Farmers' Club.

MASON, April 6, 1874.

A discussion on the prospects of the coming wheat crop, occupied the first half hour of the meeting. All agreed that the month of March had been very severe on the crop, especially on clay soil. At present date the prospects for the crop were not as flattering as when the snow first went off. Rolling was recommended to be a great advantage.

One week from to-day was set apart for the discussion of the subject of planting apple orchards; proper care; how to set; how to graft, etc., and for the selection of a variety of apples, all things considered, best adapted to this locality. Every member of the Club and all others interested, are invited and expected to "bring in" specimens of all the varieties they have, whether superior or inferior. If any have fruit of which they do not know the name, they are requested to bring it in, and a name will be found. As there will be no essay read, let each make an effort to do something to add to the interest of the meeting.

The Club were greatly edified by listening to an instructive essay by Mr. W. A. Rowe, B. S., on "Entomology," treating particularly on those insects which are enemies to fruit and fruit trees. It is worthy of perusal by every one who is the happy possessor of a fruit tree. This essay will appear with next week's report.

By a unanimous vote of the Society, Mr. Rowe was invited to continue the subject, describing other insects enemies to farm and garden interests. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Rowe will continue the discussion from time to time.

Essays are expected from the following named gentlemen at an early day: "D. I. Only, Noxious Weeds; Wm. Claflin, Fruit Trees, Etc.; R. F. Griffin, Wintering Stock; A. M. Chapin, Birds as Friends and Enemies.

The Club adjourned to meet next Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m.

A. F. WOOD, Pres.

L. H. IVES, Sec.

PRACTICAL BEE KEEPING.

An Essay delivered by Emmet Fuller before the Mason Farmer's Club, April 4th, 1874.

I shall not attempt, this afternoon, to solve any of those intricate problems in bee keeping, that have occupied so much space in the columns of our Bee Journals, but I shall try to show that bee keeping, as accessory to farming, may be made a pleasant and profitable occupation. The advance made in the art of bee culture, within the past few years, has removed a great many of the obstacles that have prevented farmers from engaging in this branch of industry.

Langstroth's invention of the movable frame hive has completely revolutionized the whole system of bee keeping; and to-day, we do not think of looking for profit in any of the old-fashioned hives. Indeed, I should consider the adoption of the frame hive, the first and most important step in the improvement of the art. It enables us to assume perfect control of our bees, and we may be employed in gathering surplus honey.

In wintering bees the mode of management by which we can keep them in the most quiet is the best. To secure this partially dormant state, they should have good honey and be kept in a cosy place, at a temperature from 30 to 40 degrees Fah.

A good root cellar under a barn, or a common house cellar is a good place. The amount of ventilation required depends upon the size of the swarm and the temperature at which they are kept. The object of much ventilation is more to regulate the inside temperature of the hive than to supply it with air, for bees when quiet consume very little air, and enough would pass through a hole one fourth of an inch in diameter to supply a large swarm. This has been proved by experiment. I have kept bees buried in snow for a long time, with no air except what passed through the snow and they wintered well.

A gentleman of my acquaintance tried the following experiment: Late in the fall on a very cold day he placed a hive on board resting on the ground, and turned water over it allowing it to freeze, and making it the nucleus of a solid bank of ice; this remained all winter, and in the spring the bees came out in fine condition. The ice kept the inside of the hive at the right temperature.

Much has been said against keeping large apiaries through fear of over-stocking the country, but it seems to me that there is little danger of that, in a country of such luxuriant vegetation as the United States, and where such a great variety of crops is cultivated. Let us see what is done in other countries in bee-keeping. According to statistics, Bohemia contained in 1853, 160,000 colonies, and it was estimated that the country could readily support four times that number.

The kingdom contained 20,200 square miles. In Attica, a province of Greece, containing 45 square miles and 20,000 inhabitants, 20,000 hives are kept, each yielding, on an average, thirty pounds of honey and two pounds of wax. Henbel, in the Bienenzeitung of 1854, says that East Friesland a province of Holland containing 1,200 square miles, maintains an average of 2,000 colonies per square mile.

Bee-keeping has been styled "the poetry of rural industry." Now, although I do not like Longfellow's slur on the farming fraternity where he says:

"Men have no faith in fine-spun sentiment, Who place their trust in hillocks and in beeves,"

I am forced to admit that we do relish the poetry a little better when it is just prosy enough to show us some profit.

Then let us look for a moment at the profits of Apiculture. Last year, Prof. A. J. Cook of the Michigan Agricultural College, realized over $33 per colony from bees, besides italianizing his whole apiary. He kept them covered with a deep bank of snow during the previous winter. Mr. White bought, last spring, one swarm of Italian bees increasing them during the summer to three swarms, and sold over $40 worth of honey. Mr. S. Porter of West Ogden, Mich., commenced last spring with thirteen swarms, increased them to twenty-six swarms, and sold from them over 1200 lbs. of box honey. Mr A. S. Root of Medina, O., says he obtained last year, from fifty-six colonies of Italian bees, one ton or extracted honey which he sold at seventeen cents per pound, making $340. It is true these figures are small, but we must take into consideration the fact that the number of men and the amount of capital engaged in this business in the United States, is very small; and in this branch of industry, no more than in any other can we disregard the great law that governs every honorable occupation, that for every dollar we make, we must render an equivalent either in manual or in brainlabor. Men who have devoted their energies and a reasonable amount of capital, to bee-keeping, as Mr. Adam Grimm, of Wis., and others, have received a large annual income. Brother farmers, nature has spread out the woods and fields, a bountiful harvest of honey; let us help the bees to gather it in.

LANSING.

LANSING, April 8, 1874.

The Charter election is past, and the Republican party still lives. The election of four Aldermen out of six being voted for, by those who are interested in the welfare of the City Council, which has for the last two years had a Democratic majority, is glory enough for one day. The Mayor was too many of the best Republican workers going into a temporary temperance arrangement. By uniting the Republican and temperance vote which naturally belong in the same party, the Republican candidate for Mayor would have been elected by over 200 majority.

A lively school meeting was held last evening at Mead's Hall, Dr. H. B. Shank presiding. The question under advisement was a proposition to raise a tax of $6,000 for the purchase of school sites for Ward school houses, and to authorize by election, the issue of Bonds to the amount of $50,000 for the erection of a High School building on block 81 in this city. After a lively discussion the whole matter was defered for one week when a regular election will be had, the polls to be kept open from one o'clock p. m., until 8 o'clock p. m., that every legal voter may have an opportunity of expressing his preference. Surprising as it may seem there is considerable opposition to the voting the $50,000, and much of this opposition comes from those that will be the most benefitted by increased school facilities, and that pay comparatively a small tax. We feel confidently expected that this much needed improvement in our school facilities, will be provided for.

DELHI.

DELHI, April 8, 1874.

MR. EDITOR.—My friend "Dorcas" would have you believe that the Democrat party here in the town of Delhi, is becoming very temperate, and for that reason called their caucus at the school house instead of the old grog shop as heretofore is. But in my humble judgment the reason that they called at the school house was because they were afraid if they went to the hotel, their speeches would predominate over their intellects, and their talentacles of clay would draw so much of the moisture from the old grog shop that they would be unable to tell whether they were balloting for Supervisor or Constable. For immediately after the adjournment of the caucus, several of their number retired to the hotel, where they disgraced themselves and their party, by running their candidates in debt for a great sum, which the poor fellows had to pay before election.

J.

☞ Odd Fellows Selling Apples.

During the late session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Lansing, the following pleasing episode happened, which was thus noticed by the Lansing Republican:

Last evening, while the members of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., now assembled in this city were at the Lansing House, selling tea, little Jamie Randall came in, offering his apples for sale. He is the eldest of three children of Mrs. Catharine Randall, a worthy woman of our city. Mr. S. S. Wetmore, of Detroit, thinking to have some fun with his brethren, and so raise a little money for Jamie commenced to sell the apples for five cents a-piece, the brethren returning them to the basket to be resold. In this way he disposed of over one dollar, and then gave the boy a dollar, and told him to keep the balance. Jamie's mother was overjoyed at

Ingham County News.

E. KITTREDGE, Proprietor.

MASON, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Failure of the Samana Bay Company.

The Famine in India—Over Four Million Persons Starving.

The Sanborn Investigation in Washington.

The Increased Currency Bill Passed by the Senate.

Connecticut State Election—Democratic Ticket Successful.

The Recent Local Elections at the West.

Circular Relative to the National Agricultural Congress.

Arrest in Utah of Two Supposed Members of the Bender Family.

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

FOREIGN.

Under date of March 25 President Gonzales, of the Dominican Republic, announces the failure of the Samana Bay Company to comply with the terms of its lease requiring prepayment of the rental, $650,000, to the Dominican Government, and the consequent lapse of all privileges and rights granted to the company. The official decree is promulgated meaning authority by the Government over the territory granted that company.

According to a London dispatch of the 8th an application has been made for a new trial in the case of the Tichborne claimant.

A late dispatch from the City of Mexico states that six of the assassins of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, the American missionary, had been condemned to death.

On the 7th, Capt. Gen. Concha issued a proclamation to the Cubans, defining his policy toward the insurgents. He asks the people to trust in him, and declares his conviction that peace will be restored.

Intelligence was received from London on the 8th that the steamship Europe, owned by the French Transatlantic Company, foundered at sea on her recent voyage from Havre to New York. Her passengers and crew were taken on board the steamer Greece. The loss by the sinking of the steamer is estimated at $2,000,000. No lives were lost.

A formal tender of the Fiji Islands has been made to Great Britain.

John Macaulay, brother of the historian, is dead.

William Kaulbach, the celebrated German historical painter, died at Munich on the night of the 9th.

A London dispatch of the 10th says the boiler of a factory in Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded on the preceding day with terrible effect. A large portion was driven several hundred feet through the air and crashed into a school-house full of children. Three were instantly killed and thirty more or less injured.

A Madrid dispatch of the 9th says that Serrano and superseded to Cuba the commander of the forces operating against the Carlists before Bilbao.

Dispatches from Port au Prince of a late date state that the announcement of the death of the late Senator Sumner was received with great sorrow by the Dominicans. Flags were placed at half-mast from the forts and public buildings, and a solemn and impressive funeral service was held at the Cathedral, which was attended by the President, cabinet and the diplomatic corps.

The steamer Tigress, of the Polaris expedition, while on her way to Upernavik, on the 4th, foundland, recently, exploded her boiler. Two engineers and twenty of the crew were killed.

Jean Lulo and Capt. Brown, witnesses for the claimant in the Tichborne trial, were found guilty of perjury on the 10th, and sentenced to three years penal servitude.

A special telegram from Calcutta reports that the famine in that country is everywhere under control.

The German Government and the Reichstag have compromised their differences on the military bill, the former consenting to 40,000 men as the peace maximum, and limiting the term of service to seven years.

A London dispatch of the 12th says that advices from Abaitiri, dated April 9, report that Marshal Serrano had made proposals for a settlement through Gen. Elio, which the Carlists had definitely rejected.

Previous favorable accounts of the famine in India were contradicted by dispatches from Calcutta on the 12th. According to them the distress was increasing in Tirhoot, and according to official estimates 4,573,000 persons in the districts of Patna, Charepore and Bogelkhyo were starving.

The body of Dr. Livingstone reached Southampton, England, on the morning of the 15th, in a good state of preservation. Bells were tolled and minute-guns fired as the body passed from the pier to the railway station.

DOMESTIC.

Sanborn was before Ways and Means Committee in Washington on the 6th, and testified that he letted the contracts over several times with Secretary Richardson; and that he did no doubt Mr. Richardson knew of it; and that he went to him (Richardson) for information about them. Sanborn swore that none of the $100,000 which he had to pay out of the $210,000 he received from the Government went to any internal revenue officer or any member of Congress, directly or indirectly. He had paid Gen. Butler no counsel fees. He had subscribed to the fund for paying the expenses of the impeachment trial. He had made no promises of a place in the gift of the Government. He had not attempted to influence the action of the forces operating against the Carlists before Bilbao.

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Dispatches from Port

The Ingham County News.

MASON, MICH., APRIL 16, 1874.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Among the questions to be submitted to the decision of the voters of the State at the November election, is that of striking from the suffrage clause of the Constitution, the word male, and thus extending the right of suffrage to both sexes alike.

Wherever and whenever any advance has been made in enlightenment or civilization, the elevation of women has kept pace with and been one of the noticable fruits of that advance, and a stranger may to-day and might at any time in the past three hundred years, very accurately determine the progress made by any nation, by simply ascertaining the place and the privileges assigned to women by its laws and social usage.

