The fast mail trains are making connections at stations in correct schedule time.

Dr. J. Lapham, a geologist of Wisconsin, died at Oconomowoc on Tuesday night.

Mr. John Bright denies the truth of the statement that he is engaged in writing his memoirs.

Eastern railroad stock fell in Boston on Tuesday from 43½ to 35, the lowest point reached for many years.

Clarence A. Ward, colored, of St. Louis, blew his wife's brains out and then investigated the contents of his own head. Cause, jealousy.

The Austrian government has sent a staff of surgeons to attend to a large number of insurgents who have been brought into Montenegrin territory, and the Governor of Dalmatia has been instructed to forward supplies of food for 30,000 refugees now in Montenegro, in great distress and destitution.

The Thing in a Nut Shell.

The retiring editor as he now appears.

As he expects to appear after six months release from the exhausting cares of editorial life.

MASON MARKETS.

THURSDAY, September 16, 1875.

PROVISIONS.	
Apples, green per bu	25@ 30
Beans, white, ℘ bu	$1 00@1 60
Potatoes ℘ bu	@ 25
Eggs, per doz	@ 11
Lard ℘ ℔	@ 15
Cheese ℘ ℔	@ 11
Butter, new packed ℘ ℔	18@ 20
" roll, ℘ ℔	18@ 20
Onions ℘ bu	50@ 60
Salt, Saginaw, ℘ bbl	@1 50
DRIED FRUITS.	
Apples ℘ ℔	@
Cherries ℘ ℔	@ 20
Dried Peaches ℘ ℔	15@ 18
MEATS AND POULTRY.	
Beef, live ℘ cwt	3 50@4 00
" dressed, ℘ cwt	7@7 50
Pork, " "	@8 00
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	@ 9
Hams "	@ 14
Chickens, "	8@ 10
Turkeys, "	10@ 12
FLOUR.	
No. 1 white, ℘ cwt	@4 00
No. 2 "	@3 50
Graham, "	@4 00
Buckwheat, "	@3 50
Corn meal, "	1 75@2 25
GRAIN.	
White Wheat, extra, new,	@1 25
" " No. 1 "	@1 18
" " No. 2 "	@1 15
Corn, in the ear, ℘ bu	@ 35
Oats, ℘ bu	@ 30
Clover Seed	@7 00
Timothy Seed	@3 25
BUILDING MATERIALS.	
Lath, ℘ M. ft.	@4 75
Shingles, ℘ M.	2 50@4 00
Water Lime, ℘ bbl.	1 70@1 90
Calcined Plaster, ℘ bbl.	2 25@2 50
White Lime, best, "	1 00@1 05
Stone Lime, good, ℘ bush.	28@ 30
Plastering Hair, ℘ bush.	38@ 40

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 hotest 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 cemetry I am prepared to execute all orders for improving lots, digging graves, etc., in the best manner.

587y1 S. P. STROUD Mason.

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.

SEE

DRY GOODS.

Bankrupt Stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

FOR SALE BY

L. H. FIELD,

JACKSON, - - MICH.

Handsome 30c Grenadines

Selling for 12½c per yard.

ONE LOT DRESS GOODS

Sold early in the season for 35, 42 and 50c., NOW 25c.

100 Dozen Ladies all LINEN COLLARS

ONLY 6 CENTS EACH.

LOT OF $1 CORSETS, Slightly Soiled,

ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH.

GENTS HEAVY MIXED SOCKS, 8c per pair!

GOOD COUNTERPANES,

Large Size for $1.00.

$20,000 WORTH of NEW GOODS!

Bought for less than value and

FOR SALE CHEAP

At the Cheap Dry Goods House of Jackson.

FULL ASSORTMENT —OF— DOMESTIC PAPER PATTERNS.

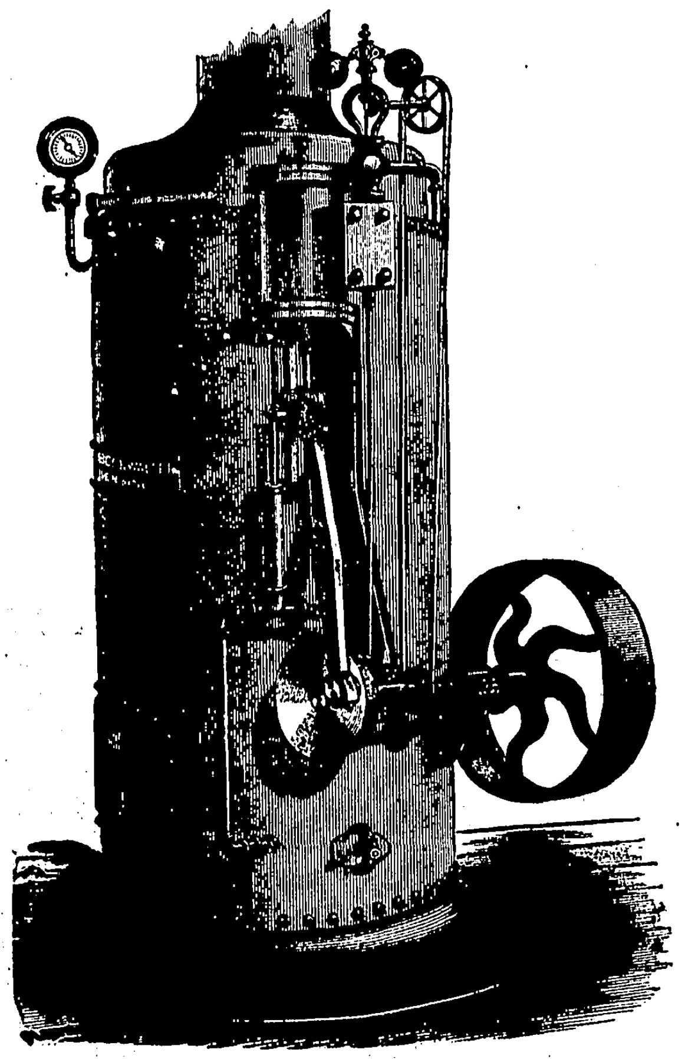
L. H. FIELD,

269 Main Street.

BOOKWALTER ENGINE.

THE BOOKWALTER ENGINE.

Effective, Simple, Durable and Cheap.



The Boiler and Engine leave the works complete; and the price includes Boiler, Engine Force Pump, Steam Gauge, Grate Bars, Gauge Cocks, Safety Valve, Steam Valve, Judson Governor, Blow Off Cock, &c.

PRICES DELIVERED ON BOARD OF CARS AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

3 Horse Power.......................$250 00

4½ " "........................ 300 00

Shipping Boxing, 3 Horse Power, $2.00; 4½ Horse Power, $3.50.

We manufacture and furnish at low prices, Pulleys, Shafting, Couplings and Hangers, also furnish Belting, Gum Hose &c.

Further information will be cheerfully given by addressing

JAMES LEFFEL & CO.,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

WM. E. SAVAGE & BRO.

☞Parties answering any of these advertisements will please state where they saw the same.

MAYHEW BUSINESS COLLEGE excels in preparing young men for business. Circulars free. Address IRA MAYHEW, Detroit. 890w4

AGENTS wanted to sell our National Centennial Chart, sample 50 cts., a beautiful engraving of the Presidents, General and Admirals of the U. S. Also, Daniel O'Connell, just out, sample 25 cts., free by mail. Blumenthal & Bradish, 124 Jefferson ave.

$1.50 PAYS FOR THE Detroit Evening News DAILY FOR THREE MONTHS

The popularity of this paper is so great that seventeen thousand copies are sold each day. All postmasters are agents.

TO THOSE BUILDING. Three articles I agree to furnish at Lowest Bottom Prices: French and American Glass, all sizes, double and single thick, for store fronts, dwellings, pictures, &c., all kinds of Stained and Figured Glass. I also guarantee the best made Sash in the State. Glass ready set—French or American—and warranted safe home at my risk, and all kinds of Show Cases, White Metal and Walnut. Send in your orders. Send for prices.

E. P. EARL., 44 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

PATENTS. Have you an invention for which you desire a patent, either in the U. S. or any foreign country? Then send to the Mechanics and Inventors' Association, the only reliable Patent Agency in Michigan. 37 W. Congress St. Detroit.

858w4 THOS. S. SPRAGUE, President.

GLASS AND PAINT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Window Glass, Plate Glass, Cut, Stained and Enameled Glass, FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING GLASS PLATES, also Beymer, Bauman & Co's Strictly Pure White Lead, all at bottom prices. If in want of anything, get our prices. REID & HILLS, 108 Woodward Ave. and 10 and 12 Congress St. E. DETROIT, MICH.

GOLDSMITH'S

Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

of Detroit, removed to the new Mechanics' Hall, opposite the City Hall, occupies the best location in the city. The rooms are the finest and best furnished rooms anywhere to be found. The institution is conducted upon the actual business plan, and after 25 years in the business we are satisfied that it is superior to any other; it also receives the endorsement of business men. College paper sent free to any address. 890w4

E. W. Voight's SALVATOR BEER

Is the Best Lager Brewed in the West.

MILWAUKEE BREWERY, Grand River Ave., Detroit.

This beer is bottled by Jacob Beller, 11 State street, J. F. Moloney & Co., 280 Grand River avenue, and Williams & Co., brewers, Duncan's Brewery.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. 109 YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY, with good situation guaranteed, Salary paid while practicing. Address, with stamp, C. A. SHEARMAN, Supt. U. T. C., Oberlin, Ohio.

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 Wednesday of each month and Williamston the third Tuesday of each month and remain through the week. The balance of the time at my office in Mason.

A. P. VANDEUSEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Real Estate and Collection Agency, IN MASON.

To all who have real estate to sell either in the City or County I offer my services for the sale of their property.

I have opened an office to facilitate the exchange and sale of all kinds of landed property, believing that such an institution will be a mutual benefit both to the buyer and seller. The seller by leaving a full description of the property he wishes to sell at a central point, thereby giving those who are wishing to purchase reliable information as to location, improvements etc, must necessarily become useful and beneficial to those having property to dispose of as well as the purchaser.

I should therefore be pleased to have those who have property to sell either in the city or any where in the country to bring in a description of their property assuring them of my best efforts to make it for their interest to do so.

Some Good Farms and Improved Lands And City Property,

For sale now.

Give Me a Call.

Office at the present at Webb & Mead's corner of Ash and Main street.

JOHN DUNSBACK,

MASON, AUG., 8th, 1875.

MASON MARBLE WORKS!

The undersigned having bought the stock, tools and fixtures of Clark & Gibbens, are prepared to carry on the business in all its branches.

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES &c.

A Specialty.

Scotch Granite Monuments

Furnished on application.

Prices Reasonable. BOGART BROS.

868y1

MASON NURSERIES!

I have now a large stock of

First-class Trees, Vines & 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.

WM CLAFLIN.

MASON, MICH.

HARDWARE.

1855. 1875.

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE!

Opp. the Court House,

MASON, - - - - MICH.

SAYERS & PHELPS,

Dealers in

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE!

House Furnishing Goods, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Nails, Iron and Steel, American and French Window Glass, Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools, Cistern Pumps, Drive Well Pumps, Gas Pipe, Lead Pipe, Cast Iron Sinks, Enameled and Copper Kettles, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Zinc Stove Boards, Pressed and Japaned Tin Ware, Bracket Lamps and Chandeliers, Bird Cages, Circular, Cross-Cut and Hand Saws, Buggy Springs, Seat Springs, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Nicholson and American Files, Rubber and Leather Belting, Chain, Rope, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chopping Axes, Hand Axes, Hatchets, Hammers,

SHEARS, RULES,

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

Hall and Dining Room Stoves, Ranges, School House Stoves, &c.

Jobbing and Repairing Done Promptly!

At Reasonable Prices.

We invite the attention of our customers and the public to our New Stock, as being complete, and our prices very reasonable.

SAYERS & PHELPS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PURE BRED HAMBLETONIAN STALLION,

"TROPHY,"

Will be found at the

Exchange Hotel Barn, Mason, Mich.

During the Fall Season ending Dec. 1st, 1875.

Trophy was bred by Powell Bros., Pa.; was folded 1872, sired by Enchanter, son of Hambletonian Prince by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Oneta by Goldsmith's Volunteer, also son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Grand dam by John Harris, by Daniel Webster, by Long Island Black-hawk, Great Grand dam by American Star.

TERMS—To insure, $20.

Accommodation for mares, accidents and and escapes, at risk of owners. For further particulars, more extended pedigree, &c., address,

870w6 A. I. BARBER, Mason, Mich.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laudry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,

2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.

QUALITY, PRICES and STYLES, —IN—

DRY GOODS!

Duplicated at

DARROW & BRISTOL'S.

No Spasms, No Panic, No Humbug,

No Special Circulars.

CALL AT THE STORE AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRIAGE SHOP!

W. A. TEEL

Is prepared to manufacture to order any style of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, CUTTERS OR BOBS.

Especial Attention Given to Repairing

PAINTING AND TRIMMING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

SHOP on Maple street, west of Donnelly House.

H. EARL COLE,

Of Onondaga, Mich., has

SOME FINE HORSES!

Horsemen Call and See!

UNDERTAKING!

J. RICHARDS, of DANSVILLE,

Wishes to say to the citizens of this vicinity that he is prepared with a

Complete Outfit of Undertaker's Goods!

such as

Coffins, Robes, Hearses,

And everything pertaining to the business, and that he is able to furnish you anything in this line on the SHORTEST NOTICE and

MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Two Hearses constantly in readiness. Personal attention given to the attending of funerals.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

864y1 J. RICHARDS, Dansville.

Cooper Shop!

JAMES & CROSSMAN, COOPERS,

1¾ miles north-east of Dansville,

Have all the facilities for doing an extensive business, and propose to make business by doing good work at low prices, for instance:

Tight work, 1½ bbl. 1 head, - - - - $1.75

" " " " 2 " - - - - - 2.00

" " bbl. size, 1 head, - - - - 1.25

" " " " 2 " - - - - - 1.50

Other sizes in proportion.

A stock of Whiskey Barrels for Cider, at $2 each. Apple barrels made to order on short notice and at lowest rates.

868w6 JAMES & CROSSMAN.

WM. E. SAVAGE & BRO.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

Rotunda Building, Detroit, Mich.,

Are authorized to contract for Advertising in this paper.

Economical and Judicious Advertising

Secured by use of our Michigan Lists, which embrace all the principal Newspapers published in the State, including the Detroit Weeklies.

Estimates furnished. Send for our Manual.

WM. E. SAVAGE. GEO. M. SAVAGE.

Ingham County News.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 41. MASON, MICH., THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1875. WHOLE NO. 872.

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.

POSTAGE to subscribers living outside of the county 15 cts. per year.

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

W. F. CORNELL,

MASON MICHIGAN.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞Those of our readers residing in the country will find it to their advantage to look over the columns of the NEWS, before starting to town to do their trading. By this means they will readily ascertain where the best and cheapest goods can be found. "Good business men, who have first-class goods for sale, always advertise liberally." This is true of our merchants, and their advertisements can be found in the NEWS.

Mr. Henry Crain of Onondaga had six acres of wheat, this year, that turned out 42 bushels to the acre.

Only one more week and the tax sales advertisement will give place to something of more interest to our readers.

Rev. P. Moerdyk and family, of Grand Rapids, relatives of Mrs. Albert Henderson, are visiting in this city.

A severe frost last Friday night withered garden "sass," but corn and potatoes were too far advanced to be injured much.

Mrs. Dwight Everts, of Dansville, died quite suddenly of consumption, last Friday. She had been married less than a year.

The Danbury man says that ten men will lay down their lives for a woman where only one of them will bring her a pail of water.

A cotemporary says that the pull-back dresses are the best style yet, because nature displays a woman's form better than a hoop-skirt.

Miss M. E. Dancingburg, the teacher in the grammar department of the high school of this city, is seriously ill with spinal meningitis.

Miss Lena Putnam, a student of Chicago University and ao also young lady of some literary note, is visiting at her mother's on South street.

Wm. E. Rice, of Delhi, will attend the State Normal school during the ensuing year, it being his second year in that excellent institution.

The weather, to-day, as we go to press, is beautiful; crowds are pouring into the city, and the 21st annual fair is already declared a grand success.

Frank Childs threshed 796 bushels of grain last Saturday, on the farm of Joseph Stoffer, Aurelius, in nine hours and thirty minutes, and did the work well.

THE farmers are cutting their corn, and are happy over the prospects of a good yield and being enabled to harvest it before severe frosts came to damage the fodder.

E. S. Clark, Esq., of White Oak, has added to the facilities of his flouring mill, and will do all kinds of custom grinding promptly and satisfactorily. Mill runs daily except Mondays.

ON Friday of last week, the through freight, south, on J. L. & S. R. R. ditched four cars one mile and a half south of Leslie, detaining the mail north two hours. Cause, broken rail.

The highest officials in the M. E. church are not rightly named. We don't believe the pastor will be caught a-napping (A. Knappen,) or that the Sunday school are trusting to a reed. (Prof. Reed.)

Rev. Mr. Knappen, of the M. E. church, preached his first sermon to a Mason audience last Sunday. His discourse was a learned and interesting exposition of the 8th verse of the 1st chapter of Acts.

Since K. sold out he is quite restless and occasionally gets lost. The other day he followed a painted wagon out of town, and some boys who knew him took him home. We hope he'll get a job somewhere soon.

Mr. M. Tanner, of the popular firm of Bunnell & Tanner, arrived from New York city Tuesday morning, where he has been purchasing their fall stock of goods. They will be heard from through the columns of the NEWS next week.

Ken, is it a fact that you went home the other evening through the rain so absent-minded that upon your arrival you carefully laid your umbrella in bed beside your better half and stood yourself behind the door all right? If it is not so, we'll retract.

The Knights Templar, of Lansing, in full uniform, accompanied by their ladies, are visiting the fair to-day. They are being pleasantly entertained by the members residing here who have provided them with a sumptuous banquet in the rooms of the Masonic hall.

Those wishing to purchase farms or city property, we would advise to consult the new advertisement of Jno. Dunsback in this paper. Mr. D. offers some rare bargains in farming lands, some of which we are acquainted with, and know them to be much below real value. Give him a call.

Kittredge has had two offers made him of the high and honorable office of alderman, one in each ward of this city, by those who said they would resign in his favor. Who says, now, that his services for his country have not been appreciated when aldermanic honors like that are proffered him?

John Dunsback has moved the dwelling next north of the National bank up to the sidewalk, where he will put it in order for a business place. It was built some 25 years ago, and at that time was the finest residence in the "burgh;" but John, regardless of its old age, is bound to make it last some years yet.

There were no services at the Presbyterian church last Sunday, the interior of the building being in a state of disorder resulting in the taking up of old carpets for new ones, and making some new arrangements of the pews. The childrens' meeting that was to have been held last Sunday evening was postponed one week.

Rev. A. A. Knappen, pastor of the Central Methodist church of this city, goes down to conference next week, after a very prosperous and successful year's labor. Large audiences have listened with pleasure and profit to his able, earnest and scholarly discourses; his gentlemanly courtesy, broad culture and manly character have won him hosts of friends; and the considerable accession to the church and its promptness in meeting all financial demands, demonstrate his success and his unusual qualifications for his high calling. Mr. Knappen and his family are an accession to any church or community worthy of the highest appreciation.—Lansing Republican.

EXPENSIVE LIQUOR.—A suit was brought against Lew. Holden, who keeps the saloon under the Darrow block, and tried before Justice Call last Thursday, for selling liquor to Harrison Breed, an habitual drinker of ardent spirits. Holden was fined $25 and costs, amounting in all to $40, which rather knocked the profits off Breed's patronage. The suit was brought against Holden at Mrs. Breed's solicitation.

TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—Miss Effie Beech, daughter of the well known proprietor of the Union furnace, went last Saturday to Ypsilanti, where she will attend the State Normal school. She was complimented by receiving one of the two certificates to the Normal school, Representative Stevens was entitled to give, which entitles her to the privileges of the school without paying any tuition.

MORE CURIOUS POTATO VINES.—We mentioned two weeks ago, some vines with potatoes growing on them above the roots, being brought in this office. Since then Mr. Enos Northrup has shown us a vine of the Early Rose variety that contained on its branches about a dozen potatoes, some of them nearly twice as large as a hen's egg. Many have noticed it and say they never saw anything like it.

HYMENEAL.—Mr. Charles Ball, a former resident of Dansville, arrived here on Friday of last week *en route* for that place, accompanied by his newly made bride, a sweet faced girl of 58 summers. The decade of sixty odd years has fallen across Charlie's path, and yet the long ago is revived and "silver threads among the gold" thrown to the winds. Apparently there is yet a chance for some of the boys to "go up in a balloon."

WHAT ECONOMY WILL ACCOMPLISH.—James Blair, a farmer living seven miles south west of Leslie, sold his farm, a few days ago, to John Baxter his hired man, for $8500. Mr. Baxter had saved while working on a farm at very moderate wages, $2100 in the past 10 years. He now proposes to work for himself, and we shall be surprised if he does not become a rich man if he continues his habits of economy and industry.

NOT FOR FUN.—Several Mason fellows went on the excursion to Mackinaw. It seems they were out on the lake in a pretty hard wind and there was a good deal of sea-sickness on board the boat, of which pleasure our "boys" partook as well as the rest. Ben. S., who is well known as a fine bugler, was intently gazing at something over the side of the boat when someone asked him, "Ben, are you sick?" "H—l! do you suppose I would puke like this for fun?" was his sad reply.

THAT CONCERT.—We had the pleasure of attending the concert last evening, at the Baptist church, under the management of L. B. Huntoon, Esq., of Eaton Rapids. The singers were mostly amateurs on the stage but did remarkably well for the experience they have had before a public audience. The "Song of Welcome," basso, by John Haines, tenor, E. J. Rorabeck, soprano, Miss Nettie Haines and sister, was well rendered; also the duett entitled "Matrimony," in which the baritone by Mr. Huntoon, and soprano by Miss Nettie, was well sung and acted. The "Professor at Home," "Old Musician and his Harp," etc, were well received. The organist, Miss Barnes, an English lady, is well accomplished in her profession, and did herself credit as well as the instrument upon which she operated, which Mr. H. has for sale on the fair grounds to-day.

