Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention, to nominate two Justices of the Supreme Court, in place of Isaac P. Christiancy and Benjamin F. Graves, and two Regents of the State University in place of Hiram A. Burt and Thomas D. Gilbert, will be held at the

OPERA HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF JACKSON, *Wednesday, March 3, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M.*

The several counties will be entitled to two delegates for each Representative in the lower branch of the State Legislature; and every organized county having no representation will be entitled to one delegate.

Under the resolution of 1858, no delegate will be entitled to a seat who does not reside in the county he represents.

S. D. BINGHAM,
Ch'n State Cent'l Com.
S. S. OLDS, Sec'y.
Lansing, Feb. 1st, 1875.

LETTER FROM MARYLAND.

Michigan Eyes in Maryland—Queer, Customs—Antietam.—Etc.

[We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter from Orville Miller who is now visiting with his family in Maryland.—ED.]

SHARPSBURGH, MD., JAN. 17TH., 1875.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—It was with pleasure I received yours of the 10th inst. It happened that I got in Davisville the same day the letter got there. We are all enjoying very good health except Roy. The climate or rations do not seem to agree with him. He requires a great deal of care. He is some better now than he has been since he came here. I see a great many things that are new and strange to me, and in trying to write about them I suppose my remarks will be somewhat disconnected, but I will trust to your good sense to supply what I shall leave out.

Sharpsburgh is a town of about twelve hundred inhabitants, situated about three miles due south of Reedsville, the nearest Railroad station. It is claimed to be the oldest town in western Maryland. There are houses now standing and inhabited that are claimed to be nearly one hundred years old. The town is mostly built on one street. The street is laid out about sixty feet wide and the houses are built close to the line of the street. I don't think there is a building in town that has a yard in front. The doors open directly from the street the same as our business houses. The dwelling houses and business places are all mixed together and it is difficult to tell which is a store without opening the door and looking in. The postoffice is kept in a different style from ours. When any one wants his mail he goes to the building where it is kept and raps on the window, and a lady comes and opens the window and delivers the mail through the opening. No one enters the building unless he has some business to transact that cannot be done through the window. The buildings are mostly built of stone and brick. Quite a good many of the older ones are log houses I don't think there are more than two or three frame houses, as we call them, in the whole town. The buildings are mostly two stories high with a basement and built straight up to the roof without the least projection or cornice as we call it. The sidewalks are of flat limestone and are very rough. It is difficult for a stranger to navigate them in a dark night without stubbing his toes.

I attended church three times last Sunday. In the morning at the Lutheran, afternoon at the German Reform and evening at the colored people's church. It is quite a curiosity to attend their church when all the members *get to feeling good* as they term it. They are about equal to the Free Methodists for shouting. In the first two named churches the congregation remain sitting during all the singing but all rise to their feet during prayer. The rest of their service is similar to our service.

Sharpsburgh made a narrow escape during the late war. It was situated just in the rear of the rebel lines during the bloody battle of Antietam. All that saved it from total destruction was the fact or luck that it is situated in a low valley or hollow, and most of the stray shells and balls went over the town. As it was most of the buildings were somewhat damaged. The house of Mr. Smith where I am now writing was hit several times, and large dents still remain in the stone wall made by partly spent balls. One ball came through the front door, and went across the hall through another door, out on a porch and through another door and lodged in the kitchen. They have repaired the buildings sufficient to keep out the weather but have left the scars plainly visible, and hold them as almost sacred.

I have visited nearly every part of the battle field. Most of the marks are removed. The union dead are all removed and buried in the national cemetery of Antietam. The cemetery is situated just outside the village. It encloses about eleven acres of ground, situated on a side hill, and the whole is surrounded by a heavy stone fence. On three sides the wall looks, from the outside, some twelve or fourteen feet high. On the inside it is graded in, so that it is perfectly level and brings the fence, from the inside, about three and one half feet high. On the front the wall is about one foot and a half high, mounted by a nice iron picket fence. The wall is about fourteen feet thick at the base, tapering to about two feet at the top. Near the center of the ground on the front is a building occupied by the Superintendent of the grounds. In one wing of the building is a reception room for visitors, kept warm by a glowing coal fire. The room is furnished with several chairs, and a center table on which is kept a large book in which all visitors are requested to register their names, residence and destination. The number of visitors is also kept. My number was 997. In looking over the register I noticed the names of visitors from nearly all parts of the country. From the dome of the building, with the use of the glass, one can see over nearly all parts of the battle fields of Antietam and South Mountain. The remains of the soldiers from each State, are deposited on separate lots. The different lots are arranged in the form of an arch with walks and drives running in different parts of the grounds. The walls and building are of the blue lime stone. In two different places in the walls are two stones put in just as they came from the quarry, as near the shape of a coffin as they could have been made with hammer and chisel. The sides of the walks and drives are lined with the box shrub, and different kinds of evergreens are distributed throughout the grounds. When the monument is erected and the trees and shrubbery are a little larger the grounds will present a beautiful appearance.

London capitalists and philanthropists have formed a stock company, with a capital of about $5,000,000, for the purpose of building a city to accommodate 10,000 working men on a plat of eighty acres they have purchased in the West End. It is to contain a park of four acres, streets and gardens tastefully laid out, and houses arranged for comfort, but with no beer or whisky in the place.

Leighton's Mammoth Iron Bridge Building Works.

ROCHESTER N. Y., Jan. 27, 1875.

FRIEND KITTREDGE:—I most emphatically thank you and other kind friends for copies of the NEWS. I assure you they are well received in the east, and pronounced to be entertaining and well edited papers. I hope to receive more of them while I remain here, and I shall then turn them over to my friends. While I am reading the NEWS, it now and then calls to mind the precious word found in the sacred writ: "A Prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

But I had in mind a few items connected with the city of Rochester. In doing this I herewith transmit you the compliments of Mr. Leighton, one of the greatest business men in New York, through the politeness of Mr. A. McLaughlin, his bookkeeper. I had the honor to be introduced to the proprietor, Mr. Leighton, whom I found to be a gentleman of refined and rare attainments. After a short and pleasant interview Mr. McLaughlin showed me through the mammoth establishment. On leaving the splendid brick office which is detached from the main building, we passed to the ponderous doors which unfold to the machine shops, sufficiently large to admit a train of cars. Here we now passed through a small aperture which reminded me of the skillful builder, who when he had hung his outside door cut two round holes, one big and one little one, deeming it highly important and necessary there should be one for the big cat and one for the little one. We have now passed the outer guards and entered in full view of the great panorama. We behold bedlam at work. Truly a land-slide, or an earthquake, a distant thunder with vivid streaks of chain lightening mingled with a "rora-borealius," would be harmony to the ears compared with the din and confusion here. The main building is 350 feet long by 100 feet wide, with an L on the east 100 by 80 feet. In this portion is the engine room, where all the motive power is transmitted to every part of the vast and varied classes of machinery.

The railroad track enters where I mentioned the massive doors and runs through the main building. Near the center is a large pair of scales for weighing car loads of iron. On either side are gigantic shears and punches, for cutting and punching the ponderous sheets and bars of all manner of iron used in bridge building. The iron varies in size and shape, and is manufactured at different places. Pittsburgh and Harrisburg furnish the principal parts. Here are found tons on tons of sheet iron, 36 feet long and 35 inches wide, one half inch in thickness and weighing 2,000 lbs. each. These massive sheets are cut when used by the shears spoken of with as much ease and rapidity as a tailor would cut a piece of heavy canvass, and punched as fine as a skimmer, with the same ease as a lady could punch *button holes* in an old corset. At present they are engaged in this kind of work. They have a contract to build ten miles of wrought iron water pipes, 36 inches in diameter. This contract is for the city of Rochester.

The water from Hemlock lake will flow through this pipe in a few months, as the work is rapidly progressing. The full force of hands employed is 160 at present, when an emergency requires they can double the number. Every department is moved forward under the skillful guidance of competent foremen, and not a moment is lost during the working hours.

There are a great many interesting features connected with this immense institution that space forbids me to enter into. My main object is to let the western world know that the greatest iron bridge company in the world can be found and consulted at Rochester, N. Y. WASH SHERMAN.

Mortuary Report.

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

The following are the deaths recorded in the NEWS for the year 1874:

JANUARY.

1st—Mary J. Whipple, aged 37. Rose Paddock, Mason, 7 years, 9 mos. 1 day.
7th—Elly C. Burgess, Alaiedon, 4 years, 11 mos., 14d.
10th—Mrs. Amadon Holden, Vevay, 72 years.
14th—Mrs. Maria Cyphers, Mason, 49 years, 7 days.
19th—Mrs. John T. Holley, Delhi, 34 years 10 months, 25 days.

FEBRUARY.

23d—John North, Delhi, 56 y.
27th—Jennie May, Delhi, 1 y, 2 m, 7d.

MARCH.

14th—Charles H. Fairbanks, Vevay, 32 y.
17th—Mrs. Clarissa Lighthall, Vevay, 73, y, 5 m. Clara Grace Shelt, 6m.
26th—Mrs. Harper Reed, Mason, 22 y.
27th—Mrs. Huldah Atwood, Dansville, 84 y, 11 m, 16 d.
29th—Mrs. Clark Spaulding, Vevay, 64 y.

APRIL.

3d—Bela Watkins, Aurelius, 53 y.
11th—Mrs. Ely Cook, Mason, 54 y.
14th—Eliza M. Melton, Alaiedon, 27 y, 7 m.
22d—Minnie Burgess, Alaiedon, 2 y, 6 m.

MAY.

3d—Franklin Silts, Vevay, 9 m, 15d,
22d—Mrs. Mina Farnsworth, 85 y, 4 m 20d.

JUNE.

18—Minnie M. Walker, Leslie, 6 y, 11 m. 24 d.
29th—Mrs. Tobias Miller, Mason, 64 y.
30th—Mrs. Nelson Laylin, Alaiedon, 38 y, 2 m, 10 d.

JULY.

2d—Mrs. Lucy A. Terwilliger, Mason, 63y.
21st—H. C. Randall, Dansville, 3 m.
26th—Asel Mead, Mason, 86 y. 9m. Thomas Chase, Vevay, 68 y.
27th—Sherman Longstreet, Delhi, 63 y.
30th—Charlie Dunham, Mason, 5 m. 9d.

AUGUST.

2d—Warren E. Sutton, M. D., Mason, 46 y.
13th—Winnifred Bailey, Lansing, 4 m, 22d.
28th—Lelah M. Shafer, Coffeeville, Kansas, 2 y, 17 d.

SEPTEMBER.

7th—Jennie Ferry, 10m.
13th—Mrs. Margarette Kerber, Alaiedon, 71y.
14th—Mrs. Stephen Hall, Mason, 23 y.
15th—Mr. Stephen Hall, husband of the above, Mason, 24 y.
12th—Mrs. Geo. Moody, Leslie, 29 y.
19th—Cassius Olds, Mason, 14 y.

OCTOBER.

17th—Mrs. Clara Bement, Mason, 18 y 7m.
23d—Mrs. John Heeney, Bunkerhill, over 80 y.
22d—Mrs. Henry Chapman, Fowlerville, 70 y, 8 m, 26 d.
24th—Mrs. Anna W. Taylor, San Francisco, Cal., formerly of Vevay, 80 y, 3 m, 23 d.
26th—Ephriam J. Rolfe, Jr., Alaiedon, 51 y.

NOVEMBER.

2d—Mrs. D. S. Crandall, Alaiedon, 56 y. Myrtle Tallman, Alaiedon, 2 y, 6 m.
8th—Mrs. Ursula Rhodes, Mason, 68 y, 11 m, 16d.

DECEMBER.

15th—Charles H. Nice, Mason, 2 y, 11 d,
17th—Orrin Everts, Mason, 80 y, 26d.

The millers of Michigan will hold a convention at Detroit on the 18th of February.

Tiffany Values the Gems Sent by the Egyptian Ruler to Minnie Sherman at $300,000.

New York, Jan. 28.—Collector Arthur held a grand levee in the collector's office of the custom house this evening. It is estimated that more than 3,000 ladies and gentlemen of the city called, for the purpose of obtaining a look at the Khedive of Egypt's magnificent wedding gift to Gen. Sherman's daughter. Among those who called were Admiral Porter, in company with Lieut. Fitch, the husband of the fortunate recipient. Mr. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co., of this city, valued the jewels at over $300,000. Another expert pronounced them to be worth $280,000. The estimate of Mr. Marsh, the official diamond appraiser of the custom house, is that they would bring from $270,000 to $300,000. No one has counted them all, but it is supposed that there are over 500 in the pieces. James Fisk, Jr., paid duty on $28,000 on his famous diamond, and it had a flaw in it. There are 17 diamonds in the Khedive's present that are nearly as large again as Fisk's diamond. Some are a little off color, but there are others that are perfectly pure. They have been in the custom house over a week, having come over in the Parthia, which arrived early last week. They were carried direct from the vessel to the custom house by a messenger, who did not know what he was carrying. They were locked up for the night in the custom house safe, and to-morrow they will be sent to Tiffany's, where they are to remain on exhibition for a few days. They will then be forwarded to St. Louis, where Mrs. Fitch resides.

The Grasshopper Plague.

The great extent of the grasshopper calamity of the West last year, will even surprise those who best new its proportions. The Commissioner of Agriculture, F. S. Watts, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, has just prepared a statement of the extent of the suffering from the plague, which is to be used before Congress in presenting the matter for aid, if it proves that any legislation can be taken in the matter. The Commissioner says that the area of destructive visitation comprises from 200 to 225 miles wide, extending from the settlements of Southern Dakota through Nebraska to Kansas, over 500 miles in length. The Territory visited by the insects very considerably exceeds 100,000 square miles. The commissioner says: The grasshopper district west of Missouri embraces the mass of the population of the state of Kansas and Nebraska, and of southern Dakota, amounting to over 500,000 in 1870, with a large increase since, including Counties east of Missouri, in Iowa and Minnesota, more or less effected by the plague. I think it not at all extravagant to assign three quarters of a million as the approximate population of these districts. From returns received by the Commissioner of Agriculture in Kansas, it appears that the cases of total destitution in fifty Counties reported, vary from 40 to 200. Reports from Counties not in the list received by this department, show injuries severe as in any others. The average of such cases in the return to the Commissioner of Kansas is 555 in each County. These do not include cases of partial destitution, which in some Counties are quite large, ranging from 26 to 1,000. These cases of total and partial destitution in these 30 Counties amount to over 40,000, while in other Counties there are probably cases unreported sufficient to swell the aggregate to 50,000. In the more thinly populated Counties of Nebraska and Dakota the number of such cases of course is smaller. Adding the cases east of Missouri I do not think it out of the way to estimate the number of our people more or less severely affected by this pest at from 75,000 to 100,000.

A. JOHNSTOWN (N. Y.) correspondent writes to the Troy Times as follows:

"The election of Isaac P. Christiancy recalls the fact that he is a fulton county man. His father once lived in Garoga, and was the inventor of a salve and balsam, which he peddled for many miles, and thus made a scanty living. He had a daughter, married Levi Peckham and the article is now known as Peckham's salve and Peckham's balsam. The old man was wont to speak of his boy out West who used to send him money occasionally, but he little thought that boy would represent Michigan in the Senate of the United States. This is the first time a Fulton county man has reached such an honor. Christiancy's politics, like his father's, has been of a good charactor."

Concord appears to be noted for parties dissolving the marrigae partnership, five couples having separated within a year.—Concord News.

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 the choicest Apple Trees, from 15 to 20 cents each. Extra size for 25 Cents each.

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

Support Home Industry.

MASON, MICH. WM. CHAPLIN, 767y1

The Detroit police made 4,935 arrests in 1874. These persons had in the aggregate the sum of $13,694.53 on their persons when arrested. There were 7,553 destitutes furnished with lodging; 1,334 animals impounded; 42 dead bodies found; 626 stores found open at night; 393 lost children restored to their parents; 7 persons rescued from drowning; 10 incipient fires discovered and extinguished.

MASON MARKETS.

THURSDAY, February 4, 1875.

PROVISIONS.	
Apples green per bu	@ 50
Beans, white, ℔ bu	$1 00@1 25
Potatoes ℔ bu	50@ 60
Eggs, per doz	@ 18
Lard ℔ lb	@ 13
Cheese ℔ lb	15@ 16
Butter, packed ℔ lb	18@ 20
" roll, ℔ lb	@ 20
Onions ℔ bu	1 00
Salt, Saginaw, ℔ bbl	@1 50
DRIED FRUITS.	
Apples ℔ lb	@ 6
Cherries ℔ lb	@ 20
Dried Peaches ℔ lb	12½@ 15
MEATS AND POULTRY.	
Beef, live ℔ cwt	2 50@3 00
" dressed, ℔ cwt	4 00@5 00
Pork, " "	7 00@7 25
Shoulders, ℔ lb	@ 9
Hams "	@ 11
Chickens, "	6@ 8
Turkeys, "	9@ 11
FLOUR.	
No. 1 white, ℔ cwt	@3 50
No. 2 "	@3 00
Graham, "	@3 00
Buckwheat, "	@3 50
Corn meal, "	1 75@2 00
GRAIN.	
White Wheat, extra	@1 03
" " No. 1	@1 00
" " No. 2	@ 96
Corn, in the ear, ℔ bu	@ 35
Oats, ℔ bu	50@ 51
Buckwheat, ℔ bu	80@ 90
Clover Seed	5 75@6 00
Timothy Seed	3 00@3 35
BUILDING MATERIALS.	
Lath, ℔ M. ft.	@5 50
Shingles, ℔ M.	2 00@4 25
Water Lime, ℔ bbl.	@2 10
Calcined Plaster, ℔ bbl.	2 25@2 50
White Lime, beat, "	1 00@1 25
Stone Lime, good, ℔ bush.	
Plastering Hair, ℔ bush.	@ 40

Detroit Produce Market.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.

Apples—1,75@2.25.
Beans—$1.50@1.70.
Butter—24@26c.
Corn—68@69c.
Dressed Hogs—$7.50@7.75.
Eggs—Fresh, 21c.; limed 10@18c.
Oats—56@57c.
Onions—$1,15@1.30 per bu.
Potatoes—60@80c.
Poultry—Turkeys 13@14c; chickens 11c,
Wheat—Extra white $1.12¼@1.13¾; No 1 white $1.09¼@1.09½.

Don't think of purchasing A WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches sent C. O. D., with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

SALESROOM OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO., 728 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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 Best Seasoned Lumber. People contemplating building are invited to get estimates from us before contracting.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. BROWN, PADDOCK & CO.

THE CLIPPER SAWING MACHINE.

UNION FOUNDRY!

MASON, MICH.

Always Buy the Best! Read the Important Announcement contained in this Circular and it may be of Advantage to you.

I WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

"CLIPPER" SAWING MACHINE!

WHICH HAS BEEN IMPROVED FOR THIS SEASON.

It combines all the qualities of a First-class Machine, combining Economy, Utility and Durability. And to prove the assertions, we explain by saying that our Machines are strong, compact and portable, easy to move, set up and work. It is light draft, requiring but one span of horses to do good work, and with one span of horses

WILL SAW FROM 40 TO 50 CORDS IN A DAY!

When properly handled. They are adapted to Circular Sawing, and all other work that a power is wanted for on a farm. They are not liable to break, and, if by chance you should break any part, it can be repaired with small expense compared with other Machines. We will give a few names of the many men now using the CLIPPER, for reference:

Brinkerhoff & Dill, DeWitt, Clinton Co. | Thomas & Dalrymple, Ionia, Ionia Co.
C. C. Burgess, Alaiedon, Ingham Co. | R. Chamberlain, " "
H. Crittenden, " " | L. M. Reed, " "
George Carr, Wheatfield, " " | William Miller, Vevay, Ingham Co.
Samuel Opdyke, Vevay, " "

And a host of others we could refer to, but we are willing to have our Machine put on its own merits. To those contemplating buying a Machine we would say we can make it an object for you to buy our Machine.

For prices and particulars, call on or address the proprietor at Mason, Ingham Co.

J. BEECH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE OF AUSTIN B. STONE, A MINOR.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Mason, on the 1st day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Austin B. Stone, a minor.

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

Thereupon it is ordered that the 15th day of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the Village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and its further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham for six successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON, Judge of Probate.
839w6

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 Henry Dorman and Lucinda Dorman, his wife, of Ingham County, Michigan, to Charles Davenport, of the State of New York, dated December 9th 1872, and recorded December 12, 1872, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ingham in the State of Michigan, in Liber 34 of Mortgages, on page 96, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-six cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Saturday, the 24th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, (sale to take place at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the village of Mason,) the premises contained in such mortgage, (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and legal costs, together with an Attorney fee of fifty dollars, covenanted for therein,) that is to say, the following piece or parcel of land situate in Ingham County, Michigan, viz.:—The North-east quarter of the North-east quarter, and the North-west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section fourteen, in township two north, of Range two west—eighty acres, more or less.

Dated Detroit, February 2nd, 1875.
CHARLES DAVENPORT, Mortgagee.
WM. J. WATERMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

On the 30th day of December, 1871, Daniel G. Harrison and Mary B. Harrison his wife, executed a certain mortgage to Seymour Barrett on all that certain piece of land situate in the town of Lansing, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four (24) in the town aforesaid, containing eighty acres more or less. This mortgage was on the 3d day of January, 1872, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county aforesaid, in Liber 34 of Mortgages, on page 224. There is now claimed to be due and unpaid as interest upon the principal sum of said mortgage the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents ($268.47-100) and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, either at law or in equity. Default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative. Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and of the statute in such case provided the said mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, will on the 12th day of May, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m, be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Mason, in the county and State aforesaid, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County) subject, however to the lien of said mortgage thereon for the principal sum of said mortgage (the same being twenty four hundred dollars) and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from December 30th, 1874 to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as aforesaid, with the interest that shall have then accrued on said sum so due, together with all legal costs and charges of foreclosure, including an attorney's fee of fifty dollars as stipulated in said Mortgage.

SEYMOUR BARRETT, Mortgagee.
Dated January 28th, 1875.
A. D. GILMORE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
839-w13.

READER, IF YOU BORROWED this paper, please bear in mind before doing such a thing again that you can have it sent to *your own* address for a whole year, for the trifling sum of $1.50, and then it will be *yours*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. W. ROOT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, corner of Ash and C streets, Mason, Mich.

MISS H. B. BALL, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Midwife, tenders her services to the ladies of Mason and vicinity in the treatment of all ACUTE AND CHRONIC diseases peculiar to their sex. Office and residence with Dr. Ball, on Maple street, Mason.

A. R. BALL, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence on Maple street, nearly opposite Williams' drug store, Mason. 776y1

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

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

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner of Main and Oak Sts.,

MASON, - - MICHIGAN.

This pleasant and comodious Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and is admirably adapted to the necessities and comfort of the traveling public.

Good Sample Rooms, and Sleeping apartments. Also, good accommodation for horses.

The attendants will be found efficient and obliging.

FRED. P. MOODY, Prop'r.

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.

CASH FOR LOGS!

600,000 Ft. of Logs Wanted!

To be delivered at my Mill Yard.

200,000 feet of Basswood.

To be cut either 9 feet, or 13 feet and 4 inches long. Price $4.00 per M.

200,000 feet of Hard or Soft Maple.

To be cut, one-half 12 feet, and one-half 14 feet long. Price, $4.00 per M.

100,000 feet of Oak.

To be cut, 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Price $4.00 per M.

100,000 ft. of Whitewood (Scaled Clear.)

To be cut 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Price $10.00 per M.

I also want choice second growth WHITE ASH, 8 inches and upwards in diameter, cut 4, 5 and 6 feet long, to be measured by the cord.

BLACK WALNUT TOPS, WANTED!

For particulars in regard to Ash and walnut enquire at the mill.

Lumber Surfaced to order at $2. per M. Custom Sawing done in a prompt and satisfactory manner at $4. per M.

Dec. 15 1874. F. L. WILSON.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Trains run by Chicago time, which is 15 minutes slower than Mason time.

TRAINS PASS JACKSON GOING EAST.

Mail	2:10 A. M.
Day Express	4:00 P. M.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	12:10 P. M.
Detroit Express	7:45 A. M.
Atlantic Express	12:55 A. M.
Night Express	5.10 A. M.

GOING WEST,

Mail	10:43 A. M.
Day Express	1:15 P. M.
Jackson Accommodation	7:10 A. M.
Evening Express	9:35 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:55 A. M.

Sleeping cars with luxurious bedding, etc. on Night Trains.

Ruttan's ventilators and heaters on all trains.

For details as to intermediate stations, stages, etc., see posters in public places.

W. B. STRONG, Gen. Sup't Chicago.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen. Pass Ag't Chicago.

GEO. A. PRINCE & Co.

Organs and Melodeons.

The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.

54,000

Now in use.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.

Send for Price Lists.

Address, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW NORTHWESTERN ROUTE.

The Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad,

On and after May 15th, 1873, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL & EXP.	EXPRESS.
Howard—Depart,	6.50 A. M.	3.40 P. M.
Greenville,	7.40 "	4.30 "
Stanton,	8.27 "	5.17 "
Ionia	8 45 "	5.35 "
Lansing,	11.00 "	8.00 "
Howell,	12.58 P. M.	9.47 "
Brighton,	1.10 "	10.17 "
Plymouth,	2.11 "	11.18 "
Detroit—Arrive	3.30 "	12.30 A. M

TRAINS WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL & EXP.	IONIA EX.
Detroit—Depart	7.50 A. M.	3.10 P. M.
Plymouth	9.12 "	4.32 "
Brighton,	10.15 "	5.31 "
Howell,	10.42 "	5.58 "
Lansing,	12.40 P. M.	8.00 "
Ionia,	2.50 "	10.05 "
Stanton,	3.02 "	
Greenville,	3.55 "	
Howard—Arrive	4.55 "	

Trains are run by Detroit time.

A. H. REESE, Gen. Sup't, Detroit.

Only $25.00 in Cash for a Full Set of Teeth!

I am now putting in Full Sets of Teeth (upper and lower) for $25.00. Half Sets (upper or lower) for $12.50. I continue to visit Dansville the first Tuesday of each month and remain three days, and Williamston the third Monday of each month and remain through the week. The balance of the time at my office in Mason.

A. P. VANDEUSEN.

The Ingham County News.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

Mason, Ingham County, Mich.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50; six months, 75 cts. three months, 40 cts.; always in advance.

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

Address all letters to

K. KITTREDGE, MASON, MICHIGAN.

Ingham County News.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 6. MASON, MICH., THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1875. WHOLE NO. 840.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R.