At every step made in the progress of liberal ideas in reference to the proper female sphere, reformers have been met with all sorts of objections, prominent among which has been the cry that to enlarge her sphere or extend her duties and privileges, was to unsex her, to deteriorate her character and influence, and to take away from her those peculiar feminine virtues and characteristics. According to these seers this was to be the effect of any considerable degree of education. Then it was urged against a liberal education. Then against her admission to the higher institutions of learning. Then against her admission jointly with the male sex. All these things have come about one after another, and what is the result? Have any of these predictions come to pass? Has there been any deterioration in the character of the gentler sex? Has her influence been lessened or retrograded in its character? Has not her influence been immeasurably extended and rendered more potent for good? Along with the other objections it has been urged that there was a lack of mental capacity—that the female intellect could not cope with the male in the various spheres to which it aspired. What has experience demonstrated? Simply that this was all imaginary. If there was any apparent foundation to this objection, it was because the female intellect had not been cultivated. So far the female mind has proven a match for the lords of creation, as students, as public speakers. Even on the political rostrum, females have closely contested the palm of oratory with the sterner sex. But there is another objection battled for with the utmost tenacity. By engaging to some extent in the same pursuits as men, and particularly in exercising the right of franchise, they are to lose their attractiveness for brethren. The feeling of chivalry which has found a lodgement in the masculine mind is to be shattered, and altogether dethroned, if women condescend to go to the polls and vote.

What does the past prove in relation to this? Is there any less chivalry, any less respect shown to females since they have gotten out of the old beaten track? Who can assert that there is? We assert that wherever the sphere of women has been extended, their honor and influence has been of the most valuable character. It is within the recollection of people, not at all old, that it was held that women must not take active part in religious meetings. It was considered highly improper for them to speak or pray in public. All this is changed, and what is the effect. Ask any pastor who are the life and support of the regular prayer meetings, and what would be the effect upon the spirituality of the church to return to the olden notions.

In a recent correspondence of a leading journal from New York, we find the following:

"Here, as in all cities on both sides of the sea, three-quarters—perhaps not more—of the habitues of the churches are women; proving, were any proof wanting, that the stronghold of faith is in the feminine heart. A distinguished divine recently declared that Christianity would soon become extinct, if it should depend on our sex for its sustainment.

Every year, it is asserted, there is a gradual masculine decline in church attendance—a deplorable fact, parchance, though a fact nevertheless.

However much one may dislike to admit this assertion to its full extent, there is no gainsaying the fact that the labors and influence of women in the religious world, are most effectual, powerful, and apparently indispensible. Who has a right to say that the same favorable results may not follow their admission to active participation in other spheres of usefulness.

The postal bill before the House, which is nothing more than a fair and just one, and should receive the support of all who are in any wise in favor of dealing impartially with all classes of newspapers—both city and country—reads as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mails: first, newspapers, periodicals and magazines, reciprocally interchanged between publishers and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication; second, newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving the same within the county wherein the same is published, but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid on them at the usual rates."

In regard to the free exchange of newspapers, we do not care whether that clause of the bill carries or not, although the deadhead business the press does for the Nation, States, counties, towns and villages, and the people generally, more than compensates for the actual cost of such free exchange. That the great metropolitan papers can be sent through our mails thousands of miles at the same rate of postage that is charged for a paper, when it only passes through the post-office window, is unjust, and it can't be proved otherwise.

FARMERS ESSAYS.

An Essay read by W. A. Rowe, before the Mason Farmer's Club, April 4th, 1874.

In this farmer's life of ours, we have many things to contend against.

Among the worst of our enemies are insects; those little insignificant bugs and worms as they are often called. In truth they are small, but their work is great. A microscopic insect on the root, may destroy a whole grape vine, while borers of scarcely an inch in length, destroy our apple, pear, and even our gigantic oak trees; and in Africa a fly no larger than our common house fly, kills the ox and other large animals.

Horace Greeley estimated that in the United States the total annual loss from the depredations of insects, was one hundred million of dollars. Think of it one hundred millions of dollars yearly! Yet when we look about us and see our fruit trees destroyed by borers, bark lice, and tent caterpillars, and the fruit ruined by the codling moth, curculio, and apple maggot; when we see our grain crops ruined by the cut worm, grasshopper, and Hessian fly; when our eyes fall upon the stubs of potato vines, the work of the potato bug; when we look about us and see all this, every one must be convinced that the estimate is none too great. And yet with these insects seeking them in the face, not half of our farmers pay any attention whatever to these *little things*.

Why is this? I know of no reason why it should be so, unless people look upon the study of entomology as a hard, dry, unprofitable study, and withal a thing that is entirely beyond their reach. For every one to become a thorough entomologist, that is acquainted with the million or more of known insects, is of course impossible; but to become thoroughly acquainted with those insects which we have practically to deal with, is possible for all; and most persons would find it an interesting and very *profitable study*.

The term insect will need no definition. Suffice it to say, that bees, wasps, butterflies, moths, mayflies, beetles, flies, grasshoppers, bugs, crickets, may-flies, and even lice are insects. All of them, when arrived at maturity, have six feet.

During its life, as most of you know, the insect

UNDERGOES GREAT CHANGES.

When first hatched from the egg, they have a worm-like appearance, and are frequently, though erroneously, called worms. Their true name at this period of life, is larva. After living, eating, and growing, for some time as a larva, the insect either buries itself in the earth, or spins a cocoon in the air, where it remains quiet for a time. In this quiescent state, it is called a pupa. While in this pupa or quiet state of existence the insect undergoes many changes in form and appearance, and finally comes out as a perfect insect or image.

Then we look on our tomato vines and find a large green or brown worm, or rather larva, gnawing away ravenously at them; a little later should we dig in the soil beneath the vines, we should find a brownish, roundish, smooth object, quite resembling like a jug handle, at one end; this is the same tomato worm in the pupa state. The moth, which we should visit our flower beds about dusk, we should see what would at first be taken for a humming bird, but which upon being caught, would prove to be only a very large and stoutly built moth, which is the parent of our tomato or potato worms. It is in the larva or worm-like stage of existence, that most of our insects are so very injurious, though some, as the potato beetle, are also injurious when in the perfect state.

Gentlemen, you requested me to write about injurious insects; but as time will not permit me to speak on all of them, I will, in this essay, only speak of a few of those insects which injure our apples. The first of these which I shall consider are

THE BORERS.

Of these there are two species, the striped or common, and the large flat-headed borer.

THE STRIPED BORER

when in the perfect state, is a cylindrical, brown beetle, having a broad, white stripe commencing behind its head, and a pale, white underneath, and flies during the night, or on dark cloudy days. It ordinarily remains secreted during the day time. In this part of our State, their eggs are deposited about the first of June. They are placed under the rough scales of bark, and usually near the ground. The long whitish larva soon hatches, and immediately commences its work of destruction. It eats through the bark and then remains there eating the bark and sap, and sap wood, for nearly a year, until its jaws get toughened and hard, then it eats inward and upward until it gets far into the heart-wood of the tree, then turning it comes out again three or four inches above, where it started. It lives in the tree nearly three years. Three or four of them will cut a tree almost entirely off. Where two or three of them work on a tree it looks as though a charge of shot had been sent into it. The bark will be black or nearly so around where they have worked.

PREVENTATIVE.

A very sure preventative is to wash the trees with strong soap suds, or to put a piece of soap in the crotch of the tree, where the rain will wash it down on the trunk. This will prevent the beetles from laying their eggs. The soap should be applied about the last of May, or just before the beetles commence depositing eggs.

REMEDY.

If a tree is badly infested, "cut it down and cast it into the fire;" otherwise kill the borers by punching them with a sharp wire.

The flat headed borer is the larva of a greenish, black beetle, which we may find crawling about on our apple trees in early June. It is at this time that they deposit their eggs. The beetles are a little over a half an inch long.

The larva has a very large and flat head, and tapers gradually to the tail. It is nearly an inch long when fully grown. This borer usually works only in the bark and soft sap wood. It remains in the tree but one season.

Strong soap suds on the tree, will also keep these beetles from depositing eggs.

The trees should be washed about the first of June.

BARK LICE.

The oval scales of these insects are so common on our trees, that I need not stop to describe them. Underneath each scale we find from twenty to a hundred small white eggs. These eggs hatch in the latter part of May and early part of June. At this time the insect, though very small, may be seen crawling about on the tree. In about a week they fix their heads in the bark, lose their legs and commence to suck the sap, thus drinking the very life blood of the tree, and leaving it weak and enfeebled. Soon after they commence to suck the sap, a scale forms over it, and it never moves again. In the autumn it dies and leaves a little white scale behind.

These bark lice are very injurious to apple trees. A few years ago they entirely destroyed many orchards along the shore of Lake Michigan. Happily for us, a small parasite is now destroying large numbers of their eggs, so that they are rapidly decreasing in numbers.

REMEDY.

The only remedy that we can use is strong soap suds, which will kill the young when they first hatch out, before they acquire scales.

Strong soap suds applied the last of May or first of June is good to kill the bark lice, and also to keep away the borers. The rough outer bark is also rubbed off by the washing, thus leaving no hiding places for numerous other of our apple enemies.

THE TENT CATERPILLAR

is the larva of a reddish brown moth. On the front wings of the moth are two oblique whitish lines. The eggs of fall the moth lays from three to five hundred eggs in a cluster, on the twigs of our apple or cherry trees. These eggs are covered with a glney or gummy substance, so that they will glisten, and may easily be seen on a clear sunshiny day, when the leaves have fallen. They hatch in spring soon after the buds begin to unfold, and the larva spin a tent and commence their work of defoliation. They stay in this tent nights, and go out to feed on the leaves in the day time. The larva is yellow, with a broad, black stripe along each side, and a white stripe on the back. There is also a row of bluish dots along each side. The larva is very small when it first hatches out, not more than a tenth of an inch long; but when fully grown it measures over two inches. A single tent if not destroyed, will strip off nearly all the leaves on a tree. About the middle of June, the caterpillars separate to seek out some quiet corner where each one of them spins a thick cocoon, from whence the moth soon issues to lay eggs for the next year's brood of caterpillars.

They may be very easily and quickly destroyed by hunting out the clusters of eggs on a clear day in winter, or by destroying them in their tent as soon as they hatch. Strong soap suds or weak petroleum, applied in the morning or evening, when they are in the tent, will kill them.

FALL WEB WORM.

These greenish yellow caterpillars, may be found on our apple trees in August. They, like the tent caterpillars, spin a tent, hence many people think that they are only a second brood of the tent caterpillars. A hasty examination would show to any one that this is a mistake, for these caterpillars are of a dirty, greenish, yellow color, instead of the yellow with stripes of black and white, which mark the tent caterpillars. The larva only grows to about one inch in length. The parent of this "worm" is a pure white moth, which appears in June and July. The moths lay their eggs on the leaves, where it is difficult to see them, so that the only time to destroy them is when they are in their nests. Soap suds or petroleum will kill them. The work only we may hope, is to cut off the nest and burn it. These insects come on so late in the season, that they will not kill the tree, though they will much injure it.

THE CUT WORM.

There is also a cut worm, very much like the one that works on our corn, which is sometimes injurious to orchards in the spring, by eating off the fruit and leaf buds. These do their work only in early spring, when nothing of their work until his trees fall to put forth their leaves in due season, he then examines and finds that some mysterious foe has destroyed the buds. To prevent their ravages we must keep the larva from climbing the tree. This may be done by placing a belt of tar or a tin sheath, around the trunk of the tree.

THE CANKER WORM.

This enemy of fruit growers has not yet appeared in this vicinity; but in the middle and New England States, it is more destructive than any other insect that they have to contend against. The larva is ash colored on the back, black on the sides, and yellow beneath. It appears early in spring, eating both leaf and fruit buds. When fully grown the larva goes down into the earth, where it forms an earthen cocoon. The perfect insects come out and pair late in autumn. The female is wingless and is obliged to crawl up the tree to lay her eggs. These eggs are deposited in pleasant days in winter, and early spring. The female being wingless, may be kept out of the tree by means of a belt of tar, or a tin or other metal sheath, around the trunk of the tree. This should be put on in November, and allowed to remain till nearly June. The male of the canker worm is a greyish, quiet, when expanded, its wings spread about an inch.

THE CODLING MOTH.

To us, the most disgusting of all our apple enemies, is the codling moth. Its nasty, dirty white larva, eats into our apples, mining them in every direction, and spoiling a large part of our crop.

The eggs of this moth are laid on the blow end of our apples, while they are yet very small. In about four days the larva hatches out from the egg, and bores directly for the center of the apple, from whence it eats in every direction.

The larva is white with a black head. When about a month old, it leaves the apple and hides in some obscure place, where it spins a thin, silken cocoon. If it is early in the season, it soon changes to a full fledged moth, which lays eggs on our late apples; but if it is late in the season, the pupa remains in its cocoon all winter, and only comes out as a perfect insect in the spring.

In many cases the apple or pear, (for this loathsome insect is not confined to the apple alone), falls to the ground before the larva has left it. In this case the larva soon leaves the apple to hunt up a good dry place in which to hide and spin its house. The moth spreads nearly three-fourths of an inch. Its upper wings are gray with a coppery binding, and the hind ones are brown.

THE ONLY REMEDY

for this insect is extermination. This may be accomplished if all the people of a district will only go at the work in earnest. It will do but little good for one man to fight alone, if his neighbor just over the way, is breeding a fresh supply.