At the Quarterly Conference of the Central M. E. church, Lansing, held last Friday evening, the following resolutions expressive of the appreciative of the labors of Presiding Elder Fassett, and of the pastor, Rev. A. A. Knappen, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Quarterly Conference tender their sincere thanks to the Presiding Elder, Rev. N. Fassett, for the able, efficient and impartial manner in which he has presided during the past four years.

Resolved, That this Quarterly Conference records its grateful appreciation of the devoted, efficient and successful labors of Rev. A. A. Knappen for the past conference year, and that, should he be returned as the pastor of this church, we will gladly receive him.

[redacted]

THE COW SUIT ENDED.—Many of our readers will remember that Mr. J. W. Royston, of this city, had a cow killed by the cars last May. Two appraisers, one chosen by Mr. Royston and the other by the Railroad company, placed the loss to Mr. R. at $40 which he agreed to accept, although the appraiser he chose valued it at $45. The Company declined to pay for the cow, and two suits were brought against them to recover damages, but both were dropped for some cause. The case was finally tried before Justice Call last Thursday, and resulted in giving Mr. Royston a judgment of $45 against the Company. M. D. Chatterton was the attorney for the plaintiff, and Mr. Clark, a law student in the office of Higby & Gibson of Jackson, who are attorneys for the Company, acted on behalf of the Company. The prosecution claimed to recover on two grounds: 1st, that the road was not properly fenced; and 2nd, that the Company were guilty of negligence, the train being, at the time of the killing of the cow, in charge of a fireman who was not skilled in handling an engine. The defense claimed that it would be imperiling the lives of the employes on freight trains to have the road fenced and protected with cattle guards in the city where they have to make up their trains, and that it was an unavoidable accident.

THE FAIR.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

As we have to go to press early to-day, it will of conrse be impossible for us to give our readers much of an idea of the Ingham County Fair of 1875. We have seen enough to warrant us in asserting that it will ne the best and most successful exhibition of the kind ever held in the county. When we left the grounds at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, over 800 entries had been made, and still they were crowding in nearly as raipdly as at any time through the day. All the departments will be well represented by the time the entries close to-morrow. The cash receipts from the sale of tickets, and the rent for portions of the ground for eating saloons etc, are larger than at the end of the first day of nay previous fair.

FLORAL HALL.

The new Floral Hall, under the skillful management of Rev. Geo. Barlow, is becoming "a thing of beauty." The bare hall is pleasant to the eye, but filled with magnificent fruits and vegetables, and the choicest specimens of a great variety of handsome articles, interspersed with many hued flowers, and with the walls hung with beautiful pictures, it presents a fascinating sight. Messrs Norman Butler and Elder May are stripping the houses of the city of their finest pictures, and the "conservatories" of their rarest plants and flowers, for the purpose of adornment. The superintendents of the various departments that exhibit in this building were busily engaged in receiving articles as they came in, and arranging them in their appropriate places. As articles for exhibition will be received until nine o'clock today we could hardly form a correct idea of the display that will be made, but if nothing has been brought in since our last view, we should say it was well worth the little trouble and expense it costs to enjoy it.

In the stock departments a large number of entries had been made, but only a few animals had been brought on to the grounds. Nearly all exhibitors, unless they have a long distance to go, prefer to wait until the second day before they bring their animals.

A good show of poultry was already made. There probably is not a farmer's barn yard in the county that will, this morning, be the scene of greater commotion among a greater number of fowls than the poultry department of our county fair. Above all the cackling, crowing and gobbling, the stentorian voice of Superintendent Ives could be heard, directing affairs with as much method and skill as any commander ever exhibited in marshalling his hosts for battle. Rest assured this department will be worthy of your attention.

The display of machinery, wagons, carriages, etc, was fine. New sheds for this department have been erected on the north side of the grounds near the front gates.

The grounds are much better arranged this year than formerly, for a good display of the articles to be exhibited. The eating saloons, bear shows, swings and other affairs of that kind are crowded back of the floral hall, where they should be, and the front portion of the grounds reserved entirely for the use of the society.

THE OFFICERS

of the society are on hand and doing their utmost to make the fair a success. They are crowded with business, but appear pleased that such is the case. They seem to be the right men in the right places. Some grumbling is being done at the new arrangements in regard to tickets; but there always are grumblers and always will be. It seems to us that the present system is the best that could be devised, when we take into consideration the fact that it is the only one that can prevent the society from being swindled out of gate fees to the extent that has been done heretofore. The society needs all the funds they can get, to pay for the many new and needed improvements they have made; and no enterprising public spirited person should complain if it does cost them a few cents more, or even a dollar, to have the privilege of going on and off the grounds during the fair oftener than the six tickets gives for each certificate of membership will allow. The money will be well used for the benefit of the entire county.

FAIR DANCE.—This week promises to be full of amusement for people of all ages and temperaments. Those who are inclined to participate in the festive dance, will have abundant opportunity to follow their inclinations, as we notice our friends Wm. Telford of the National hotel at Dansville and David Laycock of the Union hotel at Delhi, will each have a "fair dance" at their respective houses. A jolly time may be expected at both places.

The friends of Prof. J. O. Butler will regret to learn of his death, which occurred on the 14th of this month at the residence of his father, near Holley. After graduating at the Normal school, his services were secured as Principal of the Mason High school, which position he satisfactorily filled. His health failing, he left his school and went to Nevada Territory, but no change of climate improved his health. He leaves a wife and child.

ANOTHER HARDWARE STORE.—A few days ago Mr. James Shafer got out an attachment against some of the property of Harrison Breed, to secure rent due him, and Constable Frank Lyon was sent to Breed's late residence in Shafer's old house fronting Ash street, to secure the property attached. While there he found among Breed's effects a variety of articles that would seem to indicate that he was about to open another hardware store in this or some other town. Among other similar articles were 6 cable chains, 1 long-link chain, 2 crowbars, 11 new clevises and several old ones, 2 pick-axes and 6 new single-trees. Several parties who have missed such articles declare their intention of calling around.

There is considerable inquiry as to what Kittredge is going to do with himself now that he has parted with the NEWS. We are not able to throw much light on this question, but judge that if he is going to reach the corporosity pictured out by him in his last issue, he will have to spend the next six months in eating dried apples and taking lager beer for a beverage. There is a report in circulation that he is going into the furniture business. He tells us that the probabilities are that he shall invest in that business only to the extent of one chair at a time, (when he cannot find a dry goods box on the sunny side of the house) and that he will try to borrow.

Common Council Proceedings.

MASON, September, 20th, 1875.

Council met in regular session and was called to order by President Griffin.

Present, Alderman Eaton, Campbell, Lincoln, Dunning and Williams.

Minutes of last meeting read and corrected as follows:

The resolution relative to sidewalk on Ash street was corrected, to compare with the original presented and adopted, by adding to that published, the following, viz.: Said walk to be built within twenty days from date. (Sept. 13th, 1875.)

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Finance Committee reported on the claim of Merritt & VanOstrand of $2.10, recommending its allowance at footing, which on motion was so allowed.

RESOLUTIONS AND NEW BUSINESS.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to draw an order on the Treasurer for $9.25, it being surplus money due the owner of certain cattle sold at the city pound during the present year.

By Alderman Dunning:

Resolved, That a sidewalk be ordered constructed from the northwest corner of lot 1, block 22 of this city, on east side of B street to South street. Said walk to be six feet wide, and built in accordance with the ordinance of sidewalks and crosswalks. The same to be built within twenty days of this date. Also,

Resolved, By the Common Council of the City of Mason, That there be levied, assigned and collected in said City for the present year the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) for the contingent fund, and one thousand dollars ($1000) for the general street fund. Also,

Resolved, By the Common Council of the City of Mason, That the Cemetery Trustees of the city cemetery be and are hereby ordered to make a report to the Common Council at their next regular meeting.

On motion Council adjourned until next Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

N. R. VANVRANKEN, City Clerk.

Ingham Co. Teachers' Association.

The next semi-annual meeting of the Ingham County Teachers' Association will be held in Leslie sometime during the next month. It is desirous that as many teachers and friends of education from this section, as can, will be present.

Kind Notices of the Press.

Will. F. Cornell, formerly of the Frankfort Express, has purchased the Mason News and taken charge. Cornell is a good printer and a ready writer, and will make a good paper.—Detroit Free Press.

The Ingham County News, published at Mason, has changed hands, Mr. K. Kittredge retiring from the concern and Mr. Willis F. Cornell, late of the Frankfort Express, taking his place. The News is a lively paper.—Detroit Post.

NEWSPAPER PURCHASE.—Willis F. Cornell has bought the Ingham County News establishment of K. Kittredge. Mr. Cornell started to learn printing, on his own hook, in a small office at North Lansing, and succeeded tolerably well. In 1870 he removed his whole establishment to Frankfort on Lake Michigan, and there published the Frankfort Express in partnership with the late O. V. Hosner for about four years. He is energetic, well acquainted in the county, and will doubtless make a good newspaper. Shall we congratulate friend Kittredge on his laying off the editorial harness, after laboring so hard for the welfare of the city of Mason?—Lansing Republican.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Mr. K. Kittridge has sold the Ingham County News, published at Mason, to Willis F. Cornell who has for some time past been the foreman of that office. Mr. Kittridge, since he has had charge of the News, has spared no pains nor expense in its improvement, and it is one of the very best county newspapers in Michigan. As to its future, we are personally acquainted with its new proprietor, and know him to be made up of the right metal to not only keep the news up to its present high standard, but to still further improve it. Mr. Cornell commenced the printing business at the bottom round of the ladder. When a mere boy he got together at Lansing a little second hand type, and with a press made with his own hands, commenced the publication of a small sheet which we think he called the Echo. He succeeded so well that he was enabled to enlarge his paper from time to time, and in a year or two he became proprietor of the North Lansing Enterprise, a six column sheet. While publishing the Enterprise he was offered inducements by the citizens of Frankfort, Benzie County, and removed his printing establishment to that place, and there, with his brother-in-law, O. V. Hosner, founded the Frankfort Express, which they published for two or three years, when he sold his interest and moved to Mason. If you were looking for a self-made newspaper man, and one still young in years, we could point you to the editor of the Ingham county News.—Portland Observer.

The Loss of the Equinox.

The loss of the Equinox on Lake Michigan has attracted a good deal of attention on the part of the press. The New York Times makes this comment upon it:

Now that the steamer Equinox has foundered in Lake Michigan and caused the drowning of twenty-two persons, the public is informed that the steamer was very old and "rated very low in point of safety." Being old and unsafe, she was heavily loaded with salt—a cargo that is peculiarly dangerous in case of a leak—and was further incumbered with a large deck-load of lumber. This cargo was valued at $8,000 and was insured for $7,000, and the miserable old steamer was also insured, though to what amount is not stated. The engineer, having no interest in the insurance, protested against the overloading of the vessel, but evidently lacked the courage to throw up his situation, and so shared the steamer's fate. Mr. Plimsoll has made public no case of marine manslaughter which is on its face worse than this. It remains to be seen whether the matter will be investigated and whether the guilty will be punished.

The Twentieth Michigan Infantry meet at Battle Creek, October 7th. Capt. Rowe, of Lansing, is orator of the day.

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, Sept., 18, 1875, where the consideration is $400 or over.

Ed. H. Hazelton to O. W. Halstead, part of lots 2 and 8 block 24, Mason, $800.

T. A. Annis to Chas. Hartwick, 40 acres on section 31, Alaiedon, $2,000.

J. B. Decker to David Laycock, 4 acres on section 14, Delhi, $1,200

Luke Gould to Jas. A. Lasia, north west quarter of north east quarter, section 24, Wheatfield, $666,49.

Chas. Matthewson to Fernando Bowdish, west half of north west quarter, section 22, Stockbridge, $850.

A. Walker to W. W. Annin, part of lot 8, block 7, Leslie, $1500.

Alfred Swan to Geo. W. Woods, 20 acres on section 4, Ingham, $655.

Morris L. Brown to Jno. Butcher, west half of south east quarter, section 1, Alaiedon, $2,200

Willis F. Cornell to K. Kittredge, lot 10 block 11 and lot 7 block 46, Mason, $400.

Hiram Byam to Chas. E. Dayton, lot in Lansing, $550.

Ann Smith to Elizabeth Doty, 1 acre on section 10, Lansing, $700.

Geo. Keith to Jas. S. Lane, lot 3 block 142, Lansing, $1200.

Mary J. Keith to Jas. S. Lane, lot 4 block 142, Lansing, $1300.

D. L. Crossman to Thomas J. Webb, part of lots 11 and 12 block 5, Williamston, $750.

Louisa Schmunsler to W. G. Wiley, north west quarter of north east quarter, section 18, Delhi, $1800.

Masonic.

MAPLE RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, }
Sept. 9th, A. D., 1875, A. L. 5875. }

W. M. of Mason Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M.:

Dear Brother:—According to the By Laws of the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan it is my duty "to convene the Officers of the different Lodges at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the Grand Lecturer and myself, for the purpose of receiving instruction from the Grand Lecturer." Pursuant thereto, the officers of the Lodges of the respective counties of the 6th Masonic District will convene as below:

Clinton, St. Johns, Tuesday, October 5th.
Shiawassee, Owosso, Wednesday, Oct. 6th.
Ingham, Mason, Thursday, Oct. 7th.
Livingston, Howell, Friday Oct. 8th.

There will be a forenoon, afternoon and evening session.

Fraternally Yours,
E. MUDGE, D. D. G. M., Sixth District.

Bricks.

From Lansing, for sale.

Sept. 22nd, 1875. E. A. BARNES.

Bring them Back.

I refer to a hand saw and chisel borrowed of me nearly a year ago.

S. P. STROUD.

For Sale.

I have a pair of heavy eight-year old oxen which I will sell cheap. Enquire of MARCUS PERRIN or EGBERT KEELER.

872w2

For Sale,

Fifty colonies of Itallian bees in movable frame hives, full of honey, at $5 and $6 per colony. eot5w OTIS FULLER, Mason.

THE BEST and most complete line of ALPACAS in the City, at E. G. Hunt & Co's Mammoth Double Store.

Just Received.

A large stock of Table and Pocket Cutlary at T. Hoffman's, Dansville. Low prices and good goods will suit you.

Save Money

By buying warranted Fire-Proof, Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves, at very low prices, of T. Hoffman, Dansville. 100 new stoves just received.

Special.

Great Rush and Low Prices a specialty T. Hoffman, Dansville, is bound to sell 100 New Stoves within 30 days to make room for more. Look to your interest and call on him before purchasing. 872tf

A Large Assortment

of American Pocket and Table Cutlery. Warranted and at Reduced Prices at.

SAYERS & PHELPS'.

45 Acre Farm for Sale Cheap.

Anyone wishing to purchase a small farm, 30 acres improved, with comfortable house, good bearing orchard, on good road, 40 rods from school house, ¼ mile from a store, stave mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop etc, and 4½ miles from a railroad station, should inquire at this office and learn of a *decided bargain* and easy terms of payment. Open for 15 days. W. F. CORNELL.

Special Inducements

Are offered by Sayers & Phelps to those who are in want of Cook, Parlor or Dining Room Stoves. Building and House Furnishing goods, or any thing in the Hardware line. The public are invited to call and examine their large and well selected Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Those Flannels.

Parties who did not succeed (on account of the rush or any other cause) in obtaining any of those beautiful Pure Madder 7-oz, 34 inches wide, all wool Buffalo Woolen Mills Flannels, exhibited by Mead & Co. of Lansing, at the Ingham County Fair last week, can find them on exhibition at our store in Lansing. It will cost you less money, by 10 per cent., to clothe your family with this Flannel than with any other—is warmer and will wear longer.

MEAD & Co., Lansing.

Dyspepsia.

Americans are particularly subject to this disease and its effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Heart-burn, wates-brash, coming up of the food coated tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, and all diseases of the Stomach and Liver. Two doses of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once, and there positively is not a case in the United States it will not cure. If you doubt this go and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents.

The Ingham County News.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	3 m	6 m.	1 yr
1 inch....	$1 00	$1 50	$1 75	$2 00	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 inches.	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
3 inches.	2 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	8 00	12 00	18 00
4 inches.	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 00	16 00	22 00
¼ column	5 00	6 50	8 00	9 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
⅓ column	7 00	9 00	10 50	12 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
½ column	10 00	12 00	13 50	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
1 column	15 00	19 00	22 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Business Cards $1 per line per year.

Local notices 8 cts a line for first insertion, and 5 cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Marriage, Birth and Death notices free.

☞New Dry Goods at the Double Store: E. G. HUNT & Co.

New stock of RIBBONS and Ruchings at ELLSWORTHS.

☞A full line of furniture at SACKRIDER'S.

Just Received.

100 bushels choice Illinois Timothy Seed, at C. E. EATON'S Elevator.

E. G. Hunt & Co.

Sell their Best Jap. Tea, new and very fine at 90c. per pound, at the DOUBLE STORE.

FIRST CLASS DRILLS from $65 to $95.

870w J. A. BARNES.

Sayers & Phelps

Are now receiving their Fall stock of Goods, composing many specalities in the Hardware line, among which are the handsomest and most perfect Cook Stoves ever made, and are all offered at reduced prices.

New Management.

N. A. Dunning having purchased the interest of J. E. StJohns in the City Flouring Mill, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Crane & Dunning. Mr. O. Crane, of the firm, will take charge of the business, and may be found at the mill at all times, ready to wait upon any and all that may come. We shall do a general Custom & Flouring business. Keep on hand for sale constantly choice Wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Bolted and Unbolted Corn Meal. Cracked Wheat, Cracked Corn and Feed of all kinds. We shall also be in the market for Corn, Oats, Buckwheat and choice Milling Wheat, all orders will be promptly filled, and delivered free to any part of the city.

CRANE & DUNNING.

ELLSWORTH sells Black Alapacas 20 per cent. less than any other firm in Mason.

☞Lumber wanted in exchange for furniture at C. H. SACKRIDER'S

Looking Glasses at SACKRIDER'S

HOSIERY, very cheap at ELLSWORTH'S.

Sayers & Phelps

Have just received another new Stock of Improved Apple Parers they. are a perfect novelty and eclipse *all others in the market.*

☞The Geneva Hand Fluter takes the preference among the ladies, because they are cheap, handy and do not get out of repair. For sale by SAYERS & PHELPS.

SHAWLS cheap at ELLSWORTH'S.

☞Feathers for sale at SACKRIDER'S.

A very nice Brown Sheeting a yard wide for 7½ cents at ELLSWORTHS.

☞Spring Beds—all kinds At SACKRIDER'S

☞I take pride in making and selling clothing that will *wear* the longest.

A. KREUMLING.

THE TRAVELERS Accident Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets over. $1,500,000.00.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

It grants Insurance Policies against Death or Disabling Injury by ACCIDENT, to men of all trades and occupations, at rates within reach of all classes. It insures against accidents by machinery, use of tools, and every description of accidents that occur in the usual avocations of life, as well as by stages, railroads, steamboats, and travel generally.

I sell ACCIDENT TICKETS for 25c a day, wich insure you for $3,000 in case of death by accident, or $15,00 per week on disabling injury.

See Circulars. J. C. SQUIERS. Agent, Mason.

☞Wool & Hair Mattresses At SACKRIDER'S

A full line of Boots and Shoes at the Double Store. E. G. HUNT & Co.

SPLENDID DRESS GOODS at one shilling a yard at ELLSWORTH'S.

☞ NEW STYLE CORN CUTTERS at SAYERS & PHELPS.

☞The Handsomest and most Stylish Dress and Business Suits are made at A. KREUMLING'S.

Prices Cut Down.

Having an assortment of Horse Rakes and Reaping and Mowing Machines on hand, and not having room to store them over to another season, I will sell them now at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, making it an object for you to purchase now, if you are going to need any for a year or two to come.

Tile for well and draining purposes on hand. Call and see it.

J. A. BARNES, Mason.

Horses for Sale.

I have a span of good Horses, 17 years old, stout, heavy, and smart as colts, that I will sell cheap. GEO. B. WEBB.

☞Picture Frames & Mouldings—a large stock of finest quality at C. H. SACKRIDER'S

☞Woven Wire Spring Beds—the best beds in the world and the most healthy, at C. H. SACKRIDER'S

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by Physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its succes and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for Severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Ingham County News.

Thursday, September 23, 1875.

MASON, MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

The London *Standard* of the 14th says 612 men and 158 women had been recently indicted in Russia, of whom 265 were indicted for participating in the Socialistic movement.

A freight train on the Grand Trunk Railroad was thrown from the track on the morning of the 14th and totally wrecked, and several of the employes on the train were killed. The ruins took fire and a large number of cattle were roasted to death.

Madrid telegrams of the 16th announce the capture of the Carlist town of Oyarzun together with the Governor and his subordinate officers.

A fire at Paderborn, Prussia, on the 12th, burned 100 buildings and made 300 families homeless.

In the Papal Consistory, on the 17th, His Holiness the Pope announced the creation of seven additional Cardinals and seven Bishops and Archbishops, none of whom were Americans. The Consistory concluded with the ceremony of conferring the ring and title on Cardinal McCloskey.

The Carlist Committee of London published a report on the morning of the 18th, from Hendaye, that the Alphonsists under Tarda had murdered several Carlists in cold blood in the Aran Valley. Bands of Carlists near Tolosa had refused to continue the struggle longer, and their commanders had been placed under arrest by the Carlist authorities.

A Constantinople dispatch of the 19th says latest advices state that the Consuls of Austria, Germany and Italy had despaired of bringing about negotiations between the Bosnian insurgents and the Turkish Commissioner. The English, French and Russian Consuls, whose special province was the pacification of Herzegovina, were hopeful. A Vienna dispatch of the 19th says an insurrection had broken out at Tiskovac. The Turkish guard-house had been burned and the garrison had fled. A Constantinople dispatch of the same date says a telegram had been received from Mostar announcing the defeat of a large force of insurgents near Vishegrad.

During a storm at River du Loup, in the Province of Quebec, on the 18th, snow fell to the depth of twelve inches.

