOTT H. ANGELL,
Drain Commissioner.

Dated Bunkerhill, Feb. 9, A. D. 1874. 788w3

ESTATE OF HERBERT MILLER, A MINOR.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Ingham, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Mason, on the 30th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Herbert Miller, a minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Samuel Miller, guardian of said minor, praying for license to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that the 16th day of March, 1873, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, for six successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON,
787w6 Judge of Probate.

J. A. BARNES,

REAL ESTATE

And Insurance Agent.

IMPROVED FARMS,

—AND—

Desirable Village Property!

Sold or Exchanged at Owner's Prices.

If you wish to sell, place your property on my List.

If you wish to buy, call and examine my Lists.

J. A. BARNES.

Office at County Treasurer's Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of mortgage, made and executed by William J. Torrey, James T. Torrey, and Wilson M. Torrey, to Jeremiah Ballard, dated the 27th day of September, A. D., 1861, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ingham and State of Michigan, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1861, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in liber 13 of mortgages, page 469, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted for the recovery of the money secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, which at the date of this notice amounts to the sum of two hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-one cents. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, I will, on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of March, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Mason, in the said County of Ingham, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and the interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses allowed by law, and an attorney fee of twenty dollars, the following described lands and premises, lying and being in the said County of Ingham, and being that part of section thirty-five and section thirty-six, in town one north, range two west, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point which is forty (40) rods north of the south line and one hundred and eight (108) rods east of the west line of the south-east quarter of said section thirty-five, and running thence north and parallel with said west line seventy-eight (78) rods. Thence east and parallel with said south line one hundred and twenty-two (122) rods. Thence south seventy-eight (78) rods to a point which is distant forty (40) rods north of the south line of said section thirty-six. Thence west one hundred and twenty-two (122) rods to the point of beginning, containing fifty-nine and 76-100 acres, more or less. Being that part of the lands described in the said mortgage, which now remains subject to the lien of the same.

JEREMIAH BALLARD,
J. B. FITZGERALD, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated, Dec. 26, 1873. 782w13

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative, executed by Robert Wixson and Martha M. Wixson, of Aurelius, Ingham County, Michigan, to Sarah Brown, of the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, dated March 25th, 1872, which mortgage was recorded March 29th, 1872, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ingham, in the State of Michigan, in liber 34 of mortgages, on page 20, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, thirty-four hundred and one dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that on Friday, the 10th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, sale to take place at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the village of Mason, the premises contained in such mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage, with ten per cent. interest and legal costs, together with an attorney fee of fifty dollars covenanted for therein, that is to say, the following pieces or parcels of land situate in Ingham County, Michigan, viz: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one and the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two, in township number two (2), north of range number two west.

SARAH BROWN,
LUCIEN REED, Mortgagee.
Att'y for Mortgagee. 784w13
Dated Mason, January 9th, A. D., 1874.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of seven hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a certain mortgage, bearing date the 17th day of December, 1870, executed by Sanford Jenkins, party of the first part, to Margaret Cook, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, in Liber 29 of Mortgages, on page 234, and duly assigned by said Margaret Cook to Phebe Jenkins, February 26th 1873, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan upon the first day of March, 1873, in Liber 28 of Mortgages, on page 286. And no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that to satisfy the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, together with legal costs of sale and the sum of thirty dollars attorney fee, covenanted for in said mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the east half of the southwest quarter of section one, and the west half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section one, in town two north, range two west, in Ingham County, Michigan, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the village of Mason in said County of Ingham, on Saturday, the second day of May, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

PHEBE JENKINS, Assignee.
LUCIEN REED, Attorney for Assignee.
Dated, February, 2nd, 1874. 787w13

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of twelve hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, which is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage, bearing date the third day of April, 1872, executed by John S. Jenkins and Adelaide Jenkins party of the first part, to Phebe Jenkins party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, in liber 31 of Mortgages, on page 262, on the third day of April, 1872, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, together with the legal costs of sale, and the sum of thirty dollars attorney fee covenanted for in said mortgage in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the Statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the east half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section one, in town two north, range two west, in Ingham county, State of Michigan, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, situate in the village of Mason, in said County of Ingham, on Saturday, the second day of May, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

PHEBE JENKINS, Mortgagee.
LUCIEN REED, Att'y for Mortgagee.
Dated February 2d, 1874. 787w13

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Barnes & Chapman was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of January last. The books and accounts of said late firm are with E. A. Barnes, who will settle and discharge all accounts.

E. A. BARNES,
CHAS. H. CHAPMAN.

Mason, February 1st, 1874.

E. A. BARNES will continue the business as heretofore, and is now paying cash for Staves, Heading and Heading Bolts 22 inches long. Call and get the description of kinds wanted at present.

788w4 E. A. BARNES.

ESTATE OF WALTER S. WILKINSON, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that I have appointed the eighth day of April, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Probate Office in the village of Mason, for the examination of the final account of Alonzo N. Twogood, administrator of the estate of said Walter S. Wilkinson, deceased, and for hearing the petition of said administrator for a discharge.

M. D. CHATTERTON,
Judge of Probate.

Dated February 9, 1874. 788w2

RAPS AND RISHAPS.

—The house of A. G. Gulash, of Lake Lillian, Minn., was recently burned, and two children perished in the flames. Gulish and his wife were absent.

—Six boys were recently poisoned near Indianapolis, Ind., by eating blue-flag root, a deadly poison, which they had mistaken for the root of the sweet-flag.

—A family by the name of Slosser, in Covington, Ky., came near being poisoned to death a few days ago by eating horseradish which had been accidentally mixed with poke-root.

—Benjamin Nell, of Saginaw, Mich., was run over recently near Midland. The body was severed just above the hips, leaving a portion on the track, the lower extremities lying between the rails. He was intoxicated at the time.

—An Indianapolis policeman named William A. Farwell, while stooping over to examine something on the floor, accidentally shot himself. His revolver fell from his pocket and exploded, the ball passing into his abdomen. He lived only an hour.

—A terrible boiler explosion took place recently in a saw-mill at Texas, Ohio, by which three men were killed. Parts of the machinery were blown to a great distance, one piece passing through the roof of a dwelling 100 yards distant, passing also through the ceiling and floor.

—Henry C. Marsh, of Cass county, Ind., was crushed to death at his home not long ago. In driving out from under a low shed, he was caught between the roof timbers and his loaded wagon, and his body was literally crushed, tearing out the ribs on one side and breaking the spinal column.

—A nitro-glycerine factory at Ticonderoga, N. Y., which had been closed for several weeks, was again put in operation recently. The same day the factory blew up, killing two men, named McMahon and Keefe, fragments of whose bodies were found in the woods around. They had been making repairs, and are supposed to have disturbed some concealed nitro-glycerine.

—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Commercial* of a recent date says: "About a week ago a little daughter of Billy Rogers was choked while eating a peanut, and a physician was called in and relieved her. The parents thought the danger was removed, until Sunday, when she had a severe attack of strangulation, and was carried to the office of Dr. Van Deman about two o'clock p. m. The Doctor administered an emetic, but that only increased the obstacle, and she died suddenly while in the office."

—Upon after the recent falling in of the walls of an ice-house in Philadelphia, by which several men were crushed to death, John and Michael Murphy were heard talking to each other. They could not see each other, but it is supposed one heard the other's groans. Although separated upon a pile of ice unable to exricate himself, John was wonderfully cheerful. He called to the companion, "What is your name?" "Murphy," was the response. "Then you are Mike?" "I'm John." Michael evinced considerable uneasiness at his cold and cramped position, and said that he could not stand it much longer. "Hold your gab," said John; "they're getting at you as fast as they can."

—A young man named William Haley, who had lately purchased some strychnine to poison wolves, went to Mr. Merritt's house, about four miles from Dubuque, and while there became disgusted with his undertaking and threw some of the strychnine into the kitchen stove where Mr. Merritt's daughters were cooking dinner. The stove exploded a few seconds after coming in contact with the flames, and a livid streak of fire flashed from the top of the stove and struck the young women in the face, inflicting severe burns. For a time it was feared the young ladies could not recover, but the application of proper antidotes relieved them, and the sufferers were gradually regaining their health.

—A few days since, the three children of Mrs. James Grey, residing near Lincoln, Neb., were burned to death. On the day mentioned, Mrs. Grey left home on an errand at a neighbor's, some third of a mile distant, leaving her three children at home. They were all under the age of five years of age. She was only absent some three-quarters of an hour, but on her return she discovered from a distance the roof of the house on fire. She made all the haste possible to reach home, but before she arrived the roof had fallen in. She, however, braved the fire, and tried to rescue the little ones. Only one of them was found, the eldest, who was in the bed covered up with the bed-clothes, dead, his limbs being entirely crushed. The next day she found among the debris the bones of the other two.