Chicago Time. Taking effect Dec. 6, 1874.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.	
4.05p. m.	7.00 a. m.	Jackson.	12.15 p. m.	8.45pm.
5.15 "	8.05 "	Mason,	11.10 "	7.38 "
6.02 "	8.37 "	Lansing,	10.40 "	7.10 "
7.15 "	9.57 "	Owosso,	9.18 "	5.32 "
8.55 "	11.40 "	Sag. City,	7.35 "	3.50 "

FREIGHT TRAINS pass Mason, going North at 8.05 a. m., and 9.00 p. m. Going South, at 8.30 p. m., and 4.10 p. m.

NOTICE.—Advertisements will be inserted in this column, set like this without display, for 10 cents a line each insertion. For local business notices in the last two columns of this page, with displayed heading or otherwise, our terms are 7 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Eight words make a line.

DISCOUNTS.

Five consecutive insertions and over, 10 per cent; 10 and over, 20 per cent; 20 and over, 30 per cent; 30 and over, 40 per cent.

Warmer!

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. will meet at Detroit next Thursday.

Look for a grand time at the Presbyterian church next Monday evening.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars will meet at Jackson next Thursday.

The Michigan State Medical Society holds a special meeting at Lansing to day.

It was so cold last Thursday, that the driver of the Dansville stage would not venture out.

Old "Sile" Doty, who has passed about 27 years, we are informed, in state prison, was set at liberty again last week.

Business men of Mason, bring in your announcements to those to whom you would like to make them—the newspaper speaks with a thousand tongues.

Mrs. Charles W. Chapman, of Leroy, will please accept our thanks for a box of very choice wedding cake, and our best wishes for the life-long happiness of herself and the fortunate possessor of her hand and heart.

The Williamston Enterprise during an existence of twenty months, has changed proprietors five times, and now Eber Andrews is the lucky man who stands at the helm. He starts off as if he had the pluck necessary to win.

Senator Huntington and wife left Tuesday to participate in the legislative excursion, to visit the various State institutions. A special car was provided for this excursion, which left Lansing Tuesday morning *via* the Lake Shore & Mich. Southern railroad, for Coldwater. They staed at Kalamazoo Tuesday night. Yesterday it was expected that they would take a special car on the Mich. Central and visit the State prison at Jackson, and in the evening go to Ann Arbor; to day to Ypsilanti, and on to Detroit this evening, where they will have a reception at Gov. Bagley's house. On Friday they will visit Flint, and return to Lansing on Saturday.

POSTPONED.—The entertainment that was to be given at the Presbyterian church this evening, has been postponed on account of the weather, until next Monday evening. Don't forget that next Monday evening one of the best entertainments of the season will take place at the Presbyterian church.

EDITOR NEWS.—If your Oak street neighbor will call at my house and look at me wrestling with the mop while my "better half" sits placidly by playing with the baby he will think his is not the only home where a woman is qualified to govern. Yours,
B. STREET.

EXCEEDINGLY COLD.—During the past week we have had some very severe, cold weather—so cold that it woke up the "oldest inhabitant." Our thermometer, which we consider a very good one, at seven A. M. Tuesday showed 22 degrees below zero. The self-registering thermometer at the Agricultural College, which is said to be a very perfect instrument, showed that at three o'clock the same morning the mercury had reached full 33 degrees below zero. Prof. Kedzie stated that that was one degree colder than it had been before since the college was established.

CHANGES HIS BUSINESS.—Mr. Wm. Spears who went from this village to Detroit last fall and opened a dry goods store at No. 170 Woodward avenue, received recently the appointment of State agent for the new Wilson sewing machine, and he is now closing out his stock of dry goods and will open a fancy store in connection with the sewing machine salesrooms. He has already purchased carpets, desks, etc., to fit up the store at No. 170 in a handsome manner, and as soon as the dry goods can be closed out the new store will be opened and the first shipment of sewing machines placed on exhibition. He has a large acquaintance in Michigan, plenty of capital, a good machine to work for, and he expects to make large sales for the Wilson.

r in creation—having everybody in parish bringing tithes of mint and ain, as she calls it."
P'r'aps she wa'n't asked."
Like as not," said Jane. "Sour pes. But it *does* beat everything her ing up with this boy!"
Oh, he's got as good a mustache as rus has; he's old enough to go alone!"
To know better!"
Wa'al, it ain't such a terrible thing way. Deacon Canticle's younger'n wife, and they was allus peaceable ether. Nobody'd knowed about it if y didn't go peeking into the family le!"
"Time's a delusion," said Cyrus. Vhen people reach maturity, a few rs on either side don't signify." Cyrus a trifle the junior of Huldah himself. hakespeare was younger than Ann

Soft Soap.

Leslie has a soft water artesian well. It would be a good thing now if they could strike a soab mine.—Mason News.

We can get soft soap easier by sending to Mason.—Leslie Herald.

Yes, we like to "soft-soap" folks when it seems to do them so much good.

Do you suppose this Herald man would wash?—Eaton Rapids Journal.

Circuit Court.

The February term of the Circuit Court for this county, opened at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, with a full attendance of officers, attorneys and clients. The officers of the court for 1875 will consist of Hon. Alex. D. Crane, Judge; H. P. Henderson Esq., Prosecuting Attorney; John C. Squiers, Clerk; Geo. W. Bristol and E. C. Chapin, Circuit Court Commissioners. The officers in attendance are; Allen R. Burr, Sheriff; Solon D. Neely and Thomas J. Godfrey, Deputies.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 9.

The first day of the court, Tuesday, was devoted principally to motions and pleas, and matters that did not require a jury. The following cases that appear on the calendar were disposed of:

The People, vs. Almeron Taylor—Rape, was discontinued on account of the death of the defendant, which occurred some time ago.

The People, vs. Herbert Housel—Bastardy. The defendant recently married the girl and consequently the case was discontinued.

The People, vs. John L. Strope—Assault with intent to murder. The defendant was fined $50, which he paid and was released.

The following criminal cases were continued. The People, vs. James Burns—Assault and battery; The People, vs. Sidney Thompson—Larceny; The People, vs. Melvin Bowdish—Malicious injury to building; The People, vs. Freeman Evans and Chauncey Burns—Larceny; The People, vs. Frank P. Shuart—Embezzlement; The People, vs. Oscar Doolittle—Bastardy; The People, vs. Franklin K. Brownell, Henry Lee and Benjamin Bement—Attempt to commit rape; The People, vs. John Snyder—Perjury; The People, vs. AndrusB. Keator—Perjury; The People, vs. John Miracle—Perjury.

The Assault and Battery case of The People, vs. Abram Dorman was settled.

Reasons were filed for not informing in the Larceny case of The People, vs. Wm. Thayer, and the adultery case of The People, vs. Margaret J. Baldwin. This last case is the one in which the notorious Dr. Abrams was one of the guilty parties. The doctor has succeeded very shrewdly in eluding the grasp of the law for about two months, although vigorous measures have been taken to secure him.

The Ejectment case of John Rayner, vs. Theodore Lane, *et al.*, was continued by consent. The following appeal cases were continued:

Chas. Day, vs. F. H. Buckhart; Murray Cromwell, vs. V. R. Canfield; Orlando G. Andrews, vs. Harrison M. Taylor, *et al.*, Joseph W. Barker, *et al.*, vs. John B. Hooker, *et al.* The following cases were also continued:

Hurlburt B. Shank, vs. Albert Miller, *et al.*, —Assumpsit; James Boyle, vs. Daniel Blond —Summons; Warren W. Cadwell, vs. Wesley Hinchey—Trespass on the Case; Henry B. Carpenter, vs. Harley Ingersoll—Demurer.

In the assumpsit case of Wm. Batesol, vs. John Hubbard, a judgement of $3,552, was rendered in favor of plaintiff.

Decrees were granted in the following cases: Andrew Langerbacker, vs. Horace Angell—Injunction; Charles Root, trustee, vs. Caroline E. Fisher—Foreclosure; Chas. Root, trustee, vs. David B. Phelps, *et al.*—Foreclosure; Egbert E. Keeler, vs. Henry J. Donnelly, *et al.*—Foreclosure.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 10.

The first case that required a jury was that of The People, vs. Wm. Smith *alias* Robert A. Van Ness—False pretenses. Smith had no attorney, and the Judge appointed M. D. Chatterton to act for him. He had no witnesses and could offer no substantial defense, yet was bound not to plead guilty, although every circumstance of the case was shown against him.

The crime for which he was charged, was the obtaining of $5.50 from a Mr. Clark of Lansing, on false pretences.

Mr. Clark testified that he became acquainted with Smith at Lansing about the 20th of last November. Smith represented himself as an extensive dealer in lumber, and that he and his partner owned a mill, known as Drummond's mill in Muskegon; that he was in Lansing to obtain men and teams for his lumber camp in the pine woods north of Muskegon. He hired out to Smith to go as a scaler at $80 per month: went with him to several parties in the vicinity of Lansing of whom he partially engaged oxen and horses. He showed Clark an envelope in which he claimed that he had a certificate of deposit of $1,500, on the first National Bank, of Lansing. Clark lent him 50 cents in Hudsons resturant, on his saying that he would return it as soon as he drew his funds from the bank. One evening at Spear's boarding house he and Smith and two others were playing cards for cigars and beer. Smith on this occasion borrowed $5.00 of Clark at the same time exhibiting the envelope, that contained the pretended certificate of deposit, and saying he would pay him back soon.

On his cross examination, Clark stated that he saw Smith in the lock-up after his arrest, and that he heard him there say that he had carried the joke too far; that his object was to be a big man a few days. On the representations of Smith, Clark and 33 other persons, mostly from Lansing, went to Big Rapids where Smith agreed to meet them and go on into the woods. They left Lansing Monday noon and returned Wednesday, convinced that they had been swindled.

James Spears testified that he kept the boarding house at Lansing where he and Smith and Clark and one other person played cards, at the time Smith borrowed the money of Clark. He testified that Smith exhibited an envelope at the time he borrowed the money, stating that it contained a certificate of deposit in the 2nd National Bank, and that he would draw some money and pay Clark the following day, Spears Claims that they did not gamble; they simply played for the cigars or beer, and the one who got beat was "elected" to pay for the treat.

Dexter Reynolds testified that Smith came to him pretending that he wanted to buy his yoke of oxen, but claiming the price was too high. He then tried to engage him to go along with his team.

S. B. Scammon, living two miles north of Lansing town testified that Smith came to him with Clark, and talked about buying his horses and oxen. No bargain was made, but Smith agreed to decide what he would do about it the following Saturday.

Ephraim Longyear testified that he was cashier of the Lansing 2nd National Bank and that no person by the name of Van Ness or W. Smith, had $1,500 on deposit in his bank during the month of November last.

In summing up the case Mr. Chatterton's principal aim was to show that Smith borrowed money of Clark while both were gambling, and that under such circumstances proceedings could not be legally brought by Clark against Smith to obtain the money he had lost.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, after being in consultation only a short time.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

DONATION AT STOCKBRIDGE.—A donation party for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Osinga, the Presbyterian minister of Stockbridge, was held at the hotel on Tuesday evening, February 2nd. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by the pastor and his friends, and the handsome sum of $70, in cash, besides a quantity of provisions was left as the result of the gathering. Mr. Osinga has supplied the pulpits of the Unadilla, Plainfield and Stockbridge Presbyterian churches for a long time very acceptably.

INGHAM COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Ingham County Bible Society met at the Baptist church last Sunday evening. The old officers were re-elected, consisting of Dr. W. W. Root, President; O. M. Barnes, Vice President; Geo. W. Bristol, Secretary; F. T. Albright, Treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of the above officers and the three officiating clergymen.

The report of the treasurer showed that there had been $39 worth of bibles sold during the past year. Total receipts during the past year were $111.30, which has been forwarded to the American Bible Society.

Interesting addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of Kalamazoo, State Superintendent of the American Bible Society, Rev. P. P. Farnham and Hon. O. M. Barnes, after which a collection was taken up amounting to about $28.00.

State Publishers' Association.

The regular Annual Meeting of the State Publishers' Association met in Lansing on Tuesday the 9th inst. President W. S. George called the meeting to order, in the Supreme Court room at two o'clock in the afternoon. A very small number of the publishers of Michigan were present. There seems to be a lack of interest in the meetings, at which we are surprised. Mr. J. W. Allen, of the Leslie Herald, was chosen Secretary in place of Henry S. Dow, who died suddenly at Detroit last Friday night from accidentally taking an overdose of morphine. He had been ill for two or three days but was cheerful. Mr. Dow was about 34 years old, had been a private in the third N. H. Infantry during the rebellion, rising by his own merit to be captain. He graduated from the law department of Michigan University, and has since been engaged on various newspapers in Addison, N. Y., Oil City, Pa., and Chicago, prior to commencing the Lumberman's Gazette, which he made very successful. He was a thorough gentleman, and his death is a severe shock to his numerous friends.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Association, in reference to the death of Mr. Dow:

WHEREAS, This Association has learned with deep regret of the recent sudden demise of Henry S. Dow, Esq., of the Lumberman's Gazette, of Bay City, who was Secretary of our organization, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Dow, the profession of journalism has lost a most valued and respected member.

Resolved, That by his genial and gentlemanly deportment he has won the esteem of all who knew him; and that we, his brethren of the Press would add our heartfelt tribute to his integrity of character and his worth as a journalist, thoroughly devoted to his work, and whose labors and abilities have reflected honor upon our profession.

The business transacted, aside from that already mentioned, was not of general interest.

The Association accepted an invitation to visit the Agricultural College in the afternoon and enjoyed the affair greatly, of which we shall take occasion to say more hereafter.

Scholarship and Deportment.

The following is a statement of the scholarship and deportment of the students of the High School department, for the month ending Jan. 29th. The standard is 100. No student should fall below 75. The name of those who have not whispered nor been disorderly in other ways are marked with an asterisk (*) and those who have been neither absent nor tardy are designated by an oblisk. (†)

Fisk Bangs,	96*	Fred Bangs,	73*
Fannie Burnham,	92*	Chauncey Barnes,	87
Adelbe Barnes,	93*	Anna Burgess,	90
Ida Bowdish,	75*†	Emma Bowdish,	90
Ada Butler,	94*	Col. B. Burr,	96
Harlow Beech,	59*†	Aaron Ball,	74
Belle Cotton,	93	Vernie Cotton,	80*
Minnie Cady,	84	J. D. Cook,	88*
Grace Darling,	82	Ella day,	94†
Florence Dennis,	93*	Elmer Dresser,	82*
Esther Fleming,	95*†	Eddie Fowler,	61*
Carrie Gregory,	72*	Libbie Gearhart,	83*
Frank Gardner,	99*	May Howard,	87
Eva Huntington,	64	Charles Hall,	90*
Chas. Hammond,	95*†	Jennie Kerns,	95
Agnes Kerns,	76*†	Ina Kern,	88*
Kate Kappellar	94*	Albert Lott,	91*†
Herbert Leek,	77	May Lord,	80*†
Ella McGregor,	77*†	Eva Moody	30*
Belle McRobert,	95*†	Emma Mead,	73*†
Wm. Mead,	71	Arvilla Miller,	87*
Oliver Miller,	87*	Ellis Miller,	91*
Frank Miner,	91†	Enos Northrup,	84*
John Osborn,	78†	Nellie Olds,	90
Lillie Peck,	91*	Ina Phillips,	89†
Kate Pollock,	89*†	Nancy Potter,	84*†
Mary A. Rowe,	93*	Sarah Rowe,	95*
Minnie Russell,	83*	Byron Rodgers,	77*
Chas. Raynor,	74	Albert Rose,	93†
Mattie Smith,	80*	Nettie Smith,	89
Fred Stroud,	70	Carrie Sherwood,	91*
Clara Seeley,	57	H. E. Sanders,	94*
Hattie Teel,	69	Lillian Townsend.	83†
Arvilla Townsend,	77*†	Ray Totten,	96*†
Robert Thorburn,	87*	Wm. Thorburn,	84*†
Andrew Thorborn,	82*†	Alta Wood,	95*
Nettie Wood,	96*†	Emily Wilkins,	69*
Augusta Wells,	73*	Chas. Watson,	88*
H. S. Worden	72	Wm. Webster,	80
Edwin Upton.	77		

From Delhi.

FEBRUARY, 8, 1875.

EDITOR NEWS.—There is an epidemic cold or distemper prevailing among the human species in this vicinity. The lowness of the wells and springs, and the consequent deterioration of the water is said to be the existing cause of the disease.

Very interesting meetings are in progress in the Presbyterian church at Delhi center, Revs. Mr. Barlow and Peebles of Mason are rendering good service in preaching the gospel. Souls are seeking Christ.

The farmers are improving the fine sleighing hauling saw logs.

Mr. Barney Switzgable, one day last week drew three red oak logs to mill for Mr. C. M. Cornwell. The butt log scaled eleven hundred and forty-three feet.

Mr. Henry Scott merchant at Delhi Center has traded his stock of goods with Mr. Samuel Hoffman for his farm lying about one half mile west of the village, paying a consideration.

Last Saturday there were fourteen teams drawing brick from Lansing for the new schoolhouse at Delhi. One more good day's work will put the brick on the ground. Mr. Alpha Douglas has the contract for building the schoolhouse. W. H. CORNWELL.

Our Coal Mine.

Indications of a large amount of coal in the mine opened recently by Mr. Jennings in Alaiedon, about two miles north of this village, are now very good. He has tunnelled into the earth to a depth of about 80 feet and has already taken out over 20 tons of superior coal. The vein he is now working is about three feet in thickness and promises to yield largely. A blacksmith from Hillsdale county visited the mine a few days ago and was so well pleased with the quality of the coal that he made arrangements to have a car loaded and forwarded to him. Mr. Jennings will sell coal at the mine for only $3,00 per ton.

Fruit Show Prizes.

The following prizes were awarded at the Fruit Show January 30th, which we were unable to give last week in connection with our report of the exhibition:

LARGEST NUMBER OF VARIETIES.

1st prize—L. H. Ives, 33 varieties.
2d " —Enos Northrop, 22 varieties.
3d " —W. Asa Rowe, 21 varieties.
4th " —Geo. W. Shafer, 18 varieties.
5th " —A. M. Chapin, 14 varieties.

BEST TEN VARIETIES.

1st prize—A. F. Wood.
2d " —Enos Northrop.
3d " —A. M. Chapin.

BEST FIVE VARIETIES.

1st prize—Alexander Bush.
2d " —L. H. Ives.
3d " —W. A. Rowe.

BEST THREE VARIETIES.

1st prize—D. C. Smith.
2d " —A. F. Wood.
3d " —T. Holden.

PLATE OF LARGEST APPLES.

1st prize—W. S. Moore.
2d " —W. Asa Rowe.
3d " —T. Holden.

Best plate of sweet apples—A. F. Wood.

Canned fruit in best state of preservation, age considered—Mrs. Alex. Bush, 1st prize.

Best sample grapes (Isabella)—Huram Bristol, 1st prize.

Best sample dried apples—Mrs. L. H. Ives, 1st prize.

From Leroy.

FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

The school exhibition came off at the hall on Thursday evening. The hall was filled to overflowing and all seemed well pleased with the entertainment. The teachers spared no pains to make it a success and the speaking gave evidence of judicious drill in rehearsal.

Mr. Chapman, of the firm of D. M. Lowe & Co., and Miss Annie Lowe were married on Wednesday at the residence of the bride's father, ex-Sheriff R. R. Lowe in Stockbridge. Miss Rachel Simons and D. M. Lowe of this village acted as bride's maid and groom's man. A pleasant assemblage of relatives and friends witnessed the interesting ceremony. The bride was tastefully arrayed in a costume of Irish poplin of the approved shade of blue with "fixins" to match, and passed through the "trying ordeal" with becoming fortitude. After partaking of a splendid repast the bridal party repaired to this village and while "waiting for the train" was entertained at the residence of H. Pratt where they received the congratulations of their many friends here. The happy couple took the evening train for a visit to friends at Ionia and Greenville.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the Real Estate transactions recorded in the books of the Register of Deeds of Ingham County for one week ending Saturday, Feb. 6th, 1875, where the consideration is $400 or over:

Alfred D. Lamb to Wm. M. Lamb, southwest quarter of southeast quarter and other land, on section 4, Williamston, $1,200.

Mary E. Shaw to H. M. Lamb, north 24 acres of northeast fractional quarter of northwest fractional quarter, of section 3 Williamston, $600.

Robert Burcham by heirs to Warren Burcham, south 106 acres of southwest quarter, section 7 Meridian except 40 acres, $1,100

L. H. Frederick to A. N. Stevens, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 29, Locke, $1,900.

H. D. Frederick to A. N. Stevens, 20 acres off west end of south half of northeast quarter, section 29, Locke, $500.

Frank F. Breed to D. J. Darrow, northwest corner of east half of northwest quarter, section 8, Vevay, $1,500.

D. L. Crossman to Chas. W. Robinson, lots 11 and 12 block 6, Dansville, $4,000.

W. W. Cadwell to Clark Scammon, lot 3 block 5, Lansing, $1,500.

Elizabeth Murrey to Flora Sutton, east half lots 7 and 8 block 116, Lansing, $2,500.

Elizabeth A. Dickinson to Lydia J. Wilson, northeast quarter of northeast quarter and other lands, on section 25, Leroy, $1,200.

Alfred Wise to Abram Allen, half of east 9 rods in width of lot 1, block 239, Lansing, $10,000.

Abram Allen to Geo. I. Betts undivided quarter of east 9 rods in width of lot 1, block 239, Lansing $5,000

Chas. G. Wade to A. S. Ellsworth, the Wade store, on block 16, Mason, $3,941.

C. V. Deland, State senator in 1861-2, 1873-4, editor of the Saginaw Republican, and a man of fine ability, has been nominated for U. S. collector of internal revenue, to succeed Wm. B. McCreery elected state treasurer.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—LOWE—In Stockbridge, Feb. 3d, by Rev. Alexander McLearn, Mr. CHARLES W. CHAPMAN, of Leroy, to Miss ANNA V. LOWE, of Stockbridge.

YOUNGLOVE—ASELTINE—In Dansville, Feb. 7th, by Rev. Alexander McLearn, Mr. AARON YOUNGLOVE, to Miss. HATTIE ASELTINE, both of Ingham.

SEVERANCE—SHIPP—At Lansing, Thursday, Feb. 11th, 1875, by Rev. J. E. Weed, Mr. D. NEWTON SEVERANCE, of Plymouth, to Miss MARTHA SHIPP, of Lansing.

DIED.

CRAIG.—January 19th, 1875, at his residence in Stockbridge, Ingham County, Mich., WILLIAM CRAIG, Sr., in the 72 year of his age.

Mr. Craig settled as a farmer in Michigan in 1836. He was by birth a Scotchman, and a nobler man never left the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood" to become a citizen of the United States. Such an emigrant was an aid and an ornament to this country, as he was an honor to his own. Mr. Craig was a moral and religious force in his part of the State, and his death is on all hands regarded as a public loss. The needy found in him a friend, the afflicted a warm sympathizer. He was a pillar in the church, and a patriot in the State. To forget himself in order to attend to the interests of others was simply characteristic of the man. His friends ardently loved him. Enemies he had none. An incarnation of integrity, and embodiment of truth, a wise counsellor, an unselfish neighbor, a fast friend, an honest man, a devoted christian was our departed, silent fellow citizen William Craig.

Wanted.

A girl to do general house work. Inquire at the Post Office.

A Card.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the satisfactory settlement by the Farmers Mutual Insurance Co. of this county, of my late loss of dwelling and contents by fire. At once after notice, the Secretary called a meeting for its adjustment, at which I was allowed the full amount of my policy. A few days after receiving my orders from the Secretary, the President without waiting for its presentation, called at my present residence and paid me the amount, ($500,00). I cheerfully recommend the company to those desiring insurance. ELLIOTT H. ANGELL.

I acknowledge the prompt payment by the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ingham County, of my late loss upon dwelling and contents. DAVID DEAN.

Every Laboring Man Should

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

MASON, February, 9th, 1875.

RECEIVED, by the hand of John Squiers, Agent of the Travelers Life and Accident Insurance Co., of Hartford, the sum of Forty dollars, in satisfaction and final settlement for all claims I have against said Company for loss of time resulting from injuries received on the 21st day of December, 1874.

I recommend the Company as a fair dealing and reliable corporation.

FRANK T. ALBRIGHT, Postmaster, Mason.

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., has been for ten years in successful business; it has written 425,000 General Accident Policies, and 20,000 Life Policies; its security is unquestioned, its contract definite, its premiums low; it has promptly paid over *twenty thousand* claims of policy-holders for death or injury by accident; and it sells insurance, either Life or Accident, or both combined, of the Best Quality, upon the Best Plan, and on the Best Terms. Apply for Circulars. J. C. SQUIERS, Agent, Mason.

A HINT TO THE WORKING MAN.—A man with a family, however poor he may be, owes it to his wife to save her health and strength in every way possible. He has no right to allow the mother of his children to wear her life out toiling with her needle to clothe her family. His duty is to buy the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, the best machine for family sewing and manufacturing purposes ever invented, and he can buy one for fifty dollars. More than this, he can buy the Wilson Machine upon terms which enable him to pay for it in small monthly installments, that he can spare out of his wages without feeling the drain. He will get thereby, a machine capable of doing every variety of family work in the most beautiful manner, a machine that even a child can operate, and which will prove a permanent family blessing. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the Company's Branch House at 327 and 3d Superior street Cleveland O.

They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application.

This company want a few more good agents.

First Class Photographs,

$1.50 per doz., At H. CHRISTMAS'.

Fire Proof Stoves.

Buy warranted Fire Proof Stoves of T. Hoffman, Dansville. A large assortment and low prices.

If You Want

Axes, cross cut and drag saws, table and pocket cutlery, T. Hoffman, of Dansville, will suit you in price and quality every time. Call and see before purchasing.

Sewing Machine needles for sale at E. MURRAY'S, Dansville.

Warm Bread and Rolls, Every Day at half past four P. M., at the City Bakery.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

By the quart or can.

FRESH FISH,

Smoked Halibut, Vinegar Pickles. A choice stock of Groceries, Flour Feed and produce cheap for cash at the Palace Grocery. Call and see. Goods delivered in the city. Cash for produce. J. D. SWAME.