DOMESTIC.

In New York city on the 14th Mrs. Uda's patent aerial ladder was being experimented with, and after being put together and elevated, and when eight or ten men had mounted it, the structure suddenly snapped in two, and the occupants were precipitated to the ground, and three of them instantly killed and as many more dangerously if not fatally injured.

The charge for messages between America and Europe by the Direct Ocean cable is twenty-five cents currency per word.

The first new fast mail train over the Pennsylvania Central for the West left New York city at 4:30 on the morning of the 13th and reached Chicago on the morning of the 14th, making the distance in twenty-six hours This being a preliminary trip, made in advance of the time fixed upon for the beginning of the fast train *via* the New York Central, no mails were carried. Several Pennsylvania Central officials and Eastern newspaper men accompanied the train on the trial trip.

Serious troubles were reported in Tallahatchie County, Miss., on the 13th, but advices of the 14th were to the effect that the excitement had subsided.

White boys of the senior class of the New Orleans Central High School declined to attend, on the 13th, because a colored man had been appointed professor of mathematics for that school by the school board.

A confidence-man calling himself the Hon. G. W. Benton, was arrested at Muscatine, Iowa, on the 15th, for having sought to fleece the unsophisticated by inserting an advertisement in the Chicago *Tribune* for a Congressman's clerk, offering $2,000 and expenses, and instructing applicants to address him at that place. His plan was to reply to each applicant that, as agent for the Congressman, he had inquired into his qualifications, etc., and would forward the appointment on receipt of five dollars to defray expenses of advertising, telegraphing, etc. He had received a large number of letters in answer to the advertisement.

A terrible storm prevailed in Texas on the 16th. A special of the 17th says the city of Galveston was mainly under water, and that in the principal streets it was from three to five feet deep. The Santa Fe Railroad bridge across the bay has been swept away and it was reported that thirty persons employed on the Government works in the harbor had been drowned.

The first of the fast mail trains over the New York Central and Lake Shore Roads reached Chicago on the morning of the 17th, in a trifle over twenty-six hours from New York city. A similar train also left Chicago for the East on the evening of the 16th. These trains now run regularly, carrying the mails and newspaper packages.

The news from Galveston, Tex., received on the 20th was to the effect that the damage done by the storm in that city had been overestimated. But few lives were lost, and the amount of destruction to property would not exceed $200,000.

A Santa Fe dispatch of the 19th says tremendous storms had prevailed throughout New Mexico during the previous ten days, and the town of Las Cruces had been nearly destroyed by the bursting of a water-spout. Great damage had been done to the wheat crop.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, read a statement before the Red Cloud Commission in Washington on the 15th, in which he emphatically denied the charges made against him by Prof. Marsh.

The Rev. W. E. McLaren, of Cleveland, Ohio, was, on the 15th, elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, receiving thirty-nine out of sixty clerical, and fifty-five out of fifty-eight lay votes on the second ballot. His election was then made unanimous. The Episcopal Council of the Fond du Lac Diocese have chosen as Bishop the Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, of Cohoes, N. Y.

The ninth reunion of the society of the Grand Army of the Cumberland was held at Utica, N. Y., on the 15th. Senator Conkling made the welcoming speech. Gen. Sherman and Col. George J. Waterman delivered lengthy and eloquent orations. President Grant, Gens. Hooker and Slocum and ex-Gov. Seymour were present and made brief speeches. Gen. P. H. Sheridan was chosen President of the society for the ensuing year; Gen. H. M. Cist, Corresponding Secretary; Col. John W. Steele, Recording Secretary, and Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Treasurer. The next meeting is to be held at Philadelphia, July 6 and 7, 1876.

District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. H. W. Beecher having expressed a willingness to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the libel suit of the latter against Frank D. Moulton, Mr. M. emphatically demands a trial under the indictment pending against him.

Ex-Senator Carl Schurz arrived at New York on the 14th from Europe.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has declined the proposed public reception at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

Benjamin B. Halleck, accused of the larceny of $47,000 from the United States Treasury, waived an examination on the 17th, and was remanded to jail in default of $40,000 bail. Theodore W. Brown, accused of the same larceny, was examined on the same day and also remanded in default of bail.

Ex-Representative White, of Alabama, has been appointed an Associate Justice for Utah.

Secretary Delano was before the Red Cloud Investigating Committee on the 17th, and gave a flat denial to some of the statements made by Messrs. Marsh and Welsh. Mr. Delano's statement closed the evidence before the commission.

It was announced in Boston on the 18th that Postmaster Burt, of that city, had been removed from office, and Edward C. Tobey appointed as his successor.

N. B. Judd, Collector of Customs at Chicago, has resigned his office, to take effect Oct. 1.

POLITICAL.

The Attorney-General was visited in Washington on the 15th by a delegation representing the Republican voters of Mississippi, who called to explain the condition of affairs in that State. They asserted that, owing to the White League organizations, which were very general throughout Mississippi, Republican voters were not able at all times to exercise their political rights. They claimed that there was always danger of serious difficulties unless their State Government, which was utterly unable to give them protection, should have assistance from the general Government. Upon the advice of the Attorney-General the delegation would return to Mississippi and confer further with the Governor and ascertain what they could do in their own support.

A State Temperance Convention held at Janesville, Wis., on the 15th nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, H. C. Tilton; Lieutenant-Governor, D. W. Gilfillan; Secretary of State, H. W. Brown; State Treasurer, D. W. Ball; Attorney-General, William Monroe.

The Nebraska Republican State Convention met at Omaha on the 15th and nominated George B. Lake, T. F. Gantt and Samuel Maxwell for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Gen. Plaisted, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth Maine District to succeed Samuel F. Hersey, deceased, is elected by about 1,000 majority.

In a letter to Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, published on the 16th, Atty.-Gen. Pierrepont quotes from a dispatch he had received from President Grant, in which the latter says: "The whole public are tired out with these annual outbreaks in the South, and a great many are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation; but if they are not, the proclamation must be issued; but if it is, I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no childish play. If there is a necessity for military interference, there is justice in such interference as will deter the evil-doers." The President then suggests that Gov. Ames be urged to exhaust his own resources to restore order before receiving Government aid, which can be given him when necessary by the troops now in his State.

The New York Democratic State Convention was held at Syracuse on the 16th and 17th. The platform adopted declares that "a speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest Government," and reaffirms the declaration of principles adopted by the State Convention of last year. The following is the State ticket nominated: For Secretary of State, John Bigelow; Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; Attorney-General, Charles S. Fairchild; State Treasurer, Charles N. Ross; State Engineer, John D. Van Buren; Canal Commissioner, Christopher H. Wolrath; State Prison Inspector, Rodney R. Crowley.

The Democratic State Convention of Nebraska was held at Omaha on the 17th, and nominated E. A. Thomas for Judge of the Supreme Court. The resolutions adopted declare in "favor of a sound currency, coin or its equivalent, as essential to stability in business, and a restoration of prosperity; steps toward specie payment, no step backward."

The Orange County (N. C.) election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Graham, resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate (Patterson), by some 600 majority, giving the Democrats two majority in the convention.

In the Bill of Rights adopted by the Alabama Constitutional Convention on the 17th is a section which reads as follows: "The people of this State accept as final and established the fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State."

OH, she was an A 1 Conneaut belle, of the "very first water" or more; and she married a regular fine-haired "swell" who clerked in a dry-goods store. And he clerked, and he clerked, till at last he fell into trouble with some of the money; and they went out West in a way, folks tell, not particularly funny. And after a time the belle came home, the old folks for to see; and the neighbors asked, when they found she'd come, what her husband's biz might be. "Oh, he is a railroad man now," she said; "Assistant Conductor," said she; but some one asked, as he shook his head, what the dickens that might be. And then, with that high old "style" of hers, she answered the interrogation: "He assists in slacking the speed of the cars when the train approaches a station."—*Ashtabula News.*

JOHN W. FORNEY, writing from London, says: It would surprise you if the money spent upon what are known as pet dogs could be faithfully set forth. As you walk the streets of London you see hundreds of thousands of these little animals carried or led by ladies, and it is a common thing, as the nobility and gentry ride along in their splendid equipages, to see a variety of spaniels and poodles resting on the costly cushions. Some of these little pets are not much larger than a cotton or snowball, and with fine, fleecy covering, nothing else visible save their black, piercing eyes, they present a laughable appearance.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

MOST of those who homesteaded land in Indian Town have sold out their interests, now that the time has come to take possession. But a few residents have built houses and moved their families upon their farms.

Ex-Congressman Field has presented the city of Detroit with forty acres of land to be used for a public park. The city has accepted the gift together with the condition that it spend not less than $3,000 a year in maintaining and improving it.

THE following were the postal changes in Michigan during the week ending Sept. 11, 1875: Established—Churchill, Ogemaw County, Allan S. Rose, Postmaster; Gladwin, Gladwin County, Elias Steele, Postmaster; Prudenville, Roscommon County, Mrs. Clara J. Denton, Postmistress. Postmasters Appointed—Carrollton, Saginaw County, Charles F. Burton; Morgan, Marquette County, C. C. Denkersley.

THE officers of the State Pomological Society for 1875 are: President, George Parmelee, Old Mission, Grand Traverse County; Treasurer, Henry Seymour, Grand Rapids, Kent County; Secretary, J. P. Thompson, Cascade, Kent County; with thirty-three Vice-Presidents from different portions of the State, an executive committee of six members, and eight Executive Superintendents of the fair. The President, Treasurer and Secretary are *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee.

THE following are the statistics presented at the Detroit M. E. Conference, compared with the statistics furnished last year:

	1875.	1874.
Full members	21,204	19,661
Probationers	2,435	2,376
Local preachers	201	194
Deaths	266	247
Children baptized	906	1,030
Church buildings	246	237
Parsonages	128	121
Raised for building churches	$87,568	$109,831
Church indebtedness	$114,463	$178,837
Sunday-schools	414	389
Sunday-school pupils	29,394	25,745
Conversions	1,308	1,177

THE Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad Company have completed arrangements to finish its road to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad this fall. Sand Lake has been decided upon as the point of intersection. The grading is well under way to Lake View. The Pennsylvania Central desires a connection with the Saginaw Valley, and have offered liberal inducements for the completion of the Saginaw & Canada Road to Sand Lake by Jan. 1. They will give the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Road an outlet East over the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Roads.

THE following appointments were made by the Bishop at the recent session of the State M. E. Conference held at Flint:

DETROIT DISTRICT—E. H. Pilcher, Presiding Elder; Detroit Central, L. R. Fiske; Tabernacle, W. H. Pierce; Simpson, W. W. Washburne; Jefferson Avenue, J. M. Fuller; Sixteenth Street, S. E. Warren, F. Porter; Fort Street, H. S. Pardington; Wyandotte, D. C. Jacokes; Trenton, J. H. Kilpatrick; Flat Rock, A. Gee; Monroe, D. Casler; New Boston, J. H. Morton; Belleville, J. W. Clippen; Denton and Sheldons, N. Newton; Wayne, F. C. York; Dearborn and Inkster, G. W. Owen; Plymouth, L. P. Davis; Northville, S. Clements; Walled Lake, J. M. Truscott; Commerce, E. Berry; Farmington, W. J. Clack; Southfield, J. G. Morgan; Birmingham, H. O. Parker; Royal Oak, W. H. Benton; Leesville and Warren, H. N. Brown; Greenfield, to be supplied.

ANN ARBOR DISTRICT—S. Reed, P. E.; Ann Arbor, I. N. Elwood; Augusta, J. B. Russell; Brighton, F. W. Warren; Chelsea, D. R. Shier; Danville, C. W. Austin; Dexter, J. C. Wortley; Dixboro, J. E. Diverty; Grass Lake, J. A. McIlwain; Hamburg, F. E. Pearce; Henrietta, W. M. Triggs; Iosco, D. J. Odell; Lima and North Lake, L. J. Whitcomb; Julian, S. J. Brown; Oakville, E. P. Pierce; Pinckney, W. Hagadorn; Saline, W. J. Campbell; Salem and Northfield, J. R. Noble; South Lyons, A. F. Hoyt; Unadilla, B. F. Pritchard; Waterloo, A. W. Wilson; Ypsilanti, O. J. Perrin, W. Dawe; Howell, J. Kilpatrick; Fowlerville, N. W. Pierce; Leroy, J. H. Caster; Williamston, H. T. Evans.

ADRIAN DISTRICT—O. Whitmore, P. E.; Adrian, W. H. Shier; Tecumseh, W. Q. Burnett; Clinton and Mason, L. J. Hudson; Manchester, G. H. Field; Napoleon and Brooklyn, A. R. Hazen; Sharon, S. P. Murch; Franklin, Thomas Nichols; Ridgeway, E. W. Frazee; Dundee, J. M. Van Every; Deerfield and Petersburg, O. B. Hale; Lambertville, John S. Paul; Blissfield, W. C. Way; Palmyra, Henry W. Wright; Morenci, J. M. Gordon; Medina, A. W. Harding; Addison, W. E. Dunning; Hudson, Joseph Frazer; Clayton, Horace Palmer; Fairfield, John S. Priestly.

FLINT DISTRICT—A. F. Brown, P. E.; Flint, Court street, John McEldowney; Flint, Garland street, G. W. Lowe; Davison, W. M. Campbell; Otisville, S. L. Ramsdell; Mt. Morris, R. C. Lanning; Flushing, F. E. Yorke; Hazleton, to be supplied by M. Van Duren; Swartz Creek, E. H. Brockway; Grand Blanc, H. W. Hicks; Davisburg, J. S. Joslin; Holly, S. B. Kimmel; Fenton, T. G. Potter; Linden, J. Hamilton; Gaines, W. Birdsall; Vernon, S. Bird; Corunna, B. S. Taylor; Owosso, Joseph Ashford; Bermington, H. W. Thompson; Laingsburg, J. W. Goss; Highland, J. Balls; Hartland, H. Hodkiss; Parshalville, J. Halliday; Byron, L. S. Tedman; Oak Grove, to be supplied by W. Cooke; Perry, Geo. Stowe; Conway, E. Dawe; Forest, supply by S. M. Kirby; Woodhull, A. G. Blood; Clio, supply by T. Wakelin.

SAGINAW DISTRICT—A. R. Bartlett, P. E.; East Saginaw, Jefferson street, E. E. Caster; Hess street, T. H. Baskerville; Saginaw City, Washington avenue, T. Stalker; Ames Church, Carrollton and Zilwaukee, J. E. Jacklin; Bay City, Washington street, J. Venning; Tremont avenue, J. T. Hankinson; Wenona, R. Woodhams; Woodside avenue and Banks, A. B. Clough; Sanganing Indian Mission, Isaac Greenski; Standish and Pine River, R. L. Cope; Midland City, J. H. Carnalla; Tittabawassee, E. Foster; Ingersoll, L. N. Moon; Hope and Lincoln, D. W. Gibberson; St. Charles, F. Strong; Chesaning, F. W. May; New Haven, C. R. Kellerman; Mungerville, A. Whitcomb; Vassar, L. Barnes; Tuscola and Cass Bridge, J. Stowe; Millington and Pearsonville, C. L. Church; Mayville and Watertown, P. Wright; Watsonville, J. O. Bancroft; Dayton and Newbury, I. H. Camborn; Caro, J. W. Campbell; Cass City and Ellington, J. A. Dunlap and one to be supplied; Unionville and Sebewaing, W. H. Osborn; Reese and Denmark, J. E. Withey; Caseville and Wildfowl, I. Wilcox; Kawkawlin and Pinconning, ——; Williamstown, to be supplied.

ROMEO DISTRICT—Wm. Fox, P. E.; Romeo, A. J. Bigelow; Pontiac, C. T. Allen; Troy, L. L. Houghton; Utica, G. M. Lyon; Mt. Clemens, C. Simpson; Chesterfield, ——; Washington, ——; Rochester, R. Bird; Orion, Duke Whiteley; Clarkston, J. R. Cordon; Oxford, J. F. Davidson; Brandon, B. H. Hedger; Armada, J. G. Whitcomb; Almont, R. Gage; Dryden, C. M. Anderson; Goodrich, N. G. Lyons, Hadley, D. W. Hammond; Lapeer, W. E. Bigelow; Attica, A. R. Laing; North Branch, J. Wesley; Marlette, H. Nankervis; New Haven, E. Westlake; Mt. Vernon and Lakeville, Wm. Little; Goodland, F. Coats.

PORT HURON DISTRICT—T. C. Gardner, P. E.; Port Huron, J. S. Smart; Gratiot, John Maywood; Marysville, F. Bradley; St. Clair, J. Kelley; Algonac, J. F. Berry; Memphis, A. B. Wood; Richmond, P. L. Sparrow; Adair, W. Allington; Marine City, D. W. Misener; Brockway, M. J. Scott; Ruby, J. L. Walker; Lakeport, M. N. Clark; Lexington, W. Taylor; Davisville, J. W. Holt; Port Sanilac, E. E. Pearman; Forester, C. Gibbs; Sand Beach, Minden, to be supplied; Port Hope, S. P. Lee; Tawas, Wm. Donelly; Au Sauble,—; Harrisville, J. A. McIntosh; Alpena, to be supplied; Alpena Circuit, to be supplied; Capac, E. Craven; Deckerville, to be supplied; Speaker, W. Preston; Port Austin, H. H. Smith; White Rock, S. J. Holmes; Oscoda, J. E. Richards.

LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT—A. J. Richards, P. E.; Marquette, H. C. Northrop; Negaunee, J. M. Johnston; Ishpeming, F. Wilkinson; Republic and Michigammi, J. J. Hodge; Escanaba, N. Green; L'Anse, ——; Kewawenon Indian Mission, one to be supplied; Houghton, J. Sweet; Hancock, T. G. Omans; Calumet, J. Horton; Phenix and Clifton, A. S. Fair; Central and Copper Falls, G. Nixon; Atlantic Mine, to be supplied; Rockland and Maple Grove, E. Steer; Menominee, Richard Copp; Fayette and Epsport, D. B. Millar; Iroquois, Indian Mission and Sault Ste. Marie, L. Johnson; Cedar River, Grand Island and Indian Mission, Peter Marksman; Isle Royale, to be supplied; Lake Linden and Alonea, J. G. Sparling; Ontonagon and Iron River, J. R. Whalen. M. A. Daugherty transferred to Michigan Conference.

Reinvigoration of the Republican Party.

It is gratifying to Republicans to notice that many of those who dissolved relationship with our good party in 1872 are again resuming their vacated positions. In going out they became "Independents," but soon discovered that as such they could not avail anything. The principles at issue were championed, and resisted by the Republican and Democratic parties. For a time the Democracy catered to their views and prejudices, and they attached their fortunes with that party. But soon, like Grosvenor, the father of the "Independents," they discovered that the Democratic party was a "reactionary" organization, and, a choice having to be made as to which party they should serve, they returned to their "first love," and next year will battle as loyally for the Presidential nominee of the Republican party as, in 1872, they fought against it. The injection of this element into the Democratic party was like the pouring of a pailful of pure spring water into the murky waters of the Missouri River. It could not purify the Democratic pool. There are, of course, a few rightfully-denominated "Sore Heads" who, though having forsworn the Democratic party, stand without the pale of the Republican party, leaving their friends to cogitate as to whether neither of the political organizations are good enough for them, or they are not good enough for either of the parties.

Some of the dissenters left the Republican party owing to President Grant's favorably looking on the scheme to annex San Domingo—others because of disagreement with the President on the civil-service idea—still others because of want of accord with the Administration on matters pertaining to reconstruction, and still others, it must be admitted, because of appointments made by the President, or perhaps, more properly speaking, of appointments to office not made by the President, though sought and plead for. There may have been other reasons for dissent and desertion, but of those who left all have returned save those whose pride was touched by Executive disfavor. An incident in the history of Gen. Grant will serve to illustrate a matter here involved. After the battle of Belmont five regimental commanders were fearful of censure for their conduct in the action, and one of them called upon the General to elicit his intentions in the premises but could glean no satisfaction. Subsequently the General said to a friend that he had been called upon by one of the disobedient officers who was fearful lest his conduct and that of his associate recalcitrants would be reported. When asked why he did not report them, their conduct having involved him in disaster, Gen. Grant replied: These officers have never been under fire. They did not understand how serious an affair it was, and they will never forget the lesson they have now learned. I can judge from their conduct in the action that they are made of the right stuff. It is better that I should lose my position, if it must be, than that the country should lose the services of five such gallant officers when good men are scarce." President Grant listens to seekers after positions under Governmental patronage as he did to the officer above alluded to, leaving the petitioners to await his official action before they learn his intentions, and, as a consequence, disappointment oftentimes follows suspense, and in the case of many whose hold upon their party was not supposed to be based upon lust for office, and of some who, as Senators or Representatives, failed to secure Executive appointments for friends was followed by howls of rage, threats and active opposition.

During the past five years the Republican party has gone through a process of purification. Venal and corrupt members have been exposed and voted out or dismissed the organization; provokers of discord have tired and taken their grievances to the opposition, and to-day our party stands erect in the consciousness of its integrity, armored in the confidence of the masses and intrenched in their affections.—*Republic Magazine.*

The Republican Party.

Senator Oglesby, in his speech at Cincinnati the other evening, thus referred to the Republican party and the blessings conferred upon the people through its influence:

Under the auspices, under the wise, magnanimous, humane policy of the Republican party now engrafted in lasting letters in the Constitution of our country, he who is a citizen by birth or by adoption of either State in this Union is a citizen in all the States. [Applause.] Wherever the home of any of us may be as to locality, in State or Territory, is still unconfined by State or Territorial boundaries, but reaches over the fair plains of the whole republic. All live in a national union, in government to-day of all the American people [cheers], so I feel at home in Cincinnati. [Renewed cheers.] I have a right to be here. I cannot feel otherwise than comfortable, because I am treading my own domain. Happy country! Grand people! blessed with institutions of this character. All thanks to the Republican party for its grand and liberal policy. [Applause.] Whether he be white or black, whether he be free or bond, whether he be "to the manor born" or a stranger by birth in foreign lands, he now stands upon this grand plateau of liberty, by the grace of the Republican party, we are all made free and equal. [Applause.] No distinction here of caste, or grade or color. No titles of nobility or debility. The fairest lady in this audience to-night and the ugliest man [laughter] stand alike in the enjoyment of all the civil liberty that the human being can enjoy. How grand this idea is! How noble the thought, that to dwell in America is to be the equal of the highest! There are no lines of demarcation, no places of distinction, if a man be moral and a great citizen. I want no better land; I crave no other country. Here I am willing to live and die, and only hope my children after me, an unnumbered generation, to follow us, all may be spared the privilege of this great Republic. [Loud applause.]