One way to destroy them is to destroy all worm eaten fruit soon after it falls to the ground, either by hogs kept in the orchard, or by gathering them up and crushing for cider, if you are fond of such cider.

Large numbers of the larva may also be trapped by fastening bands of paper, cloth, or straw around the trunk of the tree. These belts make very nice hiding places for the larva and they will secrete themselves there if the rough scales of bark are only scraped off so that they will find no other convenient place. I have found as many as sixty of the larva under one of these belts. These belts should be placed on the trunk of the tree about the last of June, and examined and the worms killed, every tree weeks, until the apples are gathered. This will greatly lessen the numbers of successive broods. Our woodpeckers and sap-suckers destroy large numbers of these insects.

And now, gentlemen, should these few words be of any service to any one of you, I shall feel amply repaid for this my first effort.

To the Ladies.

Having located in the rooms over N. A. Dunning's store I am prepared to fill all orders for Dress making in all of its branches. Work done neatly and in style. Call and see me.

MRS. JENNIE WILKIN.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, ETC.

MASON CARRIAGE FACTORY!

This new institution ON MAPLE STREET, facing the Court House Square, is the best place in Ingham County to buy

First-class Ready-made Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs,

And in fact everything in the line of a first-class Carriage Shop.

We keep on hand all the Improved Wheels, the different styles of Bodies, together with the best materials to be found in any market.

CUSTOM WORK OF ALL KINDS

Done with dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. We make

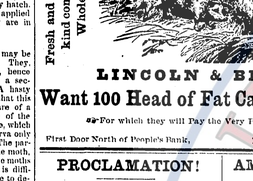
HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY!

And have engaged the services of a competent man in that Department.

We hope to merrit a share of your patronage.

B. F. RIX & CO.

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 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.

PROCLAMATION!

I am not much on the blow, but would simply state to my old patrons and friends that I still hold forth in the little one-story shop near the corner

IN THE REAR OF THE BRICK WAGON SHOP,

Where I can be found at all times (unless occupied by sick work). Having in over Twenty Years' Experience in the Business, with business better than ever before, I feel confident of giving good satisfaction, both in regard to work and prices as any other institution in the place.

☞I have the best stock of Neckyokes and Whiffletrees to be found in Mason.

As I have no hacks, I shall be obliged to work for ready pay in order to do business.

6m17 H. J. WILSON.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I will heat Dr. Dean's Office in Dansville, on the first Tuesday of each month, and in main three days, and at Dr. Stevens'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.

736 A. P. VANDEUSEN.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS.

TO MEMBERS OF THE HONORABLE ORDER OF FARMERS:

Having Just opened a New and First-class Stock of

Farming Implements, Machines, &c.,

I wish to call your attention to the fact that I am keeping for sale, at a very small profit on each article

THE RUSSELL COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

THE SHERWOOD MOWER,

The Ithaca Rake, Dayton Rake,

—AND—

The GALE RAKE, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair last Fall

BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL,

BUCKEYE AND KALAMAZOO CULTIVATORS,

DRAGS, &c.

The Celebrated Mohawk Valley Clipper Steel Plow, the Oliver Chilled or South Bend Plow, and a variety of other kinds.

THE DOG TREAD-POWER

That will do your Churning easy, and make your dog earn his license.

Prison Wagons on hand at Jackson Prices.

THREE-HORSE WHIFFLETREES,

And a full line of IMPLEMENTS and REPAIRS for all kinds of Machines needed on a farm, together with

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS!

☞Don't fail to see the Implements I have before you buy.☜

My Warerooms are One Door West of Vandercook & Haight's Store, on the South Side of Maple Street.

I think I can make it an object for you to call at my store and purchase, instead or patronizing a traveling agent, from the fact that you have a large variety to select from and don't have to pay the traveling agent's expenses.

J. A. BARNES.

I have changed my INSURANCE OFFICE from the Court House to my present place of business, in my Warehouse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

MARBLE WORKS.

Thosubscribers 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.

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 years growth, for 20 Cents each.

Buy your Trees at 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. Hewitsh, 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 Rocking Chairs, 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.

House Room 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 in the latest style.

Let me show you my Goods.

MRS. M. C. HEWSITH.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

A DICTIONARY OF

Universal Knowledge for the People.

REVISED EDITION,

With Maps, Plates and Engravings, complete in 10 Vols. of 822 pages each.

Illustrated with about Four Thousand Engravings and Forty Maps, together with a series of from Eighty to One Hundred Elegantly Executed 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
Half Turkey, Morocco.....6 50

☞This Edition is sold only by Agents.

In comparing Chambers' Encyclopædia with other works, it should be borne in mind that it is the most frequently brought into comparison of all the works that have appeared in recent times. It contains 8,320 pages, the original edition in 10 volumes of the New American Cyclopædia but little more than 12,000 pages. It will also be found that even by thirteen reds and five pages of text more than a page of the New American, making 13,005 pages, Chambers' have the equivalent in amount of printed matter to twenty-two volumes of the latter. Not to mention the numerous plates (about 80), wood cuts, (some 4,000,) and maps (40 in all) that are included in this edition of Chambers' work, the New American Cyclopædia possesses no corresponding features. It is confidently believed that as a popular "Dictionary of Universal Knowledge," the work is without a rival in the English language.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

Phila., April, 1873. Publishers.

SYLVANUS WARNER,

189 Woodward Ave., Detroit,

General Agent for Michigan.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately wrote that CAPSULES are superior to the GALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that some three years ago he had a severe attack of the gravel, of his had taken them for some time without success, when he tried Capsules, several Injections were made and sold, he immediately procured the Galwood Oil, and began taking capsules sold in bottles, and was DELIVERED IN A FEW DAYS.

What happened to this physician may have happened to many others, and to prove to them 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.*

HUNDAS DICK & CO. are the sole Agents for SANDALWOOD in the manufacture of their Capsules throughout the Universe and Druggists and Performers in the United States concurred, 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, taking 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 & CO. have set to work to 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 test tubes Paris Exposition.*☜

Send for Circular to DICK & CO., N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

General Agency, 195 Reade St., N. Y.

GOODALL'S

Playing Cards.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest Kind made.
ARMATURES—Cheap Common Card.
BROADWAYS—A Nice Common Card.
VIRGINIAS—Fine Celtic Backs.
GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular, (Patent Ace, variegated back.)
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

WM. H. SPEARS' COLUMN.

Just received my New Goods for the Spring trade.

SPEARS.

A Good Sheeting for 10 cents.
" " " " 11 "
" " " " 12½ "

SPEARS.

100 pieces Prints.

SPEARS.

A new stock of Shawls, Cheap,—from $2.50 to $10.00.

SPEARS.

$800 worth of Foreign and Domestic Cassimeres and Suitings, and a man to make them up.

SPEARS.

I have now a large stock of Ready-made Clothing that cannot be beat in style and price.

SPEARS.

A full and complete stock of Gloves, of all colors, styles and prices.

SPEARS.

A new and elegant line of Steel Buttons, from 15c to 75c per dozen.

SPEARS.

New Dress Goods.

SPEARS.

Guimpure Laces, Fringes, Edgings, Trimmings, Silks in all colors.

SPEARS.

A good Bleached Muslin for 12½ cts.

SPEARS.

The Peerless and Fearless Carpet Warp.

SPEARS.

Black Alpacas and Pure Mohairs a specialty. Look at them.

SPEARS.

My line of Domestics is full and complete. Look at them.

SPEARS.

I am prepared to do Cutting and Making of Men's and Boy's Clothing in the latest styles. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SPEARS.

Look at my New Clothing.

SPEARS.

Calico by the yard, pound or bushel.

ED. H. WILLIAMS,

DEALER IN

Rich and Fashionable

JEWELRY!

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND PLATED-WARE.

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

WALK IN!

At H. M. Williams' Drug Store. 729

THE DANSVILLE STAGE & EXPRESS LINE!

GERR'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 & Northern Railroad, and to all points East by the cheapest routes sold by

Ticket Office at the Union Hotel, Dansville, Mich.

Stage Offices—Donnelly House, Mason, and Western Hotel, Williamston. 683y1

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

January, 1873.

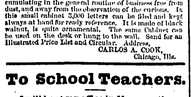
Trains leave Detroit as follows:

Mail, Ex. (daily) foot Third st....5.55 A. M.
Day Express, foot Brush st.....7.20 A. M.
Jackson Ex. (daily) foot Third st.....7.45 A. M.
(Daily, Sundays excepted.)
Detroit Express, foot Third street.11.50 A. M.
Night Express, foot Brush st...12.00 M.
(Daily, Sundays excepted.)
New York Express, foot Brush st...6.30 P. M.
Express, foot Third st....7.30 P. M.
(Daily, and Sundays excepted.)

Parlor cars with unequaled accommodations, on day trains.

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

FRANK E. SNOW,
W. K. MUIR, Gen. Supt., Hamilton.



A NEW INVENTION. Meeting a great want of BANKERS, LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, OFFICE MEN, ACCOUNTANTS, MERCHANTS, professional and business men; protecting and keeping in alphabetical order all letters, bills, receipts and other documents daily accumulating in the general business of life; free from dust, and away from the observation of the curious. In this small cabinet 2,200 letters can be filed and kept always at hand for ready reference. It is made of black walnut, is quite ornamental. The sides folded can be used on the desk or hung to the wall. Send for an Illustrated Price List and Circular. Address,

CARLOS A. CLOUD,
Chicago, Ills.

To School Teachers.

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

ELMER D. NORTH,
County Superintendent of Schools.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPENING WEEK

—AT THE—

DOUBLE MAMMOTH,

LANSING,

Commences Monday, March 23d.

Unparalleled stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, and Millinery Goods. Three floors of this large establishment, 44x100, is now open for trade, and every department *stocked* with

New Goods!

Our business is now conducted for cash, under every condition favorable to LOW PRICES.

2,500 pieces of Elegant Ribbons from 2 to 4 inches wide, (all Boiled and Gros Grain) worth from 50c to $1.00, will be sold at 25c per yard.

1,100 pieces of handsome Prints.

100 pieces of New Dress Goods.

15 Ladies' Suits and Walking Jackets.

INGERSOLL'S,

Lansing, Mich.

S. P. STROUD,

Keeps Ready-Made Coffins.

Shop on Ash St., East of M. E. Church.

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 cemetery I am prepared to execute all orders for improved Lots, digging graves, etc., in the best manner.

S. P. STROUD, Mason.
687y1

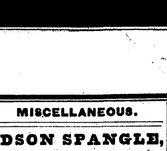
MISCELLANEOUS.

EDSON SPANGLE,

Jeweler,

LESLIE, - MICHIGAN,

Has now in stock a large assortment of the VERY FINEST



American Watches!

With Solid Silver Cases to match, from 2 to 8 oz. in weight.

$500.00 of Solid Gold Goods will be sold at BARGAINS for the next 60 days.

At the Sign of the 2 Watches and the Specs Overhead.

THE PLACE

Where you can get the

Most Goods for the Least Money!

VANDERCOOK & HAIGHT

Have a large and fresh stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

FLOUR, TEAS, COFFEES,

Confectionery, Canned Goods,

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 Blackwallnuts 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 Mason.

VANDERCOOK & HAIGHT.

For Sale or Exchange!

Desirable Business Premises on one lot near the railroad, and a good, large, new

DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN,

Good Well and Cistern, Garden with Fruit Trees, &c., on three lots very conveniently situated for doing business, and affording a good business stand. Offer for sale on reasonable terms, or would exchange for other suitable property.

E. A. BARNES.

Mason, Mich., March 3d, 1874.

NEW NORTHWESTERN ROUTE.

The Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, On and after October 19, 1873, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.	EXPRESS.
Howard—Depart	6.00 A. M.		3.55 P. M.
Grand Rapids	8.35 "		6.25 "
Stanton	9.30 "		4.15 "
Ionia	9.50 "		5.59 "
Lansing	11.00 "		7.50 "
Howell	12.48 P. M.		9.49 "
Brighton	1.15 "		10.06 "
Plymouth	2.05 "		11.00 "
Detroit—Arrive	3.30 "		12.10 A. M.

TRAINS WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.	IONIA EX.
Detroit—Depart	7.40 A. M.		3.45 P. M.
Plymouth	8.35 "		4.35 "
Brighton	9.35 "		5.50 "
Howell	10.15 "		6.16 "
Lansing	11.55 "		7.45 "
Ionia	12.15 P. M.		8.05 "
Stanton	5.55 "		
Grand Rapids	6.45 "		
Howard—Arrive	9.20 "		

Trains on the Ionia Division run daily between Ionia and Stanton.