CORNER GROCERY PRICE LIST:

BEST KEROSENE OIL, 20c per gallon, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

BEST A COFFEE SUGAR, 11c per pound, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

EXTRA C SUGAR, 10c per pound, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

YELLOW C SUGAR, 9½c per pound, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

VALENCIA RAISINS—NEW, 2 lbs for 25c, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

3 LBS. ENGLISH CURRANTS—NEW, for 25c, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

20 PAIRS OF GLOVES AND MITTENS At Cost, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

Don't buy Syrup until you see the Syrup and prices at Vandercook Bros',

Groceries and Jewelry.

Be sure and call on E. Murray.
If yo want to buy goods CHEAP.
Try his TEAS, from 50c. to $1.00.
Every article cheap. Eight lamp chimneys for 50c.
Matches 5c. per box. CIGARS, 10 for 25c.
You can buy Coffee Sugar for 10 to 11c per lb.
Bait is bait, but everything is CHEAP here.
A good assortment of clocks, spectacles and jewelry CHEAP.
I am selling for CASH exclusively.
This is a veritable fact.
E. MURRAY, Dansville.

TO RENT.—A good two-story house on east side of Elm street. Pleasant location and will be rented cheap. Apply to GEO. W. BRISTOL.

Tailor System Dressmaking.

The Misses Howard wish to invite the ladies of Mason to call at their rooms in Polar's Block, and examine their system of making dresses for ladies and children. PATTERNS cut on short notice. Terms reasonable.

For Sale.

On account of hurting my arm this winter, and not having much use of it now, I offer for sale, on reasonable terms, one horse, six years old, perfectly sound and gentle; also one top carriage nearly new; also one new cutter, two robes, and one set of single harness. Terms made known by applying to the undersigned.
838-w4 F. T. ALBRIGHT.

Farmers can get a cup of Hot Tea or Coffee at the City Bakery.

Down! Down!

Theo. Hoffman, of Dansville, finds that selling for cash and low prices pays. He is selling hardware lower than ever and will not be undersold. Call and examine his large stock of new goods before purchasing.

Ladies' Hair Wanted.

I will pay from 25c. to 60c. per ounce for Ladies' Hair, at my barber shop in Pratt's block. HENRY REED.

Valentines.

BOYS AND GIRLS go to Albright's for Valentines. He has the largest stock in town.

I will sell crockery, glassware and lamps at cost for the next thirty days. I have a large stock to dispose of. N. A. DUNNING.

New Livery Firm.

We are prepared to furnish the public, at the old stand of C. C. Marsh, the best Livery Rigs at the fairest prices of any similar establishment in town. Also horses fed and boarded at reasonable rates. Call and see. MARSH & GIBBENS.

BOYS, buy your Skates of Sayers & Phelps, they have a nice line of them.

Fresh Pop-Corn Balls and Molasses Candy every day at the City Bakery.

House to Rent or Sell.

Will sell or rent my House, and Lot—a very desirable place—corner Columbia and McRobert streets, west of Railroad, on very reasonable terms. Apply at the corner grocery. F. M. VANDERCOOK.

To Whom it May Concern.

Persons who are indebted to me will please call and pay the same immediately and save costs, as I have sold out and shall leave town soon. C. G. HUNTINGTON.
832w4.

SAYERS & PHELPS have a very fine assortment of Axes which they are selling cheap.

The Finest Cutlery

Both Table and Pocket, to be found west of Detroit is at SAYERS & PHELPS.

WE are selling Stoves of all makes at a very low figure SAYERS & PHELPS.

They make their own candies and warrant them fresh and pure at the City Bakery.

Lowe Smead & Co,

Have money to loan for a term of years on real estate security.

Sleigh Bells.

A choice lot of Sleigh Bells, all kinds, very cheap. Just received at SAYERS & PHELPS.

Wonderful Success.

Three years ago Dr. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced into the United States from Germany, for the cure of Coughs, severe Colds settled on the breast, Consumption and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. No medicine ever had such a success. 800,000 sample bottles have been distributed every year by Druggists in all parts of the United States, and nearly 1000 letters from Druggists are now on our files, saying that no preparation in their stores sells as well and gives such excellent satisfaction. All we ask is for you to go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; regular size 75 cents.

Ingham County News.

Thursday, February 11, 1875.

MASON, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS.

Don Carlos Answers the King's Proclamation.

And Announces that He Will Continue the War.

Public Debt Statement, Feb. 1.

Congress—The House Passes a New Civil-Rights Bill.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty Rejected by the Senate.

Meeting of the National Grange at Charleston, S. C.

Hon. Angus Cameron Elected United States Senator from Wisconsin.

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

Marquis of Hartington was elected leader of the Liberal party in the British Parliament on the 3d.

The Executive has lately annexed the country of Darfour to Egypt.

Madrid telegrams of the 6th say that Don Carlos had issued a manifesto declaring that he shall be uttered in irresistibly eloquent tones from the mouths of his cannon. On the 7th there was fighting between the Carlists in the vicinity of Estella, which resulted in the repulse of eight of the Carlist battalions.

The Liberal mob at Mexico City attacked a Protestant church in Acapulco. During the melee one American and four Mexicans were killed.

Tsao Tien, son of Prince Chien, has been proclaimed Emperor of China.

The English Parliament reassembled on the 9th. The session will opened by a speech from the throne.

DOMESTIC.

The following is a statement of the condition of the treasury, Feb. 1:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,157,085,150
Five per cent. bonds	362,960,300
Total bonds	$1,520,045,450
Lawful money debt	14,628,000
Matured debt	2,808,624
Legal-tender notes	382,023,167
Certificates of deposit	15,060,000
Fractional currency	45,097,075
Coin certificates	25,855,100
Interest	26,968,525
Total debt	$2,269,009,936
Cash in Treasury—	
Currency	$69,665,564
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	45,405,000
Total in Treasury	$115,213,125
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,153,956,172
Increase during January	2,297,870

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding

Interest accrued and not yet paid	$64,623,512
Interest paid by the United States	26,244,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	5,602,105
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,641,996

At Memphis, on the 11th, a meeting of the Southern Express Company was engaged in delivering a package of money marked W. R. Prince Agent, at the receiving office of that firm, in the presence of two white men and three negroes, a rope was thrown around his neck and a rag over his head, and he was quite severely beaten, after which the gang succeeded in carrying off the respective packages containing a large number of money packages.

The Senate, in executive session on the 2d, rejected the Canadian reciprocity treaty, without division.

The Granite and Crescent mills at Fall River, Mass., closed on the 1st, and the Merchants' on the 2d, owing to dissatisfaction about wages. The weavers resolved that 1,000 of their number should go back to England and Ireland, there to be employed, as the workmen expressed a willingness to submit their differences to arbitration.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met at Charleston, S. C., on the 2d, Master Adams, of Iowa, in the chair. All the officers and about sixty delegates were present. In his address the Master congratulated the Order on the strength gained during the year. The Grange in the States not having organized, and they were about doing so. The Treasurer's report was read, and standing committees were appointed. A public meeting of welcome was held at night at which speeches were delivered by members of delegations from Taylor Hall, part of the Episcopal college at Racine, Wis., was burned early on the morning of the 4th. The college library and apparatus were entirely destroyed. Loss about $60,000; insurance $29,000.

A fire in the Straker settlement near Lebanon, N. Y., on the 6th did extensive damage. At one time the village was threatened with destruction.

PERSONAL.

B. G. Caulfield has taken his seat in Congress as successor to the late J. B. Rice, of the First Illinois District.

Judge Neilson on the 1st decided that Mr. Tilton was a competent witness in his suit against Mr. Beecher, but that he should not disclose confidential communications from his wife. Mr. Tilton then proceeded to give his testimony before the jury.

Gen. Sheridan left New Orleans for Vicksburg on the evening of the 2d.

The People's Savings Institution of St. Louis has suspended, the Cashier having absconded with a large amount of money belonging to the bank.

King Kalakaua and suite and the United States Minister at Hawaii, Mr. Pierce, sailed from San Francisco on the 3d on the United States steamer Pensacola, for Honolulu.

Senator and ex-Gov. William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, died at his home in Norwich on the night of the 4th, aged seventy years.

Samuel P. Hersey, of Maine, member of the present Congress and member-elect of the next, died on the 4th, at Bangor, aged sixty-two years.

The Rev. James De Koven, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Wis., has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois.

The jury in the libel suit of Wm. H. Kemble against the New York *Sun* has failed to agree.

Gen. Sheridan returned to New Orleans on the 7th.

POLITICAL.

A number of representatives of colored men, in Washington, from several of the Southern States, have recently issued an address, signed by Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, A. M. Gisbe (Ark.), Philip Joseph (Ala.), and Geo. W. Price (N. C.), as committee, in which they appeal to Congress to take action in their behalf by enacting and providing for the enforcement of appropriate laws for the better protection of persons, property and political rights in the South. The address claims that a wretched state of affairs in the South will grow out of the neglect of Congress to pass such laws before the adjournment of the present session.

A Harrisburg telegram of the 2d states that in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives the evening before, during a discussion on a contested election case, "issue being joined on parliamentary points, Mr. Wolf, Republican, came in conflict with the Speaker, who finally ordered Wolf under arrest, when the Republican members rushed to the defense of their colleague and wrested him from the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms. In the midst of the confusion the Speaker adjourned the House. During the melee pistols were drawn."

Hon. Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, was elected United States Senator by the Wisconsin Legislature on the 3d, by a coalition of the Democrats and soliting Republicans. The ballot stood: Cameron, 73; Howe, 59; Hazelton, 3; Clark, 1. Mr. Cameron is said to be an Anti-Monopoly Republican, and Mr. Hazelton declares he was nominated only by the Democratic caucus conditionally upon his acceptance of a platform which includes the following: tariff for revenue only and the supremacy of the civil authority in time of peace.

The Michigan Republican State Convention to nominate two Justices of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University will be held at Detroit to-day.

In a caucus of the Conservative members of the Mississippi Legislature on the night of the 5th a proposition was debated and finally adopted—38 to 37—favoring a proposed compromise that the Governorship should be allowed a majority of about ten in the House, and that the post-action of the Kellogg Government should not be inquired into. After the vote Speaker Wilts, it is stated, tendered his resignation, and Gov. McEnery, who was present by invitation, urged that this action of the caucus it was evident to him that it was time to lower the Democratic banner, and he therefore wished to retire. At a mass meeting held on the evening of the 6th, addressed by McEnery, Wiltz and others, resolutions were adopted denouncing the proposed compromise in strong terms, and declaring that nothing less than the reinstatement of the three Republican members who were unseated by the House will satisfy them. A mob stood on the 4th of January would be agreed to.

Judge Rogers, of the Cook County (Ill.) Circuit Court, has declared to be unconstitutional the law requiring ballots to be numbered so that every man's vote may be known.

A bill to abolish capital punishment has been introduced in the Iowa House of Representatives by a vote of 42 yeas to 44 nays.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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In the House, on the 1st, resolutions to change the rules so as to provide that the previous question was not certain days of session (except to adjourn) during the pendency of a question were offered, referred to the Committee on Rules. A motion to suspend the rules and close the Committee on Public Lands report was twice made and rejected, for want of a two-thirds vote—yeas 129, nays 86, and the second, yeas 173, nays 89. A motion was adopted—yeas 170, nays 88—to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all moneys belonging to allotted Indians to the Commissioner of Indian affairs. A recess was taken till 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

In the Senate, on the 2d, a memorial was presented from the Senate of Arkansas, claiming to be the lawful Governor of that State, and asking the protection of the United States in an insurrection, maintained by armed force. A bill was introduced and referred to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Vicksburg, Miss., and for the transmission of some unimportant business and an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 2d, after two ineffectual attempts to get a two-thirds vote in favor of suspending the rules so as to close debate and effecting a change in the rules a motion was made by Mr. Dawes—yeas 169, nays 87—to suspend the rules and allow the Committee on Rules to report any new rule or order relating to the business of the session the Speaker should entertain no dilatory motion except that of adjournment, and to confine debate to one hour. A rule was then reported and, without debate, was adopted, after the consideration of several proposed amendments, the rule was finally agreed to—174 to 87—and is as follows: "Whenever a question is pending before the House the Speaker shall not entertain any motion to adjourn, and no motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn; but the previous question, or, pro forma, and third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless two-thirds of the members present shall accord the demand: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday; and *provided further*, That it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate money, credit or other property of the United States except the regular annual appropriation bills." Messrs. Randall and Cox, who had previously announced that the resolutions of the Committee on Rules would be adopted, then introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, providing that the House adjourn from day to day. Democratic caucus conditionally upon his acceptance of a platform which includes the following: tariff for revenue only and the supremacy of the civil authority in time of peace.

In the Senate, on the 3d, a large number of pension bills were passed. A resolution was adopted requesting of the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, information in the possession, not previously communicated to the Senate, respecting affairs in Arkansas. A resolution of citizens of Chicago in favor of a branch mint in that city was presented, and a resolution was offered to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers was read and referred.

In the House, on the 3d, the Hennepin Canal bill was postponed until the day after the Civil-Rights bill should be passed, and the latter bill was considered during the entire day and evening session, amendments being offered and voted on. The Senate bill was offered as a substitute for the House bill, and another substitute for the latter proposed. Messrs. Butler and Mellish indulged in acrimonious remarks toward each other in the course of the discussion, and other members engaged in personal controversy. No vote was given on a motion for the previous question at one o'clock on the 4th.

In the Senate, on the 4th, the House bill to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers was passed. The congressional resolution to repeal the twenty-second joint rule of the two houses of Congress was considered and a substitute was offered, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, providing that "no objection to the reception and counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State shall be valid unless such objection is sustained by the affirmative vote of the two houses."

In the House, on the 4th, the Civil-Rights bill was under discussion during the entire day, and in the course of the debate Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, used some severe remarks which the Speaker interrupted as referring to a member of the House, but Mr. Brown said he was describing a character who was dead to society. Continuing his remarks he said that he would not have occasion to expose all that Blaine's friends were, inasmuch as peace, for building a morals and infamous in politics I should call it "Butterism." Great sensation was caused by this remark, and the Speaker said the gentleman had not dealt in good faith with the Chair. Mr. Brown's language was ordered to be written, and after debate a resolution was adopted—101 to 74—that Mr. Brown had been guilty of a violation of the privileges of the House and that he be publicly censured by the Speaker. He was then brought forward by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker pronounced the censure, which he declined to rise hour. A rule was then reported and, without debate, was adopted, after the consideration of several proposed amendments, the rule was finally agreed to—174 to 87—and is as follows: "Whenever a question is pending before the House the Speaker shall not entertain any motion to adjourn, and no motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn; but the previous question, or, pro forma, and third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless two-thirds of the members present shall accord the demand: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday; and *provided further*, That it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate money, credit or other property of the United States except the regular annual appropriation bills." Messrs. Randall and Cox, who had previously announced that the resolutions of the Committee on Rules would be adopted, then introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, providing that the House adjourn from day to day. Democratic caucus conditionally upon his acceptance of a platform which includes the following: tariff for revenue only and the supremacy of the civil authority in time of peace.

The Senate adjourned on the 5th, immediately after the reading of the journal, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Bingham, a committee having been appointed to attend the funeral.

In the House, on the 5th, after an exciting debate on the Civil-Rights bill, Mr. Butler introducing the discussion in a speech in favor of the measure, a proposed amendment to strike out of the House bill all in reference to schools was agreed to by a large majority. A motion to substitute the Senate for the House bill was then rejected—yeas 113, nays 146. The equal rights bill, as finally amended, was passed—yeas 162, nays 100, as follows: Democrats in the affirmative, 59; Hazelton, 3; Clark, 1. Mr. Cameron is said to be an Anti-Monopoly Republican, and Mr. Hazelton declares he was nominated only by the Democratic caucus conditionally upon his acceptance of a platform which includes the following: tariff for revenue only and the supremacy of the civil authority in time of peace.

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Ingham County News.

E. KITTREDGE, Proprietor.

MASON, MICHIGAN.

THE COAL-IMP.

BY C. P. GRANGE.

I was sitting one night by my fire—
'Twas a fire of Westmoreland coal
With a mixture of coke, which I recommend
As a comfort for body and soul.

My chamber was cosy and warm;
The curtains were closed all around,
And the snow at the windows rattled away
With a sad and plaintive sound.

As I sat in my easy chair,
I think it had got to be late,
And over the top of my book I saw
A face in the glowing grate.

An ugly old face, too, it was—
With wings and a tail—I declare;
And the red sea'ashes, and smoke, and flame,
And cinder—I don't know where.

So odd were the features, I said
"I must put you on paper, my friend;"
And took my pen and jotted him down—
Face, wings and wriggling end.

A queer old codger he seemed
As vaguely he stared and shone;
But I liked him in spite of it all as well
As I could, and added a touch of my own.

He flapped his wings in the grate,
And struggled and puffed to be free,
And scowled with his blazing carbuncle eyes,
As if he appealed to *me*.

Then I said—but perhaps I dreamed—
"Old fellow—how came you there?"
"I'm not an old fellow"—the face replied,
"But a prisoned imp of the air.

"In the shape of combustion and gas
My wings I begin to find out;
So I flap at the bars and grow red in the face,
And am ugly enough, no doubt.

"I am made for a much better lot;
But I cannot escape, as you see;
Blistered and burnt, and crammed in a grate—
What *could* you expect of me?

"I once was a spirit of air,
A delicate fairy thing;
Long, long ago—in fact before
The carboniferous era.

"For centuries I was kept
Imprisoned in coal-beds fast.
When you installed your fire this evening, you
set
Me free at last."

"Time's a delusion," said Cyrus
"When people reach maturity, a few
years or a million don't signify." Cyrus
was a trifle the junior of Huldah himself.

"Shakespeare was younger than Ann
Hathaway, and I'm, although—"

"Law!" interrupted Miss Mallet, "did you know he's older than her niece, and much the prettier."

"Speak for yourself, Cyrus," snapped Jane. "Every eye makes its own beauty. I thought you had more spirit than to stand up for her. She's only getting her come-uppance. Ten years is nothing matter, and I'm afraid Huldy'll laugh the other side of her mouth!"

"Well," continued Jane, with Huldy still heavy on her mind, "I'm willing folks should marry their grandmothers if they want to; but I must say I'm disappointed in Huldy."

"And I shouldn't wonder if Cyrus was, too!"

"He's got his calling—"

"I guess he won't need to be calling round to Huldy's now; she seems to be already under conviction."

And to Cyrus' jaundiced eyes she did indeed appear contrite and hungry, as he watched her strolling among the beds of larkspur and love-lies-bleeding with "her young man;" and when presently she plucked a carnation for his button-hole and leaned on his arm as if it belonged to her the heart of Cyrus stood still, and he didn't feel in the least like practicing what he was about to preach. Neither could he help acknowledging, as they stood together in the paling light, that the young man had a taking way with him, and that Huldah herself looked his peer, with her sparkling colors and pretty coquetries—that there would always be something girlish about her were she ninety-odd.

It was almost twilight when Huldah closed the garden gate between herself and her young man, who lent and kissed her hand at parting with a flourish. She was still lingering there, while the stars blossomed on the ceriulean, when Cyrus himself passed by, hesitated, and returned to the gate.

"A fine evening," he said. "I suppose it isn't too late for congratulations, Huldy?" She gave a start that shook all the dew from the syringa bush at her elbow.

"Better late than never," she returned, in a minute. "Congratulations are always welcome, you know."

"I don't know anything about it. I was never congratulated."

"Oh, but you will be; I shall congratulate you on your first sermon!"

"Pardon; I did not mean to speak of myself; and then, I doubt if you ever hear a sermon of mine."

"Oh!" (sharply), "are you going for a missionary?"

If Cyrus could have seen the face that grew pale and convulsed at the fear he would have felt appeased; but the darkness hid it.

"No; only you will not be here to profit by my pastoral instructions. Well, Huldah, don't suppose that I grudge you your happiness."

"I'm sure you needn't."

"I'd rather you had it than I, since it has been sworn that we couldn't both share it together."

"Thank you. I dare say you'll find a proper vessel soon."

"I don't look for any. There are plenty to be had, only I'm not choosy that I, suppose. Good-night, Huldah."

"Good-night. But, Cyrus—"

"Did you speak?" turning back.

"No, no" (hastily). "Here comes Miss Mallet. Good-night."

"You don't say that your young man leaves so early on Sunday evening, by permonse; "just on the edge of the evening, too. My stars! when I was young things were different. But, law! girls wasn't so ready to snap at a husband as nowadays! Mon was thicker'n flies in May, and you had to be pretty to get a second sense."

"Won't you come in and make it up to me?" asked Huldah, laughing.

"Wal'd, I don't care if I do. S'pose he won't be back? Ain't he a master likely chap enough, but Jane and Cyrus don't think you're good enough for a darling fellow. They're right, I suppose, I'm pointed in you, but I tell 'em it won't matter a bit when you're married."

"Did Cyrus say so," asked Huldah.

"Him and Jane had a good deal to say. Cyrus cussed considerable on the whole on't. Folks will talk spicy, you know, when others get in their work. S'pose you'll be comin' round to the wedding-supper? Miss Mallet always baked the weddin' cake, for I remember Huldah she thought I'd better speak early, as I'll allus baked for the family and I know'd your mother afore you, and I'm kinder attached to you. And there's the bride-cake. You don't look for no better than what I make, Miss Mallet thought she'd heard words one night when she went to see Huldah, before raisin's and figgers, but I'm allus allus always made it a rule to stand on the door-step a-talkin' for half an hour before goin' in to the morning."

"You needn't be in such a hurry, Miss Mallet," said Huldah. "I'll let you know when I'm going to be married in good and proper time. I've got things enough. So they think I oughtn't marry such a young man, do they? the thorn rankling.

"Law! I wouldn't let that hinder if I was you, Huldy. You're old enough to please yourself, and you're pretty enough to persuade Huldah from the match, it was plain there would be no one to take. Ha, ha, ha!" with a laugh as wide as the Atlantic.

"Why, Miss Mallet, you're getting quite young, Huldah," she gave a start that shook all the dew from the syringa bush at her elbow.

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"Why, Miss Mallet, you're getting quite young, Huldah." She

The Ingham County News.

MASON, MICH., FEB. 11, 1875.

JUDGE CHRISTIANCY'S SUCCESSOR.

Quite a number of names have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy to arise from the coming resignation of Judge Christiancy. Hon. F. C. Beaman and Hon. H. A. Howell, of Adrian, Judge Upson, of Coldwater, Hon. E. Willetts, of Pontiac, and others have been named. In looking over the field we recognize in all these gentlemen a fitness for the place. As they cannot all have the position we are inclined to "take sides" and urge the nomination of Judge Beaman, of Adrian. Perhaps our partiality arises from the fact that we know him better than either of the others. Mr. Beaman is an old practitioner and an able lawyer. He has served three terms in Congress and since his six years of congressional service has filled the office of Judge of Probate of Lenawee county. Previous to the birth of the Republican party Judge Beaman was a Democrat. He early became identified with the party of freedom and in the campaign of 1656 by his voice, counsel and example helped to arouse in Southern Michigan that enthusiasm which made it the stronghold of Republicanism. In every public position to which he has been called he has acquitted himself with honesty and ability. We are confident no better selection could be made for the vacancy on the Supreme Being.

THE NEW HOUSE RULE.

There seems to be a probability of there being an end to "filibustering" in the House. The country has suffered long from the delay of regular business caused by these useless tactics of dilatory motions. There is no reason why a minority should be permitted to block the wheels of legislation by such means. After a continuous session of 46 hours and 25 minutes the House was unable to get a vote on the Civil Rights Bill. The manner of "making delay" is something like this: A Democrat moves to adjourn, another demands the yeas and nays, another that tellers be appointed. Tellers are appointed who take their stations and members who want the yeas and nays march by them and are counted. If a sufficient number are found the yeas and nays are ordered and the roll-call proceeds. This scene was enacted 75 times during this 46 hours session. On Monday following notice was given of a motion to amend the rule or rather adopt a new one so as to prevent future dead-locks, and on Tuesday it was adopted. The new rule as adopted provides that, "whenever a question is pending the Speaker shall not entertain any motion to adjourn, or any motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, but the previous question on the engrossment and third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration, unless two-thirds of the members present shall second the demand; provided, that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday; and, provided further, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, credit or other property of the United States, except the regular annual appropriation bills."

The country cannot fail to be the gainer by operation of this rule. We are no advocate of the Civil Rights Bill and it is not because of effect upon that question that we hail its adoption as a step in the right direction. No legislative body should have rules that will permit a minority to prevent action upon a question properly before it. It makes no sort of difference what the question is nor how much the minority may be opposed to it, the majority should control its action and no hindrances should be permitted. These tactics are comparatively a modern resort. They were first put in operation to any considerable extent by the Whig and Free Soil minority in 1854 when the Kansas-Nebraska question was under consideration.

On their motions the yeas and nays were ordered 138 times. This was really the rise of filibustering and although resorted to in that instance to prevent the consummation of a great wrong the principle in the rule that allows it is not a good one. The minority should have every opportunity for debate and all fair means of opposition but they should not be allowed to prevent a vote upon any question when it comes up properly for final action.

Andrew Johnson began as a tailor, became Alderman, etc., until he became Senator, and then President. The Grand Duchesse of Gerolstein took the favored Fritz from the ranks, and with head swimming celerity made him corporal, lieutenant, captain, etc., until he finally donned the fuss and feathers of a General-in-Cherf of the army. Then with equal grace and celerity, he went from General-in-Chief, etc., back to captain, lieutenant, corporal, and Fritz again. Andrew Johnson has started back to his original posion. President, he has become Senator- Then he will in course become Represetative, governor, alderman, etc., and tailor.

The press notices of the Massachusetts Senatorial election are complimentary. The Hartford Post says: "Massachusetts in this election turned her back upon the nambypamby no-partyism by which she has been so much afflicted, and give notice that a good and true Republican was good enough for her." The Washington Chronicle remarks: "This act of Massachusetts will do much toward restoring that commonwealth to the position and influence which it has heretofore held in the councils of the nation." The New York Commercial Advertiser, in replying to those who are sighing for ideal statesmen says: "So far Mr. Dawes towers above every man chosen this winter to the Senatorship."

LETTER FROM I. T. SWART.

A Fair Statement of the Needs of the Grasshopper Sufferers.

Minneapolis, Ottawa Co., Ks., Jan. 31st 1875.

Friend Kittredge.—No doubt many of the readers of your paper would be interested to hear direct from a portion of the territory devastated by grasshoppers and drouth, and more especially at the present time, as I see in your paper the citizens of Mason and vicinity are taking active steps to raise aid for the suffering districts.