So I am a Republican. I am nothing else. I belong to that party from conviction; have been standing in its ranks since 1854.

☞ Gov. Allen takes great pride and satisfaction in saying that in the whole course of his life he has done nothing which he now regrets, and said nothing that he would take back. We may therefore justly conclude that he still holds to the following sentiments, uttered by him in 1863: "Lincoln has shed enough blood to float the Great Eastern, and how much nearer the end does he get? His cry is still for blood. The administration stands on tip-toe every day, with its eyes distended and its arm stretched forth, calling for more blood and more money. And their preachers—those Chicago priests that went to Detroit to get Lincoln to bite at the forbidden fruit, to commit the first act, the initial sin, by the publication of an act emancipating the slaves."—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE Providence *Press* asserts that clams have hearts and souls, like human beings, and as we look up and down the columns of the *Press* we wonder why clams are not also provided with brains.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Making More Money.

Does it ever occur to the people who insist upon an increased issue of greenbacks, in order that there shall be "more money," that money in any form, paper or coin, can only be obtained in exchange for labor or some of the products of labor? Every dollar of gold or silver costs a dollar to produce and procure it, and no man can honestly get a coin dollar save by exchanging an equivalent value therefor or by gift. It is the same with paper money. The Government may print it in unlimited quantities; but it can only be honestly obtained from the Government by an exchange of something of equal value. There is no more chance of getting money out of the Treasury honestly, without giving an equivalent therefor, than there is of getting it out of any bank or out of any other person's possession.

It is immaterial how much money there may be in the country, the only way to obtain it is by giving something in exchange for it. The owner or holder of money may give it away, but unless it be proposed that the United States shall distribute it *per capita* gratuitously among the people, in which case, estimating the total population at 42,000,000, it would require an issue of over $1,000,000,000 to give each person twenty-four dollars. But that is not yet proposed by anyone. There remains, therefore, but the one way in which this money can be got, and that is by giving labor or some other valuable equivalent therefor. For every dollar of the additional issue of currency there must be a dollar in value given. How, then, will the increase of the issue of greenbacks make money more plenty in the hands of the people? Greenbacks can now be had by giving an equivalent therefor. The man who has anything to sell which anybody else wants can get greenbacks in exchange, and he can do no more in case the Government should double the issue. There are $750,000,000 of currency now in the hands of the people, which has cost the people an average of 88 cents on the dollar in coin to get. They have given of their labor and their production to that value in exchange for the currency. They have exchanged their property for the greenbacks. To get any more of it, they must give other property in like manner. This currency which they have thus got in exchange for their property is in their hands; it is on deposit subject to demand in the savings banks and other banks. An increased issue of greenbacks, if it have the effect of depreciating the value of the currency, will of course also reduce the value of the currency now outstanding, for which the people have already given its full value. Every cent of depreciation in the value of the present currency is an aggregate loss of several millions of dollars on the money now in the hands of the people. To get the new currency we must give dollar for dollar in property, and as we get it it declines in value, sweeping away million after million of dollars of the hard-earned accumulations of the past as well as of the earnings of the present. As we give of our substance for the new currency, its value will be receding every day.

Let any man who wants "more money" or expects "more money" as the result of an increased issue of legal-tenders, ask himself how he is going to get it. Can he obtain it without giving an equivalent for it? Will he not have to pay for it just as he does now? Can he get it without paying for it in labor or property, unless, as we have said, the Government makes a free distribution of it?—*Chicago Tribune.*

What Inflation Means.

It means, we buy at fancy prices, imagine that we are rich and run into debt. Every scheme has "millions in it." In fancied wealth and wild hope we give bonds. We want dollars of to-day and agree to pay dollars to-morrow, cost what they may. We have no right to grumble. But finally the bubbles break, as bubbles will. The charming days of cheap money bear every breast in turn to the knife of Shylock. The lender laughs as he forecloses his mortgage, and trust that our great American financiers, the invaluable friends of the poor man, may give us one more trial of cheap money. He likes to lend in flush times, with gold at 150, and to call in his loans in hard times, with gold at 110. He prays for more money and another fools' paradise. Yes, let us vote down specie payments, as England did, in 1811. Violent changes followed; paper rose and fell 20 per cent., and that land is not yet free from the terrible concentration and tyranny of wealth then produced. Eight years of continual disaster taught the needed lesson; must we also suffer more before we learn? Let us try more money, as the Chinese did more than a thousand years ago. Once a piece of paper a foot square would buy all the necessaries of life; presently it took 10,000 square feet of that money to buy one rich cake. Let us try more money, as our fathers did. In 1780, the thrifty barber of Philadelphia economized—he papered the walls of his shop [redacted] into barter, and the doctor sent to his friend for "ten or twenty visits' worth of corn." Yet there are men who pretend not to know where inflation ends. The world knows. Nowhere but in the gulf of repudiation.—*W. M. Grosvenor.*

....Judge Kelly indorses greenbacks as money, and grows eloquent in saying that they deserve such recognition because they served so importantly during the war in paying expenses of the Government. Greenbacks were issued as a military necessity. At the same time men were killed, property confiscated, and many other things done, under the same necessity, which Mr. Kelly would scarcely indorse the continuance of, no matter how important a service they rendered during the rebellion.—*Republic Magazine.*

A ST. PAUL mother recently took her fifteen-year-old daughter to a party as a special favor—not that she intended the child should "come out" for some time yet. That parent was rather astonished to find that the "little girl" knew nearly every society man about town, understood the figures of the "German" and could talk like a magpie.

To kill a girl safely—Cut her dead.

MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

—To make imitation ground glass that steam will not destroy, put a piece of putty in muslin, twist the fabric tight and tie it into the shape of a pad; well clean the glass first, and then pat it all over. The putty will exude sufficiently through the muslin to render the stain opaque. Let it dry hard, and then varnish. If a pattern is required, cut it out in paper as a stencil, place it so as not to slip, and proceed as above, removing the stencil when finished. If there should be any objection to the existence of the clear spaces, cover with slightly opaque varnish.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

—In a lecture on coal Prof. Brewer, adopting the theory that the sun is the fountain head of all force on this earth, argues that when coal is burned we are merely receiving the heat and light shed by the sun on vegetation in bygone geological eras, the fact being that force is never destroyed, being simply changed from one kind of force to another. He defines coal as a substance of vegetable origin, made perhaps of swampy material or of vast forests, and consisting principally of carbon, with which are united hydrogen and oxygen, together with some earthy matter, its hard or soft character depending on the amount of volatile matter present.

—The *Journal of the Society of Arts* objects to pavements of wood, because that material is porous—composed in fact, of bundles of fibres—and therefore absorbs and returns wet very freely, foul wet especially. The fibres of the wood being necessarily placed vertically, the upper ends fray out, are abraded, become like painters' brush stumps and are about as permanently dirty; or they break up like the wooden handle of a chisel which has often been struck with an iron hammer, or a wooden mallet when used upon an iron chisel. At all times wood is wet or damp, more or less, except during continued very dry weather, and its structure is such that it admirably adapts it to receive and hold, and then to give off in evaporation very foul matters, which taint the atmosphere and consequently injure health. Absolute cleanness and dryness are prime conditions in pavement—wood is the extreme contrary of this; it is necessarily dirty soon after use, and is almost continuously damp.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds. The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc. The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the Cure of Liver Complaint, etc. These pills are alterative and produce a healthy action on the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE!—Willhoft's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Willhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WE call attention to the card of Messrs. Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall street, N. Y., whom we are informed are a most reliable firm, and that any business intrusted to them will be promptly executed. They are large dealers in railroad stocks, bonds, gold and stock privileges, and can give the best of references; and they solicit correspondence with any who may wish investments made in Wall street. Send for their circular.

BASE-BALL is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

WE would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

WHEN you go to Chicago stop at the "Barnes House," corner of Randolph and Canal streets. The fare is excellent and everything in the house is new. Only $1.50 to $2.00 per day for transient.

IF you want to keep posted as to the value of your insurance, subscribe for THE HERALD, [redacted]blished by Geo. J. Yeager, 202 La Salle, Chicago, at $2.50 per annum, in advance, and 25 cents for sample copy.

FIRST Grand Exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., opens t. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. Nellis, Pres.

THEODORE TILTON lectures before Baylies' eat Mercantile College, at Keokuk, Iowa, November. Other eminent speakers follow.

ALL hotels and pickle houses use Prussing's White Wine Vinegar. Ask your grocers for it.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1875.

EEF CATTLE	$9.00	@	$13.00
OGS—Live	8.00	@	8.25
HEEP—Live	4.25	@	6.00
LOUR—Good to Choice	5.90	@	6.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.19	@	1.25
CORN—Western Mixed	.73	@	.76
OATS—Western Mixed	.42	@	.55
RYE	.90	@	.94
BARLEY	1.22	@	1.25
PORK—Mess	20.90	@	21.00
LARD—Prime Steam	.13½	@	.13¾
CHEESE	.04	@	.13
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.50	@	.63
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice	$5.75	@	$6.15
Good	5.00	@	5.50
Medium	4.25	@	4.90
Butchers' Stock	3.00	@	4.50
Stock Cattle	3.00	@	4.00
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	7.25	@	7.85
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4.25	@	4.75
BUTTER—Choice Yellow	.24	@	.30
EGGS—Fresh	.14½	@	.15
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	5.75	@	7.75
Spring Extra	5.25	@	6.25
GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2	1.07	@	1.10
Corn—No. 2	.59	@	.59½
Oats—No. 2	.37	@	.37½
Rye—No. 2	.76	@	.76½
Barley—No. 2	1.08	@	1.09
PORK—Mess	21.90	@	21.95
LARD	13.25	@	12.50
LUMBER—First Clear	44.00	@	45.00
Second Clear	43.00	@	45.00
Common Boards	10.00	@	11.00
Fencing	10.00	@	11.00
"A" Shingles	2.50	@	2.90
Lath	1.75	@	2.00
EAST LIBERTY.			
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Ingham County News.

WILLIS F. CORNELL, Proprietor.

MASON, MICHIGAN.

JOHN: A VILLAGE IDYL.

The sun was setting as he came,
Stout John, across the village green;
Behind the pollards, pools a-flame
Lit up the old familiar scene;
And cattle lowed, and milk-maids sung,
And birds upon the roosting hung.

Beyond the village street there stands
A cottage wrapped with growing things,
Where creepers cling with loving hands,
And ring doves plume their dusty wings;
And there, right broad of chest and tread,
Comes John, and holds aloft his head.

But on the garden path he halts—
What sight is this which makes his eyes
Open like sunflowers after rain?
He finds his wife in some new guise:
Among the roses, spade in hand,
He sees her comely figure stand.

"Good wife," he says, "'tis something new
To see you mind the garden patch;
I thought you only liked those flowers
That grow apace beneath our thatch."
Then she, as every good wife should,
Called him aside from where he stood.

"Not here," she said, "for mind you John,
She is so sharp, is Alice there!
She picks up everything she hears—
She does, indeed, John—have a care!
But John"—and then she blushed and stayed
The coming words, as if afraid.

But John with one arm round her waist,
Bade her speak on; and so at length
She spoke, now slowly, now in haste—
Albeit, by and by came strength
Into her words, while yet her head
Was bowed before him, as she said:

"John, I have always loved the flowers
That grow beneath the blessed sky,
And I was happy once to think
We'd have a garden, you and I.
I thought such lovely things should show,
And such sweet roses bud and blow.

"But, John, when first the garden came
(Why, Alice, there, was ten weeks old)
The other gardens all were trim,
But as for me, my heart was cold—
Toward the *garden*, John, I mean,
As if my wish had never been.

"For John, you used to bide from home
A something late those summer days;
I tried to cheer myself a bit,
Saying you must have manful ways.
But John, when wage-sday came round,
But little wages could be found.

"And one night, John, I heard your step
Come late along the dahlia row—
Next morning when the children looked
For peas that they had learnt to sow,
O John, your feet had gone awry,
And Judith asked the reason why!

"I couldn't tell her—could I, John?
I could but cry as women do,
Only the house seemed less like home;
Only the sky seemed not so blue;
Only I did not care to make
Our garden nice for *other's* sake.

"But now, John—somehow God has heard,
And you have heard my heart that spoke;
I think unless that you had heard
Before this time my heart had broke;
But now good times have come for me,
And I want roses on our tree.

"That's why, John, now I care to take
Some pains here with our garden plot—
I think it will be sweet to make
Flowers grow, fruit ripen on the spot,
For our own children here, may be,
When God has gathered you and me."

"Ay, and for us," he made reply,
"In years the good God yet may give
To happy folks like us. And I,
Sweet wife, will make you care to live.
So plant the garden plot, nor fear
It shall be watered by a tear."

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Beyond the village street there stands
A cottage wrapped with growing things,
Where creepers cling with loving hands
And ring-doves plume their dusty wings;
And there, right broad of chest and tread,
Lives John, and holds aloft his head.

MADAME'S MASQUERADE.

Hortense sat leaning forward, her hands clasped over the arm of her easy-chair, the toe of one small silken-slippered foot idly tracing the pattern of a great rose in the footstool. It was the attitude of deep thought, the attitude and nothing more, as was testified by the frequent weary little sighs. At length, after a half yawn, she flung herself back, muttering: "My faith, how tiresome!" as she touched the bell on the table at her elbow.

"Ask Mme. Lenormand to have the kindness to come to me, Aglae," she said. The door closed upon the servant, and shortly after reopened to admit a lady in the prime of life, tall, inclined to stoutness, and with a mingled expression of comfort and care marking her good-natured face.

"You wished for me, madame," she said, stooping to pick up a *bonbonniere* that had slipped to the floor. "How can I make myself useful?"

"My cousin, I am weary of my life!" said Hortense, for a second opening wide her childish, solemn eyes in the other's face.

This tragic announcement from a creature in the very bud of her May, with the first dewy freshness, ay, and petulent little thorns of the rose still about her, might have provoked a smile from most. But Mme. Lenormand did not smile. The anxiety deepened in her look as she cried: "Heavens, madame, you have the fever! Your eyes are restless, your cheeks hectic, and, *mon Dieu!*—with a glance into the *bonbonniere* still on her lap—"you have not eaten half a dozen of the *chocolats!*"

"It is that I die of nothing to do," gravely returned Hortense, with charming unconsciousness of this truly French anticlimax. "Look at me, cousin," she continued, raising herself in her chair and speaking more rapidly; "here am I, eighteen, gay, not too ugly—no? and I come from six years of the convent to—what? Balls, music, theaters, all the amusements natural to my youth? No! a solitude where time creeps, creeps so slow, I know the days only by the order of the dinners or the different toilets Aglae chooses for me. Toilet! Bah! Of what use here? They might as well have shut me in the family tomb at once!"

Mme. Lenormand looked yet more troubled. "But—madame—" she said, hesitatingly, "madame will remember that Mons. d'Evrecourt will soon be here, and then——"

"And then," interrupted Hortense, quickly, "I am likely to wish myself indeed in the family tomb! Enough," she continued, in an altered voice, the angry sparkle dying out of her eyes; "I have no secrets from you, cousin. You know the unwilling prisoner I hold myself; can you not comprehend my desire for a brief play-time before my jailer comes?"

"Madame would go into society?" said her companion, doubtfully.

Hortense made a movement of impatience. "Ah, no; not that! Do you not see," she said, with scornful bitterness, "all that will be my prison indulgences by and by? No; what I would have is liberty, the freer and wilder the better. They have defrauded me of my girlhood. Ah, well, Hortense de Carignan rebels against Madame la Marquise; she will have one taste at least of what they have taken away. The great lady's day will come soon; but now, now I will be free to act my caprice as the veriest grisette. My cousin——" stopping short, and clasping her hands with the gravity of sudden resolution, "I will be a grisette!"

"Madame cannot mean it," urged her companion, aghast. "Consider the scandal."

"Bah! who will know it? And am I not a simple demoiselle, but a married woman, with a married woman's privileges. Besides, have I not you, cousin, to be my guardian and warrant at need? Behold us, then, the good bourgeoise mamma and the wicked little daughter! *Vive la bagatelle!*" and she began humming gayly a bar of a popular melody.

"But I assure you, madame, it is impossible," began the other, with a perplexed face.

"And I assure you, madame, that it will be done!" retorted Hortense, with light decision. "Listen! now I am going to breakfast; after that I will be dressed and go for a drive. Our campaign must be settled before we return; so sharpen your wits, my good cousin."

With which she rose, while Mme. Lenormand accepting the dismissal, walked slowly from the room, the look of perplexity deepening on her face as she revolved the situation, which was certainly an embarrassing one. Given briefly it stood thus:

Hortense de Carignan, from her very cradle, had been destined for the son of her father's neighbor, the Marquis d'Evrecourt. The projected union was partly of interest, partly of friendship, inasmuch as it would unite at once two adjacent estates and two families whose heads had already in early youth sworn to each other the romantic devotion of enthusiastic natures. In this project they had never wavered; and when, a few years after the birth of Hortense, M. De Carignan died, his inconsolable widow held herself solemnly bound to see his views for their daughter accomplished. Unfortunately, before many years Mme. De Carignan was herself attacked by a mortal illness. Finding her days numbered her one anxiety was to insure the execution of the sacred trust; and having persuaded the d'Evrecourts to her mind, the marriage-rite was performed beside her death-bed, between the little Hortense, thenbarely twelve years old, and Jules d'Evrecourt, a boy of perhaps fifteen. Hortense was then at once placed in a convent, while Jules returned to the family estate to grow up, as seemed probable, in the likeness of his father, who was a passionate lover of country life and all of its sports.

The evil, if evil it were, however, wrought its own cure, so far as Jules was concerned. For M. d'Evrecourt, in one of his break-neck gallops, was thrown and killed by the plunging of his horse. The accident gave his widow an unconquerable aversion to the place and all its associations; she removed to Paris, where she presently married again, this time an English lord, who took her to his own country, Jules accompanying his mother, who was dotingly fond of him.

Meanwhile his childish bride was growing up in the convent where she had been placed on her mother's death. At first, of course, the little creature did not fairly understand her position; the title of *Madame la Marquise*, laughingly bestowed on her by her childish playfellows, made her toss her vain little head as over some special distinction. But as she developed into womanhood, and realized how irrevocably her life had been fixed without even the semblance of a choice of her own, the matter appeared to her in a very different light. She brooded secretly over the injustice of her fate, till it was a very discontented little wife indeed who, in anything but a wifely spirit, left her sheltering convent to meet this unknown husband. Young d'Evrecourt, however, serenely unconscious of all this, was still away on his travels, from which he would not return quite yet. And Hortense passed these weeks of expectation in ever-increasing discontent, and what would have been rebellion had rebellion been possible in her circumstances. As it was, her dissatisfaction found relief with Mme. Lenormand, who was the best possible confidante of such dangerous sentiments. Life, which had been a pretty hard school to the good lady, had taught her that silent sympathy is the safest, and that there are times when the greatest service one can render others is to forget their own words. So she heard all and said little, making herself a safety-valve for this impulsive orphaned girl, by her peculiar position at once dangerously bound and free, with no other safeguard than the distant relative who had become friend and comforter from mere compassion and "sheep-dog." For Mme. Lenormand's *bourgeois* love match had turned out unfortunately, on which account, perhaps, she was the more zealous to steer her young charge clear of the rashness and self-will that might wreck a life.

That Hortense could not be reasoned out of her new whim she was convinced; by conforming to it she would render it as little dangerous as possible. But a very slight glimpse of grisette life would doubtless be needed to deprive it of its one charm of novelty in the eyes of the fastidious little lady, and wisely to choose that glimpse must be her own part, who was bound never to cease oversight of Madame la Marquise until she delivered her over to the guardianship of a husband. So careful deliberation decided her upon a scheme, which she proposed to Hortense during their drive. She had chanced to hear mention made of a masked-ball shortly to be given in the Latin Quarter; she could manage to procure tickets without suspicion; the disguise would be effectual, and Hortense would probably have had quite enough before the hour came for unmasking, when they would quietly slip off and home again, with no one the wiser, madame's caprice gratified and no harm done.

Hortense was delighted with the plan, and left it entirely to Mme. Lenormand's management, declaring that she would rather have it all a surprise, with a childish delight in anticipating a glimpse into what seemed to her a sort of fairy-land.

And truly it was a world as wonderful as any fairy-land she could have fallen into, to this convent-bred little girl, despite her position, as ignorant as a child of things familiar enough to another. It was a metamorphosis as complete as Cinderella's. Some of these merry-makers might have starved yesterday in a garret; they might lie ghastly and stiff to-morrow under the waters of the river; but to-night the world was all their own—*grisettes, ouvriers*, poor devils! for a few hours they were kings and queens, and they kept their state generously. Such unfeigned gayety, such utter surrender to the intoxication of the moment, amazed Hortense, all inexperienced as she was. Her blood came and went to the beat of the music; she caught her breath at every waft of perfume; the clash of color and sound, evolving harmony from its own irregular rhythm, stirred a vague melody in the confusion of her untried senses; the formless whirling crowd seemed to catch her volition in its sweep, and toss it in and out like a leaf on the wind. With a feeling of losing her personality, she shrank aside from the revel, unconscious of a figure for some time near to her, moving as she moved and pausing where she paused.

"Will not the Queen of Heaven deign to smile on the humblest of her adorers? I come from afar to worship," said a voice, suddenly, low in her ear; and turning with a start, she saw a man clad in pilgrim's garb, with staff in hand. The large cloak concealed his figure; the mask hid his face; only his eyes were visible, and, significant, intense, gazed steadfastly on the young girl.