A Bathetic Duel.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, our road running beside the very edge of the river, my company companion and I were thence as we journeyed along by drawing up his horse and saying, with less excitement than when he had called my duller attention once or twice before to a deer in the woods:

"Yes, sir. There he is!" dismounting as he said so. He was dreadfully excited, yet nothing could be more calm and virtuous upon the lawyer's part, for it *was* the lawyer. He had led his horse to one side and stood in the center of the road, rifle in hand. I suppose he had taken for granted that his adversary, duly warned, would have had a rifle. To my surprise, as soon as the man saw Mose Evans advancing upon him without rifle, he did literately stooped to lay his carefully down upon a dry tuft of grass beside the way, and then stepped back into the open road, a revolver in either hand, a long knife held by the blade in his teeth. As General Philip Sheridan once told me of one of his battles, "it was beautiful!"

I caught my friend's horse by the bridle, thinking, a little nervously, of Helen and of coming bullets. The parties advanced slowly upon each other, raising the whole affair neither saying a single word. When within sixty feet of Evans, Archer raised his revolver and began firing. I heartily wish it was more theatrical, but I can only add that it was all over, ingeniatinously over, in less time than the proverbial fifteen minutes of the battle of San Jacinto. Mose Evans had not touched his own weapons. At the first report of the lawyer's revolver, he sprang forward. I was as if he was upon his enemy at one bound. Although it ruins what little romance there is in the matter, I believe Evans acted unconsciously to himself, upon the unsteadiness of Archer's nerves, owing to his habits, in the aim he would take. In the instant he had seized his puny assailant by arm and leg and hurled him like a hysterical woman—the man flying through the air, the splash in the water was an ending so sudden; such bathos!—

"He won't want to see me. You help him out," my friend said as he reappeared.

"Tell him the thing's over. He never *missed* her death, you know. Good afternoon."

Even then it flashed upon me as Mose Evans rode leisurely away, and I said to myself, I suppose the self-esteem of this child of nature is what he has been learning his life long. In the woods? It is his singular home, father. From his father's long endurance. From witnessing, all his life, his mother's lack of self-control. How Homer would have loved and sung him! Leaving my horse untied, I ran to fish the lawyer out, and a dripping, bewildered, bemuddied wretch he was as he emerged, by my assistance!—*Wm. M. Rose, in His Story of "Mose Evans" in the Atlantic for March.*

At the Post-Office Window.

At the window for the delivery of advertised letters special vigilance is requisite on the part of the clerks to guard against the delivery of advertised letters to unlawful and mistaken claimants. They sometimes have a difficult task, however, in persuading an applicant that the law requires the letter to be for him but for another individual of similar name. One of them had such a task not long since, when a daintily-dressed and perfumed gentleman presented himself at the window and asked for a letter advertised as remaining uncalled for and addressed to "Edward Jackson."

The clerk soon found the missive inquired for, but, after reading the superscription, said in a decided tone:

"This letter is not for you, sir."

"Why not for me! Isn't it for Edward Jackson?"

"Yes, sir; but it isn't for you!"

"My name is Edward Jackson."

"I don't doubt it, sir; but, nevertheless, I am sure this letter is not for you."

"How can you know that, sir?" said the exquisite, now becoming indignant (it is astonishing, by the way, on what slight provocation Young Dandyism gives their passions rise). "If you don't give me that letter at once, I'll report you to Mr. James."

The clerk, knowing that Mr. James, while he would not countenance impertinent "talking back," would be sure to sustain him if he were in the right, coolly answered:

"I can't give you the letter unless you answer the description in the address."

"Isn't my name Edward Jackson, and isn't the letter addressed to him? Don't I answer like description?"

"I say, sir, so far. But that isn't enough. The letter" (reading from the address) "is for Edward Jackson, cotton-broker, cook on the schooner Dirty Jane. If you answer to that description here's your letter."

But Mr Jackson didn't take it, and vanished—leaving behind him an odor of "Jockey Club" and a few muttered maledictions on the custom of advertising letters and on the head of the "contrary artist of the gallant Dirty Jane."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A Night's Adventure.

A lover in Guelph, Ontario, who feared the lady he loved was entertaining another admirer, determined to climb a tree in the yard, from which he could see into the house, and there watch. He climbed the tree and settled himself in a comfortable position, when he saw a man approaching. He thought it was the other lover, and was about to descend and thrash him, when he recognized the intruder as the father of the young lady. He remained quiet, and saw the man enter the house. Soon after the young woman was supposed to be in bed, he managed himself first to get favorable position commanding the window some one upon the inside pulled the curtain down. He was now certain of his mind to descend. It was very dark, but just as he began to slide down the trunk of the tree he saw a dog rush out from beneath, and looking down he saw a huge animal capering about, apparently very anxious to get up his lover's legs. Then the lover suddenly climbed up the tree again and endeavored to reach the dog, but the more it danced around and barked. Then the lover came down as near as he dared and tried to coax the animal, but this only made him hop about and howl more furiously than ever. So it became apparent that the lover would have to spend the night in the tree. He fixed himself as comfortably as he could in a crotch of the limbs, and kicked his legs and moved his arms to keep himself from falling to sleep. Several times he thought the dog was asleep he attempted to descend, but each time the dog awoke and began to caper about. By the time daylight arrived the lover was so benumbed with cold he could only raise his hands as far as the sky grew brighter he leaned over to examine his persecutor, and to his amazement found it was the dog he had known all his life, unknown to him had followed him to the tree, and had heard and capered only to express its delight at the unexpected sight of the lover coming down and going home. The maidservant, which the lover had not noticed the ground is said to have been remarkable, and the language used by him bad. He has since rheumatism, and declares he'll get that night in his bones yet.—*Toronto Globe.*

Government Among the Arabs.

The principles of government among the wandering children of the desert are based upon ancient customs from which are derived their civil institutions are well adapted to their habits and mode of life. Every Arab tribe is divided, clan, and every camp is headed by its own sheik, or principal man, but he has no authority over the individuals of which his tribe. The real government of the Bedouin consists in the separate strength of their different families, from their own individual weight and influence, maintain an exact balance in the entire body social of each tribe. If a dispute arises between two individuals the sheik endeavors to settle it; but if one hundred and families of either disputant. The prerogative of the sheik consists in leading his tribe against the enemy, in conducting negotiations for peace or war, after consulting with the chief men of the tribe, in fixing the spot for encampment, and in entertaining distinguished strangers. He derives no yearly income from his tribe or camp; on the contrary he is obliged to support his title by considerable disbursements; he must maintain the poor, and divide his presents among his friends. He derives a certain income from the tribute he exacts from the Syrian villages, and his emoluments from the Mecca pilgrim caravan. When a sheik dies he is succeeded in his dignity by one of his sons or his brother, or some reliable distinguished for valor and liberality, but not invariably. Sometimes a stranger to the family may be chosen, and occasionally during the lifetime of the sheik he may be deposed from his dignity.

There exists in some tribes an official called the *kady*, or judge, who is selected from men respected for their age, intelligence, and love of justice. They wear no special dress, and have no written code of laws to refer to, but they receive considerable fees and emoluments. A still higher judge is the *mohtesheb*, of whom there is one in every principal tribe for deciding in cases of great difficulty. The punishments inflicted are invariably pecuniary fines, according to the nature of the offense, and, as the amount of these is well known and dreaded, the law has a wholesome effect upon the unruly spirits of a tribe. The laws of inheritance among the Arabs are those prescribed by the Koran, and on a man's death his property is divided among the male children in equal shares. His effects are known to the whole tribe, and if he leaves children under age the next relation takes them under his care.

The law of blood revenge is one terrible peculiarity which characterizes these strange children of Nature. In decoy it is that whoever sheds the blood of a man owes blood on that account to the family of the deceased. But not only is blood claimed from the actual homicide but from all his relations, and this right is never lost; it descends on both sides to the latest generations. Sometimes the feud is healed by a certain fixed price of blood being stipulated to be paid to the nearest relations of the slain person. In consequence of a single murder it is sometimes necessary to remove many families, and the fugitives move from one tribe to another for more than fifty years, until at length a reconcile is made. For those slain in wars between two tribes, the price of blood is required from any persons who were known to have actually killed them. Appeals are sometimes made to the *mohesheba* to settle by single combat, a man may hence be killed in battle if the accused denies the charge.—*The Alps of Arabia.*

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RECIPES, ETC.