Now I will endeavor to give you an idea of the condition of the people in this part of Kansas, and the manner of distributing this aid.

There are many families in this county who need aid immediately. Some of these families have a team, a cow, and perhaps a pig or two; many ate their chickens while they were in a condition to eat, while those that tried to winter their poultry through, hoping something favorable would turn up, have lost them all. These families have no money, or any way of getting it, and are entirely destitute of the necessaries of life. Another class who sign for aid are a little better off; they can keep their families from suffering some two, some three and four weeks, as the case may be. Now some will say let them sell a horse or cow. But to sell personal property at the present time, a person would have to make a fearful sacrifice, besides it would leave him in a crippled condition to raise another crop.

There is another class who are applying for relief men who have lived here from five to ten years. They have done but little in the line of farming, raising stock is their principal business. This class have from twenty to seventy-five head of cattle, good teams and more or less ponies. Some of the latter class have applied for bedding, clothing, provisions and seeds, It is true they have but little in their houses to make home pleasant and comfortable, nor would they have, were they worth a million. Cattle is their principal want, except such times as the present, when it is surprising how many things they want. There is some of this class in every township in this county, and it would be reasonable to suppose that the three classes mentioned is a fair showing of the condition of that class of citizens requiring aid in this State and Nebraska.

This county has received about one car load of provisions, clothing etc., which is being distributed to those only, who need immediate relief.

There are families here in a very destitute condition, whose relatives and friends, if they knew of their condition would cheerfully supply all their wants, but pride prevents them from asking for help, and in some cases the needy ones are too sensitive to apply to the committies, but such pride must receive a fall, for surely they must have help from some source.

Very few people in the fall, realized fully, the extent of the losses sustained, and what would be the result, but now the case is becoming quite clear.

Now in regard to what the people most need. It is now approaching that season of the year when there will be but little suffering for want of clothing. The little ones who have had their feet tied up in rags and other substitutes for shoes and garments, can soon go barefoot, but food must be had or some very nourishing substitute.

Another want is going to be pressed upon many soon, that is the want of seed. Nearly all lost their garden seed, many have no seed of any kind or means to purchase them.

I denounce the policy of sending agents east to beg for aid. Some counties send legally authorized agents, while some individuals go on their own responsibility, and impassion the people they solicit from, thereby injuring the cause. All the agents sent expect to defray all expenses from the aid they receive, costing the charitable people of the east from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars for each agent.

Since the 20th of Dec. we have had a fearful cold winter. This is the eleventh winter I have spent in Kansas, and I think I have never experienced so severe a winter as this in this State.

I am sorry the grasshoppers and drouth of last season has discouraged many from coming to Kansas. If I have any friends who ever intend to come to Kansas to get a home, I advise them to come this spring, if they want land or if they want good bargains in everything. A little money reaches a long ways here now.

It is a great consolation to us that we can raise one crop here that the grasshoppers can't beat us out of, and it is counted a pretty sure crop in Kansas. I raised one of those crops last fall, it weighed only about six pounds, but he is a fine large boy now. **I. T. Swart.**

Selections from the Editorials of Leading Papers.

From the National Republican.

MODERATE REPUBLICANS.

The Democracy are enjoying themselves just now over the election of Gov. Paddock in Nebraska, and Judge Christiancy in Michigan, to be the United States Senators. They don't exactly claim these gentlemen as members of their party; but allude to them as "moderate Republicans." We venture the assertion, from what we know of them, that when the opportunity is offered they will "moderate" the Democracy with a vengeance. Both are thorough-going Republicans, who owe their elections to faithful support of Republican principles at a time when the issues between parties were closely defined to be State's rights, secession and negro-hate on the one side and freedom with equal rights and loyalty to the Government on the other.

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY.

The majority party in the next House of Representatives will put its feet on the throats of the minority and arbitrarily refuse to enact laws for the protection of human life in the South. When it was in power in the House that party adopted the two-thirds rule, which now prevents the will of the majority from finding expression in the form of completed legislation. The abrogation of this rule is now absolutely necessary, for the reason that the majority party in the present House must enact the legislation, which, as we have said, the next House will arbitrarily refuse to enact. No man who desires recognition as a Republican will shirk before this imperative demand to provide against the positive and cruel certainties of the future. Human rights and human life depend upon it.

From the Detroit Tribune.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Two conventions have been held during the past week in this State for the purpose of giving formal expression to the "Prohibition" sentiment of Michigan. One of these was political in its character, and placed a State ticket in nomination for the coming Spring election upon a platform demanding further additions to the stringent provisions of the present prohibitory law. The other was the Women's Temperance Union, which met in this city, and its moral force was also thrown in favor of the general course of action marked out by the declarations of the Lansing gathering. In view of these facts, it seems to be timely to call the attention of the friends of temperance in Michigan to the precise situation of the question of statutory dealing with the liquor traffic in this State.

The prohibitory law is to-day a virtual dead-letter as a practical temperance measure in nearly all of our communities. The Michigan towns are comparatively few in number in which it proves anything of a check upon liquor-selling or dram-drinking. Moreover, at the last election the anti-prohibitory sentiment obtained an unmistakable triumph at the polls and chose a Legislature unquestionably inimical to the existing statute. What is the wise policy for earnest and sincere temperance men to pursue under these peculiar circumstances? Clearly, as it seems to us, they should aid in securing a fair trial for some other means of dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic. The undeniable facts in the case are that the prohibitory method has not yet yielded favorable results, and that is confronted by an adverse majority? If the temperance sentiment of the State resolve to resolutely adhere to this method at all hazards, it will certainly fail to keep what it proposes to cling to, and it will also lose all opportunity to aid in shaping the new legislation that seems to be inevitable. Such a course is simply one of manifest folly, and it can hardly obtain many followers.

The governor's message outlined a plan for the careful regulation of the liquor traffic by means of its taxation by State authority, which seems to us to be worth the experiment. Such a measure is a conservative one, which looks promising upon its face, and would, in our opinion, be practically restrictive in its operations. Why should not the sincere temperance men of the State labor for the perfecting of some law of this general tenor, and aid in giving it a fair trial? Is not that the rational course for them to pursue? It is our judgment the only path leading toward a lessening of the evils of intemperance which existing circumstances have left unclosed.

From the Detroit Post.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

At the approaching spring elections, a Justice of the Supreme Court will have to be elected, to fill the place of Judge Christiancy, who will enter the U. S. Senate on the 4th of March next. There is also a Judge to be elected to succeed B. F. Graves, whose term expires this year. Judge Graves may be re-elected; but it will be necessary to select a new man to succeed Judge Christiancy. Our Republican exchanges mention the names of Isaac Marston, the late excellent Attorney of the State; Judge Beaman, the Hon. H. Howell, the Hon. E. Willetts, and Judge Upson. Ashley Pond has been mentioned by some of the Democratic papers, and also D. Darwin Hughes.

There are Circuit Judges to elect in all the circuits; two Regents of the University, one to succeed the Hon. Thos. D. Gilbert, of Grand Rapids, and one to succeed the Hon. H. A. Burt of Marquette; county superintendents of public schools; supervisors and local officers.

The election of supervisors will be of unusual importance in many counties, as the Boards of Supervisors to be elected will have to divide counties into representative districts for members of the Legislature. The State constitution provides that, "in every county entitled to more than one Representative, the Board of Supervisors shall assemble at such time and place as the Legislature shall prescribe, and divide the same into representative districts, equal to the number of Representatives to which such county is entitled by law," which division is to take place this year. It will be important, then, for the Republicans in every county of the State to take hold of the spring elections in earnest, and they should immediately begin the work of preparation for the campaign.

THE RULES CHANGED.

A week of "filibustering" on the part of the Democrats in the House ended on Tuesday in the adoption of a well-guarded amendment to the standing rules of that body, which secures to the minority a fair opportunity to present their objections to any pending measures, and prevents any possibility of the rushing through of obnoxious "jobs," but which still preserves the plain right of the majority to give its will force and form in practical legislation. This amendment was demanded by common sense, and the talk about its being in any respect a violation of any of the natural "rights" of a minority is clear moonshine. A rule that would deprive a minority of the right to be heard upon a public question would be "an outrage" in this essence, but the Garfield amendment is no more open to this objection than was the rule whose place it has taken. But a regulation that puts it in the power of a minority of a mere fifth to prevent any legislation for an indefinite time (even forever) at its pleasure is a most gross "outrage" upon the natural "rights" of the majority, and might under some circumstances lead to revolutionary results. Yet the House has had a provision of this character in the standing rules, and for one week a small minority have been able to prevent the transaction of any business whatever. There is no sense or justice in such an arrangement, and no reason for its continuance. The new rule is fair on its face and well-considered in its restrictions. It is a regulation, which the Republicans ought to be and will be satisfied with themselves when in a minority, and which the Democrats of the present House would not have resisted except in the worst possible spirit of partisan obstinacy.

The course of the Democrats towards Speaker Blaine in the concluding scenes of this prolonged contest was discreditable in the extreme. His fairness and his capacity as a presiding officer were never more fully shown than in this aggravating struggle. His resolute protection of the rights of the minority under the rules alone enabled them to baffle a large majority for a week, and his honorable course in this matter brought him not a little unkind and unmerited censure from the more reckless and irascible of his Republican colleagues. When in the end his rulings (following an unbroken line of precedents) did place the means of ending the dead-lock in the hands of the majority, he was abused by the men who had for days been abusing the powers which his impartiality alone kept within their reach. Naturally he felt indignant at this treatment, and his just resentment must command the sympathy of all men who believe in fair play and personal consideration as elements of party contests.

Gen. Butler figured as usual in such matters in an effort to lead the majority to an unwise extreme. Fortunately the House repudiated his leadership, and let judicious counsels control its action.

From the Detroit Evening News.

CAMERON.

If Angus Cameron, the new Senator from Wisconsin, who beat Carpenter, Wednesday, doesn't toe the mark, it will not be for lack of knowledge concerning the will of his constituents. No political fight in this country was ever conducted in clearer sunlight, and Mr. Carpenter's dissection was the most thorough and instructive known to modern practitioners. It is believed that Mr. Cameron will make a good senator—"but bressed be he who 'spects nuffin', fur he won't be disappinted!"

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A MOTHER OF 200 CRIMINALS.

Some seventy years ago a young girl named "Margaret" was left adrift in one of the villages of the Upper Hudson—it does not appear whether through the crime or misfortune of others. There was no alms-house in the place; but she was a subject of out door relief, probably receiving occasionally food and clothing from the officials, but never educated, and never kindly sheltered in a home. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers, and her progeny has cursed the country every since. The county records show two hundred of her descendants who have been criminals. In one single generation of her unhappy line there were twenty children; of these, three died in infancy, and seventeen survived to maturity. Of the seventeen, nine served in the State Prisons for fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of jails and penitentiaries and almshouses! Of the 900 descendants, through six generations, from this unhappy girl who was left on the village streets and abandoned in her childhood, a great number have been idiots, imbeciles, drunkards, lunatics, paupers, and prostitutes; but 200 of the more vigorous are on record as criminals. This neglected little child has thus cost the county authorities, in the effects she has transmitted, hundreds of thousands of dollars in the expense and care of criminals and paupers, besides the untold damage she has inflicted on property and public morals. When we thing of the multitude of wretched beings she has left on earth; of the suffering, degradation, ignorance and crime that one child has thus transmitted; of the evil she has caused to thousands of innocent families, and the loss to the community, we can all feebly appreciate the importance to the public of the care and education of a single pauper child.

The name of John M. Edwards, one of our best known and ablest lawyers, is prominently mentioned by Republicans as a candidate to fill the place made vacant by Judge Christiancy. Mr. Edwards has frequently been tendered the Circuit Jugeship of this district, and indeed it has been urged upon him for years, but he has never felt that he could afford to accept the place. He has eminent abilities for the place

Nothing Serious Meant.—In one of the omnibusses coming up from the depot yesterday a good-looking young man happened to be seated near a good-looking young lady. He handed up her bundles, drew the robes over her, and otherwise attentive. The ventilator was open, and as he felt a strong draft of air coming in he started to say; "I propose that some one shut that ventilator," but he had only got as far as "I propose—" when the young lady blushed and whispered: "Why, I don't even know your name yet!"

The Boston Transcript states this incident: "It was in Galesville. The little fellow had heard of Charlie Ross, and didn't mean to have any such fuss in his case. When a suspicious looking man asked him to ride he accepted, but when he had gone, as he thought, far enough, he managed to drop his hat. Not wishing to leave so marked an object to aid possible pursuers, the man alighted to pick it up, and the little five-year-old strategist grasped the reins and took a bee-line for home, where the horse and buggy still remains, waiting as are also a couple of policemen, for the owner to call."

THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and tweety cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty six columns. Only $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discount from this rate.

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Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!
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MISCELLANEOUS READING.
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HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
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Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

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YOUR WIFE WANTS IT!
YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT!

Our Own Fireside

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside,
Eight large pages, with Illustrations.
It is now in its Fourth year.

Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

Every subscriber has the choice of a premium.

Send a 3 cent stamp for sample copy and see the premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which ANY ONE NOT ABLE TO SUBSCRIBE CAN SECURE THE PAPER FOR ONE YEAR WITHOUT MONEY. Address with stamp,

Our Own Fireside Publishing Co.,
176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 15 subscribers.

FARM FOR SALE!

I will sell my farm of 80 acres, lying two miles

NORTH OF MASON,

On very reasonable terms.

50 ACRES IMPROVED!

Good log house, small frame barn, and a LIVING SPRING OF WATER.

Apply at this office or to JOSEPH BEAUMONT, Mason.

MRS. MERCY ROFFE.

ED. E. 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. 769

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 very comfortable home. Offer for sale on reasonable terms, or would exchange for other suitable property.

E. A. BARNES.

Mason, Mich., March 3d, 1874.

$5.00 to $10.00 per Day

Can be made by any boy or girl, gentleman or lady. Business light and honorable. Full outfit to commence business sent for 25 cts. and two three-cent stamps. No humbug.

Address JAMES DEVERE, Box 8??, Jackson, Mich.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

2 to 12 Horse Power.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars, M. L. GUMP & Co 176 William St., N. Y

To School Teachers.

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

ELMER D. NORTH,

85y1 County Superintendent of Schools

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100,000! MONEY TO LOAN!

We are prepared to furnish money on unincumbered improved farm security, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars and upwards, on five years' time. The property must be worth three times the amount of the loan required. Apply to

TURNER, SMITH & CO.,

814y1 LANSING, MICHIGAN.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT Home. No Publicity. Terms moderate. Time Short. Four years of unparalleled success. Four Hundred Testimonials. For full particulars, address DR. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

826wj

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us in their own localities during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. 835

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good; Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. 835

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

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Postage free to the subscriber. Specimen copies and Advertising rates free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. 385

A NEW FEATURE

—IN—

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life Insurance and Savings Bank combined in one transaction at Life Rates, the insured receiving the amount of policy, if living, when the legal reserve, together with all other accumulations, shall equal the policy; or his heirs at death, should it previously occur.

The plan is popular, and a taking one with insurants everywhere, when understood.

The Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD,

The first to devise and work this plan, is one of the soundest and safest Life Companies in existence—its ratio of assets to liabilities being forty-two per cent above the average of Life Companies, as represented in the Index of 1874.

The Insurance Monitor says of it:

"The "Connecticut General," while not one of the largest companies, is one of the soundest and most judiciously managed in the whole country; and we commend not only this new feature of theirs, but their whole plan of doing business, to the favorable attention of insurants everywhere."

The Spectator says of it:

"Without dwelling upon the particular details of the Company's features, we may say, briefly, that the "Connecticut General" is prepared to offer its customers whatever is safe in life insurance, and having made the contract is able to guarantee its honest fulfillment. More than this cannot be claimed for any company."

S. P. RICE, Gen'l Ag't.

Mason, June 1, 1874.

FARM FOR SALE.

A farm formerly known as the Blanchard farm, situated 5½ miles west from Mason, is for sale at a bargain, on long time and easy terms. Said farm consists of 160 acres, nearly 100 acres improved, comfortable buildings and splendid orchard. For particulars enquire of

833m6 R. J. BULLEN, of Aurelius.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I will sell or trade for farming property, Lots 1 and 2 on block 6, Griffin's addition to Mason, containing a good house nearly new, 18x20 feet, 1½ stories.

Also a first-class, new House, 28x32 feet, 2 feet posts, on block 21, Mason.

Also the West Half of Northwest Quarter of Sec. 21, Alaiedon, four miles north of Mason; 30 acres improved; small house. Will sell this farm very cheap, for a small payment down and balance on time to suit purchaser.

799tf W. W. ROOT, Mason.

FIRST PREMIUM

MARBLE WORKS!

The subscribers would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Ingham County, and "the rest of mankind," that they have just received (direct from the quarries) a large lot of

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

Which they can and will sell very low.

This work has taken the First Premium wherever it has been exhibited, and is now acknowledged to be the best in the country. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing. CLARK & CLINE.

Mason, October 1st, 1874.

GOOD NEWS!

FOR THESE TIMES!

THE PANIC IS ALL OVER!

Prices are Down!

A New Stock of very

CHOICE FURNITURE!

Just received, at

Mrs. Bowdish's Furniture Store,

North of Court House Square.

A well-selected Stock of Ready-made Coffins.

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

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

The most goods for the least money of any place in town.

Blackwalnut, Ash, Cherry, and Butternut Lumber wanted.

MRS. M. C. BOWDISH.

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 improving lots, digging graves, etc., in the best manner.

687y1 *S. P. STROUD, Mason.*

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Judge Comstock of Paw Paw died last week Wednesday His remains were taken for burial to Adrian, where his friends reside.

Prof. J. D. Kedsie of the Agricultural College, Lansing, will deliver the commencement address, to the medical class at Ann Arbor. Prof. Kedzie is a graduate of the Literary Department, class of 1851.

Charles Merritt, a prominent produce dealer of Eaton Rapids was arrested on the 2d, charged with swindling some parties there to the amount of $175. He is out on $500 bail. His examination will take place on the 18th.

Disasters on the lakes for 1874 were 1,251 to 1,318 for last year. The estimated losses foot up to $3,031,700 which is $944,000 less those of last year. The loss of life this year was 243 against 221 for 1873.

H. S. Cheever, M. D., Professor of Meteria Medica in the university, returned home on the 2nd. Prof. Cheever has been in Colorado for the last year and a half, for his health, but has not received that benefit which it was, hoped a resident there would give.

George W. Hughes, publisher of the Midland Times, was arrested on the 3d upon a criminal charge for libel. J. Seligman, better known as "Little Jake the clothier," preferred the charge. The issue of the Times of the previous Saturday contained an attack upon Mr. Seligman, making him out the meanest swindler in Michigan, and warning people of the danger of dealing with him. Bail was fixed at $1,000, and being unable to precure it Mr. Hughes was committed to jail to await an examination.

The large tanning establishment at Holland owned by Messrs. Cappon and Berch have organized a stock company, called the Cappon and Berch Leather Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $200,000. This firm enlarged their by no means small concern during the past summer, contemplate making further improvements next season. They have run on full time during the past year, and give employment to about 60 men. The hides they transform into leather are received by them direct from Texas.

The Jackson Light Guards were mustered into the State service by Inspector General L. S. Trowbridge on the 2nd, with 80 men in line, rank and file reaching the maximum number of 86. Complimentary speeches were made by Gens. Trowbridge and Throop, Col. W. H. Withington, Adjutant Henry Gilbert Quartermaster Harrison Soule, Capt. E. B. Griffith, and Col. H. D. Hinckley. The large company of citizen soldiers and soldierly citizens present was gratifying, and the city feels proud of its new company.

A lawsuit growing out of a bet on election of Michigan Governor is likely to take place. The terms were that Gov. Bagley would not receive 2,000 majority. The one betting that he would not give up the money when the returns came in enough to show 2,000 majority over Chamberlain. Neither party knew at the time of making the bet that the third candidate was in the field for Governor, and now the losing party sues to recover the money, claiming that Bagley did not receive 2,000 over all candidates, and therefore he has won the money. The winner claims that as nothing was said about the third party the money was fairly won, and he will keep it until forced by law to give it up. It is likely to be interesting if brought to trial.

The Grand Rapids lawyers have been collecting statistics to show the need of a Superior Court in that city. It appears that during the last year 1,136 cases have demanded a hearing in the Circuit Court. Twenty-eight per cent. of the whole number demanded juries. In 1871 the whole number of cases before the court was 563, of which only 19 per cent. demanded juries. These statistics suggest a grave question, which the lawyers did not figure out: If the criminals of the city double in number every three years and the population in seven years, how long before the criminals have a majority?

In the lumber woods, especially to the eastward of this city, the drouth has been severely felt. A gentleman of this city, who is lumbering in the county near Unionville, tells us that he occupies this winter a camp located where the great trouble in former seasons has been the water. The shanty floors had to be raised a foot or more last winter to keep above the water line. This winter, not only is there no water on the surface, but wells dug 10, 12 and even 14 feet deep have not produced it. The teams have to wait in the morning until they take the first load to the creek before the thirsty animals can get water.—Bay City Chronicle.

The charge that Botkin, of the Sentinel, has to pull on his under-shirt from below on account of the size of his ears, is a base invention. We've known Bot. over 21 years, have slept with him a great many times, and we know that his ears are flexible. In cold weather, we used to use the off one for an extra quilt.—Grand Rapids (Wis.) Tribune.

Mr. Tracy proposes, so it is said, to read in evidence the whole of Mr. Tilton's novel "Tempest Tost," and the other side will retaliate by reading Mrs. Stowe's book on Byron and Mrs. Beecher's Cook Book. The privilage of attending this great trial is nearly equivalent to a liberal education.—Graphic.

Fatal Accident.

The Kalamazoo correspondent of the Detroit Post gives the following account of the death by an accident of Mrs. Rev. J. A. Ranney of that place:

The terrible occurrence which Mrs. J. A. Ranney—wife of the Rev. Ranney some time financial agent of the Mount Holyoke Seminary at this place, pastor at Three Rivers, and known throughout the State as prominent among Presbyterian pastors—has cast a gloom over the community, where she was well known and greatly esteemed. Mrs. Henton Ranney and Dr. Hitchcock and herself left here on Monday morning for Delphi, Indiana, the place where the Rev. J. A. Ranney is located. Mrs. P. Ranney had been ill for some time and evidences of insanity had made their appearance. Dr. Hichcock (brother of the two ladies) advised a change of scene, and it was agreed that a few weeks' sojourn with Mrs. J. A. Ranney, at Delphi, would be beneficial, and the party were on their way when the terrible accident occurred. After leaving Huntertown station, Indiana, and while the train on the G. R. and I. R. R. going at the rate of 25 miles per hour, Mrs. Peyton Ranney—who was all the time under the surveillance of the doctor and Mrs. R. got up from her seat went to the rear end of the coach and opened the door. Seeing this Mrs. J. Ranney immediately followed and seized hold of her sister just as the latter was going to jump off. A struggle ensued, which ended in both ladies falling from the steps to the earth. The brakeman, however, arrived, so that the force of the fall of Mrs. Peyton Ranney was broken by his seizing hold of her cloak, so she was but little hurt. The train was stopped as soon as possible and backed up, when Mrs. J. A. Ranney was found lying insensible, her face badly cut. On arriving at Fort Wayne the utmost care and attention were given her, but the next morning she died.

The yield of bullion since 1848 is nearly $2,000,000,000, adding that much to the wealth of the world. In the mean time the agricultural resources of the country have advanced with rapid stride. The recent discovery is as tangible a possession as are the products of her soil, the same of export—silver bars, as sacks of wheat. It follows, then mining is as legitimate a business as farming. For it gives employment to labor, and pays well and promptly. There is also a granger's argument in its favor, that grangers themselves cannot benefit by: There are no middle-men in it. Let us all go to mining. This reminds me that the editor of the Santa Rosa Democrat and myself have a soap mine. It washes first-rate, and even takes greace out of clothes. Some of these days we will send you a bar of it and get it analyzed. There is enough of it here to wash the whole Democrtic party, and for that matter the Republicans, too, if they could be prevailed upon to abandon the use of whitewash.—Nevada Enterprise.

Wilde, Bluett & Co., a prominent clothing firm in Chicago, gave in their assessment for taxes in 1874 at $30,000, being assisted in their conclusions by a deputy assessor. After the assessment had been made, one of the deputy assessors called on the firm to inquire what arrangement they had made with the deputy who had assessed their stock to have the assessment kept at the valuation which they had given. They said made none, and having conformed to the law would make none. Last week they were called upon by the collector, when they found that their bill was double that of the year before, and upon examination discovered that the assessor had assessed them $60,000 instead of $30,000. They now pray the court to injunct the last $30,000 of their assessment, and if they are wise they will also look after the deputy assessor who wanted to "make an arrangement."

Telegraph lines are not costly in the building nor expensive in the operating, and the use of them should cost the public but a fraction of what is now paid. When the government assumes the control of the telegraph as a Department of the postal service, as it will sooner ar later, we shall send dispatches for less than half what we now pay. The reason of the presnt expensiveness is the watered capital upon which the leading company, the Western Union, has to pay dividends. Its present nominal capital is $41,063,100 of which only $15,252,954 is bona fide paid in capital, the rest or nearly $26,000,000, being pure water.—Detroit News.

What a Fool.

Cincinnatti, Feb. 2.—Fred Lindner, on Sunday night, offered a bet of $10, in a saloon, that he could drink half a pint of Bourbon whisky. The bet being taken, he went to a grocery store, got a little bottle of sweet oil, swallowed it, went back to the saloon, got a beer glass full of bourbon, and drink it down. In five minutes he staggered and fell, but was able to say, "Where is my $10 that I won?" His brother who was present, carried him up stairs and put him to bed. He fell asleep and never waked. He died yesterday. He was a young married man of temperate habits.

A Boston Journal innocently remarks that there is an air of improbability about The Chicago Post and Mail's story of "a woman who was eaten up by grasshoppers." Some of these Boston papers would doubt the veracity of Mr. Gulliver himself.—Lawrence (Kansas) Standard.

Two Young Men's Colloquy.

"Come, Sam, let's go in and take a little. Old Bob Bummer keeps the best liquor in town. Come, don't hang back; let's go in."

"Jim, I have been thinking this matter since I saw you last, and I can't do it. To be plain with you Jim, I have given my heart to the Lord Jesus, and you will never see me drink again. Besides, I have been figuring on this matter some, and what do you suppose it costs us to patronize old Bob?"

"Well, a dollar or two a week, I suppose," said Jim.