"Gentle pilgrim," answered Hortense, after one startled glance to assure herself of her chaperon's nearness, entering with instinctive feminine coquetry into the spirit of the scene, "you come too late, and find only a waning moon;" and she drooped her crescent low.

"Ah, suffer me then to await her rising thus," he exclaimed, throwing himself at her feet.

"Beware!" she said, archly. "Know you not that to sleep in the moon's light is to peril sense and sight?"

"To peril?" he repeated. "Nay, look on me, then, and see if I be not deaf and blind already—to aught save her;" and with a quick movement he raised his mask and gazed up at her with a look into which he had thrown a subtlety of expression that spoke well for his powers of acting.

During this dialogue they had been standing apart in the recess of a balconied window, so that the moving throng was behind him, and none but his companion saw his face. It was a singularly handsome face, youthful in feature, yet with the force and fire of manhood—a face that looked as if at whatsoever shrine it might kneel, it was not wont to kneel in vain. So much Hortense saw in the brief glimpse, and with it a passionate purpose, a strangely-mingled intensity, that made her color change and her eyes droop even under her mask. When she lifted them again his mask was restored, and nothing was visible but his eyes, challenging her as before. With a half-conscious shyness she turned away, and taking Mme. Lenormand's arm walked in among the merry-makers. But wherever they moved he followed, till by-and-by the trio began to attract attention—the slight, transparently-robed figure, with its luminous crescent, sheltered in the voluminous draperies of the elder woman, and a stealthy, dark shape, like a creeping cloud, following step for step in their wake.

"Behold a portent!" cried one; "the full moon with the new!"

"And the dark swallowing up both!" put in another.

"Have a care, Mlle. Moon; the dark is dangerous," mocked a figure in a bizarre butterfly robe.

Hortense's sable attendant made some light retort, which random as it was, told surely nevertheless, for a loud laugh followed, as, with one angry flash of the black eyes beneath her mask, the human butterfly fluttered away into the crowd.

In this way he continued to keep every one at a distance, while Hortense, half flattered by this persistent chase, half relieved to be freed from other pursuit of creatures so unfamiliar to her, came instinctively to turn for help to this bold stranger, as much of friend as enemy. But when the hour for unmasking approached she began to question uneasily how to escape without being observed. Finally she succeeded in dispatching her sable follower on some pretext, and that done, hastily slipping into the crowd, stole away unmarked on Mme. Lenormand's arm.

Doubtless it was the unaccustomed excitement that drove sleep from the pillow of the convent-bred girl. At all events, when Mme. Lenormand the next day noticed the languor and pallor of her charge, it was this freak that she blamed for them.

"It is very well," she said, half-jestingly, "that madame need but play at being a *grisette*."

"It is a stupid play," answered madame, "and one I shall play at no more. What are they all, then, these people?" she continued, after a moment's pause; "*grisettes, ouvriers*, eh, cousin?"

"And students, adventurers—who knows what, besides?"

"But never of our class—no, cousin?"

"Who knows? Madame herself was there," answered Mme. Lenormand, with an arch glance at Hortense, who flushed and rejoined quickly:

"Bah! that was a madcap's freak; it has nothing to say to the others." Her handkerchief slid from her lap. She stooped to recover it, and added: "That droll, for example, who haunted us so; no doubt you fancy him a Prince in disguise?"

"Who knows?" repeated Mme. Lenormand, laughing. "The prince of schoolboys at least."

"And I," said Hortense, throwing up her chin, "I believe him a tailor with a head turned by too much Beranger. Oh, it was too stupid! I will have no more of it."

This was Hortense's strain throughout the day; constantly recurring to that caprice of hers, and as constantly avowing her weariness of it. She was restless and fitful, giving orders only to countermand them, and proposing plans which she could not wait to see executed. At length toward evening, having for the tenth time finally decided to take her daily drive, she was passing to the carriage when a young man, stepping quickly forward, arrested her progress with a "Pardon, madame."

At the sound Hortense turned with a start to recognize the face she had looked into for a moment on the preceding night, and in that full light which touched into brightness his amber waves of hair she saw the pallor of suffering on his face, and in his eyes, as they met hers, a sort of passionate appeal that almost stirred tears in her own.

"Pardon, madame," he repeated, and it seemed to her, with an almost reproachful accent on the last word, "this is the property of madame, I imagine," handing her a fanciful little pocket-book, bound in blue and silver. Hortense opened it, and stood turning over the cards and few trifles it contained, her eyes cast down, her face flushing. Wholly ignorant of his position, she was in doubt what to do. She felt it impossible to offer him money, yet was loth to let him depart with a mere common word of acknowledgment. Obeying a sudden impulse she drew a ring from her finger and gave it to him, saying:

"Do me the favor to wear this in token of my thanks, monsieur."

The young man's face kindled with a sudden glow; he poured forth hurried, broken words, to which she responded by a grave bow, still without looking at him; then the door was closed, and the carriage rolled off, leaving him standing there with the sunlight flickering over his fair locks and eager, handsome face.

"It must have fallen from one of my wraps," said Hortense, breaking the silence abruptly; "but then how could he guess it was mine?"

Mme. Lenormand hesitated. "If the truth were told, madam," she said, "I imagine he caught a glimpse of us as we stole out, and followed us home, I was almost sure there was a carriage following ours all the way, though I would not mention it till now, not to annoy you."

Hortense sat flushing and paling. "Followed us?" she repeated. "But that is——"

"Arrant impertinence," completed Mme. Lenormand. "Doubtless you were right, madame, and he is some romantic tailor, whom all his romance could not teach to be a gentleman."

Hortense glanced sharply up, but made no response. Mme. Lenormand judging her to be vexed with having over-rewarded such a man, dropped the subject.

Had this act of presumption been the unknown masquerader's last! But only the next evening Hortense, stepping out on her balcony, saw a man move out of the shadow opposite and recognized the voice that began singing one of the airs she had heard at the masked ball. She retreated instantly, but the figure still held its ground, and when cautiously peeping out after extinguishing her light before going to rest, she could dimly discern it keeping its solitary vigil.

And this was but the beginning. Day after day she was pursued by a silent, distant apparition, till Mme. Lenormand half-jestingly asked if she should call in the aid of a *sergent de ville* to exorcise it. Hortense only shook her head. She had chosen throughout to ignore the meaning of this pursuit, to be blind to the wistful eyes that sought hers. Secure in the social barriers that prevented his near approach, she could afford to be careless of a passion that could never trouble her pride.

But at length the climax came one day, when, as she sat alone reading, a servant entered with hesitation. "Pardon, madame," he said, deprecatingly, "but there is a peasant without who insists upon seeing Mme. la Marquise. He claims to come from her estate with a message of importance; so I have ventured to disturb madame——"

"It is well, Etienne," replied Hortense, without lifting her eyes from the page. "Let him enter."

"Enter, then, friend Brazenface," grumbled the domestic, *sotto voce*, to a man at his elbow, and, closing the door again, retreated, muttering to himself about unmannerly peasants who would not know their proper place.

The man remained in silence by the door, till at Hortense's bidding he slowly advanced, uncovering his head meantime. Then Hortense started, for with the removal of the heavy slouched hat and shock of wild black hair attached, she recognized beneath the peasant's garb the unknown masquerader of a fortnight before. She sprang to her feet, dropping her book; instinctively both bent to lift it, and their hands met. The touch seemed to act on her like an electric shock, breaking the silent amaze in which she had stood gazing.

"Monsieur," she half stammered, "what is this disguise? What is it you mean?"

"Ah! madame," he interposed, pleadingly, "to speak to you for one moment, to be near you——"

"To be near me!" she repeated, "Hold! it is for days that you pursue me; you follow me everywhere abroad, and now—are you then mad, Monsieur?"

"Truly, madame, you say right," he answered sadly. "Mad? Was it not your own warning to me on that night? Since then I am like a child that cries for the moon; and she is so far above me—so far——"

"Listen, monsieur," said Hortense in a firm voice, though with a face as pale as the agitated one she looked into, "this is madness, if you will, but it must end. I am married, and although my husband is not beside me, I know how to uphold the honor of his name and my own. The Marquise d'Evrecourt cannot suffer this pursuit of her. Go; let it end here!"

The young man stood gazing at her in silence, but with a pleading pain in his eyes that could scarce have failed to move any woman's pity who saw it. But Hortense's eyes were bent on the floor; she sat with clasped hands and compressed lips, waiting in a kind of dumb obstinacy for him to depart. He seemed at length to comprehend this. "I go," he said; and with no other word moved slowly to the door. Five minutes later Mme. Lenormand, entering the room, was frightened to find Hortense lying back in her chair, white and shivering as if in an ague fit.

"Madame's apparition," as the elder lady was wont, laughingly, to style their fellow-masquerader, seemed effectually laid at length. Two, four, five days passed and still he made no sign. Mme. Lenormand, knowing nothing of that last scene in the boudoir, wondered not a little over this sudden disappearance, and invented several ingenious theories to account for it. Well, well," she finished, after discussing one of these, "at least I fancy he will trouble us no more."

"He will trouble us no more," echoed Hortense; and something in the tone made Mme. Lenormand look up with a sudden solicitude. Surely the mobile face had grown strangely still and pale of late, she thought, and reflecting on the girl's loneliness half regretted even the little ripple of excitement that "madame's apparition" had made in her daily dullness.

It was the end of the same week, and the two ladies were sitting together, when a servant presented himself with a card, which he delivered to Mme. Lenormand. No sooner had she glanced at it than she started up in a flurry, very foreign to her usual placidity.

"Heavens!" she cried; "he has returned."

Hortense had leaned forward, her hands tightly clasped on her lap. "*He!*" she repeated, in a voice scarcely audible.

"Ay, he himself, Monsieur le Marquis——"

"Ah!" Hortense gave a sharp cry and fell back white as death among her cushions. Mme. Lenormand went on, running her eye rapidly over some words penciled on the card. "He has arrived unexpectedly and sends to me to prepare you. Madame, shall I give orders to admit him here?"

"Admit him," said Hortense, in the same low, unnatural voice; and Mme. Lenormand glided from the room.

How many moments, how many ages passed, Hortense could not have told before the door re-opened; steps came toward her; she counted them one by one, till they paused close beside her. But a leaden weight seemed to press her eyelids down; she leaned back, faint and breathless, in her chair, till a voice said:

"Hortense!"

The blood rushed back with a leap almost of pain as she heard, her eyes were drawn up as by another will than hers to where, this time in the guise of the Marquis d'Evrecourt, the unknown masquerader stood before her, his eyes fixed on her; no longer with the half-defiant eagerness that had filled them when they first gazed into hers, nor the sorrowful reproach she had last seen in them, but a tender triumph softening their amber brilliancy.

"What, Hortense, not a word for me?" He stretched out his hand, and the ring she had given him caught the light, and flashed out suddenly. He drew the jewel from his finger, and, placing it on hers, lifted the trembling hand to his lips. "That is our true marriage ring," he said. "You will not banish me again—my wife?"

By and by Madame Lenormand entered—discreetly.

"So, cousin," cried Hortense, turning to her with a tremendous laugh, "you, too, were a conspirator against me?"

"But, madame," said the good lady, eagerly, "I had no choice, indeed. The thought of your husband was growing daily a greater pain and dread to you, and when Monsieur le Marquis comes and confides in me, all eager to surprise you with his love, what am I to do but help him to conquer a prejudice I know founded on nothing? And then so opportunely comes madame's masquerade——"

"Enough, my good cousin," put in M. d'Evrecourt, with a laugh; "I think we must forgive madame her masquerade—for this once."

"And considering monsieur's share in it," said Hortense, with a saucy demureness that made him laugh again.

"Madame is served," announced Etienne, bowing on the threshold, in the midst of their mirth; and Hortense, on her husband's arm, passed out to a repast where the viands seemed all fairy meats, shared with the fairy prince.—*Harper's Weekly.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The British branch of the Evangelical Alliance has issued an invitation to its members and other friends of Christian Union to attend the next annual Conference at Belfast, Oct. 19 and the days following.

—The Methodist preachers in the mountain circuits of Kentucky are many of them fairly suffering for the necessaries of life, owing to the devastation of the country by the late spring frosts, and finally the floods that have nearly washed out the remaining meager crops. The preachers keep to their work, however, and try to encourage their flocks to look to the Good Shepherd.

—The Bishop of Tulancingo, Mexico, in a pastoral letter, deprecates the straits to which the church in that country is reduced. The salary of the priests does not average the wages of a day-laborer. The Bishop himself has frequently to dine on a crust of bread. There is not money enough in the clergy's hands to keep the churches and ornaments in proper repair, and hence the Bishop says the sacristies are being filled with useless rags, giving the houses of God the appearance of the most forsaken places.

—From the report of the American Baptist Missionary Union, just issued, it appears that the missions of the Union have in all 135 missionaries, 557 native preachers, 405 churches and 24,703 members. The receipts of the Union have more than doubled during twenty-five years, and the total amount for 1874-'75 was $241,970. The deficit of the year, with the larger one of the year previous, leaves the Union with a debt of $52,056. The Union suffers from the lack of funds, as more workers offer themselves than can be commissioned.

—The proposition for having Presiding Elders elected by vote of the ministers, instead of appointment by the Bishops, is now being discussed in the Methodist papers. Another change is also proposed by Dr. Potter, in the New York *Advocate*, that negotiations between congregations be allowed and encouraged, and that the way be opened to all alike for private arrangements, subject only to the assent of the Presiding Bishop, who would be expected to sanction all such arrangements, except when decided unreasonable. The present plan of appointing by the Bishop was well, he thinks, in the old condition of things, but the new condition fully justified the proposed change. The new plan will release the Bishop and Presiding Elders of a vast amount of labor and solicitude, will lessen the chance for rebellion and will secure more satisfactory appointments.

—The Sophomore Class (seventy-five in number) of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., a few nights ago dressed themselves in white gowns and masks and got up a torch-light procession, and proceeded to haze the Freshman Class, shamefully abusing some of its members. They also broke into some of the professors' rooms and committed depredations. Four of them were caught in the act of house breaking and spoliation, and were indefinitely suspended by the Faculty. When the disgraced four started for home they were put into a carriage drawn by four white horses and followed by the remainder of the class in a triumphal procession to the depot. The remainder of the Sophomores then went to the college and asked to be treated like their departed friends, as they were all equally to blame. Their request was complied with, the Faculty being determined to enforce the discipline of the institution.

IT appears as the result of some interesting experiments recently made that while a bar of ordinary bronze was utterly incapable of bearing a strain amounting to ten tons to the square inch a bar of phosphor-bronze bore this strain applied as little more than 400,000 times before giving way. A second bar of the same phosphor-bronze actually withstood 147,880 applications of a load of twelve and one-half tons to the square inch without fracture. This article has now come into extensive use in Europe for the great bearings of the plates in general rolling-mills, and for conical gearing in universal rolling-mills. It has also been applied with great advantage not only in the making of pinions, but in the driving axles of mills, in the latter case the superiority seeming to depend not on the hardness, but on the great resistance, the arbors in the phosphor-bronze twisting much less than forged iron, and not breaking like cast iron.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AN excellent black varnish, which gives the effect of ebony to walnut, apple, or pear wood, especially when free from veins, is prepared by first boiling 400 grammes of nut-gall, 100 grammes of rasped Campeachy wood, 500 grammes of vitriol and fifty grammes of verdigris, with a suitable quantity of water. This is to be filtered while still hot, and several applications are to be made to the wood. Afterward, two or three layers of the following preparation are to be applied: One hundred grammes iron-filings dissolved in seventy-five centiliters of acetic acid. Each application is to be allowed to dry before another is made.

Our Young Folks.

MAKING THINGS BEAUTIFUL.

"Dearey me, but she's a fright of a doll; just look, Marsie Bernard, just look at her face;" and Bell Stevens held the "fright" quite out at arm's length with a contemptuous toss of her frizzled head and a contemptuous look in her eyes.

Marsie looked up for an instant and then down at the ribbon she was twining through her fingers, wondering as she twined it, how a doll with wax cheeks and flossy hair that would comb could be a fright, and wondering if she would ever have a doll with such wonderful dresses, all flounced and frilled, such cunning hats and stockings and shoes; and thinking of the homely rag baby, Jessamine, which she had so fondly sung asleep before she came away and tucked snugly in the cradle in the corner.

"The girls have such sweet dolls," continued Bell, partly to herself, "and as to clothes! dearey me, I am just ashamed for anybody to see these frights," and she threw the abused doll down at her side, greatly risking its head altogether, and turned again to Marsie:

"What kind of dolls are yours at home? Are they very fine?"

"I only have one," said Marsie, softly.

"It is a grand one then, I suppose. I'd rather have one and have it just the nicest kind, you know, than to have all these frights."

Marsie was still for an instant. She would rather not have told Bell Stevens about Jessamine at home; it was very hard to own that her doll was *not* grand, and was only a rag doll with the plainest kind of clothes. Bell had taken for granted that it was a fine dolly and already was envying it; how easy to say nothing and let her continue to think it fine. But Marsie was too true to deceive; the next instant she was saying:

"Jessamine is only made of rags, and her clothes are not fine at all, but I love her and she is pretty to me."

"Made of rags! I don't know how you mean, but then she has some kind of a fine face?"

"Not nice like your doll's, for it is only of rags."

"Now, Marsie Bernard, I most don't believe you!"

"Mamma made her and I love her," said Marsie, thinking regretfully of having for a moment been ashamed of her.

Bell came and knelt down quite close to Marsie as she sat on the floor, and twining back the long golden curl that had fallen over her face, stooped to look in the blue eyes and see if they were "telling true."

"Hasn't she any hats?" continued Bell, "nor shoes to take off? and has she nothing but rag cheeks, with no wax at all?"

She leaned over and picking up the fright she had cast down, began smoothing the rumpled hair as she asked:

"Why hasn't Jessamine fine clothes?"

"Mamma has no time to spare; she sews and sews everybody's things to get money for me and Robbie, and then she is too pale and tired to sew for dolls."

"Hasn't she one single-flounced frock?"

"No, none flounced, but the plain are pretty enough."

Bell was picking up one dress and pretty nick-nack after another and tossing it down again.

"Flaxy has lots of dresses, and so have all my dolls, only I don't think them nice. Is Jessamine as big as Flaxy?"

"Almost, I guess; only not so nice, except to me."

"Flaxy has lots of things. She can spare these," holding up some pretty dresses and fancy doll fixings. "I know mamma will not care if I give them to Jessamine. I will run this minute and ask her."

Marsie was too glad when Bell came back to say many words of thanks, but the happiness in her eyes was enough to tell the story.

"But Flaxy is a fright—now don't you think so, Marsie?" Bell began, again coming back to the original point.

"You have spoiled her a little, but she is sweet, I think."

"Prettier than Jessamine?"

"Jessamine is only rags, you know, so she cannot be pretty, only to me."

"How can she be pretty to you?"

"Because I love her, and mamma made her for me."

"That don't make her pretty."

"Mamma says it is our own eyes and hearts that make things ugly or beautiful."

"I don't believe I know what you mean."

"Why, don't you know when you look at Flaxy if you think about the ugly things she will be ugly, but if you think how blue her eyes are, and how pretty her hair, and try to find the pretty things about her, she will be pretty to you? That is what mamma means when she says things are beautiful or ugly as we make them so by our own eyes and hearts."

"I cannot help seeing her nose is stubbed and her face all scratched up."

"No, but the face is only a little scratched, and the nose a little speck stubbed, and I'd try to forget about that—forget to hunt for the scratches."

"Oh, I know I *do* keep hunting for the scratches. Of course, if I did not look close I could not see them; and, after all, she must be a great deal finer than a doll of rags;" and as Bell, after tying around her a pretty ribbon, held her off once more at arm's-length, gave her an approving glance, she said very earnestly:

"Marsie, do you know I believe it must make people always happy to be looking only for the beautiful things?"—*George Klingle, in Christian Union.*

The Little Things.

Yes, the little things, but how many large ones grow out of them. It is only a trifle that you carelessly put your foot on that young lady's dress, and tore a huge rent; but it is much to her, for she was poor, and it was her only dress in which she was presentable at church or on the street. It was only a trifle that you tripped little Jimmie up "just for fun," but when he lay awake all night crying with the pain of that aching foot that had been a [illegible] long, and which you thoughtlessly struck, it was no trifle to him. Trifles are so small they don't receive half the attention they should. But if you consider that trifles are the fragments that, aggregating, make up a vast whole, you will not despise them.

The pleasant smile, the friendly word, the tiny flower offered in kindly spirit to the poor invalid who cannot catch the beauties of the outdoor world—all these are trifles, but what pleasant trifles they are! Then guard well the trifles—the little things of life, the wasted moments, the impatient word and turn them to account. Gather them up and remember how our life is made up of trifles and fill it full of the trifles that help make a sunny and bright.

The Ingham County News.

MASON, MICH., SEPT. 23, 1875.

SALUTATORY.

As was announced in the last week's issue of this paper, we this week take control of the NEWS. Being a stranger to most of its readers we doubt not that by this time many are in a quandary to know *who* the new proprietor is, and what kind of a dish is to be "hashed up" to them weekly, hereafter.

Our experience in journalism has been considerable for a young man, but our duties have been mostly confined to the business and mechanical departments. We trust that our many readers will not anticipate that a second Horace Greeley is to take the chair of our predecessor, and expect too much of us at the outset. We feel capable of judging that which goes to make up a live local and family newspaper, and will accordingly put forth every possible effort to keep up the popularity and influence of this sheet.

The politics of this paper will be in the future as in the past, an advocate of Republican principles; will never be guilty of hoodwinking its readers from any illegitimate demeanor of politicians in office, but will openly expose all chicanery and corruption of political tricksters of any party.

We shall be governed by a principal of right, and "do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," and will allow no party prejudices or personal spite to swerve us from a duty of right.

We are cognizant of the fact that a wide field of labor is before us. We expect to work, as we always have; and not being blessed with the acquaintance of many of our patrons it places us at the shorter end of the whiffle-tree, and will have to pull our "level best" to make the ascent which is before us. We trust, however, kind readers, that you will appreciate the situation and lend us your assistance, and you can rest assured that it will be *lent*, and in due time your favors will be reciprocated.