—Plain Tea Cake—Two eggs; beat whites and yolks separately; one cup sugar; one-half cup butter; one cup milk; one large teaspoonful baking powder; flour to stiffen. Lemon one teaspoon; bake in a quick oven.

—Doughnuts.—Three cups lukewarm water, one cup melted lard, one cup molasses, one level teaspoon of salt, one heaping teaspoonful saleratus, flour to roll; thoroughly mix all the rest of ingredients before adding flour. Roll out-fourth inch thick, and cut with biscuit mold. The inner hole may be cut with the top of a pepper box, or any small round article about that size.

—Peas Cake.—Look over and wash one pint of dry, white marrow-fat peas (whole or split); add two quarts of water, cover close and stew gently, until the peas are quite reduced to a pulp; strain through a coarse sieve or a colander; salt to the taste, and pour into a flat dish, to the depth of an inch or more; let the cup stand to cool several hours, or until it is quite firm; cut in short slices, half an inch thick, and serve cold, as a relish, with bread and butter and stewed fruit. It is palatable, nutritious and wholesome, provided one does not eat too much. Cooked in steam, or in a double boiler, it requires less water.

—Queen of Puddings.—Into one quart of sweet milk put of the bread crumbs one pint, butter the size of an egg, the well-beaten yolks of five eggs. Sweeten and flavor the same as for custard. Mix the whole well together, and bake. When done take from the oven, and while cooling beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and add a teacup of white sugar. Pour it over the pudding when cooked, and return it to the oven and bake to a delicate brown. Some prefer a layer of jelly or canned peaches or other fruit over the pudding before the frosting is added. No sauce is needed. It is not only delicious but light and digestible.

—Wear clothing about the neck should be very moderate in quantity and worn so loose as to prevent the slightest constriction. The great object requiring committed in clothing this part of the body consist in wearing such an amount as to be sufficient and weaken the throat, and thus render it easily susceptible to cold, or in wearing it so tight as to retard the circulation of the blood to and from the head. Great care should be exercised upon this point, as the arteries and veins leading from the heart to the head are soon situated so near the surface in the neck that a light compression serves to check the flow of the blood.

—To Keep Hams in Summer.—There are a number of modes given to keep hams through the warm season from the attacks of insects. Some bag them with whitewash the bags, which is troublesome. Others suspend them in a close corner from dirt nor dust when they are used. All these methods are troublesome, and are not always successful. We have found the most convenient, safe and effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and substance required to heal and reform the flesh. Sold by all druggists.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, ERYSIPELATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with Chronic Blood, saying it is superior to any prescription he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Bibb, of Baltimore Md., Conference South, says he has known so many cases of the kind in which it effectually recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Graves & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never fails to give satisfaction.

E. N. Selden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

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will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

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CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a modern stove polish far better than any other ever introduced.

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Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

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Are a neat and cleanly article, and will not soil the hands or dirt nor dust when used.

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Can be used even in the parlor, without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.

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Are put up in neat and convenient packages, more convenient for use than any other stove polish. In each box of CRUMBS OF COMFORT stove polish, is found a polishing mitten, which is sufficient for any ordinary stove. Unequaled for Beauty, Cheapness and Durability.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers throughout the United States, and Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact of their being the fastest-selling Articles of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston.

GENIAL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, CHEAP LANDS, —IN— ARKANSAS!

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OFFERS FOR SALE

ONE MILLION ACRES OF LAND

In the rich valley of the Arkansas River, unsurpassed for agricultural purposes, in Pope, Yell, Logan, Scott, Sebastian, Sebastian, Polk, Montgomery, Perry, Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Prairie, Monroe, White, Woodruff, Jackson, Independence, Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Logan, Scott

INTELLIGENCE THE FOUNDATION AND SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

An Essay Read by Hon. O. M. Barnes, Before the Mason Farmers' Club, Feb. 20, 1874.

As you have requested me to give some account of the condition of agriculture as I saw it in Europe, I shall endeavor to comply with your request in this essay. I will give some account of what you would be likely to see if you were to pursue the same route I took, and endeavor to deduce the lesson which may be deduced from such observation. To make this the more useful, I will state some of the causes of agricultural prosperity, and illustrate my views by referring to the condition of things in that part of the world. The value to us of observations, will depend upon the importance of the lesson we learn from. The prosperity of agriculture and of the agriculturist, depends on the augmentation and diffusion of knowledge, more than upon soil or climate, and that our efforts to increase the prosperity of farming, must be directed towards augmenting our knowledge of the subject, and diffusing it among the farmers.

I think this will appear clear and plain from the facts I have to state.

The prosperity of agriculture depends chiefly on these three things, namely: The climate, the soil, and the knowledge of the agriculturist. The relation of climate and soil to prosperity, will be apparent enough. Corn and rice cannot be successfully cultivated in the frozen regions of the north, nor can wheat be successfully grown upon the barren rock of the mountains. A genial climate with adequate moisture and a fertile soil, are at once seen to be necessary to success.

The importance of knowledge, as an element of success, is not so apparent, still an examination of the history and condition of the farming interests in different countries, will show that it is not less important than the other causes named. Indeed, after the first stages of prosperity have been passed, knowledge is the most important of the three, and no high success can be attained without great knowledge.

Soil and climate are in the same country, fixed and invariable. They are conditions in nature, and although man may by his ingenuity manage to irrigate places naturally dry, to warm places naturally cold, and to fertilize soils naturally barren, still these operations are quite limited in extent, and so far as they are successes they show the value of human knowledge. Knowledge is within man, and variable. This we may increase. This is more largely in our power. It is therefore most deserving of our attention. While a prosperous agriculture cannot be expected in a barren country, or where the climate forbids, still in most all climates and in most all varieties of soil, the ingenuity of man has been able to carry on a successful cultivation. On the other hand, in most favorable climates, and in countries possessed of the most productive soil, ignorance achieves but little. If success depended on soil and climate alone, we should expect the greatest success where these are most favorable. But we find the most dejected agriculture sometimes where the soil and climate are most propitious, while the happiest and most prosperous farmers are met within those countries where soil and climate are such as to render attention, foresight and industry, necessary to success. The intellect, after all, is the main dependance for prosperity in farming, as well as in everything else. Fertility of mind is more important than fertility of soil. So that we may estimate the farming success of any country by the knowledge possessed by the farmers; and may determine their knowledge as a class, by the amount of success they attain. Other things being equal, those make most who know most. I do not mean of books merely, but of farming. This will readily appear as we examine different countries.

That you, gentlemen, take this view, is shown by the fact that you have organized and maintained so successfully this society for self improvement, not in muscular strength to work, but in the knowledge of how to do it. And it has afforded me great satisfaction to see your weekly discussions published for the information of others.

Let me compare the agriculture of three European countries; that of England, Switzerland and Italy, in order to illustrate these views. The soil of England is fair, much like our own. The climate is rather cold in summer, but moist as compared with ours. It has also great commercial facilities, being surrounded on all sides by the sea.

In Switzerland, the soil is in some parts; very fertile, in others very barren. The mountains occupy a much larger part of the surface, than in any other part of the civilized world. These are either wholly barren, or adapted to stock growing only. In the most elevated inhabitable parts of the mountains, the pasture lands can only be occupied in the latter part of summer. During the winter and spring, the homes of the shepherds are left without occupants, the climate at this elevation is so severe. Switzerland has no natural facilities for external commerce, no sea coast, and no navigable rivers, connecting it with the sea. It has some beautiful internal lakes, affording connection between cantons to be sure, but these have no navigable connection with neighboring States.

Italy has, I suppose, by nature, a richer soil than either of the countries named. Its climate is also the most genial in Europe. It has some mountainous districts incapable of cultivation, and some extent, barren tracts of considerable extent. Still, I suppose, no country in Europe is by nature, more productive. It has too unrivalled facilities for commerce, being almost surrounded by the sea, and having numerous harbors, and several navigable rivers. Add to these things the further fact, that in so mild a climate as that of Italy, far less is required for food, clothing and dwellings, than in colder climates, England for example, and we may naturally conclude that the farmer ought to be most prosperous. Certainly, looking only to soil, climate and commercial facilities, we should expect that agriculturists would be better off in Italy, than in Switzerland, or even in England. Such is not the fact, however. According to my observation the farmers are the least comfortable and prosperous in that very Italy, with all its fine climate and fertile soil, and commercial facilities, and most prosperous and happy in that most unpropitious land of the Switzer. While in England, where the climate is most severe, the cultivators of the soil are vastly better off than in Italy, though no more generally happy than in Switzerland. I think not so generally so.

Now compare these countries in another respect—their intellectual condition.