Sam, taking a pencil and a piece of paper from his pocket-book, handed them to Jim, and said, "Let us look at it fully, and make a fair calculation. You deposit—

"Your money—and lose it.
"Your time—and lose it.
"Your character—and lose it.
"Your health of body—and lose it.
"Your strength of mind—and lose it.
"Your manly independence—and lose it.
"Your self-respect—and lose it.
"Your sense of right and wrong—and lose it.
"Your self-control—and lose it.
"Your home comfort—and lose it.
"Your wife's happiness—and lose it.
"Your children's rights—and lose them.
"Your country's honor—and lose it.
"Your own soul—and lose it."

"Sam, I'll take the pledge for life on that. Come, let's go up to the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, and sign the pledge together."

Is it not just as true of gambling as of rum, that they destroy everything before them? Are they not twin crimes?—American Messenger.

Take Care of That Tongue

1.—It is your tongue. You have not the care of your neighbors' tongues. Theirs may need care, but it is with yours only that we are now concerned, and about which we are deeply anxious to interest you 2.—It is you only that can take care of it. If your neighbors could have done it, they very likely would have done it long ere this with a vengeance. They have thought about your tongue, and used their own about it beyond question, and would be well pleased with dominion over it. But they cannot have it. You are the only ruler. 3.—It needs care. Whose tongue does not? "The tongue is an unruly member." Not a Greek or a Roman tongue only; not a Jewish or a Gentile tongue merely. The tongue. Here is universality of application, and the application, is "unruly." This net is large enough to catch all the birds. Your tongue, my friend, therefore needs care.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED for the CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES.

A complete cyclopædia of all the States, counties, townships, cities, villages, post-offices, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c., with their climate, population, agriculture, manufactures, mining, commerce, railroads, capital, education, government and history, showing the grand results of the

FIRST 100 YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC

Everybody buys it, and Agents make from $100 to $200 a month. Send for circular,

ZIEGLER & McCURDY,

180 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; 5th Ave. and Adams St. Chicago, Ill.; 620 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. 831w15

CASH

FOR LOGS!

600,000 Ft. of Logs Wanted!

To be delivered at my Mill Yard.

200,000 feet of Basswood.

To be cut either 9 feet, or 13 feet, and 4 inches long. Price $4.00 per M.

200,000 feet of Hard or Soft Maple.

To be cut, one-half 12 feet, and one half 14 feet long. Price, $4.00 per M.

100,000 feet of Oak.

To be cut, 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Price $? ?? per M.

100,000 ft. of Whitewood (Scaled Clear.)

To be cut 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Price $10.00 per M.

I also want choice second growth WHITE ASH, 8 inches and upwards in diameter, cut 4, 5 and 6 feet long, to be measured by the cord.

BLACK WALNUT TOPS WANTED!

For particulars in regard to Ash and walnut enquire at the mill.

Lumber Surfaced to order at 22. per M. Custom Sawing done in a prompt and satisfactory manner at 34. per M.

Dec. 15 1874. F. L. WILSON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & Co.

Organs and Melodeons.

The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.

54,000

Now in use.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.

Send for Price Lists.

Address, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Only $25.00 in Cash for a Full Set of Teeth!

I am now putting in Full Sets of Teeth (upper and lower) for $25.00. Half Sets (upper or lower) for $12.50. I continue to visit Dansville the first Tuesday of each month and remain three days, and Williamston the third Monday of each month and remain through the week. The balance of the time at my office in Mason.

A. P. VANDEUSEN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed August fourth, 1873, by Emily E. Barnes to William H. Francis, and recorded April fourth, 1873, at half-past eleven o'clock, a. m. in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, Michigan, in liber 30 of Mortgages on page 211, and duly assigned by said William H. Francis to Willis F. Cornell June tenth, 1874, which said assignment was recorded in the aforsaid Register's office, June sixteenth, 1874, in liber 28 of Mortgages, on page 351, and upon which Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Forty-six dollars, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, therefore by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on the Twentieth day of February, 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, for the County of Ingham, in the village of Mason, in said County, there will be sold to the highest bidder the premises in said Mortgage described to satisfy the amount due on said Mortgage, together with an Attorney fee of thirty dollars stipulated in said Mortgage, and the costs of proceedings. Said premises in said Mortgage being described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of section number fourteen (14) in town four (4) north, of range two (2) east, (Locke), Ingham County, Michigan, running thence south one hundred and one seventh (100 1-7) rods, thence west eighty (80) rods, thence north eighty and one seventh (80 1-7) rods, thence east forty (40) rods, thence north twenty (20) rods, thence east forty (40) rods to place of beginning, containing forty-five acres of land more or less.

WILLIS F. CORNELL, Assignee.
Geo. W. Bristol, Att'y for Assignee.
Dated November 25th 1874.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Morris C. Bowdish and Sarah E. Bowdish, of Mason, Michigan, to Gabriel F. Conklin of the same place, dated December third, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, upon the day and year aforementioned, in liber 31 of mortgages, on page 536, there is claimed to be due and unpaid upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, two hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-four cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof, and the power of sale therein contained having become absolute by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 6th day of March, 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Ingham County Court House, in the village of Mason, (said Court House being the place where the Circuit Court for said County is held), the premises contained in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with ten per cent. interest, and all legal cost together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars covenanted for therein. The land contained in said mortgage, is described as follows: The west twenty-four (24) feet of lot eight (8) in block eight (8), in the village of Mason, the County of Ingham and State of Michigan; otherwise described as a strip of land twenty-four (24) feet wide from the west side of said lot eight.

GABRIEL F. CONKLIN, Mortgagee.
Lucien Reed, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated December 7th, 1874. 831w13

MORTGAGE SALE.

On the 30th day of December, 1871, Daniel G. Harrison and Mary B. Harrison his wife, executed a certain mortgage to Seymour Barrett on all that certain piece of land situate in the town of Lansing, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-four (24) in the town aforesaid, containing eighty acres more or less. This mortgage was on the 3d day of January, 1872, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county aforesaid, in Liber 34 of Mortgages, on page 224. There is now claimed to be due and unpaid as interest upon the principal sum of said mortgage the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents ($268.47-100) and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof either at law or in equity. Default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative. Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and of the statute in such case provided the said mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, will on the 12th day of May, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m. be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Mason, in the county and State aforesaid, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County) subject, however to the lien of said mortgage thereon for the principal sum of said mortgage (the same being twenty four hundred dollars) and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from December 30th, 1874 to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as aforesaid, with the interest that shall have then accrued on said sum so due, together with all legal costs and charges of foreclosure, including an attorney's fee of fifty dollars as stipulated in said Mortgage.

SEYMOUR BARRETT, Mortgagee.
Dated January 28th, 1875.
A. D. Gilmore, Attorney for Mortgagee. 839-w13.

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 Henry Dorman and Lucinda Dorman, his wife, of Ingham County, Michigan, to Charles Davenport, of the State of New York, dated December 6th 1872, and recorded December 12, 1872, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ingham in the State of Michigan, in Liber 34 of Mortgages, on page 98, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-six cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Saturday, the 24th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, (sale to take place at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the village of Mason,) the premises contained in such mortgage, (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage, with ten per cent. interest, and legal costs, together with an Attorney fee of fifty dollars, covenanted for therein,) that is to say, the following piece or parcel of land situate in Ingham County, Michigan, viz.:—The North-east quarter of the North-east quarter, and the North-west quarter of the North-east quarter of Section fourteen, in township two north, of Range two west—eighty acres, more or less.

Dated Detroit, February 2nd, 1875.
CHARLES DAVENPORT, Mortgagee.
Wm. J. Waterman, Att'y for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Herbert W. Page of Ingham County, Michigan, to William Page of the same County, dated November 22d, 1869, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, upon the seventeenth day of March, 1870, in liber 27 of Mortgages, on page 444, and duly assigned by said William Page to John Rayner, upon the twelfth day of September, 1874, and recorded in the Register's office aforesaid the same day, in liber 28 of Mortgages on page 319, there is claimed to be due and unpaid upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, five hundred, forty-one dollars and sixteen cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof, and the power of sale therein contained having become absolute by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 6th day of March, 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Ingham County Court House, in the village of Mason, (said Court House being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham is held), the premises contained in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and all the legal costs, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars covenanted for in said mortgage. The land held by said mortgage is described as the northeast quarter of the south east quarter of section three, (3), in town one north, range two west, in Ingham County, State of Michigan.

JOHN RAYNER, Assignee.
Lucien Reed, Attorney for Assignee.
Dated December 7th, 1874. 831w13

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John Kesto of Leslie, Ingham County, Michigan to Ambrose L. Standish of the same place, dated the twenty-third day of August A. D. 1869, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, upon the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1869, in liber 27 of mortgages, on page 105. Which said mortgage was afterwards, and on the 28th day of August A. D. 1869, by the said Ambrose L. Standish, duly assigned to Fannie C. Standish, which said assignment was in writing and duly executed and acknowledged, and after its execution, and on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1874 was duly recorded in the said Register's office, in liber 30 of mortgages on pages 441 and 442, and upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty-one cents, besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars therein provided, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof, the power of sale therein contained having become absolute by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided; Therefore notice is hereby given, that upon Tuesday the sixteenth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Ingham County Court House, in the village of Mason, (said Court House being the place where the Circuit Court for said County is held), the premises contained in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, including principal, interest and all legal costs, together with said attorney fee, that is to say the following described land, situate in the County of Ingham and State of Michigan, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty (20) in township one (1) north, of range one (1) west, in Ingham County, Michigan, containing forty (40) acres of land, more or less,

FANNIE C. STANDISH, Assignee.
JAY CALKINS, Attorney for Assignee.
Dated, November 20, 1874. 828w13

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Michigan, Fourth Judicial District in Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Ingham, in Chancery, at the village of Mason, on the 9th day of January, 1875, Mary H. Gray, complainant vs. Thomas E. Gray, defendant. It satisfactorily appearing by the affidavit of the complainant that the defendant is not a resident of this State, but that he resides in the State of California. On motion of Lucien Reed, solicitor for the complainant it is ordered that the said defendant, Thomas E. Gray, cause his appearance to be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order, and that in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint, to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served upon the solicitor for the complainant, within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant. It is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, and that said publication be continued at least once in each week for six successive weeks, or that complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served upon said defendant at least twenty days before the time prescribed for the said defendant's appearance.

GEO. W. BRISTOL,
Circuit Court Com'r, Ingham Co., Mich.
A true copy of the record:
Jno. C. Squiers, Register. 836-w6

CHANCERY SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham, in Chancery, made on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1874, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein William M. Bennett is complainant and John W. Kincaid, Sarah Kincaid, James H. Burr and Theodore O. Leonard are defendants, I, the undersigned, a Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Ingham and State of Michigan, shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th day of February, 1875, at the front door of the Ingham County Court House, in the village of Mason in said County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, the lands and premises described in said decree, as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot No. six, in block No. seven, in the village of Leslie, in the County of Ingham and State of Michigan (according to the recorded plat of said village) running thence west eight rods, thence south twenty-three and one-half feet, thence east eight rods, thence north twenty-three and one-half feet to place of begining.

Dated, Mason, January 9th, A. D. 1875.
GEO. W. BRISTOL,
Circuit Court Com'r for Ingham Co., Mich.
Higby & Gibson, Solicitors for complainant. 836-w6

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a license to me granted, on the 18th day of January, 1875, by M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate of the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, I shall sell at public auction, on the 12th day of March, 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house situated on the premises hereinafter described, in said county, all the right, title and interest of which Abel Irish died seized, in and to the following land, to-wit: The east half of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, except one acre in a square form out of the northwest corner, all in section No. thirty-six in the township of Alaiedon, Ingham county, State of Michigan, containing one hundred and nineteen acres.

HENRY S. EVERY,
Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.
Dated January 27, 1875. 838-w6.

ESTATE OF AUSTIN B. STONE, A MINOR.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Mason, on the 1st day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Austin B. Stone, a minor.

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

Thereupon it is ordered that the 15th day of March, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the Village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham for six successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON,
839w6 Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE.

By virtue of a license, to me granted, on the 13th day of January, 1875, by M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate of the County of Ingham and State of Michigan, I shall sell at public auction on the 20th day of February 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in said County, all the right, title and interest of Robert U. Tenney, James F. Tenney, Mary E. Tenney, and Emma E. Tenney, minors, in and to certain real estate in said county, described as the south half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven. Also the south half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section twenty-seven, all in town two north of range two west (Aurelius), Ingham county, State of Michigan.

EMMA A. TENNEY,
Guardian of said minors.
Dated January 28th, 1875. 836-w6.

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ESTATE OF CHARLES N. CLARK, ELIZA CLARK, AND FRANK CLARK, MINORS.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, on the fifth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Charles N. Clark, Eliza Clark, and Frank Clark, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Marcus M. Atwood, guardian of said minors, praying for license to sell certain real estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is ordered, That the 15th day of February, 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of minors, heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is Further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, for six successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON,
835w6 Judge of Probate.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GALE, DECEASED.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham.—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ingham, holden at the Probate office, in the Village of Mason, on the 25th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present, M. D. Chatterton Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Loren Giddings, late of Onondaga, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lucius A. Giddings, praying that an instrument now on file in this office, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and that letters testamentary may be granted to Lucius A. Giddings, the executor named in said will.

Thereupon it is ordered, That the 15th day of February, 1875, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Mason, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON,
838w3 Judge of Probate.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the county of Ingham, commissioners on the estate of Ellen Flinn to settle and adjust all claims against said estate, do hereby give notice that they will meet for that purpose at the store of Darrow & Bristol in the village of Mason, in the county of Ingham, and State of Michigan, on the 2d day of March and on the 18th day of May, 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said days. Six months from the 2d day of January, A. D. 1875, is the time limited for the presentation of claims.

H. BRISTOL,
JOHN W. DAY,
Commissioners.
Dated Mason, January 15, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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IN THE COUNTY!

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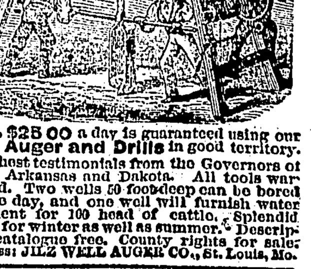

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Our Young Folks.

AN UNEXPECTED RIDE.

BY SIDNEY DAYRE.

"Frank, you may take Eddy into the yard and play there, but be very careful of him, for you know this is his chill day and I am hoping he may escape it. Play gently and do not let him get over-heated. I'm going to be very busy all the morning, so you can be quite a help to me by taking good care of little brother. But be sure you don't go outside the gate."

"No, mamma, we won't," answered Frank, with a bright smile. "Come, Eddy, we'll garden a little."

It was such a pleasant yard that no little boys need have complained at being kept in it. There was a nice vegetable garden, with a border of flowers, and each little boy had a plat for his own, with cunning little tools to work it. Frank's flower-bed looked quite nicely, but Eddy had had so many different fancies that they greatly interfered with his success as a gardener. When early peas, lettuce and potatoes were planted, he decided to fill all his space with them, but before they came up changed his mind to string-beans, corn and melons. But when mamma began planting her flower-seeds and setting out verbenas, geraniums and other pretty things, he declared he would have nothing but flowers. So, now, everything that had not been killed off, was growing up in the queerest hotch-potch you ever did see, with a big morning-glory vine snarled all through it, and Eddy declared himself tired of gardening. Frank's garden was about as large as a dining table, and he had divided it off into little beds about the size of a good-sized pocket handkerchief, with paths between. He kept it quite neatly, and enjoyed working there very much. There was a swing, too, and a rocking-horse; and they had croquet, tops, marbles and a great many other nice things. In short, it seemed as if their parents had spared no pains to make their home attractive to these little boys. But Frank, having reached the dignity of nine years, thought himself entirely too old to be kept in the yard, or to ask leave to go out of it. He was a good little boy in most respects, but in this matter inclined to think mamma did not know best. On this particular morning they found pleasant work in the garden. There were vines to be trained, and some vegetables to be gathered for mamma. Then, too, they were greatly excited over a brood of chickens just hatched. A coop must be built for the young family, and they were very busy at this until the voices of some of Frank's friends aroused him.

"Hullo, Frank! poking here at home all the time? Ain't you going down to the depot?"

"What for?"

"Why, to see the fun. Don't you know Gen. Sherman is going to pass through this morning? And there'll be the biggest sort of a time. All the soldiers are going to be out and the fire companies, and the band, too. Hark, there goes a cannon! Come on, quick!"

"I don't believe my mother will let me go, Walt! She don't like to let us go to the depot without some one to take care of us."

"Stuff! As if you were not big enough to take care of yourself and Eddy! But as to that, you needn't ask her."

Frank was not at all inclined to listen to such bad advice as this, and ran into the house to beg his mother to let them go.

"She's gone to the market," said Biddy, in answer to his eager question.

"Oh, dear! Biddy, mayn't we go to the depot?"

But Biddy knew better than to give any such permission.

"Ye know what yer mother said," was all she would say, and Frank returned to Walt with a very downcast face.

"I can't go; mamma is not at home."

"Pshaw! If she knew what was going on of course she'd let you go. Don't be such a muff. There's the band now! We'll be too late."

And forgetting everything else in his excitement Frank seized his brother's hand and they all ran toward the depot at full speed.

Flags were flying and companies parading. The bands were playing and the cannon roared so that little Eddy became frightened and dizzy.

The morning was very hot, with thick clouds of dust flying, and the two little boys soon became tangled in such a crowd that they really were in danger of injury. Poor little Eddy was almost fainting, and both would have given much to be in the quiet garden again. Then a railroad-whistle sounded long and loud close behind them. There was a little speaking done by men they couldn't see, followed by deafening hurrahs and more cannon. Then another shriek from the locomotive and the fine fun was over.

"I'm so tired and so hot," fretted Eddy, as the crowd scattered, and Frank tried to lead him home. "Can't we rest a little first?"

Walt had disappeared in the crowd long ago, and now Frank looked around to see what he could do. A train of freight cars stood on a side track near by. Some of them stood open, and Frank said:

"Here, Eddy, we'll get into this car and let you rest a little; you'll feel better out of the hot sun."

They climbed in and soon found themselves very comfortable. The car was loaded with furniture, not boxed but wrapped in sacking and not very closely packed, so that there was some room to move around. It was a most attractive place for a couple of boys to clamber about in.

"We'll play at house-keeping," cried Frank. "See, Eddy, I can lift these chairs off the sofa and move it around a little, and it will do for a bed for you; and this what-not in the corner can be the pantry. I've got some crackers in my pocket to put on the shelves. Wish things were not quite so crowded here."

For a half hour they found plenty to interest them in the car. They had examined everything in it and were just proposing to go home when a sudden jerk startled them.

"What's that?" and Frank sprang up to look out, but at this moment the door of the car slid to with a sudden bang, and with another jerk the car began moving, at first slowly, then faster and faster, till soon at a rapid rate of speed the two little truants were being carried, they knew not where.

At the first alarm Frank sprang to the door, and by calling and pounding tried to attract the attention of some one outside. But there was a confusion of noises all around.

It was a large depot; trains had been coming and going all the time, and amid the puffing, hissing and whistling of locomotives the feeble voice of the child was lost. So after a prolonged but useless effort to make himself heard poor Frank sat down by his brother in great fright and dismay. The car had seemed very dark after the sudden closing of the door, but some sunshine came through the cracks and they soon became accustomed to the dim light. Frank saw that his little brother looked pale and ill.

"You'd better lie down, Eddy," he said, "and let me fan you with my hat, it's so hot in this car."

"Not, it isn't hot," moaned Eddy, "I'm so cold."

And Frank's distress was complete when he saw the poor child was shivering in a severe ague chill. How bitterly he now repented ever having left home! And his heart sank within him as he wondered how long it might be before they could find their way out of this difficulty. But he was a brave little fellow, and determined to make the best of things. He had seen some door-mats in a corner, some of which he now brought to cover Eddy, and spoke cheery words to him.

"Never mind, Eddy; this train will soon come to a stopping place, and then we can make some one hear us, and come and let us out."

"How can we ever get back to mamma's?" sobbed Eddy; "it will be so far to walk."

"Oh, we won't have to walk. There'll be trains going back, and I'll ask some of the men to let us ride home, because you are sick. They'll do it, I know."

But the train kept on for a long, long time, and Eddy's sufferings were much increased as the chill passed off and a violent fever set in. The hot, close air of the car was almost stifling, and Frank saw with much alarm that his brother was much worse than he had ever seemed before. This was owing to the heat, fatigue and excitement of the morning. And poor Frank suffered as keenly as so young a child could suffer, as he thought of his mother's airy room at home, in which everything would have been done to soothe and relieve Eddy. It was terrible to see him so ill without being able to do a single thing to help him; to hear him beg for the cooling drink his mother would have given him, and here was not one drop of water to quench his thirst, or to bathe his burning head. It was hours before the train stopped. Frank started in eager hope as he felt the train slackening. Again he tried by every means in his power to make himself heard, but all in vain. A locomotive belonging to another train happened to stand very near their car, and its constant hissing drowned his voice. For an hour they remained here, then an express train thundered by; and they moved slowly on again, Frank throwing himself down, worn out, and in despair as the weary rumbling began again. Night was drawing near, and he thought with horror of the prospect of their being obliged to pass the night in this dreary prison. Eddy tossed, half-delirious, upon his uncomfortable bed, tortured by the noise, constantly pleading for water. As it grew later, Frank himself began to feel sadly the need of both food and water, neither of them having tasted anything since breakfast.

"I believe we shall both die here, and never get home to mamma again," he sobbed to himself. "God won't take care of us because we are disobedient, and it was all my fault! I'll ask Him, though, and perhaps He'll forgive us."

And the poor boy knelt down and prayed very earnestly. He then settled himself by the side of Eddy, who had fallen into an uneasy sleep.

"I'll watch Eddy all night. I won't go to sleep at all." But Frank grew very tired and sleepy.

"It must be nearly morning, now," he said, when nearly an hour had passed. "I'll just lie down by Eddy's feet for a few minutes. I can watch him so just as well."

He curled himself up, and in a few minutes had forgotten his anxiety, hunger and thirst in a sound sleep.

A sudden shock awakened him; a jar so violent as to upset everything in the car which could be upset, and every car on the train seemed jammed together. Frank got up and raised Eddy to the sofa, from which he had been thrown. The motion of the train had ceased, and they could hear the excited voices of men near by. They seemed greatly alarmed about something or other, but Frank was too anxious to make them hear him to wait long to listen.

"Help! help!" he cried. "Open the door, quick, and let me out!"

"Hark!" said one of the men, "I thought I heard a child's voice!"

The voice continued, as, hammering on the door of the prison, Frank still clamored for relief. The door flew open and a man looked in.

"Who's here? What's the matter?"

"Why, it's me and Eddy," said poor Frank, in a voice breaking down between fear and gladness; "and Eddy's sick, and we couldn't make anyone hear us."

"How came you in here?"

"We got in to play and some one shut the door."

The man lifted Eddy out carefully, and laid him on the grass. He was almost insensible, but the cool night air seemed to revive him; he opened his eyes and moaned:

"Drink! drink!" and after taking eagerly of what was brought him, closed them again without attempting to look around.

"He's sick, sure enough," said the man, raising him gently in his arms.

"Come, Jim," some one called, "no time to be fooling there."

"I'll just take these young ones to the caboose," he answered.

Frank followed quietly as Eddy was laid in a more comfortable place, and their rough friend was just hurrying away, when he stopped a moment and opened a little cupboard. "Take some," he said, as he left them; some food was there and the half-starved boy ate heartily, having first wet his handkerchief and laid it upon Eddy's head. He would not leave his brother, though very anxious to know what was going on. The men seemed very busy in the darkness—on the track, not far from where they were, and had soon kindled a large fire. Then all waited what seemed a long time, till a low, rumbling sound was heard and a light appeared in the far distance. At this moment some one dashed into the caboose, seized Eddy, and calling upon Frank to follow sprang to the ground and ran some distance away from the track. Then he stood, watching intently the locomotive which was fast coming nearer and nearer. The fire burned brighter and the sparks flew up into the darkness, as men threw on brush, stirred it well up and then also ran away to watch.

"Thank God!" said the man, who still held Eddy in his arms, as the whistle sounded and the locomotive moved more slowly, stopping just before it reached the fire. He laid Eddy down. "Now I must go, but I'll come back and see to you." Many people got off the train to look about, and in listening to their excited talk Frank managed to get some idea of what had taken place. A wheel of one of the freight cars had broken just before the train reached the switch upon which it was to wait to allow the passage of an express train, which was not far behind them. Messengers had been sent back upon the track but could not reach any station to stop the approaching train, and it had been feared that a terrible accident might occur, as the freight cars could not be removed in time. The passengers soon heard of the danger which had threatened them, and many thanksgivings were offered for their escape.

The person who had cared for the comfort and safety of our poor little waifs did not forget them. Busy though he was, he found time to speak of them to some of the new comers, who soon came to look after the forlorn children. Eddy was taken to the sleeping-car, where he was kindly cared for. All were astonished at finding them in such a strange situation and Frank was soon called upon to tell how he came there. He again related how they had been shut up in the car.

"Where did this happen—where do you live?"

"At Centerville."

"What! two hundred miles back?"

"Oh," sobbed Frank, "are we all that way from home? How will we ever get back there?"

"Never mind, my little man; you shall be sent home all right. But how long have you been in that car?"

"Since yesterday morning."

"And nothing to eat?"

"Only two or three crackers."

"Well, you certainly have paid rather dearly for your frolic, let alone coming very near having your poor little brains knocked out. But don't fret now; your troubles are about over, I guess. Tell me what your father's name is."

So in the early morning, when the train went on and reached a station, this telegram was thoughtfully sent to parents worn out with weary searching and keenest anxiety for the little ones they loved so well:

"Frank and Eddy are safe and in good hands. Will reach home on the five p. m. express."

Little Eddy was sick for days after, owing to the exposure and fatigue of his unexpected journey. And Frank never forgot the severe lesson his disobedience taught him. The fact of his own fault having brought himself and his little brother into such danger, and caused such suffering to his parents, made a deep impression upon him, and he became more willing to follow the advice of those older and wiser than himself.—*Little Corporal.*

"Green Boys."