W. F. CORNELL.

A DIVIDED HOUSE.

The financial question continues to loom up as the leading issue of the next Presidential campaign, and it is more and more evident every day that it will be the paramount question. It is also more and more evident that while the Republican party is fast becoming united in favor of a specie basis, the Democratic party on the contrary is becoming more divided, or rather the hard and soft money elements of that party are becoming more outspoken and decided and the issue more sharply defined. The two great States, Ohio and New York, lead the respective factions. The Ohio Democrats have been some months in the field as the advocates of an irredeemable currency. New York Democrats last week led off as the advocates of a "speedy return to specie payment." Another thing is equally apparent, that while in the Republican party the doctrine of a speedy resumption of specie payment has been steadily gaining ground for a year past, the reverse is true of the Democratic party. The soft money wing of that party has gained in numbers and influence during the year, and there is scarce room for doubt that they will control the next Democratic National Convention. A year ago there were many able, influential Republicans who favored inflation. A large proportion of these have either abandoned the position or greatly modified their views. As an organization the Republican party has at no time abandoned the hard money position, and every authoritative expression has demonstrated its fidelity to the pledge of the past. When the next Republican National Convention meets there will be scarcely a ripple of opposition remaining.

MISSISSIPPI.

It turns out that the Mississippi affair is the result of a scheme of the White Leaguers. It began in an attempt of the Leaguers to break up a Republican meeting at Clinton. Everything goes to prove that the whole affair was premeditated and carefully planned. After driving the colored people from the ground, they deliberately piled up their wagons and harness and burned them. Immediately armed bands began scouring the country, killing colored men wherever found. Developments show that it was a Democratic movement intended to disorganize and intimidate colored voters. The armed bands of ruffians recognized Democratic authority. Colored men under the protection of Democratic committees traveled with passes from chairmen of such committees which were duly accepted and honored by the murderous gangs, which shows conclusively who the ruffians were and in whose interest they labored.

THE proprietors of a Democratic paper in Maine complained to the Postmaster General that their papers had been opened in the post-offices and Republican documents folded in. Mr. Jewell promptly replied, closing with this easily understood language:

"If you will present to this Department," he says, "the proof that any officer or employe has been guilty of the offence charged, he shall be at once dismissed the service, and I hereby request you to do so, in order that immediate action may be taken.

THE average American voter is a purchasable wretch without intelligence, without patriotism and without honor. —Louisville Courier Journal.

That's the opinion of a man who lives in a State giving 36,000 Democratic majority. The victory in Kentucky must have cost the leaders dearly, and probably some of those "without patriotism and without honor" went back on their promises.

Thirty-nine short-horn cattle were sold in Scotland recently, the average price of which was $3,361. $25,000 was paid for one bull.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE OF JANE SOMERVILLE, 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 City of Mason on the 22d day of Sept., in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jane Somerville, late of Delhi, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Somerville, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to James Thorburn.

Thereupon it is ordered that the 11th day of October, next at 10 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 City 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,
866w3 Judge of Probate.

ESTATE OF GEORGE CARPENTER, 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 city of Mason on the 20th day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of George Carpenter, late of Onondaga, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George H. Carpenter, praying that an instrument in writing on file in this office purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be proved, approved and allowed as and for the last will of said deceased, and that letters testimentary may be granted to Huldah Carpenter as executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered that the 11th day of October, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the City 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,
872w3 Judge of Probate.

ESTATE OF JAMES REEVES 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 city of Mason, on the 21st day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of James Reeves, late of Stockbridge, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eliza A. Reeves praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Abram Haynes.

Thereupon it is ordered that the 11th day of Oct., next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city 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,
872w3 Judge of Probate.

Real Estate and Collection Agency,
IN MASON.

To all who have real estate to sell either in the City or County I offer my services for the sale of their property.

I have opened an office to facilitate the exchange and sale of all kinds of landed property, believing that such an institution will be a mutual benefit both to the buyer and seller. The seller by leaving a full description of the property he wishes to sell at a central point, thereby giving those who are wishing to purchase reliable information as to location, improvements etc. must necessarily become useful and beneficial to those having property to dispose of as well as the purchaser.

I should therefore be pleased to have those who have property to sell either in the city or any where in the country to bring in a description of their property assuring them of my best efforts to make it for their interest to do so.

Some Good Farms and Improved Lands
And City Property,

For sale now.

Give Me a Call.

Office at the present at Webb & Mead's corner of Ash and Main street.

Bargains in Real Estate,
AT THE
Land, Tax and Loan Agency
OF
JOHN DUNSBACK.

45 acres, 30 acres improved, comfortable house, well and cistern, in the Township of Locke, half mile from Bell Oak, four and a half miles north of a station on the Detroit & Lake Michigan Railroad, first-class farm very cheap, worth $40 per acre, will be sold for $1,800, Title perfect.

80 acres, good timber land in Township of Wheatfield, one and a quarter miles south of Meridian station on Detroit & Lake Michigan Railroad, first-class land and first-class timber. Timber and wood worth more than price of land. Price $2,000.

Good frame house, blacksmith shop and 2¾ acres of land. One of the best locations for a good blacksmith in Ingham County. Price 1,000.

Some Good Farms to exchange for City Property, and City Property to exchange for Farms.

71 acres improved Farm on section 8 Township of Alaiedon, near the railroad, a good farm. Price $45 per acre.

40 acres, south east quarter of south east quarter, section 9, Alaiedon, 18 acres improved, good land, orchard. Price $650.

40 acres, three miles from the City of Mason unimproved, low price.

CITY OF MASON.

North half of lots 7 and 8, and 9, 10, 11 and 12, good house very low.

House and two lots, 550, 42 feet front, good business property for $750.

House and lot on South street, $400.

Good House, Barn and 6 lots on Mechanic street. $1,400.

House and two lots, Pease & Smith's add., can be got low.

280 acres in north east corner of Onondaga, 160 acres improved, good buildings, well watered, a splendid farm. Will be sold in parcels if desired. This property is very desirable, and will be sold very low.

160 acres, 30 improved, and good timber land in the Township of Vevay, three miles from Mason, near the railroad. The wood and timber will pay for the land. Price $40 per acre.

240 acres, improved farm near the City of Mason, good buildings, good fences, well watered, one of the best farms in the County of Ingham, will make two splendid farms. Will be sold at a bargain.

I have other desirable property on my books for sale in all parts of the County.

JOHN DUNSBACK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. NORRIS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

Having located in Mason, in the

Second Story of Post-Office Building,

is prepared to

Cut and Make to Order

—IN THE—

Latest Styles!

—AND—

GUARANTEE A GOOD FIT!

Give me a call.

M. NORRIS.

Mason, Mich., Sept. 17th, 1875.

BUFFALO WOOLEN MILLS

FLANNELS!

—AND—

BUFFALO WOOLEN MILLS

YARNS,

Will be on exhibition and on sale in Floral Hall,

DURING the FAIR!

Bring Your Pocket Books!

So that you can supply your families with the

Cheapest Flannels in the Market!

34 Inches Wide!

Pure Madder Colors!

ALL WOOL!

They weigh 7 oz. to the yard and will not shrink.

The Sock Yarn we sell at $1,00 per pound and is pure Wool and better yarn than you can find outside of any farmer's kitchen in the County.

MEAD & CO.,

Cor. of Washington Ave, & Ottawa St.,

LANSING, MICH.

MASON NURSERIES!

I have now a large stock of

First-class Trees, Vines & 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.

WM CLAFLIN.

MASON, MICH.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed by Lyman C. Olds of Mason, Ingham County, Michigan, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1869, to Jared L. Lapham of Northville, Wayne County, in said State, and recorded in the Register's office for the County of Ingham, in said State of Michigan, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1869, in liber 27 of mortgages, on page 59, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Lapham to Egbert E. Keeler by assignment dated June 13th, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Ingham on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1875, in liber 42 of mortgages on page 469, by which the power of sale therein contained becomes operative, and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid upon said mortgage at this date the sum of three hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-one cents, ($344·31,) and an attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same, and no proceedings having been instituted to recover said sum or any part thereof; therefore, notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 30th day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day at the front door of the Court House in the city of Mason, in said County of Ingham, said mortgage will be foreclosed by virtue of the power of sale therein contained by a sale at public auction to the highest bidder, of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said indebtedness, the interest thereon, the costs and expenses of said sale, and the attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, the said premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: "all of blocks number thirty-three and thirty-four (33 and 34) in the village of Mason, Ingham County, Michigan, reference being had to the recorded plat of said village."

Dated August 4th, 1875.

E. E. KEELER, Assignee.

F. I. DARLING, Attorney for Mortgagee. 865w13

DRAIN COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell or let by contract the digging and constructing of one hundred and ninety rods of County Ditch, located as follows, to-wit: one hundred rods on the Wabanakin County Ditch on west half of north east quarter, section twenty-five (25), in the Township of Alaiedon and twenty rods on said ditch on the south part of north part of fractional section (30) in the Township of Wheatfield; also seventy rods on the Slater County Ditch, located on the west half of south east quarter of section twenty-four (24) in the Township of Alaiedon, all in the County of Ingham, State of Michigan, on the 6th day of October at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Frank Scudder in the Town of Alaiedon, Ingham County, Mich.

Dated Sept., 23d, A. D., 1875.

A. WINCHEL,
872w3 Drain Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by William Underwood and Mary E. Underwood his wife to Silas Bowerman, bearing date the first day of March A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ingham, State of Michigan, on the eighth day of April, A. D., 1871, in liber 29 of mortgages, on page 418, which said mortgage was afterwards, on the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D., 1872, duly assigned by the said Silas Bowerman to Alexander Dockstader, which said assignment was, on the 22nd day of August, A. D., 1872, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, Michigan, in liber 32 of mortgages, on pages 582 and 583, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents ($721.25,) besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars covenanted for in said mortgage; and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, that on Saturday the 13th day of November, A. D., 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Ingham County Court House, in the City of Mason, State of Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Ingham,) there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, with interest, costs and expenses allowed by law and an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars covenanted for in said mortgage; said premises being described in said mortgage as twenty-six feet front on Grand River street and eighty feet deep, commencing six rods west of the north east corner of lot No. 1 on block No. 4, running south eighty feet, then west twenty-six feet, thence north eighty feet, thence east twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, in the village of Williamston, County of Ingham and State of Michigan.

Dated August, 5th 1875.

ALEXANDER DOCKSTADER, Assignee.

HUNTINGTON & HENDERSON, Attorneys for Assignee. 866w13

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Sylvester Barber and Phebe Barber, his wife, of Locke, Ingham County, Michigan, to Charles A. Button, on the 12th day of May, 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Ingham on the 4th day of June, 1873, on page 408 of Liber 35 of mortgages, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Charles A. Button to John Lyon on the 20th day of May, 1873 which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ingham on the 4th day of June, 1873, in Liber 28 of mortgages, on page 308, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said John Lyon to Wm. L. Knapp and E. T. Knapp on the 27th day of May, 1873, which assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Ingham the 4th day of June 1873, in Liber 28 of mortgages, on page 308, and whereas there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of seventy-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents ($77,87) including an attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same, and no proceedings in law or in equity having been taken to recover the amount due, or any part thereof; Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, notice is hereby given that on the eighth day of November, 1875, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Mason, in said County of Ingham, we will sell at auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage and upon which it is made a lien, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Ingham and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of the east half of the west half of the southeast quarter of section No. 14, in Township No. 4, north of Range No. 2, east, running thence north parallel with said section line 20 rods, thence west 40 rods, thence south 20 rods, and thence east 40 rods to place of beginning, containing 5 acres of land.

Dated, August 9th, 1875.

WM. L. KNAPP,
E. T. KNAPP, Assignees.
866w13

H. PRATT, Att'y for Assignees.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Peter Buckelew and Adelia Buckelew of Mundy, Livingston County, Michigan, to Richard M. Buckelew of the State of New York, dated March, 22d, 1866 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ingham County, State of Michigan, upon the 28th day of March, 1866, in liber 20 of mortgages, on page 67, and duly assigned by Richard M. Buckelew to Harriet M. Elsworth, upon the 25th day of April, 1868, and recorded in the Register's office aforesaid upon the twelfth day of June 1868, in liber 23 of mortgages on page 413, there is claimed to be due and unpaid upon said mortgage at the date of this notice nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and ninety cents, and no 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 sixth day of November 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 City of Mason, the premises contained in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and all legal costs together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars covenanted for therein. The land contained in said mortgage is described as the north east quarter of the north-east quarter of section thirty-one in township three north of range two east, in Ingham County, State of Michigan.

Dated, August, 7th, 1875.

HARRIET M. ELLSWORTH, Assignee.

LUCIEN REED, Attorney for Assignee. 866w13

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Lyman C. Olds and Fannie A. Olds to Hosea Kittredge, on the fourteenth day of April, A. D., 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ingham, State of Michigan, on the fifteenth day of April, A. D., 1870, in liber 27 of mortgages on page 504, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225.00,) and no proceedings in law or in equity having been taken to recover the amount due, or any part thereof; therefore notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, on the 11th day of October, A. D., 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Mason, Ingham County Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County of Ingham is held) there will be sold to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy the amount due as aforesaid together with an attorney fee of thirty dollars stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs of the proceedings. Said premises in said mortgage being described as follows, to wit: "All of lots two, three and four in block No. fifteen in the Village of Mason, Ingham County, Michigan.

Dated, July 14th, 1875.

MARY B. KITTREDGE,
TYLER KITTREDGE,
JOHN H. SAYERS,

Executors of the last will and testament of Hosea Kittredge deceased.

M. D. CHATTERTON, Att'y. 862w13

DRAIN COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell or let by contract, in subdivisions, to the lowest bidder, the digging and reconstructing of the Cahogan County ditch, and the digging and constructing of two new branches to said ditch, located on Sections 11 and 12, in the Township of Bunkerhill Ingham County, Mich., at the house of Patrick McCan in said Township of Bunkerhill on the 5th day of October, A. D., 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Notice is also given that I will be at the house of P. McCan in said Township of Bunkerhill on the 2nd day of October, A. D., 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to review my assessment and apportionment of the work of said County Ditch.

Dated the 15th day of Sept., A. D., 1875.

A. WINCHEL,
871w3 Drain Commissioner.

E. C. JESSOP, DANSVILLE.

The Cheap Cash Store!

E. C. JESSOP,

WILL SELL YOU

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots, Shoes &c.,

Cheaper for Cash, than any other store in this vicinity. A Large and well selected Stock

At Wonderfully Low Prices!

It will pay you to call and see me before purchasing. Bound to sell goods if I don't make a cent.

CASH DOES THE BUSINESS!

E. C. JESSOP.

Dansville. Sept. 9th, 1875.

ELLSWORTH'S ONE PRICE CASH HOUSE.

We are now permanently located in our Store

IN ELLSWORTH'S BLOCK,

With the Largest Stock of

DRY GOODS!

Boots, Shoes, &c.

In the City.

Our Stock is New and Complete

In Every Department.

☞ We Guarantee our prices to be LOWER than any to be found in Mason.

All are cordially invited to come in and make an examination of our Stock, whether they intend purchasing or not.

Any article bought at our Store proving unsatisfactory either in price or quality, may be returned and the money will be cheerfully refunded.

A. S. ELLSWORTH.

BOOTS & SHOES.

REMOVED!

New Store! New Goods!

I have Moved my Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

One door west of Post office on Maple street,

I have a full line of New goods of every variety and prices to correspond. I will give you prices that can't be beat. It will pay any one in want of Boots and Shoes to

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK & PRICES!

Before Purchasing.

L. W. LINCOLN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., July 1, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that certain Lands, situated in the county of Ingham, bid off to the State for taxes of 1873, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time in September, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Monday of October next, at the time and place designated for the ordinary tax sales, if not previously disposed of at this office, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said Lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1873, or other years, at the tax sales in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State bids at this office, prior to the sale.

RALPH ELY,
Auditor General.

ANNUAL TAX SALES.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., July 1, 1875.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of land, situated in the county of Ingham, delinquent for unpaid taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday of October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Mason, the County Seat of said County, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

RALPH ELY,
Auditor General.

1873.

Town 4 North, of Range 2 East.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
w h of e ⅓ of n ¾ of s h of n e q	11	10		35	10	1 00	1 45
CITY OF LANSING.							
lots 16 and 17, block 27				9 95	2 98	1 00	13 93
lots 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, block 27				371 16	111 34	1 00	483 50

1874.

Town 1 North, of Range 1 East.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
w h of s e q	2	80		8 89	88	1 00	10 77
e h of s w q	2	80		9 67	96	1 00	11 63
w h of s w q of n e q	2	20		2 67	26	1 00	3 93
e h of n e q	11	80		9 33	93	1 00	11 26
w h of n w q	12	80		9 33	93	1 00	11 26
w h of n w q	13	80		9 63	96	1 00	11 59
s w q of n e q	22	40		5 13	51	1 00	6 64
s e q of s w q	23	40		5 13	51	1 00	6 64
n e q of n e q and e h of w h of n e q	36	80		13 73	1 37	1 00	16 10
Town 2 North, of Range 1 East.							
n e q of s e q	17	40		1 40	14	1 00	2 54
n pt of e h of n e q	20	70		3 93	39	1 00	5 32
s w q of n e q	20	40		1 73	17	1 00	2 90
e q of n e q of n e q	23	10		3 68	36	1 00	5 04
s h of s e q	29	80		6 87	68	1 00	8 55
w h of n e q	32	80		3 93	39	1 00	5 32
s e q of s e q	32	40		1 97	19	1 00	3 16
w h of s w q	34	80		4 29	42	1 00	5 71
Town 3 North, of Range 1 East.							
w h of n e q	9	80		18 47	1 84	1 00	21 31
e h of s w q	12	80		20 63	2 06	1 00	23 69
e h of s w q	13	80		14 67	1 46	1 00	17 13
e h of s w q except north 2 acres	17	78		22 17	2 21	1 00	25 38
w h of s e q	21	80		20 39	2 03	1 00	23 42
s h of s h of s e q	22	40		8 87	88	1 00	10 75
w h of s e q	25	80		20 16	2 01	1 00	23 17
w h of n e q, except north 3 acres	29	77		17 26	1 72	1 00	19 98
n pt of fl except north 2 acres	30	38		7 61	76	1 00	9 37
w pt of s h of s h of s e q	33	10		6 09	60	1 00	7 69
Town 4 North, of Range 1 East.							
w h of n w q	9	80		1 64	16	1 00	2 80
e h of n w q	9	80		1 64	16	1 00	2 80
s pt of fl	27	127		29 41	2 94	1 00	33 35

Town 1 North, of Range 2 East.

LEGAL NOTICES.

VILLAGE OF ONONDAGA.

	Section.	Acres.	100ths.	Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.
1-5 acre n side R. R. on river plat Sec. 20				2 60	26	1 00	3 86
VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSTON.							
lot 8, block 10				5 35	53	1 00	6 88
" 11, " 13				3 73	37	1 00	5 10
" 3, 4 & 5 " 26				2 29	22	1 00	3 51
" 18 " 26				1 47	14	1 00	2 61
Spaulding's Addition.							
lot 16, block C				53	05	1 00	1 58

INGHAM COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Mason, Mich., August 27th, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of lands in Ingham County, advertised by the Auditor General as delinquent for taxes of 1874 (and previous years,) will be held at the Court House in the City of Mason, the County Seat of said County, commencing on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day, (Sundays excepted,) until the same shall have been disposed of according to law.

L. WOODHOUSE, County Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASON LODGE NO. 70, F. & A. M.—The next Regular Communication will be held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15th. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. T. HENDERSON, W. M.
W. F. CORNELL, Sec'y.

MASON ENCAMPMENT NO. 65, I. O. O. F. Sessions held in Odd Fellows Hall on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. JESSE BIRCH, C. P.
CHAS. H. SACKRIDER, Scribe.

S. W. HAMMOND, Justice and Conveyancer. Collections promptly attended to. Office on Maple street, 3 doors east of Dunning's, city of Mason, Ingham Co. Mich.

H. O. CALL, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer. Office, Main street, 1st door south of John Swart's store. All business promptly attended to. 852m6

H. H. COOK, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office and residence over H. M. Williams' Drug Store. All calls, day or night, promptly attended.

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

W. W. CAMPBELL, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, 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.

$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.

MASON CITY CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. F. RIX & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buggies & Carriages,

Opp. Mead's Flouring Mill,

Are prepared to make to order, as graceful, fashionable and durable Buggies and Carriages as can be found in any Eastern or Western market.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
PRICES REASONABLE.

☞ Especial and prompt attention given to Repairing.

We have also in connection with our Factory a first-class Horse Shoeing and Custom Shop. Competent workmen and low prices.

WRIGHT & EGGLESTON,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in the

MASON CITY

STOCK PUMPS!

The most durable and profitable pump made. They throw a larger stream of water than any other wooden pump in the country.

THEY DO NOT FREEZE!

Pumps Warranted to Give Satisfaction or No Pay Demanded.

Pumps constantly on hand for both wells and cisterns.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

☞ All kinds of repairing done. ☜

WRIGHT & EGGLESTON.

B. WRIGHT. JAS. EGGLESTON.

Small Fruit Plants!

FOR SALE BY

A. M. CHAPIN, Chapin's Station.

VARIETY AND HUMOR.

—A quaint old man, a Boston clergyman of the last generation, was accustomed to say that "bread is the staff of life, but bread and butter is a gold-headed cane."

—The Prismoidal or one-rail railroad completed from Houston to San Antonio, Tex., is now open for traffic. Japan is building one of the same kind that will be 500 miles long.

—A Tennessee girl, riding on the cars, crossed the aisle, kicked a young man up against the window, and remarked: "I was brung up never to allow a yaller-eyed man to wink at me!"

—Nevada stage-coach robbers are very courteous men. For instance, they say to a passenger, "I shall either have to handle your money or spatter your brains over that man's white vest!"

—There aren't a great many good jokes in the world, after all. It is stated in *London Society* that latterly instances of repetition and accidents of unintentional plagiarism have been frequent in *Punch.*

—The three wonders of the world at present are—How fluff accumulates in vest pockets, where pins go to, and why, when a man comes out of a saloon, he looks one way and goes the other.—*New York World.*

—A humane physician at Plymouth, Mass., summoned to attend a patient a few nights ago, walked the entire distance—twelve miles—rather than deprive the horse of the rest the animal required after a hard day's drive.