In Switzerland, all classes are educated. Everybody can read and write. I saw as good school houses in Switzerland, as I have ever seen. And agriculture is a part of the course of instruction in all the country schools.

While education is quite general in England, it is not universal as in Switzerland.

In Italy general education or education of the mass of the people, is very much neglected, and few of the laboring class can be said to be educated.

In England some of the best talent and best educated men are devoted to farming, and this industry here often enjoys the advantages of an intelligence not possessed by the laborer himself in this wise. The farm is usually owned, and its operations directed, by an educated proprietor, while the laborer himself may be quite ignorant.

The unprosperous condition of agriculturists in Italy, must be mainly due to want of knowledge.

There is no point of view where the degree of knowledge displays itself more conspicuously, than in the agricultural implements used by the farmer. In England the tools are more nearly like our own than elsewhere in Europe. In Italy they are most unlike ours, and modern improvements are most rare. The spade very generally does the work done with us by the plow. The plows I saw were models of awkwardness. One I saw, consisted of a piece of wood with an iron point, attached to a long timber, like a long ox sleigh tongue. To this the oxen or cows were hitched, as we hitch oxen to sleds. The yoke was attached to the heads of the animals, and not about the neck. A similar awkwardness and want of modern modes and means of labor, runs through all the departments of farm labor. I saw in Italy, men and women carrying manure into the fields in baskets, borne on their shoulders.

Bear in mind this fact. It bears directly on the point I am considering. The absence of improved tools among the farmers of Italy, is not owing to any want of opportunity to obtain them. The best might be had in every part of Europe and the world for that matter, if the cultivators would only buy and use them, and they would if they only knew enough. The real fact is, the laborers do not know that there are anything better than the tools they use. They do not know that there is any mode better than the one they and their fathers have employed. I saw at the World's Universal Exposition at Vienna, a large variety of agricultural implements of the best and most improved kind, and some improved implements are to be met with in all these countries, but they are not seen in the hands of the laborers generally. Of what avail is the most improved implement in a community where an old style awkward one, like the plow I have named, is believed to be the best.

You see then, gentlemen, that improved minds must preceed, or at least accompany, improved implements and modes of culture.

The condition of the agriculturist, will express the results of his labor. A successful agriculture will appear in the comfort and intelligence of the population devoted to it. These are concentrated about their dwellings. The result of the farmer's life, is seen in the condition of his home. I cannot claim a very minute acquaintance with the farmers' homes in European countries. I made it a part of my duty to observe them, and gained much information on the subject. The most casual observation will show a great difference in them.

I visited a farmer's home near Rome. It had none of the luxuries, and but few of the necessaries you have in yours. The occupant and his family were ragged and dirty, oh! how dirty. His pantaloons were of goat skin, with the hair on. His house was a model of dilapidation, and all but nature looked repulsive. This was, I suppose, an example of the lower grade.—Still, from all I could see and learn, the description applies to a large number of the tillers of the soil in central and southern Italy. Here beggary is extremely common. In northern Italy a much better state of things exists, and the contrast will furnish ample confirmation of the principle I am illustrating. In this region the people for ages have been better educated than in the south. Here beggary is far less common, and the people far more comfortable. Cultivation seems very thorough here, but the mode of work is often very awkward.

In Switzerland, on the other hand, the homes of the people, though usually small and economically built, are neat and appear like the abodes of comfort. This is true even up among the mountains, where nature yields her provisions for man most reluctantly.

I need not speak of the homes of the English cultivators, as we have so many from that country among us. Although the owner of the soil there usually dwells in a mansion, the laborer is generally found in a dwelling not over stocked with comforts.

Two weeks ago, you had an essay before you on the "farmer's home." While the author represented to us the features of a home as it should be, he lamented, very properly, the deficiencies of too many American homes. Too many homes even in Michigan, fall far short of being what they may be made to be, with the resources we possess, even with the present expenditure, and we look for much improvement. Still, after having seen the homes of many different peoples, and those which approach ours most nearly, in point of comfort, I am sure that, go where you will, you will no where find the people dwelling in such tasteful and comfortable homes, as in the northern United States. You will no where find their homes possessed of so much wealth, and so many means of physical, mental and social enjoyment. And why is this? It is owing to our system of civilization, according to which the tiller is likewise the owner of the land, to the more general diffusion of knowledge, to the spirit of enterprise, and above all to that spirit of improvement which lead our farmers to join the ranks of the army of progress, and to adopt with readiness, all improvements that tend to better their condition.

(Here Mr. Barnes gave a very interesting verbal account of what he noticed of the agriculture of the various European countries he had passed though. He explained the process of cultivation, spoke of the kinds of crops, domestic animals, teams, tools and implements, farm houses, etc.)

Perhaps some may think that more importance than I have allowed in this essay, should be given to the form of government in different countries. No man prises free institutions more highly than I do. But if you look at the origin of good governments, you will see that they spring from a previously existing intelligence. So that it may be said to be one of the fruits of general intelligence. It is true that the government, and especially the administration of it, have great influence on the condition of the people. And whatever the form of government, if corruption and ignorance are common, the influence will be detrimental. If the people be ignorant, the government will be bad, and if the people be intelligent and wise, they will cause their government to be just and equal. So that good government is to be regarded as but a product of advanced knowledge.

To what then must our attention be directed, if we would improve the condition of farming. Manifestly to the augmentation of human knowledge. The same skies will be over us, the soil under our feet will remain quite the same, but knowledge is variable, is subject to be augmented. The success of individual farmers will depend greatly on their knowledge, and national success will depend on the amount and universality of knowledge. To this, therefore, we must look for all future advance. Knowledge can even overcome obstacles interposed bynature itself. It can supply warmth where nature's supply is inadequate. It can irrigate where the rain fall is insufficient. It can supply many elements wanting in the soil. It can supply commercial facilities where none exist.

I have only named the leading sources of prosperity, because these were sufficient for the illustration I have had in view. Many others might be named. As to the government, it must not be relied on for success. Security, a condition essential to success, we have a right to expect from the laws. But the acts of government have often been adverse to progress, sometimes from corruption, but more often from the ignorance of legislators. A large part of the legislating of to-day, consists in repealing and undoing what has heretofore been wrongfully done. No where is the wise saying of Jefferson, that "that government is best, which governs least," more applicable than to the farming interests. Intermedling legislation is hurtful. When government secures equal rights, and does this in the most economical way, taking the least of the farmers income possible, for taxes, it has fulfilled its chief duty to agriculture.

It is no doubt one of the great duties of government to uphold, improve and strengthen the agriculture of the country. No one asks that this be done at the expense of other interests. The main supports of national prosperity, are agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. These are the great pillars that support the edifice. But agriculture is by far the most important. If either of the others be injured, the edifice is indeed marred and endangered. But if agriculture, the great central column, upon which the entire structure depends, be ruined, the whole fabric of national greatness falls to the ground at once, a heap of ruins. In most countries, by far the largest part of taxation, falls on agriculture. It is so in this country. It is not to be complained of where the burden is apportioned according to wealth. If there be more wealth in farming than in other industries, it will not complain at the relative proportion of public burdens, but it has a right to just and equal laws, to economy in government, and to be secured against unequal burdens. While it does not require special favors, it has a right to be secure against unjust monopolies. Security and liberty are its chief requirements of government. Security to have and enjoy what it may lawfully acquire; liberty to pursue its own road to happiness. With these secured, it will work out its own prosperity, its own salvation.

Farmers' Club.

MASON, Feb. 20, 1874.

The club was called to order with President D. L. Cady in the chair.

The Secretary moved that the usual preliminary exercises of the meeting be suspended and that immediate attention be given to the reading of the essay. Carried.

Hon. O. M. Barnes then read an essay, (given in another column), and made some remarks on the subject of agriculture. Mr. Barnes' oral remarks were equally or more interesting than the essay, and occupied quite as much time in delivering. He also exhibited a number of pictures and photographs, amusingly illustrating the customs and habits of the European people. The room was well filled and all listened with rapt attention.

As per previous notice, Mr. H. A. Hawley will "come roots" on the club at their meeting.

Next Saturday being the regular annual meeting for the election of officers, a full attendance is desirable.

The club adjourned to meet next Saturday at 1½ o'clock p. m.

D. L. CADY, Pres.

L. H. IVES, Sec.

On the Ice and Off Again.

A good deal of interest has prevailed during the past few days over the fact that about 300 fishermen were afloat on the ice in Saginaw Bay. The latest accounts say that 75 men are still afloat, but that they are well provided with provisions and the ice is thick and strong, and hopes are entertained that they will reach the land in safety before long.

A Malicious Statement.