A. H. REESE, Gen. Supt., Detroit.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of and under the Seal of the Circuit Court, for the County of Jackson, and to me directed and delivered on the 24th day of January, A. D., 1874, against the goods and chattels, lands, and tenements of Henry P. Hawley, James H. Ford and William H. Burns, defendents, and in favor of Myron A. Decker and John C. Barnes, plaintiffs, I did on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1874, levy upon all of the right, title and interest, of Henry P. Hawley, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land to-wit: brick store and lot in the village of Leslie, viz: Twenty-two (22) feet north and south, by ninety-nine (99) feet east and west, in northwest corner of lot thirteen (13), block eight (8), with right of way in alley twelve (12) feet wide, on south side; also parts of so lot property, described as follows: Beginning at southwest corner of lot twelve (12), block eight (8), village of Leslie, thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, east one hundred (100) feet, south fifty-four (54) feet, east to north and south alley, along said alley to north, to southeast corner of lot twelve (12) and west to beginning, excepting and reserving from the above, the land so deeded to John P. Hawley January 6th (5th), 1873, viz: Beginning at southwest corner of lot twelve (12), block eight (8), thence north one hundred and seven (107) feet, east one hundred and eighty (180) feet, south one hundred and twenty (120) feet, south one hundred and twenty (120) feet, south one hundred and twenty (120

CAPS AND MISHAPS.

—David S. Lost, of Branford, Conn., died recently of lockjaw, brought on by sticking a sharp stump into his foot.

—Robert C. Whiting, of Littleton, N. H., sat down on a circular saw the other day and was literally sawed in two.

—A Mrs. Crowthers, of Concord, N. H., recently died, after four weeks of terrible suffering, from the effects of the bite of a cat received over a year ago.

—A small wooden building was burned in Cambridge, Mass., a few days ago, and a woman sick with rheumatic fever, with her attendant, were suffocated.

—Frank Sage, workman in a shingle mill at East Saginaw, Mich., the other day, ran his foot against a buzz saw. That useful member was taken off at the instep.

—While Mr. Carr, of East Boston, was attempting to remove a headstone from the graves of his children, a few days since, preparatory to the erection of a monument, it toppled over and killed him.

—Recently two steam boilers used in driving the machinery at Muscoretong Tunnel, on the Boston Railway, near Bethlehem, Pa., exploded, killing the master mechanic, fireman and helper, and severely wounding the engineer.

—A few days ago, Hugh Johnson, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, a boy nine years old, was driving a team attached to a farm roller on the public road, when the horses started to run and threw the driver off. Just as he struck the ground the corner roller struck his head, literally crushing it.

—A frightful accident recently occurred at the chemical works at Hunter's Point, Long Island. Four men sent to remove an obstruction from a still were overpowered by the gas in the tank and three of them died almost instantly. The fourth rallied and there were hopes of his recovery. The accident was directly traceable to carelessness.

—A. H. Rich, a conductor on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, was instantly killed at Waterloo Junction, Mich., a few nights ago. While the train was running past a water-tank, Rich, who was standing on the top of the car, was knocked down by the water-spout and falling beneath the cars was instantly killed.

—A few nights ago a gang of masked robbers entered a Jersey City jewelry manufactory, and because the watchman would not give them the key to the apartment wherein was stored the valuable merchandise they bound and gagged him, placed upon him a quantity of lard oil-soaking saturated with oil, and set it on fire. The watchman escaped, but the building was burned.

—A singular accident occurred, lately, to John Brooks at Hinsdale, N. H. He was thrown from a load of hay and his spine injured in such a manner that his whole body became perfectly paralyzed, his head alone remaining unhurt. He is quite conscious, converses intelligently, experiences no pain, but seems to be in appearances with the exception of his head.

—J. Bornstein, an old and respected citizen of Corinne, Utah, was recently found murdered in his dwelling in that city. It seems that he had entered his bed-room for the night when a blow from an axe in the hands of an assassin who was concealed behind the door felled him to the floor. A slight scuffle seems to have followed, but the murderer made sure work burying the axe deep in Bornstein's head.

—At St. Catherines, Ont., recently, while a boy named Thomas Waite was oiling some machinery in a saw factory at projecting key caught in his clothes, and he was whirled into the shaft at the rate of 240 revolutions per minute. The man running the machine jammed the saw up tight, stopping the machine, and, lower, till the lad had gone around some fifteen times, striking the back of his head on the floor each time. When recovered, he was found the back of his head was crushed.

—In Indianapolis, the other day, a three and a half year old child climbed up from an attic window and walked along the edge of the roof, thirty-two feet from the ground, the whole length of the house, and there stood unconcerned and enjoying the prospect. She was rescued by the aid of a ladder, who pleasantly cried out, "Come down; I've got something for you." All yielded to the fascination and she retraced her steps and disappeared through the attic window in safety. That girl deserves a liberal dowry.

Thrilling Adventure—A True Story.

THERE is a deep gorge just north of Geyser Peak known as Devil's Canon. The Hog's Back Range is its southern boundary, and a high mountain separating Big Sulphur Creek from the south forms its northern wall. The stream which runs through the canon falls from over a rocky bed of boulders hurled in wild disorder from the adjacent mountains. Little Sulphur Creek comes in from the southeast, sweeps around the foot of Geyser Mountain, forming a half circle, and is joined by the main stream in Devil's Canon. In the fork of the two streams rises Geyser Peak, 3,470 feet above the sea level, a bold landmark, familiar to all residents of this and Russian River Valley. The old Post road to the Geyser Spring wound round its crest, from which thousands of travelers from all parts of the world gazed down into the gloomy depths of Devil's Canon, the scene of the adventure we are about to relate.

Years ago, when Santa Rosa was a scattering hamlet, when only here and there a fence obstructed travel in any direction over the broad, untilled plains, a well-known pioneer citizen, still a resident of this township, started to visit a sheep ranch on Big Sulphur Creek, just beyond the section first described. He was dressed in the half-Spanish, half-American style peculiar to the rancheros of that day. His horse was lithe, muscular, and high-spirited, capersoned after the California style—a beautiful of hair ornamented with colored tassels; a bridle with heavily-plated Spanish bit, and fastenings. About the horn of the saddle was coiled a rawhide riata. Leaving the site of the present town of Healdsburg, the rider took an obscure trail leading northeasterly in the direction of his sheep camp, which he expected to reach before sundown. The trail led over spur after spur jutting out from the main range of the Mayacamas Mountains. Before the traveler realized the fact the lofty hills above and around him were clothed in purple robes of a midsummer sunset. While winding around the narrow trail of the eastern face of Geyser Peak, the sun sank beneath the horizon. The canon beneath him looked dark and uninviting—wedge-shaped, like the mouth of a funnel, with the hills. Between him and his destination Devil's Canon and the ridge dividing it from Big Sulphur Creek still intervened. He commenced the descent on a trail not followed without care even by the broad light of the sun. Urging his horse he was soon amid a grove of lofty pines, whose crests formed below the level of the vision soon after formed a dark bulwark behind him. His reckoned on crossed safely the rocky bed of the stream, and commenced to ascend the opposite side, which was precipitous and bare. It was now quite dark. He trusted solely to the instinct of his horse, which struggled up the steep ascent, sure-footed and strong of wind. His dog, a constant companion, kept close beside him. After some time he reached a place which afforded sufficient standing-room to rest his jaded horse. Supposing he was near the summit, he forced the horse, which manifested a strong disposition to go in a contrary direction, along a way which seemed to the rider smoother and more direct. Passing over the level space he perceived they had commenced to descend, and supposed that he had crossed the summit of the ridge, when he felt that his horse was slipping; its fore feet were extended and haunches down. Faster and faster they went! Realizing the danger as they came beneath the branches of a stunted oak, the rider sprang from the saddle, holding in his hand the riata, to which he clung with the instinct of despair; one end was about the horse's neck, and the bight capsoned on the horn on the opposite side of which the rider had fallen. Hand over hand, by the stout raw-hide, he climbed up the steep incline and grasped the tree. The riata relieved of its heavy strain, rattled around it; there was a thumping sound as the horse endeavored to hold his footing, a crash and a breaking of brush, a wild, half-human shriek, an instant of appalling stillness, and then a crushing thud! Terrified at his narrow escape, the traveler remained he knows not how long, clinging to the friendly oak, cold beads of sweat rolling down his forehead. He groped his way up the hill, clinging to the undergrowth, cutting, as occasion required, a foothold with his knife, reaching the summit in safety. The light of a waning moon, which rose above the horizon, enabled him to find his way down the mountain to Big Sulphur Creek, which he followed up to his sheep camp, located near the place where the Cloverdale and Geyser Springs toll-house now stands. Next morning he returned to the scene of his frightful adventure, and found where he had left the trail and turned in the direction of the precipice. Below the stunted bun firmly-rooted oak a track was broken through the chaparral. Descending the base of the precipice he found, wedged in the jaws of the Devil's Canon, the body of his gallant steed, crushed to a jelly! The dog had found and apparently remained beside the dead horse through his long fast. With a mingled expression of pity and pleasure it crouched and fawned about the feet of its master.—*Sonoma (Cal.) Democrat.*

A Startled Bridegroom.

Not many weeks ago, a wealthy and middle-aged bachelor of San Francisco espoused one of the fairest daughters of that city, and the wedding was celebrated in one of the most fashionable churches, the Rev. Dr. Stebbins officiating *crème de la crème* of San Francisco society. The bridegroom was a Forty-miner, and he had once been anything but a sober and industrious citizen. Echoes of unpleasant rumors to the effect that when he took the overland journey he left behind in "the States" a wife and family, however, these rumors were awkwardly revived by his recent marriage was first announced. But nothing came of the gossip. The Forty-miner was now undoubtedly rich and respectable, and people were generally disposed to pass over his antecedents without subjecting them to a scrutiny that might prove disagreeable. And so the wedding-day arrived.

When the Forty-miner and his bride turned from their place in front of the altar, after the clergyman had pronounced them man and wife, the spectators were astonished to see a tall, dark, mal-looking and sable-habited man rise from the pews in one of the front pews, approach the bridegroom and gently tap him on the shoulder. The effect of this proceeding on the Forty-miner was rather singular, for his countenance assumed a ghastly expression, and he evidently seemed to be very much at sea to his friends and turned anxiously to the stranger, who simply remarked: "I wish to talk with you somewhere privately." The Forty-miner struggled hard to control his emotion, and finally said: "I assure you, sir, that—that—whatever it may be, I did you some at such a time as this for?" A moment will suffice," replied the funeral-looking gentleman firmly; "please step into the pew." The Forty-miner did so, while the assembled company busied itself in winking and whispering, and looking alternately at the blushing bride and the agonized bridegroom. "When a man gets married, sir," said the dismal gentleman, "it is necessary for him to look with prudence upon the future, and he cannot begin too soon. Now, sir, lot in the Oakdale cemetery, which association I repre—" Consciousness was never finished. There was a concerted rush from the aisles, and general rush of gentlemen as the Forty-miner was suddenly observed to seize his interviewer by the collar and kick him into the aisle. The enterprising cemetery agent was quickly disposed of, the trembling bride fainted for the first time, and amidst the thereafter all went merry as a marriage bell.—*Boston Courier.*

SODA POWDERS.—To make soda powders, take of bicarbonate of soda, in fine powder, 360 grains; tartaric acid, in fine powder, 300 grains. Divide each of the powders into twelve equal parts, and keep the parts, severally, of the bicarbonate and of the acid in separate papers of different colors. This is preferable for a preparation which has been long in use under the name of soda powders. The powders are made of, generally, twenty five grains of the acid in one paper and twenty of the bicarbonate of soda in the other. They are administered in effervescence. An alkaline and acid powder may be dissolved in separate portions of water, and then mixed; or they may be thrown together, or successively, into the same portion of water. The whole dose powders should be half a pint, or somewhat less. It may be rendered more agreeable by adding two or three fluid drachms of syrup of ginger or orange peel to the water before dissolving the powder. The rationale is simple. The tartaric acid seizes the alkali of the bicarbonate, forming a tartrate of soda, while the carbonic acid escapes with effervescence. These powders afford, especially in summer, a pleasant drink. They are slightly laxative, allay fever, and are generally acceptable to the stomach.—*Exchange.*

A CINCINNATI man who was charged with being a dead-beat and a swindler has obtained seven cents damage. Let this be a warning to men of impulsive natures who want damages.

RECIPES, ETC.

—The addition of a small quantity of boric acid to milk retards the separation of cream, and the milk does not become sour for several days. Beer, also, to which boric acid has been added, does not so quickly become hard.

—Water Cake.—Take four cups of sifted flour, two cups of white sugar, half a cup of butter, two eggs and one cup of water. Turn the water over the butter; stir the sugar into it. Add the eggs well beaten. Dissolve a small teaspoonful of saleratus in a little boiling water; stir it in; mix two small teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar with the flour. Nutmeg, lemon or mace for flavoring.

—Crackers.—Seven cups of sifted flour, three-quarters of a cup of fresh lard or butter, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, half the quantity of saleratus, one pint of sweet milk. Rub butter into the flour; dissolve the soda in the milk; add cream of tartar to the flour; mix both; roll very thin; pound for fifteen minutes with a heavy roller. Roll thin, cut in round cakes and prick with a fork. Bake quickly, and put in a warm place for two or three days to cure *a. e.* become brittle. Excellent to eat with coffee, tea or milk.—*Daisy Eye-keeping, Chesse After Being Cut.*—A cheese, after being cut, keeps best by covering the cut surface with pieces placed in the sides and over the top, thus keeping out all foreign substances, but not excluding the air. A damp cloth spread over the surface where it has been cut will keep the cheese from drying, and no fears need be entertained about mold penetrating the interstices. By all means do not roll up the cheese in cloths and keep it from a circulation of air, if you wish to retain its flavor and have it improve with age.