—The reason why a woman requires a large wallet for the transportation of a twenty-five-cent shinplaster is as deeply wrapped in mystery as the reason why a dog always turns around three times when he gets up after a nap.—*Inter-Ocean.*

—Walking horse-races have come into usage at Western fairs. It is urged, in favor of such contests, that horses able to walk at the rate of four or five miles an hour are of more value to farmers, for farm-work, than those that can trot a mile in 2:20.

—A man in Keokuk was kicked by a mule the other day and badly injured. When some of those who went to his assistance proposed to take him to a pharmacy, he faintly exclaimed: "Pharmacy sake, take me anywhere out of the reach of the mule."

—Capt. John Jones dived over Niagara a few days ago, to show how easy a thing it was to do. The plunge must have deafened him somewhat, for, although his friends have been firing cannon all along the river, he has failed to turn up or pay any attention to the noise.

—A cigar manufacturer has entered the political field in Dubuque as a candidate for Alderman. He is said to have some very strong 'backers.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* And his friends are puffing him a good deal, we suppose.—*New Haven Journal.* And he'll take the "stump," of course.—*Boston Post.* But his opponents say he won't Havana chance for election.—*Chicago Times.*

—While the workmen were excavating for the foundation of the Connecticut Central railroad bridge over the Scantic at Scitico, Somers, Conn., they unearthed a cavern in the rock extending some fifteen feet into it, with an aperture at the opening large enough to admit a full-grown person. It is supposed to be the long-looked-for cave where Kidd's treasures were buried, instead of the one a few rods below that was worked a few years since.

—Cora Fisher, six years old, recently died of hydrophobia at Rutherford Park, N. J. About three months ago a dog belonging to one of the neighbors, bit her lip and slightly scratched her eye, but nothing was thought about the matter, as the dog did not seem to be mad. The dog, however, was killed. A few days ago she was taken with spasms, and on bringing her a glass of water or on touching her with a drop of water she was thrown instantly into convulsions.

—The Albany *Argus* says that as a proof of the confidence of wild fowls, it may be well to note that a photographer at Alexandria Bay, on the St. Lawrence River, this summer photographed a ruffled grouse on her nest, placing the instrument within a few feet of her. After her eggs had been hatched, some workmen proceeded to build a summer kitchen near the nest, but took great care not to disturb her; and in course of time she became so tame that she declined to leave her nest.

—Ten years ago a man named Richard Hampton broke the shop-window of a harmless watchmaker in Woolwich, England. He was sent to prison for nine months, and on the very day of his discharge returned to Woolwich and smashed the same window. This time the Court gave him eighteen months; and once more, on the day his sentence expired, he returned and again broke the same window. His third sentence was for ten years; but the other day he was, for good conduct, discharged on a ticket-of-leave, having served nearly eight years. Promptly, for the fourth time, he went straight to Woolwich and once more smashed the same window, and being, thereupon brought into Court for a fourth sentence, he remarked that he would break that window as often as he got the chance for the rest of his life. He is now in for another ten years.

Shall We Eat the Horse?

We have spoken from time to time of the progress of hippophagy in Paris, regarding the same as an experiment which there was no particular need of putting into practice here. It may nevertheless be demonstrated that, in not utilizing horse-flesh as food, we are throwing away a valuable and palatable meat, of which there is sufficient quantity largely to augment our existing aggregate food supply. Supposing that the horse came into use here as food, it can be easily shown that the absolute wealth in the country would thereby be materially increased. In France the average price for horse meat, as compared with similar cuts from the steer, is about two-fifths less. A horse is there sold to the slaughterer for from $10 to $15.

Estimating from this that $10 is the gross value of every horse in the United States, over and above his worth for working purposes, it remains to be seen how much of that sum may be set apart as to be derived from his utilization for food alone. As will be seen further on, the French butchers derive a revenue from hide, hoofs, hair, etc., and, as is well known, the same portions of the animal find industrial uses here. Placing the value of these parts of the carcass at $7, we find that $3 is the net value of each horse for alimentary purposes. In round numbers there are about 10,000,000 horses in the country. According to the above showing we must add three dollars to the value of each horse, since, in addition to his value as a worker [illegible] quently the aggregate value of all the horses is increased by $30,000,000. But this accretion to the wealth in the country is of course not convertible into actual money, for so long as the working value exists the food value as well as the manufacturing value are practically at zero; neither could be realized without great loss, and hence both are negatived. But there is a certain easily ascertained annual proportion of the horses of which the working value becomes less than the sum of their food and manufacturing values, and this proportion includes the class of which the working value is more than their manufacturing value, but less than the above sum. We may estimate roughly that one-tenth of all the horses reach this condition yearly. Then, on this million animals the food value is directly realizable, and therefore the wealth of the country may be considered as actually increased by the $30,000,000 derivable therefrom.

Moreover, in order that the horses should be available to the butcher they must not be diseased or worn out. By this the owners are directly benefited, since, while on one hand they are obliged to sell their horses in fair condition, they are saved the expense of keeping the animals when the latter become used up and are unable to do but light work, though requiring more attention and more feed. So, also, with colts, which, whether they become good or bad horses, cost about the same to raise. If the animal bids fair to turn out poorly he can be disposed of at once, and at a remunerative price. The result of this weeding out in youth and destroying when old, coupled with the facilities which the former affords of selection of the best types, will naturally conduce to the improvement of breeds and a general benefit to the entire equine population of the country.

We can adduce no more striking example of the art of utilization than the mode in which the French deal with their superannuated chargers. On the 1st of January last France contained fifty horse abattoirs, and during last year consumed 2,850,144 pounds of horse, mule and ass meat. The flesh of each horse weighs about 350 pounds. The skin is sold to the tanner for $2.50. The hair of the mane and tail fetches three cents. The hoofs are bought by comb, or toy, or sal ammoniac, or Prussian blue, makers. The tendons are taken to glue factories. There are about ninety pounds of bone, worth sixty cents. The intestines, for purposes of manure, or as food for dogs, cats and pigs, bring five cents. The blood is purchased principally by the sugar refiners, but also by fatteners of poultry and fertilizer manufacturers. Twenty pounds of dried blood, which is the average, are worth forty-five cents. The fat goes to the soap-kettle, or is transformed into genuine "bear's grease," which, delicately perfumed and elegantly put up, fetches exorbitant prices in the apothecary stores of the United States, or else it is used as harness-grease or as lamp-oil. The yield is from eight to twelve pounds, at a value of ten cents a pound. Finally, it is said that even the waste flesh is allowed to decompose, and the maggots gathered as pheasant food, but this seems rather apocryphal. These utilizations are of course entirely outside the food supply.—*Scientific American.*

A Discouraged Editor.

He was a sad-eyed, meek-faced man, and we supposed he merely wished to give us a news item; but when he commenced telling us about building a barn on his ranch 190x280 feet, seven stories high and ornamented with bay windows, we thought it was time to check him, and so we commenced:

"Well, we must admit that that is a pretty large barn for this country, but back in the States our father built a barn 325x500 feet, nine stories high and furnished with steam elevators; the——"

"Back in the States," interrupted our listener. "Why, that wasn't much of a barn for the States. I remember now, that when I was quite young my father built a chicken-coop 550x832 feet. I don't recollect how many stories it was high, but I know there was a cupola on it for the roosters."

"About how high was that cupola?" we asked.

"I don't remember the exact height now, mister," was the reply, "but I know it was so high that the fourteen upper tiers of roosters died from the effects of the light atmosphere the first night."

Then we went out and sat down on the wood-pile and wondered why somebody was always outstripping us in the race of life.—*Fairplay (Col.) Sentinel.*

He Couldn't Linger.

A great many strapped printers are on the road now, and scarcely a day passes but one or more of them strikes us for a job. Those from the West say that business is dull in all the towns out there, and those coming from the East have the same tale of hard times to tell about the country they have passed through. One of them limped into the office Tuesday and propounded the old, old question:

"How's work?"

"First rate," said one of the proprietors; "never was better."

"I'd like to get in enough to get me something to eat," said the print, as he pulled his coat down over his shoulder.

"More work here than we know what to do with," continued the proprietor.

"Well, that's what I'm after," said the tramp, and threw the other shoulder in view.

"But," and the tones of the boss were as sad and plaintive as the moan of a lost child, "there's—no—money."

Like a startled mud-turtle "juking" into its shell that printer shot back into his coat, and a sigh—partly of regret, somewhat of relief—escaped him. He was very sorry to be disappointed, and glad that he had been made acquainted with the situation before he had wasted any of his energies in uncompensative labor.

"If you ain't got any money how do you pay your hands?" he asked, glancing around at the boys who were pulling out with as much energy as if they were working in a silver mine.

"We pay them in real estate and town lots, sir," replied the boss, who happened to be in a communicative humor. "My partner and I run this paper, not as a money-making institution, but as a medium through which to dispose of a quantity of land which we could not get off our hands in any other manner. When we find a printer who is willing to work and take his pay in the free soil of Missouri we employ him; otherwise, notsoever."

The tramp looked puzzled and distressed, but he said:

"I don't care about settling down just now, and becoming a landed proprietor. I'm poor enough already. I don't want any more of this country than I can conveniently carry around with me. I'm too feeble to grow up with any considerable amount of it. Good day, sir."

"Hold on," said the proprietor. "Don't tear yourself away from a bonanza before you are acquainted with the nature of its resources. There is an opportunity offered you to acquire distinction, if not wealth. You see that young fellow over there by the window?"

"The one with a far-away, vacant look in his mild blue eyes?"

"Yes. Well, that young man has just about completed his apprenticeship, and I've made him out a deed to 100 town lots in consideration of his services. You can see them from the window. Half of them are on the bar and the other half in the river, but they will be very valuable in a century or two. Oh, sir, all the boys here are heavy property-holders. The pressman owns half of that bar, and the jours can each point with pride to the mighty Missouri and say it rolls and surges over their possessions, guarding and enriching them. You see that man over in the corner?"

"That long, sad, consumptive-looking being?"

"Yes. Speak low. I gave him a deed for 1,000 acres of land in payment for three years' work. It was swamp land in Linn County, and he has just returned from a visit to it. He is working this week for a lot in the cemetery. His place will soon be vacant, and you may have it on the same terms if you like."

The tramp moved uneasily about, and finally went to the window and gazed out over the town. Presently he called the proprietor to him and said:

"I haven't got long to tarry. Something seems to call and beckon me away. But I don't mind working a couple of hours for that corner lot over there—the one with the saloon on it."

"I'm truly sorry," said the boss, "but I deeded that lot last week to the boy who carries papers. There's a lot right back of it, with a nice cellar on—wouldn't that suit you?"

"No, I believe not. I guess I can't linger with you, however much I might desire to. I have a presentiment that I am not long for this world, and I fain would lay my bones to rest in the home of my childhood. Farewell old man. Your kindness has moved me. I'm homeward bound."

He bounded down stairs, and continued his journey into the East.—*Brunswicker.*

Tricks of Paris Cobblers.

There is a very considerable trade here in old boots and shoes. Indeed, I am informed that cast-off shoes and top-boots are not to be had in sufficient quantity for the "translators" and second-hand dealers. Of all wares for poor people the clothing for the feet is most easily prepared to cheat the eyes of the inexperienced. It is an easy matter to fill up the worn-out crevices or to blacken the defects. Even when the boots or shoes are so worn out that no one will put a pair of them on his feet they are still useful. The insoles are ripped out, the soles, or what is left of them, are shaped into insoles for children's shoes, and these are sold in bundles of two dozen or so at a time. The word "translation" is a slang expression which speaks for itself. It is to take a worn old pair of shoes or boots and, by repairing them, make them appear as if left off with hardly any wear, except that they are slightly soiled. There are in the trade numerous other slang expressions which may properly be called sub-trade marks. There are, for instance, "horses' heads." Now, a horse's head is the foot of a boot with sole and heel and part of a front, the back and remainder having been used for refooting. Then there are "stand-bottoms" and "lick-ups." A "stand-bottom" is where the shoe appears to be only soiled, and a "lick-up" is a boot or shoe relasted to take the wrinkles out, the edges of the soles having been rasped and squared, and then blackened up to hide blemishes, and the bottom covered with a "smother." There is another article called a "flyer;" that is a shoe soled without having been welted. "Stand-bottoms" are gotten up in a very villainous way. "You have"—said the workman with whom I was conversing—"you have seen a broken upper leather. Well, we place a piece of leather underneath the broken part, on which we set a few stitches through and through. When dry we take what is called a 'soft heel-ball' and 'smother' it over so that it would sometimes almost deceive a tanner, it appears so like the upper leather." With regard to the bottoms, the worn part of the soles is opened from the edge, a piece of leather is made to fit exactly into the hole or worn part. It is then nailed and filed until level; paste is applied; a "smother" put on the part, and thus the dust of the road imitated. This "smother" plays a very important part in the "translation" of old stogies. The "smother" is obtained from the dust of the room. It is placed in a stocking, tied at both ends, and then shaken through, just as a lady applies a powder-puff. The profit at this business is very good. The proprietor of the place makes a good profit after paying his journeymen fair wages. Very singularly, the master "translator" compels all his workmen to lodge in the shop. Unless the shoemaker consents to lodge there he will not be employed. The "boss" charges him a good price for his bed; but a man can sleep elsewhere, provided he pays his lodging to the master all the same. These lodging-places are said to be very disgusting—sometimes in such a filthy and revolting state as to demand the attention of the police. The room is never cleaned out, the furniture never repaired, the linen on the beds seldom changed. "In many houses," said my informant, "there is a system of sub-letting among the journeymen. In one room lodged a man and his wife (a laundress lodged there), four children and two single young men. The rats scamper over the beds, which lie huddled together, in the night-time."—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Wanted to Pay Taxes.

One day last week a resident of the northern part of the city called at the City Hall, and finding the official who receives taxes he said:

"I called here to pay some taxes. How much shall I pay?"

"Where's your property?" asked the official.

"Haven't got any."

"And what are you going to pay taxes on?"

"I dunno, but I want to pay 'em. I've had it flung up to me a dozen times that I hain't no tax-payer and hain't no business talking around, and now I want to pay in whatever is right and be as good as anybody."

"But you are not taxed."

"Why hain't I? Ain't I as good as anybody?"

"Yes, but you can't be taxed when you have no taxable property."

"I can't eh? Well, there are other towns besides Detroit, and if I can't feel as good as anybody else here I can pick up and leave."

And he put up his wallet and went out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

—A splendid way to keep lemons in hot weather is to cut them in slices and mix white sugar with them. Put in a glass jar, cover well with sugar and paper securely.

—A screen or blower of wire gauze, from thirty-six to forty wires to the inch, placed in front of range or stove fires will prevent, it is said, smoke coming into the room when the chimney fails to draw well.

—For hot slaw cut the cabbage fine and in long pieces, but don't chop it—use a thin, sharp knife, boil thirty minutes in enough water to cover it, then drain it off, season with one teaspoonful of flour stirred up in one teacupful of strong vinegar, beat one egg and put in one large tablespoonful of sour cream, pepper and salt. This is for two quarts of raw, cut cabbage.

—To preserve apples pare and core and cut them in halves or quarters, take as many pounds of the best brown sugar, put a teacup of water to each pound; when it is dissolved set it over the fire, and when boiling hot put in the fruit and let it boil gently until it is clear and the syrup thick; take the fruit with a skimmer on to flat dishes, spread it to cool, then put it in pots or jars, and pour the jelly over. Lemons boiled tender in water and sliced thin may be boiled with the apples.

—To make honey cakes, mix a quart of strained honey with half a pound of powdered white sugar, half a pound of fresh butter and the juice of two oranges or lemons. Warm the ingredients slightly, just enough to soften the butter, and then stir the mixture very hard, adding a grated nutmeg. Mix in gradually two pounds or less of sifted flour, make it into a dough just stiff enough to roll out easily, and beat it well all over with a rolling-pin; then roll it out into a large sheet half an inch thick, cut it into round cakes with a top of a tumbler, dipped frequently in flour, lay them in shallow tin pans, slightly buttered, and bake them.

—Farming is the changing of material (manure) into grass and grain, and thence into pork, beef, wool, etc. When the land is purchased, it is this raw material (fertility) that is paid for; that alone is the value. The rest is mere sand, or clay, or rock. The object of the farmer, then, should be to secure his material as cheap as he can and use as much as he can, always keeping his machine, the farm, in good working order, mellow, well drained and clean. Instead of this we are too apt to abuse the machine. The object of the farmer, then, must always be, manure, fertility—how he can get this raw material cheapest, and work it best into grain, grass, etc., and thence into other products, such as are of most advantage to him.—*Country Gentleman.*

House Ventilation.

The *Westminster Review* contains a valuable paper upon "House-Ventilation," which is abridged in the *Popular Science Monthly*, and we may still further abridge it in the *Tribune* for the benefit of its readers, since there is no subject of more practical value and perhaps none concerning which there is such lamentable ignorance. A well-ventilated house is one of the chief conditions of the health of every family, and too much cannot be said, therefore, to impress its importance upon the community, more particularly upon the lowest classes, who are peculiarly the victims of disease. Pure air is as essential to health as pure water or wholesome food, and impure air just as dangerous as impure water or food—perhaps more so, as it is a more insidious and less easily recognized poison. Its effects are slower, but just as sure, and end in breaking down health and vitiating the physical constitution past all remedy. And yet, notwithstanding the certainty of its results, there is a very general indifference to pure air, one cause of which the writer of the article attributes to the omnipresence and continuity of its use. If the supply were small and it could only be obtained by the outlay of money, then people might study its value more closely and apply it with more judgment in the operation of hygienic laws.

The application of these general remarks is found in the fact that nearly all modern houses, especially those for the middle and lower classes, are constructed without any knowledge of or reference to ventilation, and not only houses but churches, theaters, opera-houses and large public halls, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the theory of ventilation is a very simple one. "Ventilation," says the writer, "is change of air," and "perfect ventilation means the realization, in a great measure, of the condition of air out of doors." Upon this general basis he lays down two specific rules as necessary to perfect ventilation. The first is the entire removal of the whole stratum of air tainted in a room by each respiration, and this removal must be effected no less than twenty times per minute. The second rule prescribes that the large volume of fresh air which is necessary for perfect health must be tempered or warmed. No raw, damp, or frosty air should have ingress to a house, as such air is only wholesome when a person is out of doors and wrapped properly. The general condition of the air in a house is very vividly described by this writer:

"We admit raw air, and we warm it most at the critical moment when we send it up the chimney! We freeze our backs and scorch our faces. We sit with our feet in a current of cold air, and our heads are kept in an impure atmosphere, vitiated by human lungs, the products of gas-consumption, and loaded with animal matter. We have a torrid zone bordered by the hearth-rug, and the Arctic regions in the neighborhood of the windows and doors. Medical men shiver at the abstract idea of violent changes of temperature, but they raise no warning voice against delicate patients being subjected to a variation of sixty degrees in a modern drawing-room."

Upon the stereotyped notion that night air is unhealthy he quotes that excellent authority, Florence Nightingale, as follows:

"Another extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. What air can we breathe at night but night air? The choice is between pure night air from without and foul night air from within. Most people prefer the latter. An unaccountable choice. What will they say if it is proved to be true that fully one-half of all the disease we suffer from is occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window most nights in the year can never hurt anyone. This is not to say that light is not necessary for recovery. In great cities night air is often the purest and best air to be had in the twenty-four hours. I could better understand in towns shutting the windows during the day than during the night for the sake of the sick. The absence of smoke, the quiet, all tend to making night the best time for airing the patients. One of our highest medical authorities on consumption and climate has told me that the air in London is never so pure as after ten o'clock at night."

The practical feature of the article is the recommendation of a plan of ventilation which the writer has used with great success. If the basement is dry and elegible he constructs a fresh-air chamber, boarding it off under the staircase hall, and carefully cleanses, whitewashes and purifies it, at the same time isolating it from any connection with the usually damp air of a basement. He gives it ample communication with the open air, drawing the supply from untainted sources, and between the chamber and the hall arranges communication by means of an ornamental iron "grid." Immediately under this "grid" in the air-chamber he places a large, slow-combustion coke or German stove, and this sets a system of ventilation at work by merely lighting and adjusting the fire. With this simple contrivance he claims the following results: "A grid with a clear opening of two to two and a half feet square, through which air is sent at the rate of three feet per second, will change the entire atmosphere of an ordinary London house every hour; and a good-sized coke or well-constructed German stove will heat this volume of air from 65 to 70 deg., and maintain a temperature throughout such house of 50 to 55 deg."

As one of the most important conditions of the health of the community, this subject deserves universal attention. There is no practice more common, particularly among the poor, than that of excluding air, especially the night air, under the delusion that it is unhealthy, when in reality they are shutting out healthy, life-giving oxygen and breathing the poison of carbonic acid gas. The subject is one which should command the attention of builders and architects more than it does. Tenants may do much to make their homes healthy by the admission of fresh air and its proper tempering, but they can do still more if houses are constructed with reference to making perfect ventilatioin possible. We pass laws compelling people to make houses fire-proof and secure from the danger of tumbling to pieces, but make no provision whereby builders shall erect with reference to the simple laws of health, although there is more danger in unventilated than in insecure houses. With regard to churches and public halls these remarks have still more force, for in these large crowds are exposed to the slow but fatal poison of carbonic acid gas.—*Chicago Tribune.*

How to Make Lemonade.