We have seen a lot of city or village boys gather around a boy from the back country and make fun of him, and talk about his "greenness," because he was not up to all their ways of acting, and very often ways of mischief. And very often the country boy feels chagrined about it and goes home quite sad. Yesterday we were having a chat with some city boys, sons of wealthy parents, and in our conversation the word buckwheat was mentioned. We asked the boys when it was sown, how the plants looked, how they got the buckwheat flour out of it which makes their nice morning's "flat-jacks"—or "flap-jacks," as some call them. Our country friends would have laughed at the answers. One large boy said they sowed buckwheat in the fall and cut it the next summer, he believed. Another said he supposed they sowed it the same as any wheat, and cut it and ground it the same, and he supposed it was only so called because it was a kind first raised by a Mr. Buck. None of these boys could tell anything about the appearance of the plant or grain—though one thought it looked more like oats than like wheat. (They had all seen oats fed to horses and seen wheat at the city grist-mill.) Now, were not these boys just as "green" as any country lad that ever visited the city? The truth is, city boys are fully as "green" about things in the country as country boys are about things in the city, and the country boys have the advantage of knowing less about mischief. It's all nonsense for city boys to put on airs and laugh at country boys, for the latter know a great many useful things which the former do not know, and if one of each class should be left a homeless, friendless orphan, the farmer boy, with his strong frame, his practical skill and self-reliance, would stand the best chance of taking care of himself. Let the city boy and the country boy each have a mutual respect for what the other knows that he himself does not know—and remember that one is just as "green" as the other when he gets into the other's territory. By the way, we know of a city boy who is collecting a cabinet of all kinds of grains and seeds used in agriculture and horticulture, and is studying the habits of the plants. That boy will not be so "green" when he goes out to see his country friends. This is a good example for many other city boys.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Breathing Cave.

In the range of mountains in Western North Carolina known as the "Fox Range" a most singular phenomenon exists. It is a "breathing cave." In the summer months a current of air comes from it so strongly that a person can't walk against it, while in winter the suction is just as great. The cool air from the mountain in the summer is felt for miles in a direct line from the cave. At times a most unpleasant odor is emitted upon the current from dead carcasses of animals sucked in and killed by the violence. The loss of cattle and stock in that section in winter is accounted for in this way. They range too near the mouth of the cave and the current carries them in. At times, when the change from inhalation begins, the air is filled with various hairs of animals; not frequently bones and whole carcasses are found miles from the place. The air has been known to change materially in temperature during exhalation from quite cool to unpleasantly hot, withering vegetation within reach and accompanied by a terrible roaring, gurgling sound, as a pot boiling. It is unaccounted for by scientific men who have examined, though no exploration can take place. It is feared by many that a volcanic eruption may break forth there some time. Such things have occurred in places as little unexpected.

A PHILADELPHIA doctor pronounced it an "electric fit;" the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict accordingly, and the poor man went to his grave with that terrible stain on his character.

RECIPES, ETC.

—Apple Cobbler.—Pare, core and slice twelve large tart apples, add to them the juice of two lemons, grated peel of one, and sweeten to taste; stew very slowly for two hours, and then turn into a mold. When cold, serve with cream.

—Horseradish Sauce.—Grate very small a stick of horseradish; then, with a couple of tablespoonfuls of it, mix a small teaspoonful salt and four tablespoonfuls of cream; stir it briskly, and add by degrees a wineglassful of vinegar. Excellent to serve with cold roast beef.

—Stuffing for Fowl or Meats.—To a quart of finely-chopped bread add two spoonfuls of powdered sage, a teaspoonful of black pepper, two spoonfuls of chopped salt pork, or three spoonfuls of pork gravy, and two eggs; mix thoroughly, stuff the fowl full—or, if for meat, press it tightly down and bring the meat over it firmly, either by sewing or tying with a string—and you will have a most appetizing dressing.—*Farmer's Wife.*

—To Cook Cabbage.—Chop the cabbage-head fine, or cut it as small as you can well with a knife. Half of an average head is sufficient for a meal. Put it into a kettle, and pour over it about a pint of *boiling* water. Cover it and keep it boiling steadily (not letting it burn dry by too hard boiling) for half an hour. Pour off what water remains—the cabbage itself supplies some water in cooking—and pour in a teacupful—or two if you like—of good milk, salting to taste. Let all boil up together, and it is done. If you put in considerable milk it will be much liked if poured over "white gems" split in two.—*American Agriculturist.*

—Mrs. J. G. Kidd says in the *Western Farm Journal:* "Take a goblet with the foot and stem broken or cut off so that the bowl will be perfect; take coarse red flannel, the redder the better, stitch it nearly around the bowl, or goblet, so as to cover it completely on the outside; dip it in water, so as to wet it thoroughly, then roll it in flaxseed; the seed will stick in and on the flannel; be sure that the seed is distributed evenly, then stand it on its mouth, or large end, in a saucer or small plate; put water in the small plate or saucer, and renew or add to it as it absorbs. Never let the vessel get dry, nor suffer it to chill or freeze. It can and will grow in any part of the room, and will be a deep green with red ground."

—Hanging Basket.—These floral beauties are now so common as to need no description, but whether made of wire, earthen or rustic work, the same rule should be observed in filling them, viz.: Creeping vines around the margin, something tall and showy for the center and an ivy or other vine for climbing the handle. Earthen ware or rustic baskets are better than wire for the house—the former being made in a great variety of shapes and sizes, and are very cheap; the latter larger and stronger, but more expensive. They may be obtained at nearly all florists'. Hang them in a sunny window, and now and then immerse in a tub of water and let them thoroughly soak through, as they are apt to get very dry.

Broom-Corn Culture.

WHILE we will not pretend to advise in this matter of broom-corn culture, or say that a market could not be found for a few more thousand tons than are now produced, still the fact should not be lost sight of that only a certain number of brooms are used annually, calling for only a certain number of pounds of materials in their manufacture. There is seldom any very large deficiency in the total product of the country, and when this does happen and high prices follow, as in 1869 and 1870, there is pretty sure to be a general rush into broom-corn culture and a corresponding fall in the market. In nine cases out of ten a farmer will stand a better chance of realizing good prices for any of the staple crops by commencing or increasing the area of land devoted to them, at the very time when the majority are abandoning their culture on account of low and unsatisfactory prices. The sale of a few tons of broom-corn at $150 is sure to be made known and talked of, but at $40 no one would think it worthy of notice or remark.

The cultivators of this crop are not alone to blame for becoming excited in times of high prices, for the manufacturers and dealers frequently contribute very materially to a rise when there is really no occasion for it. In a circular lately received from C. E. Grant & Co., of Chicago, dealers in this article, we fine some very pertinent remarks on this point. They say: "No product of this country has shown greater fluctuations in price than broom-corn. When prices are extravagantly high, dealers and manufacturers are ambitious and even greedy in their desire to purchase; but when the market is surfeited, as an article of commerce, it has not the redeeming qualities of guano." Still, there are hundreds of farmers having land adapted to the culture of this plant who find it a profitable crop, taking a series of years together.

Any good, rich land in a climate where Indian corn succeeds will answer for broom-corn; but it is an exhaustive crop, and the farmer who attempts to make it a specialty will have to pay considerable attention to keeping up the fertility of his soil. In planting, the seed should be sown in drills. These are usually about three feet apart and the seed should be dropped every six inches in the drills or a little thicker, and the plants be thinned out after they are a few inches high. Although it may cost more labor to sow thick and then thin out, still it is the surest way to get a good even stand of plants. The one common error in raising this crop is in allowing too many plants to grow, the result being short and uneven brush. The seed can be sown better and more evenly with a seed drill than by hand, and the rows should be straight; the more care given to this the easier will be the cultivation. Hoeing, weeding and other culture usually given to common corn should not be neglected, for the better the care the better the results.

When the seed is just past the milk, or begins to harden, the tops should be broken down about a foot below the brush and then allowed to hang until ripe. Some practice a different system of curing, and bend two rows together, breaking the stems about two feet from the ground, after which they cut off the tops and place them on these bent rows to dry. When the brush has cured somewhat in the field, it is cut and spread out to dry, and if under an open shed or in a building where shaded it will be of a better color than when exposed to the sun and dews at night. Great care is necessary in curing, because if placed in very thick layers the brush will soon become moldy and worthless. If the seed is removed when taken from the field curing will be hastened and the work of handling less laborious.

Where large quantities are raised, machines worked by horse-power are used; but for a moderate-sized crop a hatchel somewhat like those used for flax, but of larger size, may be employed for the purpose. A cylinder, two feet long, and about the same in diameter, studded with wrought nails, the points projecting outward, and then supplied with bearings and a crank for turning, is a convenient style of hatchel, one man turning while another applies the brush and removes the seed. There is considerable labor about all the operations connected with broom-corn culture, besides more or less risk of the crop becoming injured in curing. After being properly cured it is baled for market. Five or six hundred pounds is a fair yield per acre when all the conditions are favorable and requisite care is given. The total number of tons manufactured in the United States and Canada is about 12,000 per annum.—*New York Sun.*

The Better Way to Make Chicken Roosts.

THE way many roosts are made is exceedingly objectionable, as the fowls have difficulty in getting on the rear poles when all the positions near the front part are occupied. Roosts for heavy fowls should be so arranged and constructed that they can step on and off without danger of falling and injuring themselves. Besides this many roosts are arranged in such a manner that one cannot move around in the hennery unless he drops on his knees beneath the fowls.

The past season I have been constructing a hen-roost on a new plan, which pleases me better than any other style of roosts I have ever met with. On one side of the hennery, which is about twelve feet in length, there are three shelves, twenty inches wide, one above the other, and about twenty inches apart. The back edges of the shelves touch the wall, so that nothing can fall down behind them. About three inches above the middle of each shelf a roosting pole extends their entire length. The ends of the poles are so supported that they can be removed without difficulty. The fowls ascend to their roosts by walking up an inclined road, with numerous cleats nailed on the surface to prevent their feet from slipping. This inclined board is placed parallel with the shelves, close to the front edges, so that as a hen ascends she can step on the first shelf or ascend to the next or to the top roost. The shelves prevent any droppings from falling on the fowls below them. More than this, the roosts occupy but little room, which is so admirably appropriated that one can enter the hennery at night and get a desirable view of every fowl as they are arranged in regular rows within convenient reach. Another excellent advantage is, all the droppings are received by the shelves, so that the accumulations may be collected with a shovel. Twice every week the poles are removed and the shelves are scraped clean. During the past two months the accumulations collected from the shelves filled a barrel. Such fertilizing material is worth more per hundred pounds than the best Peruvian guano that farmers can obtain after it has been adulterated for market. By June next there will be a sufficient quantity of choice manure to apply to one acre of growing corn. The roosting poles are about four inches in diameter. Fowls prefer a large to a small pole for a roost. In lieu of round poles scantlings, three or four inches square, would make excellent roosts. Fowls are not half as liable to fall off the roost at night if the poles are broad or flat as when the roosts are no larger than a broom-handle. When fowls are allowed to roost here and there they will smear everything with offensive droppings, and one cannot collect a barrel of the valuable accumulations during the entire year.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fence Posts.

OVER twenty-two years ago I hit upon a plan of preparing fence posts that insures their durability better than any way that I have ever heard of. I don't admire the plan of "hiding a light under a half bushel," so I will give you my experience. My attention was called to it by seeing fishermen putting nets and lines in hot coal tar, as they told me, to keep them from rotting. I was then fencing a lot, using cedar posts, and as I was short two or three I got some common white oak pieces from a saw-mill, four inches by six, and put them in boiling coal tar to the depth of over two and half feet; kept them there from twenty to thirty minutes. There was a shallow drain across the lot in which there was water in wet weather during winter and spring. I set these posts in that low place, leaving six or eight inches that had been in tar above the ground. I made no further experiments then. Sixteen years after that I had occasion to move the fence, and I found the cedar posts more or less decayed. Some had taken a dry rot, and would break off at the top of the ground; many were half decayed, and few, if any, entirely sound. To my surprise I found the tarred oak posts as sound as when put in. I used them in making a shed; about a year ago the shed was torn down and the posts were cut off at the ground, showing no signs of decay. The year after tearing down the lot fence I put a post and plank fence along the side of an orchard which adjoined a public road. The gate-posts and some others were prepared in the way I have mentioned. I did not have facilities to prepare many. To-day many of the posts are one-third rotted off at the surface of the ground, and all more or less decayed, except that where tarred they are apparently just as sound as when they were set. I have since been using the boiling tar in various ways on timber, where there was danger of its rotting, and with like results. I think the heat measurably injures the elasticity of wood, but that it does it no injury for fence-posts. I know that in making plank fence the great objection is the cost and frequent renewal of the posts. This method, if once adopted, will be of almost incalculable benefit to many prairie farmers. My plan is this: Get a cylinder, say No. 12 iron, not less, and from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter, and long enough to insure the immersion of posts to a proper depth, say three and a half feet, have a cast-iron bottom riveted on, and all is ready; it is much the best to have the posts seasoned a year, for otherwise the sap boiling out as the tar fills the pores of the wood makes a renewal of the tar necessary oftener than if dry.—*Cor. Rural World.*

A FAIRFIELD (Me.) youth announces that he will give a chromo to the young lady who will take him "for better or for worse." No special rates for clubs, however.

Farm Stock in Winter.

ALREADY we begin to receive numerous inquiries in regard to various diseases peculiar to farm stock. The winter is scarcely half over, but diseases of cows, horses and other animals appear to be prevalent in many localities, which prompts the somewhat pertinent question, Why is this so? Cannot farm animals be kept in as good health during winter as summer? Or must we conclude that winter is naturally an unhealthy season for the brute creation, and at the same time a healthy one for man? In summer, horn ail, mange, worms, indigestion and similar diseases are seldom heard of; but when cold weather comes, and animals are dependent upon man for shelter, food and water, disorders of various kinds appear to spring into existence as if by magic.

We do not wish to accuse anyone of being disposed to shirk their duty in their care of farm stock, but there must be some radically wrong management, or else disease and losses would be less common. It must be admitted, however, that we have among our farmers far too many apologists for cruelty to animals, who are ever ready to declare that young colts must be toughened by exposure to the cold of winter, with food of the coarsest kind. If their hair, before spring, points the wrong way, it makes no matter, as this is only one of the unmistakable signs that the toughening process is fairly under way. Young calves are frequently treated in the same manner, their owners offering no better reasons for this cruelty than those given for toughening colts.

We have been gravely told for years that farm stock do not require any shelter or food beyond what they can obtain for themselves in the prarie regions of the Western States and Territories. Some persons even claim that sheep are injured by protection from the cold rains and sleet which are quite common during the winter months in all the regions of the far West, claimed to be mild. But losses from diseases do frequently occur, even in the most favorable climates, and the greater portion may be directly traced to want of proper care during inclement weather. Losses through neglect of supplying animals with the means of warding off and resisting disease are not confined to the newer States; but in the older settled ones the cow and horse doctors are frequently in great demand during the latter part of winter and the early spring.

Far too many of our farmers are content with no better accommodations for their cows, sheep and hogs than an open yard surrounded by a board fence. A straw stack, a few musty corn-stalks, with perhaps an occasional forkful of hay, are deemed sufficient for oxen, cows and sheep, and, it is very likely, if they were warmly housed these might answer; but when animals are exposed to the cold of our Northern winters such coarse food is not sufficient to preserve good health, much less prevent the loss of flesh. Comfortable quarters, in the form of stables or close sheds, should be the first things provided, but they are far too frequently the very last. Farm stock of all kinds will thrive on less food if provided with shelter than without, consequently the cost cannot be urged as an objection or excuse for not providing them. Now, we will remind those farmers who may say that this is all nonsense, or attempt to dodge the question in some other way, that all breeders of choice stock, as well as the most successful dairymen, who are supposed to understand their business thoroughly, almost without exception, keep their animals in warm stables during the winter months. In addition, we find that they raise more or less roots for their stock, to feed along with dry fodder, knowing from experience as well as theory that these are beneficial in preserving the animals' health, even if for nothing else. If the supply of roots does not hold out, or is deemed insufficient to keep the animals in good flesh and health, then grain, either whole or ground, raw and cooked, is added; in fact, the farmer who expects to derive a profit from his business will seek every means to promote the health and comfort of his animals.

The supplying of water to farm stock during winter is a very important matter, although more generally neglected than even the providing of shelter. Many a herd is obliged to wade a half mile or go without water, which they usually do until compelled to seek it in order to quench a raging thirst. No man can expect his stock to remain healthy or thrive under such circumstances, and even when the water is near by in well or cistern it will not always answer to depend upon hired help to give it to the animals. In many years' experience with animals we have always been very particular in regard to giving them a full and regular supply of water both winter and summer.

A dozen horses or cows may feed at the same stack and yet not all be thirsty at one time; still many a farmer adopts an arbitrary system of watering his stock, which compels each individual animal to take water at a certain hour or not at all. The wants of each individual should be regarded in this matter, as well as in that of food or anything else. But when animals are driven to water, or have it offered to them at certain hours in the day, natural desires are not always promptly met or satisfied. In summer animals should have water within reach at all times, except in the case of horses at work, and in winter if it cannot be conveniently supplied in this manner it should be offered them not less than three times, and four is our rule with horses. One day an animal may not drink but once, while on the next it will drink water several times in response to the demands of nature. If every stock-owner would study the natural wants of his animals and endeavor to supply them to the best of his abilities we would hear less of diseases and more of success and profit in farming.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A FRESH-WATER clam, according to a foreign scientific journal, was last year shut up in a perfectly dry drawer for 231 days, and then, being plunged in a water showed signs of remarkable activity. This was during a voyage from Australia to England. On its arrival at Southampton, 498 days after leaving its native marsh, it was again put into the water, where it opened its valves and renewed its former habits as a mollusk.

IF a man finds himself "stuck" on a one, a five, or even a ten dollar bill he stoically resolves to "grin and bear it," as it won't "break" him, anyhow, but a counterfeit $500 greenback is a disagreeable thing to find in one's small change. A very well executed counterfeit of that denomination has lately been discovered in circulation in Maine.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Allegan County.

A revival in the Methodist Church at Plainwell has lasted nearly three months, and still the excitement continues.

Bay County.

An English laborer at Bay City, named Wiggins, has just fallen heir to a competency at his former home in Merrie England.

Three men were sent to the State Prison, at Bay City, lately, for three years and three months each for stealing a watch worth $15. Petty thieves are severely dealt with the world over.

Barry County.

Miss Martha Robart, daughter of Jesse Robart, living a couple of miles south of Nashville, died not long since, at the age of twenty-two years. She was said to be the largest woman in the county if not in the State. Just one year before she died she weighed 387 pounds, and at the time of her death weighed, it was estimated, 100 pounds more.

Calhoun County.

Miss Mattie Briley, of Battle Creek, was out riding with a lady friend the other afternoon when she met a farmer who was coming into town with a load of wood, and who had got stuck at the Michigan Central crossing. The farmer was in a critical situation, as the day express from the east was then due and the rumbling of the train was already heard in the distance. He urged his horses to the utmost but they failed to even start the load. Every minute was growing more perilous. Miss Briley, seeing that something must be done, gave the reins to her friend and jumped out of her cutter. She was wearing a red cloak over her shoulders, and taking that in her hand she hurried to the railroad track and waved it in front of the locomotive as it came thundering along. The whistle sounded down brakes and the engineer reversed his engine. The train came to a stand-still and the passengers and railroad men came pouring out to see what the matter was. They all lent a helping hand and pushed the sleigh off the track, relieving the excited and frightened farmer from his perilous situation, who expected to see his sleigh and wood made into kindlings and his horses probably killed.

Eaton County.

Charles Merritt, a produce-dealer in Eaton Rapids, was recently brought to Ann Arbor under arrest, charged with sending a telegram from the latter place to parties in Eaton Rapids signed by a produce firm in East Saginaw, agreeing to take a lot of pork, which was held for the East Saginaw parties according to the telegram, whereby Merritt gained and the others lost $175. Merritt was held to bail in $500 for trial.

Hillsdale County.

Willard P. Hazen, of Jonesville, son of Luke Hazen, County Treasurer, is a fugitive from justice. Since he left his home numerous forgeries have been discovered. Among the persons victimized are Charles Betts, Will M. Carleton, Abraham Cozens, his father, and an unnumbered multitude of widows, maids, lawyers, merchants and mechanics.

Houghton County.

The *Northwestern Mining Journal*, of Hancock, has issued a very carefully prepared review of the copper industry for the year 1874, from which it would appear that the products of the counties of Houghton, Keweenaw and Ontonagon for the year amounted to 21,729 tons and 1,865 pounds of mineral, being an increase of 3,091 tons and 1,791 pounds upon 1873, the Calumet and Hecla alone shipping 12,295 tons and 1,415 pounds, or more than half the whole product of the thirty-three copper-producing mines. The amount paid out on dividends during the year 1874 was as follows: Calumet and Hecla, $1,000,000; Quincy, $160,000; Central, $100,000; Ridge, $20,000—making a total of $1,040,000. The total amount of assessments levied during the year by thirteen of the other mines amount to $1,022,000, which latter sum includes the following sums levied for the purpose of equipment and opening out new mines, as follows: Island mine, Isle Royale, $300,000; Allouez mine, $340,000; Osceola mine, $200,000.

Jackson County.

A colored man named Ambush, living at Jackson, recently turned his little five-year-old daughter into the street, with the thermometer ten degrees below zero. She was taken in charge by the police.

An old man was found dead in bed at the Grand River Hotel, Jackson, the other morning. An inquest showed his name to be Wm. Graham; home, Buffalo; occupation, a tramping tinsmith. Out of work and out of money, he ended his troubles by taking poison.

Kalamazoo County.

A young man named Marsh, living near Schoolcraft, was fatally injured the other day by a kick from a horse.

Harrison Lake, near Schoolcraft, is frozen dry—not a drop of water to be found beneath the ice.

N. Stage, of Pavilion, while drawing logs recently was in some manner caught under a rolling log and so fastened that he could not move. He was held there nearly two hours, enduring excruciating pain, before his family, alarmed at his long stay, sought him out, and his wife released him by hitching the chain and rolling the log off with the team.

Macomb County.

A few evenings ago as Reinhart Hessel, living in the southern part of the county, was on his way from Detroit with his hired man, his horses became frightened at a passing sleigh, and Hessel wound the reins firmly around his body that he might better control them. They shortly became unmanageable, turned into the ditch and capsized the sleigh. The hired man succeeded in extricating himself from the wreck, but the unfortunate Hessel, being held firmly by the lines, was dragged along the ice-covered road until the toll-gate was reached, where, coming in contact with the gate-post, the concussion severed the lines and Hessel rolled into a ditch, where a short time after he was picked up by some farmers who chanced to pass that way, insensible, and died shortly after.

Marquette County.

A sad accident recently occurred at the Kleman mine. A number of men were working in one of the deep pits of the mine, when a mass of ice about 200 feet above gave way, coming down with a terrific crash. Part of it struck a man named Alfred Odahl, a Swede, on the head, crushing in the skull in a frightful manner and otherwise injuring him. When picked up he was insensible. In the absence of the Kleman doctor the doctor of the Republic mine was called, who rendered all necessary assistance. It is doubtful whether the injured man will recover, as it was necessary to trepan in two places and remove a large surface of bone.

Mecosta County.

A building in Paris, occupied by two families, was burned to the ground a few mornings ago. The inmates escaped in their night-clothes.

Midland County.

The publisher of the Midland *Times* was recently arrested on a criminal charge for libel and taken to East Saginaw. The complainant was one Seligman.

Monroe County.

The farm-house of Mrs. P. O'Neill, near Monroe, was burned the other night. Loss about $3,000.

Newaygo County.

Shoemaker & Manley's saw and shingle mill at Newaygo was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss about $20,000; insured for $10,000.

Oakland County.

The slipping of a wheel on a railroad wreck at Pontiac, the other evening, caused a fractured skull, a broken nose and one cheek laid bare to the bone. Lon Murray was the unlucky victim.

Ottawa County.

Paul Defrees, employed on the through freight of the Chicago & Lake Michigan Railroad, while shunting cars at the Y near Nunica a few evenings ago fell into a cattle-guard and before he could extricate himself was struck by the locomotive, thrown a long distance and severely injured. His escape from instant death was almost a miracle.

A curious accident occurred on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad near Spring Lake the other afternoon. The first of two engines attached to a rapidly-running passenger-train broke its coupling and jumped the track, the engine going on one side and the tender on the other, down an embankment thirty feet steep. The engineer only was injured. The train passed on without knowledge of the accident.

Saginaw County.

O. S. Thompson, for the past sixteen years a resident of East Saginaw, took strychnine in the presence of his family the other day, and was dead in an hour. He had made so many threats of committing suicide that no thoughts of his real intentions were entertained by his family, although he bade them adieu three times before taking the fatal draught.

Peter Cunningham, employed in Hanson's barber-shop, East Saginaw, was discharged the other morning for drunkenness. He came back to the shop and assaulted Hanson twice, but was driven off. He went to a pawnbroker's, pawned his overcoat for a pistol, went to the shop and shot Hanson, the ball passing entirely through his left leg just below the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound.

A fire cleaned out the house of John Guinan, at East Saginaw, the other day. Loss about $2,000. It was supposed to have been set on fire.

Washtenaw County.

While four boxes, consigned from Chicago to the fictitious firm of Clayton & Son, in care of the express company at Dexter, were unloading from a freight car the other morning one was broken open, revealing to the sight the body of a beautiful young girl of about sixteen, who was evidently of high family. The four boxes contained six bodies. The express company claimed the boxes and forwarded them to Ann Arbor.

Ellsworth Yager, a lad fourteen years old, living at Ypsilanti, has been arrested for stealing a wagon and selling it to a boy about the same age. Precocious.

H. H. Ulissler, the Singer sewing-machine agent at Ypsilanti, has been arrested at Ann Arbor on the charge of embezzling $300 from the company.

A deaf man at Ypsilanti named Burns had both legs taken off the other day by getting in the way of a passenger locomotive.

John Kegan, of Ann Arbor, fell dead a few days ago while splitting wood. He was sixty years old and apparently in good health.