—A correspondent of the *Field* says: "One day I noticed a flock of eleven pure Dorcas Cover chickens, very bad with what is called gapes. I remarked to the man who had them in charge that he would not have many chickens out of that lot. 'Oh, never mind,' said he, 'I have got a cure for them from a neighboring woman, which is a common half penny tallow candle melted and mixed into a quart of oatmeal stir-about.' The mixture was resented to, and the Cross Cours have every one recovered and grown into finely-developed chickens. I have since tried this cure with invariable success on Brahmas, Dorkings, etc."

—Eggs Poached in Balls.—Put three pints of boiling water into a stew-pan; set it on a hot stove of coals; stir the water with a stick until it runs rapidly around; then, having broken an egg into a cup—taking care not to break the yolk—drop it into the whirling water; continue to stir it until the egg is cooked; then take into a dish with a skimmer and set it over a pot of boiling water; boil one or a time until you have enough. These will remain soft for a long time. Or, put some hot water in a frying-pan; break in the eggs; let it set over the fire, without boiling, until they are done; then serve on toast.

—Improved Mucilage.—Ordinary mucilage, made from gum Arabic, does not fix paper to wood or pasteboard, or to metallic surfaces. These disadvantages are overcome by adding a solution of silicate of potash, or soda, made up in ten times its quantity of water. To one part of aluminum sulphate are sufficient for 250 parts of mucilage. Prepared in this way it will not become moldy. Again, according to Hirschberg, a few drops of ammonia sulphuric acid added to the gum solution, and the precipitated sulphate of lime allowed to settle. Solutions prepared in this way are used in a half ages have neither become moldy nor lost their adhesive power.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Dyeing and Coloring Natural Flowers.

"Painting the lily" is generally considered almost the extreme of supererogatory, but a correspondent of the *Scientific American* gives in the following lines tells us how to do it. The idea, of course, is to improve on Nature's handiwork, but the process is so simple and pretty that they will keep for an indefinite length of time, and, when arranged in bouquets, form handsome ornaments. The flowers will be seen, may also be applied to grasses and mosses with very good effect.

Dyeing is especially suited to the *xeranthemum anamum fl. pl.*, red asters, and all kinds of ornamental grasses. Mix ten parts of fresh water with one part of good nitric acid, plunge the flowers in, shake off the liquid and hang them up to dry. In this way xeranthemums, which should be cut when entirely open, will acquire a beautiful, bright color, while grasses become only a little pale red on the tops, but will keep afterward for years if kept in a dry place. Flowers colored otherwise at any time. Asters, generally, when treated in this way, are not so fine as if dried in sand or sawdust with brimstone. To color flowers and grasses blue, violet, red, scarlet, and orange, use the different kinds of aniline, which are use picric acid, and for bright scarlet use borax. The aniline dyes should be dissolved in alcohol before it is fit for use, in which condition they will keep for a long time, and should be kept in well-closed bottles until it is required. It may also be purchased in a dissolved condition of any required color. For violet, use one part of aniline take a porcelain or any other well glazed vessel, pour in some boiling water, and add as much alcohol as you as will nicely color the water. According to the quantity of aniline used the color of the flowers will become more or less bright. After the water has cooled a little, plunge in the flowers or grasses, and keep them in it till they are nicely colored; then rinse in cold water, shake off the liquid and hang them up in the open air to dry. To obtain a fine blue, take aniline *blau de lion*, boil it in plenty of the water for five minutes, and then add a few drops of sulphuric acid before using. For violet, use one part aniline violet and one part of aniline *bleu de lion*; for red, aniline fuchsin; for scarlet, one part of aniline fuchsin and one part aniline violet; for orange, aniline *Orange*; for lemon color, picric acid, which should be dissolved in boiling water and then thinned with a little warm water. Dip in the flowers, but do not drain off the liquid. All kinds of ornamental grasses can be thus colored, especially *stipa pennata* and *amaranthus atatum*, white xeranthemums, and most other everlasting flowers. Immortelles, however, as well as the other kinds of helichrysums, must be treated differently; their natural yellow color must first be extracted by dipping them in boiling soap water, made with Italian soap, and afterward dried in an airy, shady place. The flowers generally become whiter than when treated, and should be placed near an oven and subjected to the influence of a dry heat, when they will soon re-open. This is very important if they are intended to be colored; if not, they will remain fine pure white immortelles. Most immortelles, however, are colored bright scarlet by means of borax, which gives a beautiful color; but it does not keep well, and becomes gradually paler. For this purpose dissolve as much borax in boiling water as will color it nicely; when cool, dip the flowers, but do not allow them to remain in after they have taken the color; if kept in the long they will not again open their flowers. The chief point in every mode of coloring immortelles is to place them first in a dry, warm atmosphere, where they will open their flowers well; and after coloring they should again be exposed to heat, by which means they will nearly always reopen them. Very nice-looking immortelles are also produced by coloring only the center of each flower aniline, which is done very rapidly with borax, by means of a small pencil or a thin wooden splinter, which is dipped into the color and afterward applied to the center. This is generally done by little children in those establishments in Germany and France which supply the trade with everlasting flowers. The fading is a very cheap and very good recipe to color ornamental grass and moss a beautiful green: Ifa dark green is required, take two parts of alum, and half an ounce of dissolved indigo carmine; plunge the moss or grass into the mixture, shake off the liquid and dry the grass, or moss in an airy, shady place. In the winter, however, they should be dried by means of fire heat. If a light green is required, add to the above mixture more or less picric acid, according as a more or less light shade is required.—*Scientific American.*

Farming for Boys.

It is all very well for young boys to go to school to get an education, and to Sunday school and other good places to have a good moral and intellectual foundation laid. No one can well dispense with these agencies in laying the foundation in a child of a good, substantial, useful character. It is not necessary to say anything about this in these days. The idea is very well appreciated. But it does not seem so well understood that habits of industry, early established, are among the very best elements in building up a young boy's character. Let the Cross Cours have every one recovered and grown into finely-developed chickens. I have since tried this cure with invariable success on Brahmas, Dorkings, etc."

—Eggs Poached in Balls.—Put three pints of boiling water into a stew-pan; set it on a hot stove of coals; stir the water with a stick until it runs rapidly around; then, having broken an egg into a cup—taking care not to break the yolk—drop it into the whirling water; continue to stir it until the egg is cooked; then take into a dish with a skimmer and set it over a pot of boiling water; boil one or a time until you have enough. These will remain soft for a long time. Or, put some hot water in a frying-pan; break in the eggs; let it set over the fire, without boiling, until they are done; then serve on toast.

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R. R. R.

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Farmers' Club.

MASON, April 11, 1874.

After the usual opening preliminaries the Club went into a committee of the whole for discussion. The day being rather unpropitious the display of fruit was not as large as was expected.

The hour was occupied in discussing the advantages of top over root grafting and *vice versa*; the proper distance for setting the trees of apple orchards; the desirable varieties for this locality etc. For want of time no definite conclusion was reached. The discussion will be continued at the next meeting when Mr. Wm. Claflin will read an essay covering the ground of discussion. Some deductions will then be drawn that will be of interest to any contemplating setting out new orchards. We hope to see a large and more general display of fruit at the next meeting.

Mr. Alexander Bush joined the Club.

The Club adjourned to meet next Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m.

A. F. WOOD, Pres.

L. H. IVES, Sec.

LANSING.

LANSING, April 15, 1874.

At the Annual meeting of the "Young Men' Society, held yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Henry B. Blakey; Vice President, Hubert B. Pratt; Corresponding Secretary, George P. Sanford; Recording Secretary, Edward C. Chapin; Treasurer, Henry T. Carpenter; Executive Committee, George A. Hasey, Henry W. Walker, Seward G. Jones; Directors, Dwight S. Smith, Samuel H. Row, George E. Ranney.

A lively, good natured contest was made in the election, a strong opposition ticket being in the field. The opposition ticket was got up for the purpose of creating an interest in the election the candidates on which generally voted, was regular ticket.

The Society is in a prosperous condition financially, having nearly two thousand dollars in cash and secured notes, and no debts

An exciting election took place yesterday afternoon, at the Council Rooms, on the proposition to authorize the School Board of this city to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000 for the purpose of erecting a High School building on block 81. There were 797 votes cast, of which 415 were in favor of the proposition, and 292 voted no. Several indice took part in the election. A tax of $60,000 was also voted, for the purpose of purchasing ward school sites.

The ladies move steadily forward in their temperance work; daily meetings are held, and a full corps of working committees are canvassing the city with pledges of different kinds, all looking towards a general and steady advance on the strongholds of king alcohol. Every druggist in the city has signed a pledge not to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The ladies have the name and location of every liquor seller in the city. A fund of about $1,000 has been placed at their disposal, and the prospect of a lively brush in the near future is favorable.

O. K.

Mrs. Partington Again.

MASON, April 12, 1874.

MR. EDITOR.—The old lady whom I wrote you about last week, had, and still has, a son, who inherited some of her characteristics, among which was a very strong disinclination to work. He was a considerable member of the "anti-sweating" society, or in other words, was always "constitutionally tired." He never took care of himself, nobless anybody else. At one time during the war, there was a law exempting from the draft those who were the sole support of a widowed mother. The enrolling officer put down the name of her boy, and the old lady took him to do about it. He told her that he was no support to her, that she would be as well off without him, and that he was as well go and save a better man. She took this in high dudgeon, and told him "the *publicans* had *brenp* on the war, and now let 'em fight it out; as for her boy he was just as good a *reporter* as she wanted." But it was of no avail, he was drafted, sent to the 4th Cavalry, and heroically drove a six-mule baggage wagon to the end of the war.

PIONEER BOY.

What our Dealers in Cattle are Doing.

EDITOR NEWS:—On a visit to the Mason "Stock Yards," I was shown two calves of the male gender, eleven months old, whose united weight after the usual fast, was 1,795 lb's; the average, was 1,400 lbs. These fine calves were raised by David Cheeney, and reflect credit as far as the breeding is concerned, notwithstanding we have a few words of censure for allowing such perfect specimens to go into the shambles of a butcher's stall; far better to have kept them to raise the stock from. We saw some twenty other delegates to Detroit, bought up by our fat contributors, Morton & Lincoln, which showed good taste in selecting. They say these are dead headed over the road, but not as delegates on the bridge question. "Oh and Eh!" say they are going to buy out "Aleck" of his cattle on a thousand hills," and the venerable old hogs back in the bargain. They both claim to be grangers, and say as the boys said who were digging for the wooden chuck, "go to get him, we've got cut of meat." Chickens roost high when you expect them around. We joke on good terms. WASU.

Mr. P. Nice has commenced drawing the dirt from the cellar of H. M. Williams' new store.

THE MASON MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MASON, April 16, 1874.

Business for the past week has improved to some extent, but it could be much better than it is at present. Grain has moved quite freely during the week.

Wheat has advanced in price from last week, and is now selling for $1.50 for No. 1. This advance has been made with no perceptible reason for it. There is nothing in the outlook of the wheat prospect to warrant it. Stocks of wheat in Detroit and elsewhere, have been lowered considerably during the past ten days, but it has been sent out in vessels and is simply being sent forward without being sold.

The following table shows the estimated amount of grain in store in Detroit:

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.
M. C. Elevator	164,777	12,835	7,569	3,760
D. & M. Elevator	26,237	22,211	1,197	1,790
Total	191,014	35,046	8,746	5,460
Last year	219,735	41,220	68,245	33,760

The number of bushels in each grade of wheat at the Michigan Central Detroit & Milwaukee elevators is shown by the following tables:

	M. C. bu.	D & M. bu.	Total.
Extra White	12,222	2,369	30,701
No. 1 White	120,541	22,251	142,792
No. 2 White	165	656	1,811
No. 2 Mixed	2,757	...	2,757
No. 1 Amber	12,043	...	12,043
No. 2 Amber	910	166	1,076
Rejected Amber	12	225	237
Rejected White	63	188	251
No. 2 White Western	537	2,209	2,746
Grand total	164,777	26,237	191,014

The following list shows the prices for to-day and last year at the same date:

	1873.	1874.
No. 1 white wheat	$1 15	$1 50
No. 2 mixed corn, new	42½	42½
No. 1 mixed oats	35½	52

Oats are as scarce as ever, and wanted. Buyers say that there is plenty in the country but farmers are holding back. The scarcity of hay will of course put up the price of coarse grains.

Clover seed has about all been marketed. The price remains about the same.

Potatoes are coming in a little more freely, but not enough to put the price down. They are selling from 85c to $1.00.

Beans, butter, eggs, dried fruits of all kinds, are in good demand.