I wish to say, in reply to an article which appeared in the last issue of the "News," signed "Howler," stating that the question, *Resolved*, "That circumstances make the man," which was argued in the Delhi Lyceum about two weeks since, "was won by the negative at the expense of honor and justice," is a falsehood, and in my opinion the person who made the statement has no regard for the truth. And I further say, that the question was fairly won by the negative. I will not at present attempt to describe the disgraceful measures some on the side of the affirmative resorted to, to defeat the ends of justice, for it is too disgraceful to describe, and I have every reason to believe that they are ashamed of it; if not, they ought to be.

Let me say to you, Mr. "Howler," if such is your name, which I deem very appropriate for you, for it applies to screech owls and dogs, which make a mournful noise, I will argue that question with you in public some future time if you are not satisfied, and that to your heart's content.

NEGATIVE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between H. J. Wilson and B. F. Rix is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to settle their accounts at their earliest possible convenience with H. J. Wilson, who will continue to do business at the old stand, where, by close attention to business and fair dealing, he hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage.

H. J. WILSON,
B. F. RIX.

Mason, Feb. 23d, 1874. 790w6

GUARDIANS!

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS!

You are required by Act Number Ninety-five of the Session Laws of Michigan for the year A. D. 1873, to appear at the office of the Judge of Probate ONCE IN EACH YEAR, during your administration or guardianship, and render unto him

An Accurate Account of all Moneys and other Property in your Hands,

As such guardian, executor, or administrator, AND THE PROCEEDS AND EXPENDITURES THEREOF. And in case you fail to render SUCH ACCOUNT, the law requires, after due notice, and failure to account, you be removed, and some suitable person appointed in your place.

Those who comply with the Statute, without notice being served upon them, will save costs.

Dated Mason, Feb. 24th, 1874.

M. D. CHATTERTON,
790w3 Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE.

By virtue of a license to me granted, on the 24th day of February, 1874, by M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate of the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, we shall sell at public auction, on the 11th day of April, 1864, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises hereinafter described, in said county, all the right, title and interest of Martin E. and Herbert A. Washburn and Emeline Wilkins, minors, in and to certain real estate in said county, described as the east half of the northwest quarter, and twenty acres off the northwest side of the west half of the northeast quarter of section number seven (7), town three (3), north of range number one (1) west, Alaiedon, Ingham county, Michigan.

ASAHEL WASHBURN,
E. N. WILKINS,
Guardians of said minors.

Dated Mason, Feb. 24th, 1874. 790w6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG EAGLE'S WING.

This celebrated young stallion has just been purchased from Mr. Wesley Rolfe of Vevay, by Mont. Converse of Aurelius. Mr. Converse is no stranger to the inhabitants of Ingham County, having handled some of the most vicious horses; and he stands among the first horsemen of Ingham County as a horse educator and judge. Mr. Converse pays for Young Eagle's Wing, the sum of $600, and he must possess some very extraordinary qualities to command such a price. Young Eagle's Wing is four years old, stands sixteen hands high, and weighs 1200 pounds, is of a dark bay color, with dark legs, main and tail, free from marks of any kind. He is of the Black Hawk and Messenger stock, and for style, muscle and gait, he is difficult to excel.

Mr. Converse proposes to accommodate the farmers and stock growers of Ingham County who wish to improve their stock by the use of this young stallion.

WATER! WATER!

The Temperance Movement

In Ohio has extended to Michigan and everybody will have to use cold water.

The way to get it Easy is to Buy a Mason Pump!

In consequence of the large advance in the price of lumber these Pumps will be sold at the factory at old prices, after the first day of March next.

Cylinders, Buckets and Tubing always on hand at low prices.

A good salesman with team wanted.

H. PRATT.

Mason, Feb. 15th, 1874. 790w2

DAILY AND WEEKLY

POST AND MAIL

1874.

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The consolidation, at the beginning of this year, of the Chicago Evening Post and the Chicago Evening Mail, affords an auspicious occasion for congratulating the patrons of both upon the prospects of the future. The union of the two is expected to combine and enhance the good qualities for which each has been distinguished, and secures for the Chicago Post and Mail such a combination of editorial talent, capital and business ability as cannot fail to rapidly increase both its circulation and influence. Already the Daily Post and Mail is conceded to have a larger city circulation than any other Western evening paper, while the country circulation of both daily and weekly will be rapidly extended, till they are commensurate with acknowledged merits.

It Aims First of all to Give News

from all parts of the world, on all subjects, whether political, commercial, legal, social, artistic, literary or religious, in a style at once candid, terse and vivacious.

Second, to Promote Business,

not only by giving the latest and most accurate market reports and commercial intelligence, but by discussing fundamental principles in a way to aid the

LABORER,
FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MERCHANT,
BANKER, and
PROFESSIONAL MAN

to arrive at just conclusions as to where lie their true interests. In the struggle going on between producers and railroads—labor and capital—it will condemn all unreasonable rates and unjust discriminations exacted by the latter, while it will show the former that extreme measures and blind antagonisms will only result in injury to both parties, since each is, and must continue to be, dependent upon the other.

In proportion to the quality and amount of matter furnished, the Post and Mail will prove itself the cheapest paper published. Containing pithy editorials and all the latest news furnished by the larger journals, it will be afforded

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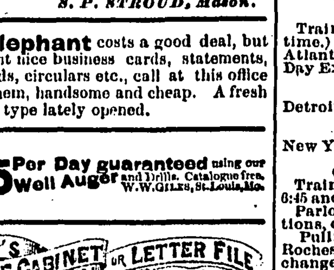

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Ingham County News.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 10. MASON, MICH., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1874. WHOLE NO. 791.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

TRAINS NORTH.		TRAINS SOUTH.	
Mail	8:07 A.M.	Express	11:10 A.M
Express	6:12 P.M.	Mail	8:15 P.M
Way Freight	9:15 A.M.	Way Freight	4:15 P.M
Thro' "	9:35 P.M.	Thro' "	4:00 P.M

Trains are run by Chicago Time which is 15 minutes slower than town time.

DANSVILLE STAGE.

Departs......6:00 P. M. | Arrives......10:00 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on this page at the rate of Ten Cents per line for first insertion, and Five Cents for each subsequent insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale or Exchange—E. A. Barnes.
Estate of Wm. Witter—Probate Order.
" " Daniel Lebar—Commissioner's Notice.
Mortgage Sale—Albert S. Crane.

The interest in the Farmer's Club seems to be on the increase.

John Flora & Co. bought 517 bushels of wheat last Saturday.

There were one hundred and six teams on the main business streets of the village at one time last Saturday.

A supply of hard, clear ice have been obtained from Teel's pond, by Messrs. Griffin, Horton, and Wm. Vandercook.

Judge Chatterton has denied the petition of the heirs-at-law of James Royston to have a guardian appointed for him.

The Recorder says that Geo. P. Sanford's lecture at the Albion College, two weeks ago, was one of the best of the course.

There will be an oyster supper at the Independent M. E. church next Monday evening. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the church.

R. F. Griffin's little yellow dog has churned 700 pounds of butter since the cheese factory closed last fall. Such a dog is worth paying taxes on.

Mr. O. F. Miller, of the southern part of Vevay, has recently added to his already choice flock of light Bramas, a couple of very fine cockrels of the same breed of fowls, from the celebrated stock of Mr. Comfort, of Tecumseh, Mich.

Chas. C. Livingston has purchased the bakery stock, formerly owned by J. Greenwood, and is now carrying on that establishment. He says he proposes to merit the patronage of the public, by keeping his business in first-class shape.

At this station during the month of February, were shipped 14 carloads of wheat, 4 of oats, 2 of stock, 6 of lumber, 9 of wood, 1 of chair stuff, 2 of iron, and 269,000 pounds of merchandise, making 53 car loads in all. The receipts for passenger tickets were $658.13, for freight $1,508.25.

One of the directors of School district No. 4, Alaiedon, informs us that their school which was closed last Saturday, was taught the past winter by Mr. Matt. Cook, of Delhi, to the complete satisfaction of all connected with the school. Such a recommendation ought to afford any one a great deal of satisfaction.

Our readers will undoubtedly be greatly interested in the letter from our former townsman, I. B. Swart, of Minneapolis, Kansas. The friends of D. D. Hoag will please note the explanation made in regard to a mistake of ours in supposing he was Sheriff and Probate Judge of his county. We think we had some reason to be mistaken.

Mr. Gillespie, who formerly carried on the drug business in this village, and afterwards moved to Eaton Rapids, has purchased Samuel Lamb's farm of 40 acres, about three miles north of this village, which, in addition to 80 acres he already owns there, will make him a farm of 120 acres, on which, we understand, he intends next week to move and make his home.