MICHIGAN STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Feb. 1.—Petitions were presented—asking for an amendment of the law relative to committing a prisoner to jail on capias; asking the repeal of the County Superintendency system....The bill amending the act to establish the State Public School was reported upon favorably....The House amendment to the bill in relation to Notaries Public was non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was ordered....A concurrent resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on State Institutions to visit them at their earliest convenience....A bill was introduced authorizing the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to grant twice the amount of land heretofore authorized for the construction of the Marquette & Mackinac Railroad....In Committee of the Whole the Senate agreed to the bills—repealing the Dog law; making appropriations for the State Normal School; amending the act for the transmission of insane inmates of the Soldiers' Home to the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo; making appropriation for heating the new Capitol; repealing the section of the compiled laws relative to the distribution of estates....Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented—to locate the county seat of Otsego County at Bagley; against the organization of Otsego County; to organize Isle Royal County; for a law to regulate the sale of medicines and poisons....The bill for the protection of innkeepers was reported upon favorably....Bills were introduced—amending the Mining act; amending the law relating to assessment for taxes; amending the act relating to the purchase of the interest of railways in highways....A bill was passed appropriating money for books for the State Library....Several local bills were passed....Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—A bill was passed repealing the Dog law....The joint resolution protesting against the adoption by Congress of the reciprocity treaty with Canada passed....Messrs. Thomas and White were appointed members of the joint committee to visit the Agricultural College....A report was received from the Auditor-General stating that the specific taxes received by the State from the life-insurance companies during the last fiscal year amounted to $40,300....A communication from the Director-General of the United States Centennial Commission was presented....A concurrent resolution was offered directing that the State Swamp Land Board be instructed to withdraw from sale all lands granted to the State for the support of the Agricultural College until all such lands shall have been appraised....Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented praying that the tax on insurance premiums be repealed .... The Commissioner of Railroads reported that he employed one clerk at a salary of $1,000 per annum; that his incidental expenses to Oct. 1, 1874, were $745.94....The resolution protesting against the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty was carried—60 to 8.... The bill providing a penalty for setting guns to kill game was considered in Committee of the Whole and referred to the Committee on State Affairs for correction....The attempt to change the law in relation to the admission of pupils residing in one district to the schools of another failed....Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—A bill was introduced instructing the Treasurer to pay to the Treasurer of the Regents of the university $5,000 per annum, the same to be applied to pay the salaries of two Homeopathic Professors....An unsuccessful attempt was made to strike out of the bill providing for the uniform assessment of property the high rates of interest on unpaid taxes in the nature of a penalty....The House bill indicating the time when the term of the Supreme Court shall be held was passed....The bill reducing the tax on life insurance premiums from 3 to 1 per cent. was debated at length, the Senate compromising on 2 per cent....The Senate voted to take a recess from Feb. 5 to Feb. 15....Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee of Ways and Means and Military Affairs reported relative to salaries of military officers....The bill making appropriation for the State Normal School was reported upon favorably....Bills were introduced—to amend the act for uniform assessment of property; to repeal Sec. 124 of the act for the sale of lands for delinquent taxes; for uniform assessment of railroad property; also a joint resolution asking Congress for legislation to secure the railroad bridge across the harbor at St. Joseph; to amend the act for the appointment of Railroad Commissioner, and a bill to prevent the sale of liquors to minors, drunken persons and habitual drunkards, and to repeal the Prohibitory law and amendments....A bill was passed providing for the reincorporation of Councils of the Improved Order of Red Men; also, a concurrent resolution providing for a recess from Feb. 5 to Feb. 15....Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 4.—The morning session was devoted to the consideration of the insurance bill in Committee of the Whole and then it was referred to the Committee on Insurance....The Committee on Public Health reported favorably on the bill providing for the inspection of illuminating oils ....The House concurrent resolution for a recess until the 15th was agreed to....Notice was given of a bill to establish a State House of Correction....A bill was introduced to tax and regulate the liquor traffic....The bill for a prison in the upper peninsula was agreed to in Committee of the Whole....Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed—providing for a Board of State Fund Commissioners; amending the Railroad law of 1873; making appropriation for the State Normal School; making appropriation for the new Capitol... A bill was introduced to tax and regulate the liquor traffic....The law for the relief of innkeepers was passed.

SENATE, Feb. 5.—Bills were introduced—in relation to the educational character of penal and reformatory institutions; relating to the use of sleeping, parlor and chair cars on railroads....The bill for the management and collection of delinquent taxes was considered in Committee of the Whole....The appointments of 1,400 Notaries were confirmed ....Adjourned to the 15th.

HOUSE.—The bill for the organization of the county of Barago, made up of twenty-seven townships taken from the counties of Houghton, Ontonagon and Marquette, was passed and L'Anse fixed as the county seat ....The Senate bill reducing the interest on foreclosed tax-lands from 50 to 25 per cent. was also passed....A bill was introduced to organize the county of Otsego....Petitions were presented for the abolition of County Superintendency of schools and for and against a change in the Liquor law....Adjourned until the 15th.

State Treasury.

The balance of cash in the State Treasury Jan. 27, 1875, was $1,065,445.30. Receipts during the week ending Feb. 3 were $200,502.02; payments during same time, $20,735.73; leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,245,211.59—an increase for the week of $179,766.29.

The specific items are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Tax histories	$51 78
State tax deeds	66 10
State tax lands and bids	2,187 39
Redemptions	876 55
Delinquent taxes	93 74
Counties—State tax-1874	115,500 00
Counties—tax sales	2 00
Counties—taxes and redemptions	451 77
Specific taxes—railroad Co.'s	38,853 24
Specific taxes—fire insurance Co.'s	24,305 23
Specific taxes—life insurance Co.'s	12,558 88
Specific taxes—special car Co.'s	87 40
Specific taxes—express Co.'s	1,585 50
Sale of Michigan reports	2,051 45
Sale of session laws	7 50
Sale of Territorial laws	418 72
Peddlers' licenses	8 75
Fees from Secretary of State	48 75
Fees from Commissioners of Deeds	9 00
Fees from Notaries-Public	3 00
Fees from Auditor-General's plats	2 00
Primary school, principal	360 00
Primary school, interest	73 08
Swamp land, principal	237 50
Swamp land, interest	10 43
University, interest	7 09
Agricultural College, principal	230 00
Agricultural College, interest	10 39
Fees, plats, etc	114 30
Taxes on part-paid lands	124 91
Primary school interest deposit	6 52
Swamp land deposit	159 00
Total	$200,502 02

PAYMENTS.

Redemptions	$1,478 74
Salaries	9,082 89
Awards, Board of Auditors	2,799 17
Awards, State Board of Health	129 23
Charitable and Reformatory Committee	98 55
Fund for counties	73 00
Senate	414 00
House	2,501 80
House incidentals	310 18
State Capitol	3,311 10
Expense of courts	307 50
Publishing Constitution	25 00
Publishing laws	15 00
Swamp land deposits	189 57
Total	$20,735 73

—*Lansing Republican.*

Michigan Postoffice Changes.

The following are the postal changes in Michigan for the week ending Jan. 30, 1875:

Postmasters Appointed — Oakwood, Oakland County, Marshall M. Frost; Ortonville, Oakland County, Albert Wilder; Zilwaukee, Saginaw County, Florentine Van Emster.

The Effect of the Withdrawal of Troops from Louisiana.

The professed Democratic panacea for Louisiana ills is the withdrawal of Sheridan and the Federal troops. It is argued that the application of this remedy will effect a speedy cure, but not such a deliverance as comes from an observance of law or the prevalence of good order. Relief of a revolutionary character is the only kind that is sought. If Sheridan and his soldiers are withdrawn the way will be open for another 14th of September *coup*, and the Leaguers openly proclaim their power and their purpose to overthrow Kellogg and install McEnery within twenty-four hours after the protection of loyal bayonets and menacing gunboats is removed. Even with the United States land and naval forces within succoring distance the League chieftains have only been able to curb their impetuous followers by reading to them dispatches from League commanders in the North outranking those in New Orleans. Thurman and Gordon from their seats in the United States Senate, when an attack upon the troops by the Leaguers was feared at the time of the meeting of the Legislature, telegraphed to Wiltz and McEnery: "Don't resist the troops; submit to arrest even if need be." It is reported that Potter, of the Foster sub-committee, who was in New Orleans at the time, representing the Democracy of the North as well as of the South upon the spot, was everywhere present, urging quiet and appealing to the bandit leaders not to fire a shot. These orders from those who are engaged in marshaling Democratic hosts for 1876 prevailed, and the Leaguers held their carbines at aim, but failed to pull a trigger. It is useless to deny that an outbreak was imminent, nor is it probable that the 2,000 United States troops could have withstood an attack from the 15,000 ex-rebel soldiers in the city. The presence of the gunboats and men-of-war at anchor off New Orleans since the 14th of September has been a source of constant merriment to those whom they are designed to threaten, for it is believed by the Conservatives that under no circumstances would a shell be thrown into the city. The navy is considered to be for show and not for action. Bloodshed was avoided because the orders from Northern manipulators of the Southern political market prevailed, and the mine ready at any moment to be sprung in New Orleans remained ready for the match of the future.

But were "military interference" in the affairs of the "sovereign State of Louisiana" to cease what would be the result? If this course were to be adopted neither orders nor appeals from Democrats in the United States Senate nor the influence of public sentiment in Louisiana could prevent a summary ouster of the Kellogg officials, not only in New Orleans, but throughout the State. The insurgent element is so strong and so well armed that a revolution would follow and perhaps a massacre. The Leaguers are nominally subject to leadership, but there are times when they skirmish without orders and in direct opposition to them, and such a period would occur if Kellogg were left unsupported. It would not be simply the State officials who would be superseded, but Republican officers in every parish would be compelled to resign, just as after the 14th of September insurrection. In many of the parishes the Republican majorities are very large, but the McEnery claimants, with the White League to support them, would not be inclined to recognize the rights of their opponents and a sweeping change would at once be effected. Kellogg might resist with the forces at his command the attacks of the League and the streets of New Orleans would in that event run with blood. Republicans in the strong colored parishes might refuse to give up their offices and a war of races might ensue whose horrors could be estimated only by the resistance offered by the respective factions. That the Leaguers, with their superior organization, would ultimately prevail there can be little doubt, but their victory would be revolution. Louisiana would have a Democratic administration, but at what cost?

After the 14th of September affair the Democrats were frank to admit that the driving out of Kellogg and the other State and parish officers by Penn and his supporters was a revolution. The act itself, without regard to the battle between the police and the Leaguers on the levee, was revolutionary. And so would any such overthrow of the Kellogg administration as is proposed be revolutionary, whether with or without bloodshed. Are the people of the country prepared to countenance this species of revolution, or any revolution in Louisiana, or in any other State? Every court to whom the question of the legality of the election in 1872 has been submitted has decided in favor of Kellogg and against McEnery; the President has explicitly recognized him, and Congress has implicitly done the same; and thus being *de facto* as well as *de jure* Governor, his overthrow could only be an act of revolution.

If the Democrats were to accomplish their purposes so clearly outlined, we should soon find Louisiana in the condition of Arkansas, given over wholly to the disunion element, and with a new Constitution adopted, like that in the last-named State, expressly recognizing State sovereignty as superior to Federal sovereignty.—*Inter-Ocean, Feb. 4.*

IN looking over an old book which contains much curious information I find the following about the custom of substituting a cross (X) for a signature: "Because Withered, King of Kent, first adopted the sign of the cross for his mark to his grants, he being incapable to write his name, the majority of Barons who signed Magna Charta made their marks, being ignorant of the science of writing."—*Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.*

WHEN Edward Irving was asked if in conversation with Coleridge he could ever get in a word, the great preacher answered: "I never wish to get one in." And it is related that at the inn in which Coleridge was sojourning just before his marriage the landlord was so struck with his conversation that he offered him board and lodging free if he would only stay in the house and talk.—*Cornhill.*

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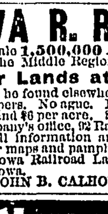

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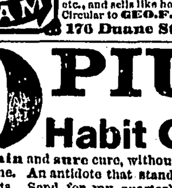

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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A. N. K.

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The Ingham County News.

MASON, MICH., FEB. 11, 1875.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention, to nominate two Justices of the Supreme Court, in place of Isaac P. Christiancy and Benjamin F. Graves, and two Regents of the State University in place of Hiram A. Burt and Thomas D. Gilbert, will be held at the Opera House, in the City of Jackson, *Wednesday, March 3, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M.* [illegible]

Republican County Convention.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the News.
California Gold Mining.

[illegible]

What is Said About Andy.

[illegible]

Circular.

[illegible]

From Lansing.

[illegible]

Manufacturing on the Co-operative System.

[illegible]

Cold Weather All Over the World.

[illegible]

... of this bill, we don't doubt. That the leading spirits care a picayune for the negro except as a useful pawn in the game of politics, no intelligent man believes. They hardly take pains to keep up appearances.—Springfield Republican.

THE SIMPLE SECRET.—Twenty clerks in a store, twenty hands in a printing office, twenty apprentices in a shipyard, twenty young men in a village—all want to get on in the world and expect to do so. One of the clerks will become a partner and make a fortune, one of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential citizen; one of the apprentices will become a master builder; one of the young villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch—but which one is the lucky individual? Lucky! There is no luck about it. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge, who gains friends by deserving them, and who saves his spare money. There are some ways to fortune shorter than the old dusty highway; but the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and serene old age, all go on this road.

PRESIDENT GRANT has sent to Congress a special message on Arkansas affairs, in which he argues that Brooks was really elected Governor of that State in 1872; that Baxter obtained possession of the State government through fraud; and that the adoption of a new State constitution and the election of Garland as Governor, last year, were illegal and revolutionary acts. He thinks Congress should legislate upon the subject, as allowing the matter to pass unchallenged will, in his judgment, establish a dangerous precedent, and encourage revolutionary proceedings in other States.

The question is asked, What will Nast do in welcoming Andy Johnson to his seat in the Senate? It is difficult to divine what Nast may do; and it is about as difficult to tell how little Johnson cares for his caricatures. His constituents never see them, and would hold the paper upside down if they did. The last time we saw Mr. Johnson, and that within a year, he was chaffing with a cheap clothing clerk about the price of a white handkerchief. He was as bland as the heathen Chinee, and finally jewed the extortionate rascal down from fifty to forty cents.—Omaha Republican.

The Worcester Spy, through a consistent anti-Butler paper, has the independence and courage to speak out as follows: Gen. Butler has faults enough; politicaly he is open to criticism; but these outbursts of malignant rebel wrath were direct against the best public work he has done in the whole course of his life. They disclosed a disposition to annihilate him for what he did against the rebels as military Governor of New Orleans. * * * * It was not for his political heresies that they assailed him, but for his doings against the rebels at New Orleans. What is in such men as McLean and Brown must come out; and it will come out as the time goes on.

What will sage Boutwell say when he sees Andy Johnson taking his seat in the Senate? Will he bitterly think of that famus "hole in the sky" which he preempted for Andy's prison-house after he was impeached, and of the exquisite fun which Mr. Evarts poked at him (Boutwell) when he figured him executing the sentence on Andy and soaring away with him into space? "What thinks Bootes as he leades his hunting dogs over the zenith in their leash of sidereal fire?"—Boston Herald.

In the spirit in which Vice President Wilson comes to the rescue in public affairs, we wish mildly to ask the great leaders, if not proprietors, of the Republican party, whether there is not a better issue upon which to go into the next Presidential campaign than that of sustainimg the Kellogg fraud in Louisiana?—Cincinnati Commercial.

Deprecating the defeat of Carpenter, the New York Herald says that "Mr. Angus Cameron, who has carried off the the prize of the Wisconsin Senatorship, is a mere stick, a small third-rate local lawyer. There is not a county in the United States whose bar could not furnish at least one man of equal fitness for the high post of United States Senator. If Mr Carpenter had been supplanted by an extremely mediocre, wooden-headed Democrat, there would be little to be said beyond an expression of regret that the Democratic party could not supply a better man for so important a position. But when the choice lay between candidates of the same political party it is folly, and almost a shame, that a small-sized local lawyer has been preferred to a gentleman so able and brilliant as Mr. Carpentor."

E. E. Myers, the architect for the new State capitol building, has just completed plans and specifications for the new asylum for insane at Pontiac. The general plan is that of an irregular letter E.

MASON MARKETS.

THURSDAY, February 11, 1875.

PROVISIONS.	
Apples green per bu	@ 50
Beans, white, ℔ bu	$1 00@1 25
Potatoes ℔ bu	50@ 60
Eggs, per doz	@ 18
Lard ℔ lb	@ 13
Cheese ℔ lb	15@ 16
Butter, packed ℔ lb	18@ 20
" roll, ℔ lb	@ 20
Onions ℔ bu	1 00
Salt, Saginaw, ℔ bbl	@1 50
DRIED FRUITS.	
Apples ℔ lb	@ 6
Cherries ℔ lb	@ 20
Dried Peaches ℔ lb	12½@ 15
MEATS AND POULTRY.	
Beef, live ℔ cwt	2 50@3 00
" dressed, ℔ cwt	4 00@5 00
Pork, " "	7 00@7 25
Shoulders, ℔ lb	@ 9
Hams "	@ 11
Chickens, "	6@ 8
Turkeys, "	9@ 11
FLOUR.	
No. 1 white, ℔ cwt	@3 50
No. 2 "	@3 00
Graham, "	@3 00
Buckwheat, "	@3 50
Corn meal, "	1 75@2 00
GRAIN.	
White Wheat, extra,	@1 03
" " No. 1	@1 00
" " No. 2 "	@ 90
Corn, in the ear, ℔ bu	@ 35
Oats, ℔ bu,	50@ 51
Buckwheat, ℔ bu	80@ 90
Clover Seed	5 75@6 00
Timothy Seed	3 00@3 35
BUILDING MATERIALS.	
Lath, ℔ M. ft.,	@5 50
Shingles, ℔ M.,	2 00@4 25
Water Lime, ℔ bbl.,	@2 10
Calcined Plaster, ℔ bbl.,	2 25@2 50
White Lime, best, "	1 00@1 25
Stone Lime, good, ℔ bush.,	
Plastering Hair, ℔ bush.,	@ 40

Detroit Produce Market.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.

Apples—1.75@2.25.
Beans—$1.50@1.70.
Butter—24@26c.
Corn—68@69c.
Dressed Hogs—$7.50@7.75.
Eggs—Fresh, 21c.; limed 10@18c.
Oats—56@57c.
Onions—$1,15@1.30 per bu.
Potatoes—60@80c.
Poultry—Turkeys 13@14c; chickens 11c,
Wheat—Extra white $1.12½@1.13¾; No 1 white $1.09¼@1,09½.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED! Circulars free. Address, GEO. W. SAVAGE, Detroit. 810w4

LADIES! The NEW PARISAN GLASS calling or visiting cards—handsomest and most fashionable card in use. Four colors with name printed in GOLD or SILVER, at 50cts. pr. box, sent post paid. ☞AGENTS WANTED. Complete outfits for 35 cents. Send 10 cents for samples. Address, FRANKLIN PRINTING CO., 120 Henry St., Detroit Mich. 810w4

ESTATE OF WM. J. BARNES, DECEASED.—State of Michigan, County of Ingham, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Ingham, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Mason, on the 5th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Wm. J. Barnes, late of Mason, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Emma E. Barnes, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Wm. F. Near.

Thereupon it is ordered that the 1st day of March, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Mason, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ingham County News, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ingham, three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) M. D. CHATTERTON, Judge of Probate. 810w3

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. W. ROOT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, corner of Ash and C streets, Mason, Mich.

MISS H. B. BALL, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Midwife, tenders her services to the ladies of Mason and vicinity in the treatment of all ACUTE AND CHRONIC diseases peculiar to their sex. Office and residence with Dr. Ball, on Maple street, Mason.

A. R. BALL, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence on Maple street, nearly opposite Williams' drug store, Mason. 776y1

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

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

AMERICAN HOTEL,
Corner of Main and Oak Sts.,
MASON, - - MICHIGAN.

This pleasant and comodious Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and is admirably adapted to the necessities and comfort of the traveling public.
Good Sample Rooms, and Sleeping apartments. Also, good accommodation for horses.
The attendants will be found efficient and obliging.
FRED. P. MOODY, Prop'r.

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.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Trains run by Chicago time, which is 15 minutes slower than Mason time.

TRAINS PASS JACKSON GOING EAST.

Mail	2:10 A. M.
Day Express	4:00 P. M.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	12:10 P. M.
Detroit Express	7:45 A. M.
Atlantic Express	12:55 A. M.
Night Express	5.10 A. M.

GOING WEST.

Mail	10:43 A. M.
Day Express	1:15 P. M.
Jackson Accommodation	7:10 A. M.
Evening Express	9:35 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:55 A. M.

Sleeping cars with luxurious bedding, etc. on Night Trains.
Ruttan's ventilators and heaters on all trains.
For details as to intermediate stations, stages, etc., see posters in public places.
W. B. STRONG, Gen. Sup't Chicago.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen. Pass Ag't Chicago.

NEW NORTHWESTERN ROUTE.

The Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad,

On and after May 15th, 1873, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL & EXP.	EXPRESS.
Howard—Depart,	6.50 A. M.	3.40 P. M.
Greenville,	7.40 "	4.30 "
Stanton,	8.27 "	5.17 "
Ionia	8 45 "	5.35 "
Lansing,	11.00 "	8.00 "
Howell,	12.58 P. M.	9.47 "
Brighton,	1.10 "	10.17 "
Plymouth,	2.11 "	11.18 "
Detroit—Arrive	3.30 "	12.30 A. M

TRAINS WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL & EXP.	IONIA EX.
Detroit—Depart,	7.50 A. M.	3.10 P. M.
Plymouth,	9.12 "	4.32 "
Brighton,	10.16 "	5.31 "
Howell,	10.42 "	5.58 "
Lansing,	12.40 P. M.	8.00 "
Ionia,	2.50 "	10.05 "
Stanton,	3.02 "	
Greenville,	3.55 "	
Howard—Arrive	4.55 "	

Trains are run by Detroit time.
A. H. REESE, Gen. Sup't, Detroit.

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 Best Seasoned Lumber. People contemplating building are invited to get estimates from us before contracting.

☞SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. BROWN, PADDOCK & CO.

THE CLIPPER SAWING MACHINE.

UNION FOUNDRY!
MASON, MICH.

Always Buy the Best! Read the Important Announcement contained in this Circular and it may be of Advantage to you.

I WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

"CLIPPER" SAWING MACHINE!

WHICH HAS BEEN IMPROVED FOR THIS SEASON.

It combines all the qualities of a First-class Machine, combining Economy, Utility and Durability. And to prove the assertions, we explain by saying that our Machines are strong, compact and portable, easy to move, set up and work. It is light draft, requiring but one span of horses to do good work, and with one span of horses

WILL SAW FROM 40 TO 50 CORDS IN A DAY!

When properly handled. They are adapted to Circular Sawing, and all other work that a power is wanted for on a farm. They are not liable to break, and, if by chance you should break any part, it can be repaired with small expense compared with other Machines. We will give a few names of the many men now using the CLIPPER, for reference:

Brinkerhoff & Dill, DeWitt, Clinton Co.
C. C. Burgess, Alaiedon, Ingham Co.
B. Crittenden, " "
George Carr, Wheatfield, " "
Samuel Opdyke, Vevay,
Thomas & Dalrymple, Ionia, Ionia Co.
R. Chamberlain, " " "
L. M. Reed, " " "
William Miller, Vevay, Ingham Co.

And a host of others we could refer to, but we are willing to have our Machine put on its own merits. To those contemplating buying a Machine we would say we can make it an object for you to buy our Machine.

For prices and particulars, call on or address the proprietor at Mason, Ingham Co,

J. BEECH.

The Ingham County News.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
Mason, Ingham County, Mich.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50; six months, 75 cts three months, 40 cts.; always in advance.

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

Address all letters to
K. KITTREDGE,
MASON, MICHIGAN.

Ingham County News.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 7. MASON, MICH., THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1875. WHOLE NO. 841.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R.

Chicago Time. Taking effect Dec. 6, 1874.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.	
4.05 p. m.	7.00 a. m.	Jackson.	12.15 p. m.	8.45 pm.
5.15 "	8.05 "	Mason,	11.10 "	7.38 "
6.02 "	8.37 "	Lansing,	10.40 "	7.10 "
7.15 "	9.57 "	Owosso,	9.18 "	5.32 "
8.55 "	11.40 "	Sag. City,	7.35 "	3.50 "

FREIGHT TRAINS pass Mason, going North at 8.05 a. m., and 9.00 p. m. Going South, at 3.30 p. m., and 4.10 p. m.

NOTICE.—Advertisements will be inserted in this column, set like this without display, for 10 cents a line each insertion. For local business notices in the last two columns of this page, with displayed heading or otherwise, our terms are 7 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Eight words make a line.

DISCOUNTS.

Five consecutive insertions and over, 10 per cent; 10 and over, 20 per cent; 20 and over, 30 per cent; 30 and over, 40 per cent.

Going to have a poultry show!
Crow, roosters, crow!

A farmer from Aurelius left a 509 pound hog on Lincoln & Frazell's scales yesterday.

The new postal-card will be white, printed with black ink, and the border will be narrower.

The Ingham County Farmers Club took the lead in the number of varieties of apples shown at the pomological meeting at Lansing last week.

The donation for the benefit of Rev. B. F. Bangs, held at the Methodist Church last evening, amounted to $104.62. Of this amount $3.62 was in cash.

The Eaton Rapids Journal has recently been enlarged to the size of the NEWS. It is an interesting, wide-awake paper and richly deserves the patronage of the people of Eaton Rapids.

Among the prominent men, mentioned by the Detroit Post, who attended the meeting of the State Pomological Society, at Lansing last week, we notice the names of Messrs A. F. Wood, L. H. Ives and Asa Rowe of this town.

Next Saturday the Farmers' Club will discuss the subject of "fences" in its various lights. As all are more or less directly interested it is expected there will be a general attendance. The annual meeting will occur one week from next Saturday.

Vernor J. Tefft of the Sophomore class was home last Friday and Saturday. He had just passed the examinations of the first semester of this year and had a few days to spend before the beginning of the following term. He has our thanks for a copy of the calender of the University for 1874-5.

The inhabitants living a mile or two southeast of here, thought an earthquake had struck them, one night last week. It proved to be the combined dignity of all the teachers of the Union School, that struck the earth as they tipped out of a sleigh into a deep snow drift.

We frequently see our friend, J. B. Dakin, in this village, generally on his way between his new home in Jackson and his old one in Dansville, where he has still considerable business to attend to. Mr. D. has been very fortunate in accumulating property, the possession of which he seems to be enjoying heartily.

At a meeting of the Relief Committee on Tuesday it was decided to send the provisions and clothing already contributed for the grasshopper sufferers directly to the Kansas State Relief Committee for distribution. Messrs. J. A. Barnes and T. VanOstrand were appointed a committee to purchase provisions and seed with the cash contributed.