There seems to be a scarcity of green apples and vegetables; also dealers complain that hams and shoulders are not coming in more freely.

We notice that both our Elevators are taking in wheat quite lively.

At C. E. Eaton's Elevator, we noticed a kind of field pea from Canada; that looked to be just what farmers want. We forget the name.

REGULAR MARKETS.

THURSDAY, April 16, 1874.

PROVISIONS.		
Beans, White, ⅌ bu	$1 00@	$1 50
Potatoes, ⅌ bu	@	90
Eggs, per doz	@	11
Lard, ⅌ lb	@	10
Cheese, ⅌ lb	@	16
Butter, packed, ⅌ lb	@	25
" roll, per lb	@	30
Cranberries, per qt	@	20
Onions, ⅌ bu	100@	125
Apples Green	@	75
Salt, Saginaw, ⅌ bbl	175@	200
DRIED FRUITS.		
Apples, ⅌ lb	6½@	10
Cherries, ⅌ lb	@	20
MEATS AND POULTRY.		
Beef, live, ⅌ cwt	250@	350
" dressed, ⅌ cwt	350@	550
Pork, "	@	7.00
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	@	8
Hams, "	@	10
Chickens, "	@	9
Turkeys, "	10@	11
FLOUR.		
No. 1 white, ⅌ cwt	@	4.00
No. 2 " "	@	3.50
Graham, " "	@	4.00
Buckwheat, " "	@	4.50
Corn meal, " "	150@	2.00
GRAIN.		
White Wheat, extra, per bu	@	1.58
" " No. 1	@	1.51
" " No. 2	@	1.40
Amber, No. 1	@	1.40
No. 2 Amber, per bu	@	80
Oats, ⅌ bu., (new)	@	40
Buckwheat, ⅌ bu	75@	80
Clover Seed	5.30@	5.50
Timothy Seed	3.50@	4.00
BUILDING MATERIALS.		
Lath, ⅌ M. fl	5.00@	6.00
Shingles, ⅌ M	2.25@	4.00
Water Lime, ⅌ bbl	1.85@	2.25
Calcined Plaster, ⅌ bbl	2.25@	2.75
White Lime, best	@	1.50
Stone Lime, good, ⅌ bush	@	35
Quattering Hair, ⅌ bush	40@	45

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R. S. BURNHAM, Publisher,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

757w5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of one writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, in Chancery, and to me directed and delivered, on the third day of January, A. D. 1874, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Seymour Dowd, defendant, and in favor of Lucy Dowd, plaintiff, I did, on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1874, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of Seymour Dowd in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, to-wit: The northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section ten (10) and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section ten (10), both in township number two (2) north, of range number two (2) east, Ingham County, State of Michigan, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Mason, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at Mason, April 16th, A. D. 1874.

A. K. BURR, Sheriff.

L. M. POWELL, Compt's Sol'r. 757w7

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 Mary E. French of Vevay, Ingham County, Michigan, to George Lane of the same place, dated April 4th, 1867, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Ingham in the State of Michigan, April 6th, 1867, in liber 32 of Mortgages, on page seventy, and duly assigned by said George D. Lee to Jerome L. Wheeler, May 11th, 1867, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office aforesaid, upon the eleventh day of May, 1867, in liber 21 of assignments, on page 385, and by said Jerome L. Wheeler duly assigned to Ann E. Leonard on the 22nd day of April, 1868, and recorded in the Register's office aforesaid, upon April 24th, 1868, in liber 23, on pages 300 and 301. There is claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice one hundred eleven dollars and forty cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that upon the eleventh day of July, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and legal costs, together with an attorney fee of twenty dollars covenanted for in said mortgage, that is to say, the south half of the hundred acres of land, off the west side of the northwest quarter of section nineteen, in town two north of range one west, in Ingham County, State of Michigan, said sale to take place at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the village of Mason and in the County and State aforesaid.

Dated, April 14th, 1874.

ANN E. LEONARD, Assignee.

LUCIEN REED, Attorney for Assignee. 756w10

THE GREAT PACIFIC COMBINATION.

MARSHAL THE HOSTS OF CREATION!

Behold the Prototype of Ancient Splendors!

Assemble yourselves together in multitudes to witness the

Grand Allegorical Leaguer of Luster!

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At LESLIE, TUESDAY, APRIL 28th, 1874.

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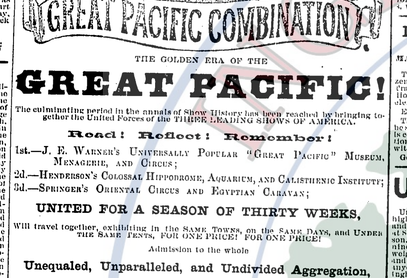
CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE 25 CENTS. (NO DEVIATION.)



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As it leads the MAGNIFICENT STREET PAGEANT into this place.

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2d.—BAND CHARIOT "GREAT PACIFIC." a most magnificent work of art.

3d.—ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, AND DROMEDARIES, accompanied by native keepers.

4th.—HERR PAUL CASMOYE, presenting the thrilling tableau of Daniel in the Den of Lions, with FOUR MONSTER KAFFIR LIONS LOOSE IN THE STREET.

5th.—TWENTY-FOUR KNIGHTS AND QUEENLY MAIDENS, arrayed in glittering armor of crimson and gold, mounted on black and dapple-gray horses.

6th.—GOLD LACE AND GOLD AND EMERALD ANIMAL DESS. Drivers in Uniform. Flags and Banners of all nations. A gorgeous scene of dazzling magnificence over a mile long.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

VEVAY LODGE NO. 63 I. O. O. F. Regular meetings every Monday evening at Odd Fellow's Hall

J. PAYROT, R. S. K. KITTREDGE, N. G.

A. R. HALL, M. D., Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, office and residence on Maple Street, nearly opposite Williams' Drug Store, Mason. 780y1

W. W. CAMPBELL, M. D. Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, etc. Graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Mich. Also, received an enrolled diploma from Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. Office on Ash street, over G. H. Swickrider & Co's store.

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

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HENRY HEBER, Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser. Shampooing, Ladies' Hair and Hair Dresser. Shampooing, Ladies' Cutting and Curling done to the best of styles, Bottle, Switches, &c., made to order. Shop in Pratt's building.

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Grain and Produce!

Headquarters at New Wheat House,

JOHN FLORA, } MASON, MICH.
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DONNELLY HOUSE,

HANK J. DONNELLY, Proprietor,

MASON, MICHIGAN.

The Proprietor wishes to inform the citizens of Mason and Ingham County, and the travelling 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 centrally located near the Depot and business portion of the village, and all the appointments are supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

Good accommodations for Horses.

UNCLE SAM

Uncle Sam is a brown Stallion 16½ hands high, weighs 1,100 lbs., was sired by Flying Morgan out of a half Morgan and half Thoroughbred mare, and his colts all show good blood and are fast and stylish.

Uncle Sam will stand for the accommodation of the farmers of Ingham County commencing April 12th, and ending July 1st, MONDAYS, at the Livery stable of Topliff, Lansing,

TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS at Amos E. Wood's, near Mason,

AND FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at my farm one half mile north of Leslie, and one mile east of Onondaga.

Get the best of this Horse before making terms with others.

T. H. LYON.

Seeds and Plants.

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. WHOLE SALE CATALOGUE TO THE TRADE.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 780w12

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

Groceries at Very Low Rates!

I have a very choice stock of Fresh Groceries, Cut and Canned Fruits.

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.

Farm for Sale.

A farm containing two hundred and forty acres, with 100 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, 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.

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.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, Commissioners on the estate of Louisa Welch, deceased, to settle and adjust the claims against said estate, do hereby give notice that they will meet for that purpose at the residence of the late Louisa Welch, on Saturday, April 25th, and on Saturday, May 30th, and on Saturday, September 5th, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said days, six months from the 9th day of March, A. D. 1874, is the time limited for creditors to present of claims.

C. NEWTON SMITH,
D. R. RICE,
Commissioners.

Dated Delhi, March 9, 1874. 756w8

A Race for Life.

In the winter of 1865-6 a couple of Canadian voyageurs, by the names of Nicholas and Jules Semineau, were caught in a terrible snow-storm while taking up their traps on the head of the Big Horn River, in the Rocky Mountains. The storm lasted for several days, and it was there any hope of escape until the snow should become compact enough to bear their weight upon snow-shoes.

The voyageurs were yet strippings, scarcely arrived of age. Hitherto their father had accompanied them upon their expeditions, but he was now at home at his ranch on the great overland route.

The *tepee*, or lodge, of the brothers consisted of a couple of buffalo robes stretched in front of an overhanging rock that overlooked the river.

Here were stowed their furs, neatly tied up in small bales, made up principally of the skins of minks, otters and beavers, with a few pelts of the silver fox. Over these were laid robes which served them for a bed. A little fire was replenished from time to time by the broken branches of pine and cedar, of which they fortunately had an ample supply. They had their rifles, ammunition, and provisions, kept from the ravages of the elements by the rage of the elements without.

Up the canon through which the river flowed the wind sucked and roared terribly. The log house of the woman was cleared of snow, which drifted into the lateral canons, gorging them completely.

In order to pass the time, the young men busied themselves in making skates from the horns of an elk. The art of skating they had learned, while boys, on the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence.

Their meat running short, Nicholas concluded to have a run on his skates up the river, with the hope of killing an elk, which were numerous on the pine-covered slopes of the mountains.

Rifle in hand, he started in high spirits, gliding by rocky cape and frowning promontory, made by the sharp bends and curves of the river. Where the acclivities were gentler, forests of the yellow pine, cedar and juniper lifted their shaggy heads, now burdened with the weight of snow. The quick gaze of Nicholas searched in every shelter for the mighty antlers of the elk, or the blue coat of the black-tailed deer, the best of all venison.

It was not long ere he spied a herd of the latter, of which he had the good luck to kill two. The saddle of these he secured together, strapped them around his shoulders and started on his return home, which was about four miles.

He skated leisurely along, humming a light French air, when suddenly his ears were struck by an unearthly cry, which he at once recognized as the roar of the mountain lion, and he could distinguish also, that the cries proceeded from more than one.

He quickened his pace. His skates rang hard against the solid ice. The cries became clearer, and he instinctively felt that he was pursued.

Fear lent him wings. He dropped a saddle, hoping to satisfy the cravings of hunger of the lions. For a moment, however, that they made no halt. It was the young ones, their parents being in naught but his blood would appease them.

He now cast aside his remaining saddle and his rifle, and leaned forward upon his skates with all the power and speed of his various muscles.

Yet the beasts gained rapidly upon him. He could hear their mighty bounds. At times he fancied he could feel their hot breath. He gazed over his shoulders, and the glance revealed the lions, their mouths wide open, and their protruded tongues hanging over their jaws, while their cries were as frequent as the baying of a blood-hound.

He was now compelled to double on his course, the weight of his pursuers proving too much for them beyond him. Happily, Nicholas preserved his presence of mind, and by his skill as a skater, combined with wonderful activity, he eluded the efforts made by the lions to seize him, winding their way behind home. Presently he saw the smoke curling from under the rocky shelf, and as he shot past his ears were graced by the welcome crack of a rifle, and one of the lions tumbled over dead almost at his feet. The voyager quickly turned toward the rock. Jules had reloaded. His unerring aim effected the destruction of the other lion, and Nicholas was saved. It was some months, however, ere he fully recovered from the simply human efforts made by him in his race for life.

The next summer he served as a guide, and it was while fishing in the same river that he related to the writer his thrilling adventure.—*Edward B. Heaton, in "Wild West."*

Situations Wanted.

THE Galena *Gazette* gives the following advice to young men in reference to leaving the country for the city:

One can scarcely turn to any newspaper of any of the large cities without at once lighting upon advertisements of "situations wanted." In the country newspapers such an advertisement is rarely seen. In the Chicago *Tribune*, for instance, now frequently do we see advertisements like this: "Situation wanted by a young man able and willing to work at anything honest and that will keep him from want."

We never read these advertisements without a feeling of sadness. In each we seem to hear a cry of distress, an appeal to society to save some one from destitution, from want, perhaps from beggary, possibly from crime. From events and circumstances of this nature it is not difficult to derive the inference that, a proportion to the country, our cities are overpopulated. And yet the tide is constantly setting in from the country to the cities. Young men are no sooner emancipated from parental control than they rush into the cities with the hope of there finding at once employment that will be light and lucrative, at which fortunes can be speedily made without toil.

The common mistake seems to have no effect in curing itself. It is constantly repeated by other victims estimated by like hopes and deluded by similar expectations. Meanwhile, what is the consequence? The population of the country is actually diminishing, while the population of the cities, already overcrowded, is rapidly increasing. And hence it is that we find in all city papers these sickening advertisements headed "Situation wanted," while nothing of the kind appears in the country papers.