At the earnest request of both parties engaged in the muddy transaction that occured on our streets on Tuesday, we refrain from giving their names or the particulars of the transaction. It was a disgraceful affair between two farmers of this town, in which the aggressor got horse whipped and then rolled in the mud, and mud piled on his face, and crowded into his mouth, in a manner that was most wonderful to behold.

The farmers of Ingham County will be glad to learn that the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company have secured the services of Mr. Asa Kelsey, who will act as their sole agent for the sale of farm implements throughout the county, the coming season. Mr. Kelsey tells us that he sold 106 two-horse wheel cultivators, of their manufacture, in this and Eaton Counties, last year. He has consented to remain in their employ another year, at their earnest solicitation, and that of many farmers, who have been won by his general courtesy and honorable manner of dealing.

OLD CHARLEY STILL AHEAD.—A. T. Ingalls, Esq., of Leslie, has sold his young horse, Gen. Grant, to Mr. Jacob Dakin, of Dansville, for $500. This young horse is three years old past, of mohogony bay color, stands 16¼ hands high, and weighs 1300 lbs. Gen. Grant was sired by Sir Charles, (better known as "Old Charley,") Mr. Ingalls celebrated stallion, who has earned an enviable reputation as a stock getter, and is considered by horse breeders generally, to be second to none in Central Michigan. Mr. Ingalls has sold eight colts sired by him, within the last two years, for the sum of $2,630.

LESLIE.

From the Herald we learn that Dr. Chaffee of Clayton, Mich., has purchased the residence of Dr. Knapp, and will bring his family to Leslie in April.

Very interesting and effective religious union meetings are in progress here. Rev. Mr. Wishard preached some powerful sermons last week that brought conviction to the minds of many. The churches are working together zealously and harmoniously, and many conversions are the result.

No ice has been gathered in this place yet, and the prospects for cooling beverages next summer are not very encouraging.

A new barber shop has been opened in the basement of the Allen House.

McMath & Vaughn have opened a new tin shop over their store in Young's block.

TWO FIRES.

Over $16,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

The fire fiend seems to have a special spite against our village this week. It begun its work of destruction by burning the cooper shop of A. K. Potter, on Wednesday night. This shop, with the tools, were valued at about $700, all of which was lost. The building and contents was insured in the Phenix of Brooklyn, for $450.

This morning, about half-past four o'clock, a fire broke out in Miss Jefford's millinery rooms, in Crossman & Whipple's block, and resulted in the destruction of both that block and that of John Dunsback. No other cause is assigned for this fire than that a lamp which was left burning all night in Miss Jefford's rooms must have exploded and set the light, inflamable contents of the room on fire. Mrs. Jeffords, who lived in her rooms, first discovered the fire, and seizing a few clothes, rushed out just in time to save herself. She immediately informed Mrs. Williams, who lived and had a dress-making establishment on the same floor, in Dunsback's block. Mrs. W. immediately hurried out on the street and gave the alarm. In a few minutes people began to gather, but the fire had got such a headway in Mrs. Jefford's rooms, and there being no way to reach it, no attempts were made to put out the fire. If a small hand engine had been at hand the fire could have been put out before it spread to other parts of the building and have saved property to the value of over $10,000. But no such convenience was at hand and the block had to go.

Henry Christmas and his wife and child slept in the upper story, but being promptly notified by Mrs. Jeffords, made their escape without harm to themselves, saving nothing except a few clothes they seized on their way.

Many of the citizens went to work with a will, and carried out most of the contents of the first story of both blocks, containing the goods of Webb & Mead, O. W. Halstead and E. Culver. A great many of these goods were damaged by careless handling, especially of the drug stock of Mr. Halstead. People are apt to be a little careless of glass and crockery under such circumstances.

Nothing of importance was taken from the second or third stories of either of these blocks. The fire had spread so rapidly by the time assistance had arrived that it was foolish to attempt saving anything there.

After the goods had been removed from the stores the *workers* formed a line and by passing water in pails from the artesian well to Dr. Robins' office, saved that from burning.

Very fortunately there was but little wind, and the fire was confined to the buildings in which it started. These were two of our best business buildings, and their loss is a great detriment to the place.

The following parties are the sufferers in this unfortunate affair:

Crossman & Whipple lose their brick building valued at $5,500. It was insured in the Franklin of Philadelphia for $2,700.

John Dunsback looses his brick block valued by him at $6,000. Insured in the Hartford for $4,000.

O. W. Halstead estimates his loss of drugs, etc., at nearly $3,000. He was insured in the Detroit Fire and Marine for $1,000, in the Franklin $2,000, and in the Allemania of Pittsburg $1,000.

E. Culver's jewelry store was saved, but his loss by damage will be considerable. He was insured in the Home Ins. Co. for $1,000.

Webb & Mead cannot estimate their loss on their stock of clothing, glassware, crockery, etc., by fire and damage, but think it cannot exceed $1,500 or $2,000. They were insured in the Hartford of Hartford, for $3,000, and in the Franklin $2,000.

The wooden building belonging to John Dunsback and occupied by E. Flora as a boot and shoe store, was crushed in by the falling of the brick wall next to it. Mr. Flora got most of his goods safely out. He was fully insured.

Henry Christmas' loss of his photographic material and household furniture was about $700. No insurance.

Mrs. C. C. Jeffords, milliner, lost all but some of her best clothes which she had packed in a valise. Her stock of goods was insured in the Phenix of Brooklyn for $1,200.

Dr. A. P. VanDusen lost about $300 in dental goods and office furniture. No insurance.

Mrs. Jennie Williams, dress marker, lost nearly everything she had, on which there was no insurance.

Some of our merchants are crowding themselves into uncomfortably close quarters, that these business men may have a place to put their goods temporarily. Next week we shall be able to inform our readers where they are located.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

They did not Buy a Farm.

A special session of the Board of Supervisors of this County, convened at the Court House on Thursday last, February 26th.

The Board was called to order by the chairman, at one o'clock p. m.

Upon calling the roll it was found that every town and ward was represented.

Upon motion of Mr. Crossman, the regular order of business was suspended.

The Superintendents of the County Poor, submitted their report, which was referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Hart, Crossman, Birney, Shearer, and Reynolds.

Upon motion of Mr. Crossman, this Committee was authorized to receive other propositions in relation to farms, than those contained in the report.

Twenty-three claims against the county were then presented to the Board, after which the Board took a recess until half-past three o'clock.

Upon the re-assembling of the Board, a supplemental report of the Superintendents of the Poor was received, and referred to the Committee on the original report.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Crossman, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendents of the Poor, of Ingham County, be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to sell or offer for sale, the present County Poor Farm of Ingham County, consisting of east half, northwest quarter, of section 21, west half, southwest quarter, of section 16, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 16, all in town number three north, range one west, (Alaiedon). The same to be sold separately or together, at the best advantage possible for the County of Ingham. The whole to bring not less than $9000 to Ingham County, or the north 120 acres to be sold at not less than $35 per acre, and the south 80 acres at not less than $60 per acre; possession not to be given before January 1st, 1875. The proceeds of such sale to be paid into the Treasury of Ingham County, to reimburse the same for money that may be expended in the purchase of another farm. Said Superintendents being further authorized to sell the said lands on time, one-third down, balance secured on same premises, in one, two or three years, with annual interest.

The following resolutions were laid on the table:

Resolved, That the said Superintendents of the Poor are hereby authorized to move any one or more buildings, from the south 80 acres of said County Poor Farm, to the north 80 or 40 acres, if they shall be able to sell quicker, or at better advantage to the County by so doing.

Resolved, farther, That said Superintendents are authorized and directed to receive other propositions for the said farm, or any part thereof, from time to time, while said farm is unsold, propositions which should be for less sum, or longer time, than above stipulated, which propositions they shall submit to the Board of Supervisors at its next session, for their consideration.

Upon motion the Board adjourned until half-past seven o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon re-assembling, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of the County of Ingham, that a Special Committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine and report what additional amount of salary shall be made, to that now paid the several county officers, to allow a full and fair equivilant for all their incidental expenses, of wood, lights, and stationery.

Resolved, That such Committee report what county officers are, and have been, furnished with wood and lights at the expense of the county.

The Chair announced as such Committee, Messrs. Ryan, Page and Ferguson.

A majority of the Special Committee to whom was referred the report of the Superintendents of the Poor, reported in favor of purchasing the farm of A. K. Truman, containing 157¼ acres, at a price not exceeding $9,000.

The report was not adopted.

The vote by which Mr. Crossman's resolution relating to the sale of the County Farm, was adopted, was then reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Stillman the resolution amended by striking out the words east half of northwest quarter, section 21, after which it was adopted.