We are pleased to welcome to Mason again our friend Dr. W. H. Cook who has recently spent some time in Grand Rapids. He is already well and favorably known by the people of this vicinity, and we have no fear that a longer acquaintance will destroy the confidence they now have in him. The pleasant rooms over Williams' new drug store have been fitted up for his use. Notice the doctor's card in another column.

Our colored citizens propose to hold a "grand masquerade dance" at Webb & Mead's hall on Monday evening March 8th. Among the members of the various committees we notice names from Battle Creek, Lansing, Jackson, Owosso, Eaton Rapids, Laingsburg and other places. Samuel Davis of St. Johns will officiate as "Captain of the Grand March." Henry Reed and Isaac Grayson are named as "proprietors." That all interested may have a "good old time" is our worst wish.

The "bankrupt store" folded up and packed itself away in numerous dry goods boxes on Monday and Tuesday, and we are told "hied itself" away to Manchester to give that town the benefit of cheap goods at cheap prices. The report is current that Mr. Chas. Wade has traded his interest in his new store building on Main street for this bankrupt stock; that he has leased the store for three years; and that he will return with the remainder of the goods he has left after visiting Manchester and new ones that he may add to them and occupy the store as soon as it is completed, which will probably be about the middle of spring.

GOING TO LEAVE THE ROAD.—The Bay City Tribune, on the authority of "Ed" himself says that conductor Sellers will close his railroad career at the close of the present winter. Mr. Sellers has been a favorite with the travelling public and they will greatly regret his taking this step.

TERRIBLE COLD.—Our oldest citizens say that they never in their lives experienced a time when the mercury went below zero so many nights in succession as it has recently. It is very remarkable and an experience we do not care to pass through again.

WE'D LIKE A FOREST OF SUCH.—Mr. J. W. Hill, of the town of Onondaga, our former mercantile friend, recently cut down a black-walnut tree on his farm that made 6,000 feet of lumber, from which he will realize $240. The trunk was 80 feet long and made seven good logs. He got two or three good-sized logs out of the limbs. It is very fortunate for a man to find such trees on his land these close times.

STAMP YOUR CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.—In accordance with the "little tariff bill," all checks on banks, or any paper that serves as a voucher on which money is paid at a bank, either time or demand, must be stamped and the stamp canceld with initials and date. The penalty for each offense is a fine of $50, and it applies alike to the drawer and the bank. Wm. A. Gavett, internal revenue agent, is now making a tour of inspection of the banks of this State to see that the terms of the law are complied with.

ANOTHER BOY.—Christopher Johnson, living near the northeast corner of the town, whose house was burned about a year ago, moved into his new house a couple of weeks since. It being such cold weather he found it difficult to warm it comfortably, until Monday morning a bright black-eyed boy came along to help, and he has no more trouble in that direction. This boy only weighs about eight pounds, but as he is the only boy around he thinks he will get along.

FIRE AT LESLIE.—From this morning's Patriot we learn that the new dwelling house of Mr. James Fry, at Leslie, was entirely consumed yesterday. The fire is supposed to have taken from a defective chimney, as it was bursting from the roof when discovered. Every thing in the lower story and much of the contents of the cellar were saved, and a number of doors and windows taken out. The loss will be from $2,500 to $3,000. The amount of insurance was about $600. Mr. Fry is a man in moderate circumstances, and will be seriously effected by such a loss.

THE SNOW.—The "beautiful snow" came in great quantities last week, and was piled up by the breeze in a manner very detrimental to navigation by rail. All over the State trains were badly hindered many were caught in the deep drifts and compelled to remain there until they were shoveled out. Some were thus detained two and even three days. On this road there were several bad places that prevented the trains from running regularly for two days. The 5:15 train Thursday from the south reached this station about 7 o'clock in the evening, and remained here all night as it was impossible for it to get through to Lansing, there being three locomotives and a snow plow blocked in about two miles south of Lansing, without water or fire, waiting for assistance. The next day (Friday) the train that stayed here all night tried to get back to Jackson, going backwards. It was composed of one passenger car, one mail and express car and two engines, one on each end of the train. The snow was drifted badly across the track and was frozen very hard. They worked until the middle of the afternoon before they got down as far as the cheese factory. After passing the grade that occurs at the entering of the woods south of the village they must have had better success for we learned at seven o'clock in the evening that they had then reached Rives Junction. Some of the passengers remained in the coach all night, a few going to the hotels and procuring lodgings. All who had started for the north went back to Jackson with the train, probably to take a new start. The train that had been ever since the previous forenoon trying to make its way from Lansing to this place reached here about five o'clock Friday afternoon.

A snow plow with eight engines was reported on the Wenona marsh at one time, trying to clear the track.

A GREAT OFFER.—The Young Folks, Monthly is the largest, completest, and, considering the size and quality, the cheapest magazine that is published for the young people. The regular single subscription price is $1.50 per year, with 10 cents for the postage,—$1.60 in all. The publisher is offering to every one who sends before May 1st next the above subscription price, a gift of an order on D. M. Ferry & Co., the well-known seedsmen of Detroit, Mich., for twelve of their ten-cent packets of seeds, either vegetable or flower, or both, postpaid, and also a copy of their beautiful illustrated Seed Annual for 1875, from which to make up lists of seeds. This is a great offer, and hundreds of our subscribers should take advantage of it, to secure the best periodical for their young folks of all ages, and get their seeds for the coming Spring *free!* Single numbers of the magazine are 15 cents, but a sample copy and further particulars, if desired, will be sent for six cents. Address H. N. F. LEWIS, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

"Looker On" Speaks.

EDITOR NEWS.—It seems we have one woman on Oak street and one on B street who some think are qualified to govern. Now, seriously would it not be a blessing to many men both married and single in this place if they could be governed to keep them at home evenings from a certain well known sin which not only deprives them of sleep and money, but if they continue will sooner or latter deprive them of honor and friends? To be a little plainer, would it not be better for themselves and the community in which they live to quit gaming or gambling at once. The passion for gambling when it has once established a grip upon a man holds him with a force second only to that of alcohol. Like the habit of intoxication, that of gaming is paring the way for other crimes. It destroys self respect and produces desperation. Instances of its influence over the strongest wills are not wanting. LOOKER ON.

Of Course We Shouldn't.

DANSVILLE, Feb. 12, 1875.

EDITOR NEWS:—In your issue of last week I read a piece headed, "Two Young Men's Colloquy." Now I ask in the name of humanity if Sam's calculations are correct, (and I believe they are,) shall we license old Bob Bummer to deal out the poison to draw our young men down to perdition? But they say we cannot enforce prohibition. Very well. If men will sell it and there is not manhood and moral courage enough in the people of this State to put the accursed traffic down, then let it be sold without law, but never in this enlightened age give the saction of law to such a crime. Let them murder like other men without law. Let them rob like other men without law. Yes, let old Bob Bummer scatter death and misery broadcast through our land, fill our prisons and poorhouses, and let him go down to his last gloomy resting place with the widows' and orphans' curse on his head; but never let it be said he did it legally, under a law made in a land that is marked on the map as a christian land. A. WINCHELL.

From Onondaga.

Mr. T. H. Lyon sold his farm last week to L. L. Stone. It was a good farm of 157 acres, and was sold for $6,672 or $42 per acre. Mr. Stone had recently sold his farm in this town. We understand Mr. Lyon is trying to find a farm to rent near Mason.

Last week E. C. Aldrich sold his interest in the drug store at Onondaga village to a Mr. VanRiper of Dexter. The firm is now Godding & VanRiper.

On the 29th of last month Mr. John Nobles, aged about 33 years, died. He had just bought 80 acres of wild land, and was making preparations to live on it when he was taken away. He leaves a wife and one child.

Rev. J. H. Tanner preached two funeral sermons last Sabbath—one for a child, son of Byron Stotts, and the other Lyman Sayles, a man who lived in Aurelius.

The ice in the river is two feet thick.

From Dansville.

Protracted meetings are still being held in the Methodist Church in this village with wonderful success. Meetings are held every afternoon and evening. Mrs. Emma Young who did assist in carrying on these meetings is sick now so that she is unable to attend.

Last Wednesday evening Mr. D. J. Cobb stepped out of the back door of Hoffman's hardware store, and down the hatchway, the door of which was open unknown to him. He received several injuries which will confine him to the house for a week or two. A bad gash over two inches long was cut on the back of his head and a smaller one on his cheek near his eye.

Mr. George Sprout, continues to wield the "sprout" in our union school. He does it in such a judicious way that the seeds of knowledge are "sprouting" finely in the minds of our youth in spite of the frosty weather.

Mason is nine miles west of Dansville.

The Farmers' Club.

MASON, Feb. 13, 1875.

At the meeting of the club to-day the question of the possibility of the club holding an exhibition of poultry was discussed at some length—and a resolution favoring the show was adopted. The time fixed was Friday and Saturday March 5th and 6th.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.

No entry fee will be charged and card prizes will be awarded.

The object of the exhibition is to increase the interest in and to propagate choice and improved species of all varieties of fowls.

There probably never was a time in this county when the attention of poultry raising was commanding more attention than at present, and the old, *barn-yard-dung-hill* fowls are fast giving away to the more profitable and improved breeds.

Several parties in various parts of the county have and will show several varieties. This will afford a good opportunity to farmers in this vicinity for selecting breeding stock for the season close at hand.

Every thing possible will be done to make the exhibition interesting and instructive. Cages of canaries, pigeons, doves, ducks, turkeys, geese, guinea fowls, chickens &c. Cases of stuffed birds and animals, everything that will add to attractions of the occasion are solicited.

Essays will be read on the last day of the exhibition.

It is desired that all entries be made on Friday so as to get through on Saturday in time for all to return home. All who come from abroad and desire to remain over, will be entertained by the club.

Fowls may be shown in coops in numbers most convenient for exhibition, however pairs are preferable. Let it be understood the invitation is generally extended to all. More complete details will be given next week.

A. F. WOOD, Pres. L. H. IVES, Sec.

How Different Ears Hear.

At the reception last week, given by the city of Detroit to our State legislators, several speeches were made. Among others Senator Huntington from this village made a short address. It may interest Mr. H's constituents to know what he said on that occasion, and consequently we give four versions of the affair taken by four different reporters of the city papers. You may take your choice:

From the Tribune:

Senator George M. Huntington, of Ingham, was next called upon, and said the Legislature are now engaged in inspected the public institutions, benevolent, educational and penal, of the State. While they have been traveling in luxurious cars, looking out upon the country, the great improvements and changes made in Michigan in a comparatively few years are brought prominently before them. He recalled the days of old log school-houses and contrasted the educational advantages of those days and the present time. The energy of the people of Michigan, he said, wrought these changes. He was glad to come and visit the old homestead once more, for Detroit he considered as the old homestead of the State.

From the Post:

Senator Huntington, of Ingham county, said that it was an unexpected and unmerited honor to be called upon to give expression to the thanks of the party at so warm a reception on so cold a day. When he let his imagination go back to its utmost stretch, it was associated with log cabins and prairies in the interior of the State; but now how great is the change. One gentleman at Ypsilanti remarked that it seemed as if he had to-day awakened from a Rip Van Winkle sleep. If he had, the other people of the State had not kept him company, they had been up and working, and the result of their untiring labor is apparent everywhere. He trusted that this visit would result in the Legislature better knowing the wants of the city of Detroit.

From the Free Press:

Senator Geo. M. Huntington thanked the Mayor and citizens for so warm a welcome on so cold a day. He spoke of the log cabins and untouched prairies of central Michigan as he remembered them first; the great metal fields of Lake Superior, and the progress in all portions of the State. He should be glad to understand more fully the needs of the City of Detroit so far as they may be within the reach of legislative action.

From the Evening News:

Senator Huntington, having been called out, was profoundly moved by the occasion; at least he said he was, and there is no good reason why his statement should not be implicitly relied upon. The slow and solemn manner in which he uttered his words, and other phenomena incident to profound emotion, gave ample evidence of the state of his feelings. Otherwise he was rather heavy, flowery, and reminiscental.

The Cold Weather.

Mr. P. Lowe of this village, furnishes us with the following record of cold weather as shown by his thermometer:

From the 4th to the 10th of the present month the thermometer at about 6:30 A. M. has averaged 10° below zero; from the 12th to the 18th, inclusive, 10½° below. On the 11th it was 17° above. The following shows the condition of the thermometer at the hour mentioned on each of the days indicated:

Feb. 4th,	10 below	Feb. 12th,	14 below
" 5th,	6 "	" 13th,	10 "
" 6th,	0	" 14th,	10 "
" 7th,	20 "	" 15th,	12 "
" 8th,	5 "	" 16th,	10 "
" 9th,	25 "	" 17th,	10 "
" 10th,	4 "	" 18th,	20 "
" 11th,	17 above.		

We understand that Blackwood Wright and James Eggleston have rented the mill owned by the late W. J. Barnes, and will go into the business of manufacturing pumps on an extensive scale.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

CONCLUDED.

The following are the proceedings of the Court since last week's paper. Owing to the slim attendance of attorneys and clients on account of the blockaded roads the court adjourned Friday forenoon to Monday. Only three cases were tried by jury during the term.

Four criminals were sentenced to the State prison, Tuesday forenoon.

Samuel Clark, for larceny of clover seed from his late employer in Bunkerhill, of which we made mention at the time, was sentenced two years and six months.

Albert Smith, for stealing a horse and buggy in Middletown, Lansing, and trying to sell it at Lowertown, was sentenced to prison for four years.

Wm. B. Hudson, of Lansing, stole a gun, and gets two years for the offense. Several other informations for larceny were pending against him.

William Smith *alias* Robert A. Van Ness, a synopsis of whose trial we gave last week, was sentenced, for false pretenses, two years.

All of the above criminals have been in the Reform school, and Albert Smith in the State prison, but still they need reforming. Sheriff Burr took them to Jackson, hand-cuffed in pairs, Tuesday forenoon.

In the case of the People, vs. Edward Frazell, sentence was suspended. The judge appeard to think the proof was very weak to convict the defendant. The jury although they rendered a verdict of guilty, asked that the lightest sentence possible might be laid on him. Ten leading citizens impeached the character of James Jenkins the complainant and principal witness.

The following cases were continued: James Matteson, vs. Geo. Vaughn—summons; F. M. Cowles, vs. G. W. Harrison—appeal; Chancey Reed, vs. A. F. Thompson, *et al.*,—ejectment; Geo. Vaughn, vs. M. E. Church of Winfield—summons; A. J. Bassler, vs. Geo. Gansley, *et al.*,—appeal; Lansing Chair Factory, vs. Frank Wells—trespass on the case; S. O. Russell vs. H. P. Fry—trespass on the case; Lansing Chair Factory, vs. George Cole—appeal; Lansing Chair Factory, vs. Edward H. Peck—appeal.

F. Benger, *et al.*, vs. W. H. Pinckney—trespass on the case, was continued by Court on account of no appearance of either party.

Albert J. Chappell *et al.*, vs. O. G. Dunckle—appeal. Continued by defendant on terms.

The case of Wm. F. Near, vs. Henry L. Henderson was referred by order of the Court to Eugene Pringle of Jackson and W. H. Chapman of Lansing as referees.

Marcha J. Taylor, vs. Mich. Central Railroad Company—summons. Verdict for pl'f. $819.10.

Geo. W. Martin, assignee, etc., vs. B. Carmichael—trespass on the case. Ordered that the plaintiff file security for costs within 20 days.

Joseph Francis, vs. Laura Moon *et al.*—appeal. Judgement of non suit.

Joseph W. Barber *et al.*, vs. J. B. Hooker *et al.*—appeal. Motion made to dismiss the appeal, it being claimed that the justice had no jurisdiction. Motion overruled and exceptions taken.

The People, vs. N. Funck—certiorari. Dismissed with costs.

The following certiorari cases were continued: The People, vs. Geo. Gansley—two cases; vs. F. K. King; vs. P. Benallack.

Alex. R. Linnet *et al.*, vs. John Berridge—attachment. Judgement for plaintiff $514.19.

Charles Cannell *et al.*, vs. Geo. B. Hall—assumpsit. Judgement for plaintiff $311.56.

Oscar C. Post, vs. Wm. F. Gillam—attachment. Continued.

Sarah A. Lighthall, vs. F. L. Wilson—assumpsit. Judgement for plaintiff $283.31.

J. B. Porter, vs. A. A. McReady *et al.* Judgement for plaintiff, $173.03.

Thomas Coggswell *et al.*, vs. Henry B. Armes *et al.*—assumpsit. Judgement for plaintiff, $286.66.

John H. Ford, vs. Geo. B. Hall *et al.*—assumpsit. Judgement for plaintiff, $309,31.

Nathan G. Williams, vs. Geo. Schlatter *et al.*—assumpsit. Judgement for plaintiff, $166.35.

Schuyler S. Olds, vs. C. W. Root—assumpsit. Judgement for plaintiff $104,11.

Decrees were granted in the following divorce cases: Sarah Arnell, vs. Charles Arnell; Charlotte Thayer, vs. Chas. Thayer; Mary A. Torrence, vs. F. M. Torrence;

Decrees were granted in the following foreclosure cases: W. G. Wiley, vs. James Maroney *et al*; Maria E. Lamb, vs. Isaac Davis *et al.*

John Sherman, vs. N. M. Bicknell—foreclosure. Submitted.

N. M. Bicknell, vs. John Sherman—cross-bill. Continued.

Laura Fox, vs. Dwight Fox *et al.*—bill to set aside deed for forgery. Continued.

The following foreclosure cases were continued: John B. Dakin, vs. Justus Coy, *et al*; Wm. Tones, vs. Albert T. Henderson *et al.*

Vester Jones, vs. N. L. Reynolds—Injunction. Argued and submitted.

In the liquor suit of Nancy Patrick vs. V. L. and V. K. Brown and Jas. McDaniels, a final judgement of $500 was rendered in favor of plaintiff.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXTENSIVE STORM—CLIMATE—AUBURN—MINING EXCITEMENT—CHINESE CUSTOMS—ETC.

AUBURN, Cal. Feb. 6th, 1875.

EDITOR NEWS.—It is some time since I have troubled you with any of my scribbling, therefore I presume you will not be chagrined at another communication from the land where balmy breezes are seldom interrupted except occasionally during the winter season by a rain which assumes the characteristics some times of an extensive storm, reaching over the whole State, swelling the rivulets to mighty rivers and sweeping everything before them, stopping travel generally on public thoroughfares and railroads while it lasts. Such was the storm that began on the 19th of January and continued for some twenty hours at a fearful rate causing a great loss of property and some loss of life, after which it moderated and still continued raining about a week thereafter; but in the mean time the river at Marysville broke through the level and inundated the town to the extent of from eight to ten feet deep in the streets, which caused, besides a great loss of property, a great amount of suffering before it subsided, since which the weather has been very fine, the temperature being 70° some days.

The rivers in this State are nearly all filling up from the great amount of hydraulic mining that is carried on near their sources. It is said that the Sacramento in some parts has raised its bed ten feet. This I think in time will change its bed as it will that of many others.

Probably there is no other country in which as great a variety of climate may be found as in some portions of this State. For instance this place (Auburn), situated 36 miles northeast of Sacramento at an elevation of 1385 feet above the level of the sea seldom experiences a temperature below freezing point and snow is almost unknown, while at Colfax 54 miles from Sacramento elevated 2,450 feet above the sea, although the temperature is usually about the same as Auburn, it sometimes freezes, that is it reaches 26° Fahrenheit, and there is usually one snow storm of from one to two feet deep which lays on from one to five days; and at Emigrant Gap about forty miles farther east than Colfax and 5'300 feet above the level of the sea, snow lays on all winter from two feet upward.

To return to this place once more; its elevation, the number of inhabitants (1,200 or 1,500), its situation and its delightful climate all contribute to make it a very desirable place for a residence especially during the winter months, but during the summer months it is more of a place of resort at lake Tahoe or at Donner lake either of which is at an elevation of about 7.000 feet above the level of the sea.

The mining stocks have caused a great amount of excitement increasing from 100 to 200 per cent. in less than a month during which many who bought early and some two weeks since made an immense profit on their money. Some started with a very small amount of money and made an independent fortune.

A story is told and published of a young man who forged a check for a large amount and invested that in consolidated Virginia stocks, kept them a very short time and sold so as to make an immense profit, secured the check and invested the remainder, and in two weeks cleared five millions of dollars. But they did not all do likewise for it came to pass that certain men did have more stocks than gold and they did throw them on the market and they did fall, fall, fall; lower and lower, until they struck the bottom when one terrible crash resulted in a panic on California street equal to that on Wall street some years since in which Jim Fisk figured so extensively. The excitement of the panic has subsided and business resumed about a normal degree of life with increasing prices.

The Chinese customs would seem strange to many of your subscribers who have not had the opportunity of seeing them. All wear the same fashion or cut no matter how fine the material or how coarse, and their heads ornamented, each with a cue or what is vulgarly called a pig tail, which consists of about one half of the hair, that portion on the back part of the crown, the remainder being shaved off, braided with a sufficient amount of silk to make it reach nearly to the ground. They are diminutive in size and complexion similar to that of an Indian. One thing very peculiar to them is, every one can read and write in his own language.

They are now celebrating their new year which began on the fourth of Feb. and they usually devote about a week thereto, by way of feasts and sacrifices to their Deities of all sorts, through their many idols. If sacrificeing constituted religion I should think they were the most religious on earth for they hold to observances as closely as the Jews used to in times of old. ANON.

DIED.

JACOBS.—At her home in Vevay, east of this village, Thursday Feb. 4th, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. MIRANDA P. JACOBS. Aged 68 years.

DR. H. H. COOK would respectfully tender his thanks to the people of Mason and vicinity, for former patronage and would inform them that he is now located over H. M. Williams' Drug Store, where he will be pleased to receive his friends.

Hair Dressing.

All kinds of Hair work done to order. Curls, Braids, Frizzes, Switches, Pufs and French Twist. Combings made up in any style. Hair dressed for balls and parties. All are welcome, and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction. One door west of Dr. Root's. LYDIA A. WHITED.

The Detroit Post says a resolution was adopted on Tuesday by the Legislature granting the use of Representative hall for a public reading by Mrs. Maggie Stewart Woodhouse, next Tuesday evening.

The entertainment at the Presbyterian church, Monday evening, passed off pleasantly. Receipts nearly $25.

E. Longyear, of Lansing, has purchased the interest of H. H. Smith in the Second National Bank of that place.

North Carolina is trying to subdivide itself into eight new counties.

CORNER GROCERY PRICE LIST:

BEST KEROSENE OIL, 20c per gallon, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

BEST A COFFEE SUGAR, 11c per pound, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

EXTRA C SUGAR, 10c per pound, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

YELLOW C SUGAR, 9½c per pound, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

VALENCIA RAISINS—NEW, 2 lbs for 25c, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

3 LBS. ENGLISH CURRANTS—NEW, for 25c, At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

20 PAIRS OF GLOVES AND MITTENS At Cost. At VANDERCOOK BROS'.

Don't buy Syrup until you see the Syrup and prices at Vandercook Bros',

My Price List!

☞Oysters 25 cts. per can.
☞Fresh Fish only 5 cts. per pound at the PALACE GROCERY. J. D SWART. 4w

Groceries and Jewelry.

Be sure and call on E. Murray.
If yo want to buy goods CHEAP.
Try his TEAS, from 50c. to $1.00.
Every article cheap. Eight lamp chimneys for 50c.
Matches 5c. per box. CIGARS, 10 for 25c.
You can buy Coffee Sugar for 10 to 11c per lb.
Bait is bait, but everything is CHEAP here.
A good assortment of clocks, spectacles and jewelry CHEAP.
I am selling for CASH exclusively.
This is a veritable fact.
E. MURRAY, Dansville.

They make their own candies and warrant them fresh and pure at the City Bakery.

For Sale.

On account of hurting my arm this winter, and not having much use of it now, I offer for sale, on reasonable terms, one horse, six years old, perfectly sound and gentle; also one top carriage nearly new; also one new cutter, two robes, and one set of single harness. Terms made known by applying to the undersigned.
838-w4 F. T. ALBRIGHT.

Farmers can get a cup of Hot Tea or Coffee at the City Bakery.

Down! Down!

Theo. Hoffman, of Dansville, finds that selling for cash and low prices pays. He is selling hardware lower than ever and will not be undersold. Call and examine his large stock of new goods before purchasing.

New Livery Firm.

We are prepared to furnish the public, at the old stand of C. O. Marsh, the best Livery Rigs at the fairest prices of any similar establishment in town. Also horses fed and boarded at reasonable rates. Call and see.
MARSH & GIBBENS.

Boys, buy your Skates of Sayers & Phelps, they have a nice line of them.

Fresh Pop-Corn Balls and Molasses Candy every day at the City Bakery.

House to Rent or Sell.

Will sell or rent my House and Lot—a very desirable place—corner Columbia and McRobert streets, west of Railroad, on very reasonable terms. Apply at the corner grocery. F. M. VANDERCOOK.

SAYERS & PHELPS have a very fine assortment of Axes which they are selling cheap.

The Finest Cutlery

Both Table and Pocket, to be found west of Detroit is at SAYERS & PHELPS.

WE are selling Stoves of all makes at a very low figure SAYERS & PHELPS.

First Class Photographs,

$1.50 per doz.,
At H. CHRISTMAS'.

Fire Proof Stoves.

Buy warranted Fire Proof Stoves of T. Hoffman, Dansville. A large assortment and low prices.

If You Want

Axes, cross cut and drag saws, table and pocket cutlery, T. Hoffman, of Dansville, will suit you in price and quality every time. Call and see before purchasing.

Sewing Machine needles for sale at E. MURRAY'S, Dansville.

Warm Bread and Rolls, Every Day at half past four P. M., at the City Bakery.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

By the quart or can.
FRESH FISH,
Smoked Halibut, Vinegar Pickles. A choice stock of Groceries, Flour Feed and produce cheap for cash at the Palace Grocery. Call and see. Goods delivered in the city. Cash for produce.
J. D. SWART.

Lowe Smead & Co,

Have money to loan for term of years on real estate security.

Sleigh Bells.

A choice lot of Sleigh Bells, all kinds, very cheap. Just received at
SAYERS & PHELPS.

Wonderful Success.

Three years ago Boschee's German Syrup was introduced to the United States from Germany for the cure of Coughs, severe Colds settled on the breast, Consumption and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. No medicine ever had such success. 300,000 sample bottles have been distributed every year by Druggists in all parts of the United States, and nearly 1000 letters from Druggists are now on our files, saying that no preparation in their stores sells as well and gives such excellent satisfaction. All we ask is for you to go to your druggist and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; regular size 75 cents.