There is to our young men a lesson in this. In the country you are needed; in the city you are not wanted. The land is full of employment, and living and wages are good. The cities do not invite you to come; the country does. Why then do our young men cling to the cities? It is no unfrequent occurrence to find men, both able and willing to work, wandering in want through the streets of our cities, with pauperism at hand and beggary before them, when they know that a day's travel would take them to where employment is awaiting them, with all the abundance that farm and garden can afford

And still they cling to the bustling, stifling, foul and sleep in damp and noisome quarters, when they might have both in places of health and comfort. The facts are ominous of evil. They proclaim to the young men of the country who have their fortunes and livelihoods to make, to shun the cities and betake themselves to the country, where employment never fails, where advertisements for situations are unnecessary, and where comfort and contentment are the equivalent of labor.

Peter, the Pumpkin Eater.

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her,
He put her in a pumpkin shell,
And there he kept her very well.

—*Mother Goose.*

It is an unfortunate thing to have a wife and to be unable to keep her. There are several ways of keeping a wife, among which might be mentioned, keeping her happy, keeping her at home, keeping her well provided for, keeping her out of mischief, keeping her afloat, in case of a steamboat accident, and keeping her company evenings; in short there is an indefinite number of ways for a man to keep his wife in case he is capable of keeping her.

Every married man should endeavor to keep his wife happy. I do not affirm that every married man is capable of doing this, for many men are so unfortunate as to be married to women who are incapable of being happy. Such men are martyrs, and deserve the tender commiseration of the whole civilized world. The best thing that they can do is to keep cool and keep their wives in good temper if it is a possible thing for them to do so.

The wife is the central figure of a happy home. It is her influence that creates the most perfect home happiness. Therefore he who has a worthy wife should use every endeavor to keep her happy, for upon her amiability and good nature depend the peace and comfort that a husband finds about his home fireside.

Keep your wife at home if you can, that is if you have a home for her, if not, make it your first effort to furnish her with a home. It is no profit to a woman to be running about the neighborhood she lives in, acquiring habits of idleness and to the neglect of her domestic duties. One of the best ways for a man to keep his wife at home is to stay at home himself.

Keep her well provided for; see that the kinnfilings are properly split and prepared for her to ignite the customary morning fires, unless you are patriotic enough to rise in time and perform the onerous duty yourself; see that she has a new calico gown, a switch, a new bonnet and a pair of gaiter boots occasionally, and you will find that it will produce a marked change in her disposition and demeanor.

Keep her out of mischief, do not let her acquire a habit of gossiping about the various doings of the neighbors, provide her with some pleasant occupation, and take her to an occasional concert or lecture.

And so I might mention many other methods of keeping a wife. A man must use his own judgment and tact in this matter. If he is unhappy in his various domestic relations, let him thoughtfully sit down and soberly reflect upon his situation, and try to come to some correct conclusion as to the cause of his various difficulties, disagreements and perplexities. He will find in many instances that the difficulties in his case, either in a neglect or innate selfishness. He can by a little tact and kindness make his home happy and his existence thus quite tolerable, if only he has the mind to do so.

"Peter" was at first a very unfortunate man, not because he had a wife—for a good wife is a real treasure—but because of his inability to keep her in proper part. Probably his first impulse was to devoutly wish himself a bachelor again. How melancholy must such beings be! Ever since Peter's time that have lived long, strangely suffered, and despairingly wished for a change for a like reason, that in the course of human events was impossible. Peter reflecting upon his situation, determined to make the best of it; he provided his wife with a home. It was an humble habitation, a pumpkin shell, but it was better than nothing, and we can only infer from the conclusion of the brief narrative that he was subsequently prosperous and happy.

If a man therefore does as well as he is able, his wife should never upbraid him because he does not do better; she should have a proper consideration for his worthy intentions, and not endeavor to lead him to live beyond his means.

I know of few things more worthy of emulation than the example of a model wife, who, having her husband's interests truly at heart, keeps her expenses, good judgment, and her own willing hands to help him to get a start in the world. The influence of such a woman will often do more than a man's own ambition to stimulate him to greater and nobler efforts in the achievement of worldly success and prosperity.—*Eugene J. Hall, in Our Fireside Friend.*

Culture of the Chestnut.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows in answer to an inquiry relative to the culture of the chestnut in the West:

The planting of timber on our Western prairies should be the first thought of the settler; but what variety of trees and how to start them questions require some consideration. Willow and other soft woods, although of very rapid growth, should never take precedence of more useful species, as the chestnut and locust. The latter grows rapidly enough, is invaluable for fence material, and in addition the chestnut pays well in the sale of its nuts.

The American species should be set out in groves for timber; the rows eight feet apart each way, with corn planted between.

Young seedlings will thus receive a protecting shade, as well as cultivation, until they are of sufficient age to do without either. They should never be trimmed, as the lower branches afford ample protection to the bodies, and in after years nature will perform this duty in due time and in a proper manner. If in the way of the cultivator an occasional limb may be shortened in, but never cut close to the body. Trees grow much better and are always healthier when the lower limbs are allowed to shelter the main trunks all the way to the ground.

My success in grafting has been varied. The first attempt was undertaken in the belief that the scions must be kept dormant until the stocks had grown and were developing their young buds. In consequence I was obliged to wrap the scions and lay them in contact with ice until the proper time arrived to use them. Subsequent experience, however, convince me that I was in error, and that I can be more successful by performing the operation just previous to the moving of the sap. My present practice is to cut the scions very early in the spring, keep them fresh and cool by covering them with soil on the north side of a building where the sun never shines) until needed. Latterly I have cut them about the middle of March and grafted about the 1st of April; difference of latitude must of course influence other cultivators in the West.

Cleistanes are not so readily grafted as apples and pears; they are variable, and we can never feel assured that success will be a certain fact; taking one year with another, 50 per cent. will be a fair average. As an illustration, a few years since I inserted about forty grafts in the head of a large tree, and but five failed. One week later I placed twenty-five grafts on another tree, and but five out of the number grew. Still one week later than the last I inserted twenty-five grafts in another tree, and but three survived. Budding is still less satisfactory, and I have now relinquished it altogether.

Where one has a particular variety of uncommon size and quality, grafting must be resorted to, else in a few generations it will return to its normal condition—that of a small and comparatively worthless fruit; still I believe that in the far West, where no inferior varieties are grown, fruit grafted from the best and from seed year after year. The nuts may be planted as once in hills similar to corn or they may be transplanted from nursery rows at one or two years of age. The South Carolina variety, so called, will thrive better than the Spanish, and the trees are more compact in habit, resembling in the latter respect a round-headed apple tree. These foreign varieties are, however, inferior in quality to our native species when eaten in a raw state; but after roasting or boiling there is no apparent distinction excepting in size.

Planting cleistanes in orchards, say thirty feet distant each way, has many recommendations. The ground can be cropped for several years, and the grass and weeds kept free from the bolles, thus providing a sure protection from mice, which commit sad havoc on the bark. An orchard of this character would come into bearing so early and produce so abundantly that remuneration would prove a sure fact.

Shoes by Mail.

THE Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* of a recent date, says: "At the Postoffice in this city we were shown an old shoe which arrived from the New York city Postoffice. Among the documents stowed away in the shoe was a letter written something to the following effect: 'We, the undersigned, respectfully recommend our comrade, Goodenough, to be appointed postal cobbler, this shoe being a specimen of his work.' On the outside were a number of signatures. The specimen of his work is about the worst specimen in that line ever seen. It is patched with scraps of red leather, black leather and all kinds of leather. The new half sole is crooked and wonderfully made, and nailed on with copper, iron, and all kinds of nails, while the heel is patched with a tin tap. The documents traveling with the shoe show that it has been in many offices of the West, and it is now quite covered with ings, postmarks, and all manner of scraps of forwarding. It left last night for San Francisco. It travels loose in the mail bags and goes to whatever direction the fancy of the clerks sends it cruising."

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDIES.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

AND

ALLEN'S

LUNG BALSAM!

AND

Why They Should Be Kept Always Near at Hand.

1—Pain-Killer is the most certain cholera cure that medical science has ever proved.
2—Allen's Lung Balsam, as a cough remedy, has no equal.
3—Pain-Killer will cure cramps or pains in any part of the system. A dose will relieve severe colic.
4—Allen's Lung Balsam contains no opium in any form.
5—Pain-Killer will arrest dysepsia and indigestion if taken in a wineglass before each meal.
6—Allen's Lung Balsam is an expectorant has no equal.
7—Pain-Killer has proved a sovereign remedy for fever and ague, and chill fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.
8—Allen's Lung Balsam is an excellent remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and all throat affections.
9—Pain-Killer as a liniment is unequaled for frost-bites, chilblains, burns, bruises, cuts, sprains, etc.
10—Allen's Lung Balsam will cure that terrible disease, consumption, when all other remedies fail.
11—Pain-Killer has cured cases of rheumatism and neuralgia after years' standing.
12—Allen's Lung Balsam is highly endorsed by physicians, druggists, public speakers, ministers and the public for all throat and lung diseases, such as coughs, colds and consumption, and is unsurpassed in the highest terms.

The above reasons for the use of these valuable and standard medicines are endorsed by facts, and thousands will confirm what we have recorded. Sold by druggists everywhere. Beware of imitations made in foreign countries.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Prop'rs,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.

To Milliners.

We make a specialty of furnishing PATTERN HATS to the trade. Send for CATALOGUE and LIST, 137 and 139 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

A sure, certain and permanent cure can be had for this disease by the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Epileptic Fits. Sent by express, with full directions, on receipt of price, $5 per box. Address HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC STORE, 631 Main Street, Richmond, Indiana.

SEEDS. D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER FOR Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. J. P. REEDY, CUBA, N. Y., Sole Agents.

ANY one sending a postal card address of ten persons, with 10 cents, will receive, free, a beautiful Chromo and Agent's Outfit, which will cost you 25 cents. Only one. Address Novelty Co., 119 South 8th St., Phila., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. Men or Women, $1 a day. Sample free. Best Seller ever Made. Write at once to COWAN & CO., Eighth street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED to send

Farmers' Club.

MASON, April 18, 1874.

The Club was called to order with Mr. Wood in the chair.

Mr. Claflin, who was expected to read an essay, not being present, the discussion of the previous meeting was continued. Various opinions were expressed in regard to the proper way of setting apple trees. After some debating it was finally decided that on good strong soil, thirty-three feet is a suitable, either in a square or quincunx form.

The most profitable varieties of apples for market purposes, were next discussed. There seemed to be quite a diversity of opinion respecting the Canada Red, as there are two or three different kinds in this section of the country, known as Canada Red or Steele's Red Winter. However, the samples Mr. Cady exhibited, were fine apples, and the trees good bearers.

A ballot was taken for the purpose of choosing the varieties best adapted to this climate. From sixteen, six were chosen in the following order: R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Canada Red, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, and Tallman Sweet.

The Wagener is highly recommended by some, as it is an early bearer. Others think it not profitable for general cultivation, since it is considered a short lived tree.

The Club, after a partial promise of an essay for its next session, adjourned to meet next Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m.

A. F. WOOD, Pres.

J. L. FULLER, Secretary, *pro tem.*

Hunting Match.

AURELIUS, April 11th, 1874.

Notwithstanding the cold weather of to-day, we have had a grand hunting match which resulted in a good many counts, as will be observed by the numbers given below. It was believed that there would be much dissatisfaction on account of much alleged unfair play, but the captains agreed that their men were all honest, and every man appeared to be well satisfied with the result. The following are the counts made:

Wm. Gillmore	57	Albert Barnes	162
A. Aldrich	81	H. W. Stark	44
Wm. Bowman	80	Hry Madison	16
Chas. Shphert	193	James Hunt	46
H. Hopkins	193	Chas. Thayer	57
John Harmon	108	Jacob Kampfer	59
Z. Dolive	108	Wm. Eckhart	160
John Pierce	172	Jay Rider	51
Chas. D. Claflin	11	George Snyder	60
Hiram Peck	71	Henry Dissenroth	19
George Hazelton	81	Caspar Gaudy	88
Peter Wagner	39	Perry Robinson	19
George Cook	62	David Russell	121
E. Osborn	16	James Russell	102
	1,342		1,169

DELHI.

DELHI, April 19, 1874.

Last Wednesday was a day of peculiar solemnity in the M. E. church at North Delhi. The last sad rites were performed for Myrta, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Melton, of Aiuelon. The services were conducted by Rev. P. P. Farnham, of Mason, who delivered a very impressive discourse from the text: Genesis XLII, and 36th verse, "All these things are against me."

The passenger house has been moved to the east side of the railroad track at the Delhi station, and is being nicely fitted up for the accomodation of the traveling public. It is said that we are to have a ticket agent again, who will act as telegraph operator.

W. H. CORNWELL.

An exchange calls a whiskey saloon a place where "one can get a ten-cent shove hell-ward for the scrip."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.—The following are the real estate transactions recorded on the book of the Register of Deeds of this County, for two weeks, ending Tuesday, April 21, 1874:

C. G. Wade to Nathan Darling, lot 9, block 40, Lansing, $9,000.

Wm. H. Clarke to Nancy J. Tyler, lot 15, block 9, Leslie, $3,500.