Mr. Crossman offered a resolution authorizing the Superintendents to purchase of Tobias Holden his farm of 120 acres, opposite the present County Poor Farm, at a price not exceeding $60 per acre, to add to and form a part of the County Poor Farm, which was not adopted.

Messrs. Crossman, Page and Rockwell, were appointed a Committee on per diem and mileage.

Mr. Crossman moved that one letter per week be allowed each prisoner in jail, at the expense of the County.

Upon motion, all claims presented to the Board at this session, were withdrawn.

The Committee on per diem and mileage, recommended the allowing of pay for two days, to each member in attendance.

The total amount of per diem and mileage was $164.02.

Upon motion the Board adjourned.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1874.

MORNING SESSION.

Roll called, quorum present.

Upon motion the Board adjourned *sine die.*

The Mason Marble Works.

On visiting this enterprising establishment recently we were considerably surprised at the amount of business apparently carried on there. From a "one-horse" concern of a year ago, it has grown to be an institution that employs six or seven marble cutters, besides an agent, Jas. Childs, who solicits orders. Messrs. Clark & Kline inform us that at the present rate of business with them they will fill orders during the year to the amount of $10,000, which is a remarkable showing for a place of this size. We were convinced that their statement was correct upon examining the contracts they are now engaged in filling, and those that they have engaged to fill in the course of a few months.

Among a great amount of other work, we noticed in course of completion a beautiful monument for Mr. A. K. Standish, of Stockbridge, built of Italian marble, ten and a half feet high, the shaft being octagon, with raised tablets on the die. There was another handsome monument being built for Mr. Branner, of Williamston. It is to be seven feet in height and surmounted with a beautiful Greek cross.

We are pleased to see the progress made by this firm, and believe that with their present intentions to always do good work at a living profit, they will continue to increase their business and benefit this village as much as any similar institution within its limits.

Bible Discussion at Dansville.

The following communication will sufficiently explain itself:

PROPOSITION:

The Bible is the infallible word of God, and our only rule of faith and practice.

We the undersigned hereby agree to commence a discussion on the above proposition, on the evening of the tenth day of March, 1874, commencing at 7½ o'clock, p. m., and to continue four or five evenings, with a session of not to exceed two hours each evening. Each disputant to occupy twenty minutes each. Signed,

CHAUNCY BURNS, Affirmative.
D. W. HALL, Negative.

This is to certify that we have entire confidence in the ability of Mr. Chauncy Burns to enter into a discussion of the above proposition with D. W. Hall, whom the Spiritualists of Dansville have selected for that purpose. Signed,

REV. A. MCLEARN,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.
R. C. LANNING,
Pastor of the M. E. Church.

OUR MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The following letter was received very promptly in response to the petition sent to Chicago, and will be read with interest by all concerned:

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1874.

M. D. Chatterton and others of Mason, Leslie and Lansing, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter and petition of the 27th inst., in reference to changes in manner of running mail trains on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad is at hand, and in reply I take pleasure in stating that I have requested Mr. Bush, Ass't. Supt. of the J. L. & S. R. R., to make the change desired by you. I am very respectfully,

Your obedient,
JAMES E. WHITE,
Supt. R. M. S.

RICE OUT FOR BAIL, NOT ON BAIL.—Ex-Reverend Rice was allowed the privilege of breathing the free air outside of his close quarters, from half-past two to half-past five o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, under the guardianship of Deputy Sheriff Neely.

He was out to make a last and desperate attempt to procure bail, in which he completely failed. He went to L. C. Parker, who was willing to sign his bonds on any conditions. Although this may have been very satisfactory to Rice, it was of no particular benefit to him, as Parker has so little property besides his homestead, that he is not considered an acceptable surety. Hemans would sign his bond if four or five other responsible persons would also sign it. Leonard Smith said "No Sir," most emphatically. Mr. Day was unwilling. Rice wished very much to see E. G. Hunt and Dr. McRobert, but they were both out of town. Rice has still more "cheek" than an insurance agent, or he would not ask any favors of Dr. McRobert, who has told him that he would not sign his bail bonds unless he would confess that he has lied about him and that he wrote the letters to Mrs. Nichols. Rice has said that he would be cut into inch pieces before he would confess his criminality, so there appears to be no hope for him in that direction.

Rice's plea for bail was that his family needed his help. He said he could find some business in the village—perhaps a clerkship in a store—until after his trial. After three hours of persistent effort to procure bail, Rice was compelled to re-enter his secure retreat, apparently a good deal discouraged and disheartened at his poor success. In one of his famous epistles he wrote, "Dear Darling Mary How I love you this morning, and while our trouble deepens, and I am suffering the loss of friends and the confidence of the People my heart clings closer and closer to you." The question now is, whether it still clings.

War in Leslie.

A correspondent writing from Leslie, gives us the following particulars concerning an affair that took place there on Saturday, February 21st: Mr. LaFayette Perham entered the house of Mr. George Weller, while Mr. Weller and his family were at breakfast, and demanded that he should come out doors and settle with him for language spoken against his reputation. On passing through the door way leading through the back room, Mr. Weller was seized by Perham, and a contest ensued, in which the latter was compelled to beg for mercy. On receiving his liberty, he seized an ax standing near by, and renewed the contest. On seeing this deadly weapon raised, Mr. Weller rushed under the ax and succeeded in getting so close to Perham, that in its descent it made only a slight wound on the back of his head. Mrs. Weller, with more than woman's usual courage, rushed up and seized the ax and wrenched it away from Perham's hands, who then run away and made his escape, after threatening that he would return and finish the affair.

DANSVILLE.

DANSVILLE, March 3, 1874.

A cheese factory will be started soon about three miles northeast of this village. Monroe Putman has sold his farm of 67 acres, to eastern parties for that purpose. The price paid was $2,000. The buildings for the factory have already been commenced. The milk of 400 cows was pledged to these parties before any other move was made towards such a factory.

The proceeds of the donation for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Lanning, February 25th, were $166.00, about $100 of which was cash.

Mrs. S. Collins, who lived about three miles north of the village, died last Wednesday night after a sickness of only eleven hours. She leaves a husband and one child, three or four years of age.

Mrs. George Grandy, of Leslie, daughter of J. C. Haines of this place, died last week Tuesday. Her remains were brought to the Howard burying ground for interment.

The Odd Fellows and Masons are getting into their new hall in Rice's block, this week.

M. Hawcroft has returned from California, where he went last fall. He went there for his health, and he found it, and he comes back tough and hearty. He has become convinced that that is the country for him, and will settle his business here as soon as he can, and with his family return there.

X. Y. Z.

LANSING.

LANSING, March, 3, 1874.

Petitions asking the Legislature to strike the word male, from the revised State Constitution, are being extensively circulated and numerously signed, in this city.

A public temperance meeting is called for to-morrow night, at Good Templars' Hall in the Library block, to consider the propriety of organizing a woman's crusade on the venders of ardent spirits in Lansing. Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Mosherville, Mich., will deliver an address, and short speeches are expected from home speakers.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office, during the month ending February 28, 1874:

Balance on hand Jan. 31	$ 700,048.77
Receipts for the month	523,256.26
	$1,223,303.03
Disbursements same time	59,789.22
Balance February 28	$1,163,513.81
Increase during the month	463,457.04

The above is the largest amount of cash receipts ever paid into the State Treasury in any one month, since the State was organized, and is over one-quarter of the total cash receipts for the year 1873.

O. K.

Notice to the Public.

I will be at Dr. Dean's office in Dansville, on the first Tuesday of each month and remain three days, and at Dr. Revenaugh's office, in Williamston, on the third Monday of each month, and remain through the week, and the balance of the time at my office in Mason, for the practice of Dentistry.

791w2 A. P. VANDUSEN.

DIED.

MAY—Of lung fever, in Delhi, on Friday morning, Feb. 27, 1874, at 9 o'clock a. m., JENNIE, third child and youngest daughter of John and Priscilla Surato May, aged one year, two months, and seven days.

Agricultural Meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Ingham County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, in Mason, on Thursday, March 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. As this is a business meeting of much importance, it is desirable that all the members of the Board be present, and as many others as are sufficiently interested to do so.

GEO. W. BRISTOL, Secretary.

WE HAVE just received a splendid line of Clothing, comprising the latest and best styles. WEBB & MEAD.

Pleasant rooms to let over the Checkered store. N. A. DUNNING.

After Next Monday.

There will be no more trusting at our store. Please do not ask credit, to be refused.

VANDERCOOK & HAIGHT.

THE BEST assortment of Clothing to be found in Mason, is at the store of

WEBB & MEAD.