J. T. Thomas to T. H. Lucas, lot 2, block 62, Lansing, $850.

I. O. Fletcher to W. M. Richardson, lot 2, and south 2 rods of lot 1, block 6, Okemos, $1,000.

Geo. Brake to A. D. Fuller, lot 1, block 151, Lansing, $900.

Elizabeth H. Haine to Jas. Hill, lots 15 and 16, block 21, Leslie, $1,000.

Chas. Turner to Amos Turner, 22 by 90 feet, on block 11, Lansing, $1,000.

P. Wilmot to A. S. Noble, north half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 27, Ossondaga, $700.

D. W. Buck to Lansing Chair Factory, lot 4, block 66, Lansing, $2,000.

W. Jones to Lansing Chair Factory, lot 4, block 66, Lansing, $1,500.

H. B. Huntoon to Elizabeth C. Lant, lot 22, block 3, Leslie, $1,000.

H. A. McCall to Martha O. Herbert, west half of northwest quarter section 35, and south half of southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 26, Stockbridge, $3,000.

W. W. Amin to A. Walker, south 50 acres of east half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 5, Bunkerhill, $2,000.

Geo. Cook to Deborah Ferris, part of lots 4 and 5, block 27, Lansing, $1,500.

Geo. Cook to J. C. Ferris, part of lots 4 and 5, block 27, Lansing, $900.

Geo. Smith to Geo. Cook, part of lots 4 and 5, block 27, Lansing, $200.

F. Myer to C. P. Sutter, 42 feet off north side of lot 2, block 5, Lansing, $425.

W. W. Richardson to Amy M. Watson, lot 2 and south 2 rods of 1, block 6, Okemos, $775.

W. G. Wiley to M. E. Crane, lots 13, 14, and 15, block 2, of Morrison's subdivision Lansing, $3,000.

Ann Hill to Clarissa Hill, 40 acres on west part of south part of southeast quarter, section 25, Vevay, $2,000.

A. K. Calkins to L. E. Hutchings, lot 1 in Shaw's addition Leslie, $2,000.

A. K. Calkins to Wm. Hutchings, north half of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of south east and west ends, section 27, Leslie, $2,200.

J. G. Worden to C. E. Paddock, 64 square rods of south end of lots 12, block 13, Waldo's addition Williamston, $600.

J. P. Nash to Jas. Wiegman, southwest quarter of southwest quarter, and 10 acres of west side of southeast quarter of southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 4, Delhi, $4,000.

L. B. Huntington to Rhoda C. Gardner, lot 6 and east half of 5, block 12, Mason, $800.

H. B. Hawley to G. H. Haine, undivided half of lot 1, block 8, Leslie, $2,000.

L. N. Watson to W. W. Fuller, east half of northwest quarter, section 26, Meridian, $2,500.

W. Miller to A. D. D. Olmsted, undivided half of east 50 acres of south half of northeast quarter, section 5, and 5 acres more on same section, Onondaga, $700.

H. Bickert to O. F. Colgrove, south 5 acres of north 8 42-100 acres of east 95 58-100 acres of southwest fractional quarter, west half of west half of northeast quarter, east 96 58-100 acres of northwest fractional quarter, 3 42-100 acres of east 95 58-100 acres of southwest fractional quarter of section 18, town of Vevay, $3,000.

A. H. Saunders to S. Gretton, west half of southwest quarter of section 14, Aurelius, $1,600.

L. C. Adkins to Jas. Gallop, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 36, Vevay, $650.

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J. S. Harris to Cathrina Frazel, lots 8 and 9 block 1, and lot 6 block 2, of Harris' addition Lansing, $400.

W. J. Remington to R. Martin, southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 36, Bunkerhill, $1,200.

Wilson & Phillips to I. S. Sharpsten, lots 2 and 18 block 1, of Morrison's subdivision Lansing, $700.

C. L. Gilman to Wm. Tehan, southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 30 Leslie, $1,100.

Harrison & Truman, to J. P. Miller, southwest quarter section 24, except Railroad grounds, Lansing, $8,000.

J. B. Dakin to Levi Geer, lots 7, 8 and 10, block 2, Dansville, $1,200.

W. B. Moore to J. J. Benty, north half of south 11 acres, and 102 rods off north half by proper way of setting apple trees. After some debating it was finally decided that on good strong soil, thirty-three feet is a suitable, either in a square or quincunx form.

The most profitable varieties of apples for market purposes, were next discussed. There seemed to be quite a diversity of opinion respecting the Canada Red, as there are two or three different kinds in this section of the country, known as Canada Red or Steele's Red Winter. However, the samples Mr. Cady exhibited, were fine apples, and the trees good bearers.

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OKEMOS.

OKEMOS, April 22, 1874.

Mrs. M. H. Bell has opened a fine stock of millinery and white goods, in the Postoffice building. This is something new for Okemos and it is to be hoped that this line of business will be appreciated and encouraged.

The wife of Harvey Lapham was buried last Sunday. Mrs. Lapham was a sister to Judge Chatterton's wife, and a lady respected and beloved by all who knew her.

The Patrons have received several car loads of plaster at this place, which disappeared in a couple of days. They mean business, and the Grange at this place seems to be a complete success.

Supervisor Bailey has examined about thirty teachers here last Monday.

Amos Orton and lady have gone east on a four week's visit.

Supervisor Blakley has commenced business here. He says that the calf-skin walks fellows, have got to shell out their bonds and mortgages.

L. N. Watson has purchased the Richardson property and intends to move in town soon, as he has sold his farm to W. W. Fuller.

George Northrup of Pine Lake, is very sick and not expected to live. Dr. Smiley is attending him.

Wheat and clover looks quite bad on account of the late freezing weather. Hay, not any. Oats and corn *wiz.*

S. M. ASHPE.

The Williamston Dramatic Club have been playing "Fruits of the Wine Cup," to crowded houses in that place lately.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, Commissioners on the estate of Palmer Hossman, deceased, to settle and adjust all claims against said estate, do hereby give notice that they will meet for that purpose at the last residence of the deceased in Onondaga village, of said County, on the 18th day of June and 18th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said days. Six months from the 18th day of April, A. D. 1874, is the time limited for the presentation of claims.

Dated April 17th, 1874.

The undersigned intends until 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.

UNCLE SAM

Uncle Sam is a brown Stallion 16½ hands high, bred by L. G. Morgan, of Vermont, and brought to Michigan by Mr. Hutchins, of Spring Arbor, he has stood until this season only. Uncle Sam says the above horse is a fine specimen of a horse. Uncle Sam's weight is 1,200 pounds, is of good disposition, and a good travelling horse, such a horse as Ingham County can recommend to the farmers of Ingham County.

A Good-Styled, Serviceable Stallion!

This horse is a Blackhawk, Morgan and Hambletonian, was got by Flying Morgan out of a half Morgan and half Hambletonian mare, he has stood and show good blood very much like the sire.

Uncle Sam will stand for the accommodation of the farmers of Ingham County, commencing April 20th, and ending July 1st.

MONDAYS, at the barn of Amos Topliff, Aurelius.

TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS at Amos P. Wood's farm, near Mason.

And FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at my farm one-half mile north and one-half mile west of Dansville.

☞See this Horse before making terms with others.

T. H. LYON.

Seeds and Plants.

C. C. True Cape Cod Cranberry, C. C. 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 asparagus, 25 sorts of Small 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.

780w12

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 cheap for Cash.

Groceries at Very Low Rates!

I have a very choice stock of Fresh Groceries, Canned Goods, &c.

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 5 years, and wish to show my appreciation of your kindness by dealing fairly and honorably.

E. MURRAY, Dansville.

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 water for stock and dwelling 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 the balance easy for the balance.

PRATT & HILL, Mason.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, Commissioners on the estate of Lucy Welch, deceased, to settle and adjust all claims against said estate, do hereby give notice that they will meet for that purpose at the house of the late Louisa Wheeler, on Saturday, April 25th, and on Saturday, May 30th, and on Saturday, September 26th, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said days. Six months from the 25th day of March, A. D. 1874, is the time limited for the presentation of claims.

C. NEWTON SMITH,
D. H. RICE,
Commissioners.

Dated Delhi, March 9, 1874. 784w2

NOTICE.

Whereas, my wife, ADDIE E. ALLISON, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ALLISON, April 8th, 1874.

784w3 HIRAM ALLISON.

MASON PLANING MILLS.

BEFORE PURCHASING LEARN OUR PRICES!

BROWN, PADDOCK & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Casings, Mouldings,

BRACKETS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL SCROLL WORK.

Also, Seasoned Lumber, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding,

CORNICE, BATTINGS AND FINISHING LUMBER.

Also, Contractors and Builders.

All Work warranted to be of the first Seasoned Lumber. People contemplating building are invited to get estimates from us before contracting.

☞SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BROWN, PADDOCK & CO.

S. P. STROUD,

Keeps Ready-Made Coffins.

Shop on Ash St., East of M. E. Church.

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 cemetery I am empowered to execute all orders for improving lots, digging graves, etc., in the best manner.

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.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

BUSINESS COMMENCED!

THOSE NEW GOODS HAVE ARRIVED

—AT THE—

CHEAP CASH STORE!

AND ARE TO BE SOLD AT

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!

Bunnell & Tanner!

We can show a Complete and Fine Stock of

DRESS GOODS!

Shawls, Black Alpacas, Notions and Fancy Goods!

☞ALL TO BE SOLD CHEAP.☜

A Good Gros Grain Black Silk for $1.00.

Ladies', Misses and Gent's Hose,

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS,

TIES, RIBBONS AND RUSHES,

And all the Novelties of the Seasons!

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC GOODS!

Good Bleached Cottons for 10 cts.

Stacks of New Prints from 6 to 10 cts.

Bales of Fine and Heavy Brown Cottons for 10 cts. per yard.

BUNNELL & TANNER.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

New Goods at Lowest Prices!

—AT—

WM. J. HILL'S!

My Store is now Filled with

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

Men's Cassimeres, Cheap!

LADIES' DRESS GOODS!

In more Beautiful Colors and Cheaper than last year.

BEAUTIFUL STRIPED SHAWLS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW CORSETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

All Table Linens, Crashes, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Demins, Tickings, and Shirtings

ARE MUCH CHEAPER THAN LAST YEAR.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND BUY OF HILL!

HE HAS A NICE LINE OF

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES!

For the accommodation of his customers, and certainly has

THE BEST DOLLAR TEA EVER SOLD IN MASON.

He can and is Positively selling Goods Lower than the same quality of Goods can be bought at other places.

☞Clothing at Cost!

WM. J. HILL, Mason.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

VEVAY LODGE NO. 93 I. O. O. F. Regular meetings every Monday evening at Odd Fellow's Hall.

L. PAUDOT, R.S. K. KITTREDGE, N. G.

A. B. HALL M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence on Maple street, nearly opposite Williams' Drug Store, Mason. 708y1

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

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 & Metcalfe's block.

HENRY HURD, Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, Shampooing, Cutting, Dyeing and Curling done in the latest styles. City Saloon, Ash St., near the corner. 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.

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.

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TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods—Wm. J. Hill.

Mortgage Sale—W. J. Waterman, Att'y.

New Goods—Bunnell & Tanner.

Commissioner's Notice—Estate of Palmer Hossman.

Mason Planing Mill—Brown, Paddock & Co.

The next session of the Circuit Court, begins on Tuesday April 28th.

A Wisconsin dairyman asks for information about the "cremation" business.

The Mason Cheese Factory will commence running for this season, one week from next Monday.

The ladies held a union temperance prayer meeting at the Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon.

A long calendar of cases for the next term of Circuit Court is being made up. They will be almost as many cases to try as there were last term.

The Detroit Tribune says: "The Ingham County *News* and the Ypsilanti *Commercial*, are the seventh and the eighth of our State exchanges to declare in favor of Woman Suffrage."

While visiting Elmwood Cemetery in Detroit, a few days ago, we noticed the slab at the head of one grave denoted that it contained the remains of James Robinson, who died in 1868, aged 115 years.

From Tyler Bros. & Co., East Saginaw, we have received a beautiful song and chorus entitled, "I are we Forgotten when We've Gone?" composed by Maj. J. Barton, author of "Gently Down the Stream of Time," and other delightful songs.

A correspondent of the Lansing Journal says: "Dr. A. R. Ball is soon to remove to Mason, and will leave many friends who will follow him with good wishes. Mrs. Ball will also be much missed here, as she was an energetic woman, and earnest in every good cause.

Mr. E. A. Barnes of Owosso, lately principal in the Union School at Brooklyn, Jackson County, has been engaged to take the position left vacant by the resignation of Prof. Butler, in our High School. Mr. B appears to be a gentlemanly, wide-awake young man, and a lover of good order.

We have two prominent citizens now by the name of E. A. Barnes—the new principal of the Union School, and the proprietor of Barnes' Wirehouse. They are both clever fellows, but we're glad we are not one of them, for just think how perplexing it will be for the unmarried Barnes to have the other one reading those sweet effusions from the tender sex, that are designed for his eyes alone; and the Benedict