1,000 bushels of prime Illinois Corn, (shelled), selling at $1.30 per hundred, at C. E. EATON'S Elevator.

CALL AND see our New Clothing.

WEBB & MEAD.

False Reports by Insurance Agents.

I understand that the agents of other companies have circulated the report that the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y., have not complied with the laws of this State in regard to its deposits required of foreign Insurance Companies, and therefore it has been withdrawn from the State, I wish simply to state that this is *false*, and that the assets of the Company are $900,070.27, or $100,000 more than last year, which don't show much of a failure. We advise you to insure against all damage by fire or lightning, anywhere on your premises, in the Best and Cheapest Company in the United States.

I. H. VANDERCOOK, Agent, Mason.

Money to Loan.

50,000 dollars to loan on real estate security for a term of years, at the Bank of

LOWE, SMEAD & Co.

Special Sale of Teas.

On Saturday, Feb. 28th, I shall commence a special sale of Teas, to continue for 30 days. I shall have all goods ranging in price from 40 cents to $1 40 per pound. All choice new teas. With every pound sold at 60 cents or over I will give the purchaser one pound of good candy. Come and see.

N. A. DUNNING.

100 bushels prime and choice Timothy Seed on hand, to be closed out at wholesale prices, at C. E. EATON'S Elevator.

ALL kinds of Grass Seed, for sale the year round, at C. E. EATON'S Elevator.

THE "CLIPPER" AHEAD.—W. F. Miller tells us that he and N. A. Bennett, while sawing wood for D. F. Miller, on the 20th of February last, accomplished the feat of sawing three cords of hard maple wood in thirty minutes, with one of Beech's Improved Clipper Sawing Machines. He would like to know what machine can beat it. We are pleased to notice that these machines are continually increasing in popularity, as they are the invention of, and are manufactured by one of our own townsmen. We believe a little printer's ink rightly applied would bring Mr. Beech a large income from the increased sale it would make for his invention.

EXTRA BARGAINS in Choice New Teas at the Star Grocery. E. G. HUNT.

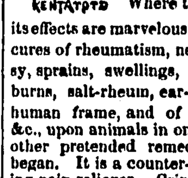
Auction Sale.

The undersigned, intending to dispose of his farm, will sell at auction at his residence one-half mile south of Mason, on Saturday, March 7th, 1874, commencing at precisely ten o'clock a. m., the following personal property, viz: One Span of Horses, Eighteen Cows, Eight head of young Cattle, Ten Hogs, Mowing Machine, Drill, Plows, Drags, Wagons, Harnesses, Sleighs, and a large amount of other Farming Implements and Fixtures.

FRANK WHITE.

J. J. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

Centaur Liniment!



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true.—Where the parts are not gone its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The receipe is published around each bottle, It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic-rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweened horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment.

J. B. ROSE & Co., New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existance which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

STANDARD KEROSENE OIL, at Wholesale, at the Star Grocery. E. G. HUNT.

First Come, First Served.

I will sell or trade my stock of Groceries, for produce, and would take money rather than have a fuss about it. Having purchased the business carried on by Swart & Kingsbury, as dealers in Groceries, Flour and Feed, I shall continue the same at the old stand. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a share of the public patronage. A good stock constantly on hand, and goods delivered free in the city. J. D. SWART.

How They Do It.

As we happened into Sayers & Phelps store a day or two since, we were greatly surprised to see them disposing of so many goods, and being desirous of knowing how they managed to have so many customers these hard times, took the trouble of solving the problem. It is simply this, nothing more. They select their own goods, (which by the way are of the best manufacture), and sell them at the lowest possible margin. People of the surrounding country have found this to be the case and govern themselves accordingly. Good goods at a low figure are bound to be bought by all consumers. 786tf

Important Business.

We wish to close the old books belonging to the late firm of M. C. Bowdish, and for that purpose request all persons indebted to call and settle, either by cash or note, immediately. If not settled within sixty days these accounts will be put in the hands of a Justice for collection.

BOWDISH BROTHERS.

Dated Feb. 19, 1874.

Flour and Feed Store.

Having opened a Flour and Feed Store in the large salesroom in Cook's Block, (one-half of which is occupied by N. Darling with groceries) I am prepared to furnish my customers, at lowest rates, with

FLOUR AND FEED,

Bran, all kind of Mill Feed, Oats, Corn, shelled and in the ear, etc. I shall buy my wheat and superintend the manufacturing of my flour, I will furnish flour, both in sack and in bulk. I will guarantee satisfaction to all.

Goods delivered free to any part of the village. C. G. WADE.

To Sell Hides, Pelts and Furs

Go to Darling's Grocery, in Cook's Block, and get the highest prices.

THE MASON MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MASON, March 25, 1874.

Another week of bad weather and bad roads compel us to report a falling off in trade, and dull business generally. The decline in wheat and the terrible condition of the roads, have kept farmers generally from selling grain to any amount.

Wheat has declined during the week from five to seven cents per bushel, and is weak even at that. $1 42 for No. 1 is an outside figure, and nothing but a strong competition keeps it up to that price. What the result will be no one can determine. One thing is true, however, wheat is accumulating at the market centers with present prices, which does not look favorable.

The following table shows the estimated amount of grain in store:

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.
M. C. Elevator	197,098	20,895	10,984	11,491
D. & M. Elevator	40,991	......	......	19,356
Total	238,089	20,895	10,984	30,847
Last year	231,195	78,526	75,156	47,816

The number of bushels in each grade of wheat at the Michigan Central and Detroit & Milwaukee elevators is shown by the following tables:

	M. C.	D & M.	Total.
Extra White	35,611	6,711	42,322
No. 1 White	152,848	28,132	180,980
No. 2 White	524	3,588	4,003
No. 3 White	2,995	......	2,995
No. 1 Amber	3,775	360	4,135
No. 3 Amber	[illegible]	......	[illegible]
Rejected Amber	174	......	174
Rejected White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 White Western	[illegible]	2,018	[illegible]
Grand totals	197,098	40,991	238,089

Oats are higher. Selling now at 40 to 42c—but few are being sold at these prices. Certainly there seems no good reason why they should bring such high prices.

There is not enough corn being sold to make a market, but good corn in the ear would bring from 35 to 40c. Shelled is selling at $1 30 per cwt.

Clover seed is firmer, with but little being sold. $4 75 is now paid for good seed. Buyers say that there is a large amount held back which will doubtless break the price down.

Potatoes are scarce and wanted for retail trade. 85 cents is being paid for good peach blows.

Green apples are wanted, with but few coming in. 75 cents per bushel would be paid for good winter fruit.

REGULAR MARKETS.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1874.

PROVISIONS.		
Beans, White, ℔ bu.	$1 00@	$1 50
Potatoes, ℔ bu.	@	75
Eggs, per doz.	@	12½
Lard, ℔ lb.	@	10
Cheese, ℔ lb.	@	16
Butter, packed, ℔ lb.	@	23
" roll, per lb.	@	30
Cranberries, per bu.	@	2 50
Onions, ℔ bu.	1 00@	1 25
Apples Green,	@	50
Salt, Saginaw, ℔ bbl.	1 75@	2 00
DRIED FRUITS.		
Apples, ℔ lb.	8½@	10
Cherries, ℔ lb.	@	20
MEATS AND POULTRY.		
Beef, live, ℔ cwt.	2 50@	3.50
" dressed, ℔ cwt.	3 50@	5.00
Pork, " "	6.10@	6.30
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	@	8
Hams, "	@	10
Chickens, "	8@	9
Turkeys, "	10@	11
FLOUR.		
No. 1 white, ℔ cwt.	@	4.00
No. 2 " "	@	3.50
Graham, "	@	4.00
Buckwheat, "	@	4.50
Corn meal, "	1 50@	2.00
GRAIN.		
White Wheat, extra,	@	1.48
" " No. 1,	@	1.42
" " No. 2,	@	1.35
Amber, No. 1	@	1.35
Corn, shelled, ℔ bu., sells	@	72
Corn, in the ear, ℔ bu.	@	35
Oats, ℔ bu., (new)	@	42
Buckwheat, ℔ bu.	75@	80
Clover Seed	4.70@	4.90
Timothy Seed	3.50@	4.00
BUILDING MATERIALS.		
Lath, ℔ M. ft.	5 50@	6 00
Shingles, ℔ M.	3 25@	4.50
Water Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 95@	2.25
Calcined Plaster, ℔ bbl.	2 25@	2 75
White Lime, best, "	@	1 40
Stone Lime, good, ℔ bush.	@	[illegible]
Plastering Hair, ℔ bush.	40@	[illegible]