One of the most refreshing drinks in very hot weather is lemonade, but how rare is it that we meet with lemonade that is really nice! Of course tastes differ, but I cannot understand how some people can drink the ordinary bottled lemonade. It is, as a rule, so very sweet that it is absolutely sickly, and, at the same time, in such a state of effervescence that only peculiarly-constituted throats can drink it at a draught. Plain, home-made lemonade can be made very cheaply, when lemons are not too dear. The great secret is to use boiling water, and pour it on the pulp of, say, three lemons, with a small piece of peel, but not too much, as it will render the lemonade bitter. Add white sugar to taste—of course children like it sweeter than others. Let it get cold, and then strain it. Care should be taken that all pips are removed from the pulp before the boiling water is added. A great improvement to this kind of lemonade is the addition of a little dilute sulphuric acid, about thirty drops to a quart. Thirty drops of dilute sulphuric acid, when freely diluted, can be taken at one dose without any fear, though, of course, such a quantity must not be taken without a doctor's order, but the addition of it to a whole quart of lemonade has the effect of rendering it much more palatable; and were a person to drink the whole quart, which is improbable, it would not do them the slightest harm. Dilute sulphuric acid is a simple but valuable medicine, particularly useful in summer.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Paris Fashions.

If the fashion persists in the present course, and even exaggerates it, as seems likely to be the case next winter, ladies will look as if they were dressed in motley —true harlequin's—garb. A piece is cut of plain stuff, another of the same stuff striped, a third of the same stuff plaided and a fourth of ribbon to match, then these pieces are all sewed together to form a picturesque toilet. Here is a type of a dress of this kind. Mahogany brown cashmere, with plaids of the same brown, but shaded from the darkest tint to white; faille of the same brown, and ribbon of the same brown, two inches wide. Of the plaid cashmere is made the front of the dress (the tablier and side breadths), which is trimmed on the bottom with a thick faille ruche. Over this front is draped an apron over-skirt, made of strips of plaid cashmere four inches wide and plain ribbon two inches wide, the ribbon and cashmere alternating, and the ribbon being cut at the bottom in a reversed triangle, which comes a little below the bottom of the over-skirt. The dress is finished in the back by a series of poufs made of faille, and occupying the whole length of the dress from the belt to the bottom. Between every two poufs is set a large bow of plaid cashmere. The waist is like the rest of the dress, of the composite order of architecture. The fronts are made of strips of cashmere and ribbon, arranged like the front of the overskirt; the middle of the back is of faille, and simulates a large pointed collar. The rest of the back is of cashmere; the sleeves are of cashmere, with faille cuffs and ribbon bows.

This toilet, which seems so complicated in the description, is exceedingly simple in appearance, owing to the dark shades of the plaid cashmere, which run the whole gamut of mahogany brown, from the darkest to the lightest tint. Most of the dresses for next winter will be made after this model, or at least after the same kind of combination. We shall no longer see dresses all plain, all plaid, or all striped; they will partake instead of all these styles, and will be made of plain stuffs combined with plaid, striped or embroidered fabrics, for embroidery will be the rage for all dressy toilets—embroidery of steel galloon on white or black, of silver galloon on gray, and of gold galloon on brown. Even red copper galloon is in preparation for the embroidery of black or white fabrics, for all the metals are employed for this use. There will be, moreover, mixtures such as silver and oxidized silver, steel and gold, and yellow and red gold; and with these rich materials the deft fingers of the skillful Paris embroiderer will execute tissues that might have been woven on the looms of the fairies. It must be noted, however, that the dress proper is never embroidered, but only what forms the trimming; for instance, the plaid fabric combined with the plain material of the dress. We already see fall wrappings of white, gray, brown, and black cloth trimmed with these embroideries, and partaking in shape of the ancient paletot and the more recent Dolman. Loose fronts, tight-fitting bodies, with large sleeves, neither very long nor very short—such is the neutral model that is offered for the coming season.

Waists will be longer, plainer, and more closely-fitting than ever. The cuirass waist, which has ruled so long, will continue to rule during the following winter, but will be modified by the addition of a pleated basque behind, while it will remain as plain as possible on the sides and in front. Sleeves will be close-fitting, while their trimming—ruches, flounces, revers and cuffs—will be more voluminous than ever.

There is no longer any crinoline. At most the skirt is arranged so as to form a small tournure; all the volume of the toilet below the waist is due to the pleatings, drapings and puffings of the stuff, which are made as bouffant as possible.

Many waists and over-skirts will be closed diagonally, either on the right or the left side, and the trimming will complicate the general effect still more by simulating a second diagonal closing and buttoning on the opposite side. Numerous over-skirts will be composed simply of a trimmed strip of material draped over the skirt, crossed on one side, and arranged with the greatest possible picturesqueness.

In a word, and to sum up these hints, I will say that we shall have next winter many variations, but all on familiar themes, and many deductions, but all from well-known bases; and that we must not count on a visible, radical and well-marked change in fashion, so long as there is no visible, radical and well-marked change in politics, which we certainly do not desire.—*Paris cor. Harper's Bazar.*

Early Feeding of Hogs.

No one except he has had the experience knows how important it is to begin early in the fall to feed hogs for market. Even if the fatting process is intended to be kept up until late in the winter the feeding can be made profitable if the hogs are young, of a good breed and selection. Continued profit, however, depends wholly upon scientific knowledge and skill in the management, for it is well known that swine continue to thrive a certain length of time when fed in the ordinary way, and to feed differently the farmer must know how. By beginning to feed early, before the corn hardens, this may be done without extra care. In fact the swine may with profit be turned into the field if not put on too large a portion at once. It is necessary to bring them up to a full feed gradually, during a period of two or three weeks, before giving them a "gorge" of the fresh ears, which is liable to founder them in such a manner that they seldom fully recover from it.

Early feeding adds flesh more rapidly than late and puts on a thick covering of fat during the warm weather to protect them during the colder season of winter. The early-fed corn being soft is easily digested and assists the fatting process greatly, as all know who have tried cooked food for stock. We have known many farmers to delay the feeding of their hogs until late in the fall, so that they might save their corn and hit a late market for their pork, but we never knew one to secure the best results in that way.

Grass is an excellent adjunct to corn as long as it is available. The exercise necessary to get it is desirable to promote health and muscular development. Large and vigorous growth can be promoted in no other way. The flesh can be laid on in close confinement with profit if done quickly and the hog sent to the market before a retrograde movement cuts off the increasing weight. We do not advise exercise after the animal becomes so burdened with flesh as not to be able to move with a reasonable degree of effort, for at this stage of existence he is usually approaching very near the most profitable time to dispose of him.

Will the readers of the *Western Rural* compare the income of the successful breeder with the hundreds who are not successful, and decide how necessary it is to think about the manner of doing things? —*Western Rural.*

How Much Will a Cow Eat?

J. H. S., Union City, Erie County, Pa., gives his experience as follows:

Three days since I filled my barn with five acres of Hungarian hay, taken from ordinary ground, yield two and one-half tons per acre. I weigh all my milk, run a milk wagon, have one acre of sugar beets, etc.

I find that eight cows will eat a wagon-load of sowed corn in forty-eight hours. It is surprising the amount of food a hearty cow will eat in a few hours. The wind blew down my sowed corn about the last of July, 1874, and, as pastures were short, I thought it would be safe to feed it. So bad was it lodged that it could not be set up and cured. For eight cows I began wheeling the corn to them by the wheelbarrow-load. This was slow work, as the cows would consume one load while I was after the other. I then took it to them by the wagon-load, keeping the cows in at night. One small wagon-load would not suffice. I thought I would like to know how many pounds one cow could go through in a day. I weighed one load, and found it to be 2,345 pounds, and on Saturday, July 16, five p. m., the eight cows were set to work. Let me say further that they were not starved for forty-eight or twenty-four hours prior to this, but were well filled at the time of beginning the task. At seven p. m. the stalks were turned over to them until they were full, and enough for their lunch during the night left within reach. They were let out for water on Sunday, but were not thirsty, only two indulging. They were fed three times on Sunday. None would drink Monday. Again they were fed during Monday. At five p. m. the whole load, 2,345 pounds, was consumed, an average of 146½ pounds per day, or each cow ate 293 pounds in the forty-eight hours, and were not uncomfortable either. The cows shrank, during the time, about three pounds each. The corn sowed was Ohio mixed. At time of cutting it was fully ten feet high. From Aug. 1 my pastures have increased, owing to keeping cows off at night. I have observed, this summer, the more "fodder" I fed the less milk my cows gave. I regard grass as better for milch-cows than fodder, unless you are making butter. I sell my milk in town, and, to produce it in large quantities, I feed "brewers' malt." This, alone, produces a large flow of poor "lacteal fluid," but, followed up with meal or corn and oats ground together, it makes a large flow of good milk. I cannot afford, these hard times, to buy meal, so I feed sowed corn (cut and fed green), which answers every purpose and is much cheaper

M. Rohing, a French chemist, insists that buttermilk will prolong life. The lactic acid in it clears the cartilages, arteries, and valves of the heart of the detritus, corresponding to soot, found in old persons.

Thrilling Adventures on Lake Michigan.

The Chicago morning papers of the 14th contain detailed accounts of the loss of the propellers Equinox and Mendota, as given by rescued parties. The only known survivor of the crew of the former vessel reached Chicago on the 18th, having been picked up by the schooner Havana. His name is given by one of the papers as Charles Burns, and his story is condensed as follows:

Burns, who was a wheelsman, remained in the wheelhouse until five minutes of the time the Equinox went down. When the line by which the Mayes was towed was cut the propeller had nearly eight feet of water in her hold. Her gangway had been stove in by the heavy seas and the salt between decks was washing overboard. She had only two boats. One had been launched, containing Capt. Dwight Scott, the mate, two firemen, six deck hands and another man, unknown. There were twenty on board in all, including two ladies. The propeller went down by the stern, and just before the sinking Burns and Capt. Woodruff had been working to get the second boat launched. The tackling caught, however, and neither having a knife with which to cut the guys it became too late, and Burns and Capt. Woodruff took to fenders, of which the former secured two. The upper works of the propeller floated off, and Burns seeing the deck of the pilot-house within a short distance of him, struck out for it and succeeded in getting upon it, thus losing sight of Woodruff. The Equinox went down about ten miles off Point Sauble, at about two o'clock Friday morning, or a little after, and Burns feels quite certain that all, except those in the boat, perished, as also Capt. Woodruff, as the latter could not possibly live in that sea on the fenders. The young ladies, the daughter and niece of Capt. Scott, were so overcome by fright that they were easy victims. Besides these ladies there were left on board five persons. A blanket and sheet, from the berth below the pilot-house, were secured by Burns, and he lashed himself to the uprights in which the wheel was rigged, and so floated. He went through a terrible ordeal, and became so chilled and exhausted that had it not been for his precaution in lashing himself he must have been washed off and perished. An hour or two after the sinking of the propeller the second cook came drifting in the vicinity of Burns, who says he unlashed himself, swam to the man and got him aboard the pilot-house deck, but he soon afterward died and washed off. Later, the boat containing those mentioned above came along. Capt. Scott asked Burns to enter it, but he preferred not, and the boat and raft soon afterward separated, the boat going Burns does not know where. The gale was at its height, and Burns does not think Capt. Scott's party weathered it. At least, if the boat had outridden the storm or been picked up, she ought to be heard from by this time. Burns took to the fenders at about two a. m. Friday and was taken off his raft about sixty miles off the Manitous, the middle of the lake at nine p. m. Saturday, the raft going to pieces soon after.

Eight of the survivors of the Mendota also reached Chicago on the 13th. One of their number, a seaman, tells the following story:

There were twenty persons on board the propeller, including two ladies, the Captain's wife and the Steward's wife. They had a prosperous voyage until they reached Glen Harbor, on Lake Michigan, about four o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the wind began to blow a gale from the northwest. A few hours later the wind changed to the north, and a fearful sea was making. They passed Point Betsey at a quarter past twelve Friday morning, and the propeller, though laboring, went along all right. At about two o'clock one of the barges, the Morning Star, broke adrift. By this time the arches of the propeller broke away and she began to make water. They then let go the other barge. This was about eight miles east of Point Sauble. When it was observed that she was sinking one of the boats was lowered. The Captain was the first to enter the boat and the mate the second. Everybody that could crowded into it. The crew were told not to get in it by the Captain, but to launch the second boat, though he knew there was not time enough to do it. Ten persons crowded in the boat, and when the Captain saw his wife was not in it he tried to have her saved, and in the effort to do so he fell out of the boat, and was jammed between the arch and boom. The Captain got back into the boat again, and more tried to get in, but they were driven back by the mate. The Captain's father fell out, and was killed by being jammed between the bulwarks and the hawser-box. In the effort to save the Captain's wife, who was seen clinging to the hawser-box, the owner's son, Billy Crossthwaite, and the second engineer were thrown out of the boat. No effort was made to save them, and Mr. Crossthwaite climbed up on the pilot-house, on top of which he was last seen. This left but eight persons in the boat. They pulled for a quarter of an hour toward the sinking boat, trying to save the Captain's wife. At about three o'clock the vessel went down stern first. Nothing could be heard from those left on board of the wreck, except that the Steward's wife cried: "Oh, my God!" The wind was terrible, and the waves were filling the small boat in which they were, but by bailing they managed to keep it afloat. They were on the boat twenty-nine hours, and were once passed by a vessel which he is confident was the schooner Emma A. Mayes, and, though they made signs of distress no notice was taken of them, and the schooner passed on. When they neared land they saw a small schooner coming toward them, which proved to be the Addie, of Manitowoc. They were taken on board and kindly treated by the Captain and crew and taken into Manitowoc.

Bending the Twig.

In a few days hundreds and thousands of children in village and hamlet and rural district will be gathered into the school-room to be taught the rudiments of an English education. How these young minds shall be directed in their earliest attempts to climb the rugged steeps of learning is a matter of vital importance. Not only do they need to learn how to name and combine letters into words and words into sentences, but the total attitude of their minds toward what is to be known is to be adjusted, their appetite for knowledge is to be stimulated, their intellectual habits are to be formed, and, certainly not less important than these, their moral faculties are to be developed harmoniously with the intellectual, and their physical natures made to keep pace with both the others. No ten years of a child's life are more influential in forming its character and determining its career than the first ten. Habits of industry, of neatness, of order, of truth-telling, of obedience to authority, formed during this first decade, are apt to cling to a child through life, and the same thing is true of vicious habits and tendencies indulged in during the same period. Recognizing the truth of these statements, there are yet many persons who seem to think that the selection of a teacher for primary schools is a matter of no great importance—that almost anybody can teach children to read and spell and cipher as far as fractions or the rule of three. True, almost anybody can; but to keep children from droning over their books, from falling into mere mechanical ways of going through their lessons, from forming innumerable bad habits while learning these rudiments, requires a person of intelligence, of thoughtfulness, of conscientiousness, of skill. In many city schools the teacher of the primary department ranks, so far as salary is concerned, equally with teachers in the higher departments, and deservedly so; for no teaching so thoroughly exhausts both mind and body as the teaching of little children—an assertion which all who have tried it will heartily accept. When, then, at the annual school meetings soon to be held in the school districts all over the country the question of taxes for the payment of the teacher is discussed, let voters remember that the best teacher is none too good for the youngest children; that a cheap and poor teacher will in the end be most expensive, and that no money is so well invested as that put into a thorough and liberal education. Next to the mother the teacher holds the reins of influence and power, and can mold the hearts and minds intrusted to her care almost as she will. No mere money can compensate her toil, which must be to a large extent if successful a labor of love, and yet she should feel that so far as money can pay her she is amply rewarded.

In his recent address at Providence, President Robinson, of Brown University, said: "Teaching is a learned profession, because teachers should be learned men —learned in a broad sense, that they may be fitted to use the instruments of their profession in the right manner. The more a teacher knows the more competent he is to teach; the better fitted he is even to teach the elements of knowledge." Those who provide teachers for and those who teach the little children should ponder these words.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BREVITIES.

A matter of course—A river-bed.

Are not curtain lectures a species of lay preaching?

Pirates generally charge all a ship is worth for boarding it.

All honest men will bear watching. It is the rascals who cannot stand it.

Greece will participate in our Centennial. That insures its running smoothly.

Aspiring politicians at this time are the most non-committal fellows to be found.

Silk-plaitings for trimming skirts of dresses are not made so full as they were formerly.

A Pensylvania hen catches mice. A hen of the Cotchin' China breed, probably.

What does the grocer do with all his things before he sells them? Gives them a weigh.

A new doctor has made his appearance at Pompey, N. Y. They call him Pompey's pill-er.

Why might carpenters believe there is no such thing as stone? Because they never saw it.

Eastern Switzerland is afflicted with the locust plague, and nearly all the grain has been destroyed.

All the New England pin factories are in full blast, notwithstanding the dull times. Pin money must be plenty.

Skirts of French dresses are made longer in front and on the sides than formerly, concealing the foot entirely.

Why must the letter "d" be the most wonderful letter in the alphabet? Because it is the center of "wonders."

There is a town in the State of New York called Busti. The man who starts a bank there will be an individual of iron nerve.

Equal weights of acetate of lime and of chloride of calcium, dissolved in twice their weight of hot water, is a fireproofing mixture for fabrics.

During the approaching cold weather the Detroit *Free Press* thinks all the other men who murdered Nathan had better come forward and confess.

Shoe-dealer—I find we have no number twelve shoes, sir; but here is a pair of large nines. Customer—Nines! Do yer take me for Cinderellar?

The compositor who substituted an "m" for "w," in speaking of a lady troubled with "swelling of the feet," accomplished the worst typographical feat on record.

A so-called inerasible ink is prepared of one part by weight of lampblack, twelve of potash water-glass, of the consistency of syrup, one of ammonia water, and thirty-eight of distilled water.

They talk a good deal about "trials" and "clews" and "traces," but it is generally understood that the detectives Noe nothing about the guilty party in the recent New York assassination case.

A mixture of peroxide of manganese and water-glass is recommended to be applied to cooking stoves when they are red hot, as it is said to make a good blacking, not as liable to burn off as common black lead.

It is a notable fact that any criminal who is liable to be tried either in Canada or the United States always prefers much to take his chances here. In slow Canada they still not only talk justice, but administer it.

An unknown philanthropist has taken up Gilmore's suggestion of firing 100 cannon at the opening of the Centennial. He proposes, however, that they be loaded with grape and cannister, and all pointed at Gilmore.

Some Pennsylvania workmen recently, engaged in excavating, found a gold watch several feet below the surface. They thought they had found the original bank whereon the wild time grew.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The recent census of Massachusetts indicates a population for that State of about 2,000,000. Reason topples on its throne in the attempts to estimate from such data alone the proportionate thousands of school-ma'ams there.

When a Pennsylvania farmer sold his farm to an oil company he went to town the day he got his cash and bought his wife 200 dozen clothes-pins and twenty-five clothes-lines. He said he'd had growling and jawing enough about that house.

Here is a puff of an advertiser by an editor: "Mr. ——, the distinguished decorative painter (see advertising column), informs his patrons that his imitation of hardwood is superior to the natural article; the latter, for instance, being yellow oak, his yellow oker."

Save the corn-cobs for kindlings, especially if wood is not going to be plentiful next winter. To prepare them, melt together sixty parts rosin and forty parts tar. Dip in the cobs and dry on sheet-metal heated to about the temperature of boiling water.

The average yield of corn-cobs is 7.62 parts of carbonate of potash in 1,000 parts of the cobs, which is nearly twice as much as is furnished by the best specimens of wood. The corn crop of this country will supply 15,400,000,000 pounds of cobs, from which 115,500,000 pounds of potash might be made.—*Scientific American.*

Edible Birds' Nests.

Edible birds' nests are found for the most part in the Southern Archipelago. The chief region of supply is that comprising Java, Borneo, Celebes and the Sulu Islands. The birds which produce the nests is a little swallow, Hirundo esculenta. This salangan swallow, as it is called, is slightly bigger than a bluetit; it has a brown back; but the under surface of its body, as also the extremities of the feathers in its forked tail, are white. It flies with wonderful speed and precision; and on the Javan coast, where the surge breaks wildly against the precipitous and caverned walls of rock, the little bird may be seen in swarms darting hither and thither through the spray. They probably feed on fragments of mollusks and other small animals which abound on those coasts. As you watch the surface of the water rising and falling, you see how the holes in the rocks are now concealed, now open again, and the little creatures, watching their opportunity, dart in and out with lightning speed. Their nests are fixed to the arched roof of these caverns.

What sort of a thing, then, is the edible bird's nest that ministers to the taste of the luxurious Chinese? It is that portion of the fabric which serves as a sort of bracket on which the nest itself (made of moss, sea-weed fibers, small leaves, etc.) is built. There are two forms of this support, one flat like an oyster-shell, the other deep and spoon-shaped. It is a transparent mass, somewhat like isinglass, mother-of-pearl, or white horn, and is of animal origin. It was formerly supposed that this gelatine-like mass might be prepared in the bird's crop, from sea-weed and other marine plants. This, however, is a mistake. If one opens the animal's stomach about the time of building, it is found to contain insects, but no vegetable matter; moreover, in all species of the family of swifts the crop is wanting. Dr. Bernstein has found that at that season the salivary glands under the tongue are enormously developed. On opening the bill these are seen as two large swellings, one on each side, and these chiefly supply the material in question. They secrete a viscid mucous substance, like a concentrated solution of gum-arabic, which can be drawn out of the mouth in long threads; and in the air it soon dries, and is found to be the same (even microscopically) as the bracket material.—*Chambers' Journal.*

—It is not the amount of land that makes the farm rich, but the amount that is improved. A few acres tilled to its utmost extent of production, will yield much more of profit than the large farm badly managed and tilled. The worst phase of farming is the greediness of men for land. A new comer will put his last dollar in land, and go in debt for his house and farming tools, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will, after striving hard and living poor, find himself, at the end of a dozen years, worse off than when he first began. This is the general rule of those who choose farming for their profession. —*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

—A boy was standing on the corner of St. Clair and Monroe streets, this morning, with his face all scarred, torn and bleeding. A gentleman, thinking something terrible had happened, stepped up and said: "Well, bub, you look pretty well used up; what's the matter?" "Oh, nuthin," replied the boy, "only I went to blow into my dog's ear this mornin' an' didn't get my face out of the way in time. That's all."—*Toledo Blade.*

SILVER TIPPED SHOES
From Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED Shoes. Why not? They are cheapest and never wear through at the toe.
Also try Wire-Quilted Soles.

To convince you of the great popularity of the CABLE SCREW WIRE you need only see the base imitations and vain attempts to get up something similar.
Also try Wire-Quilted Soles.
CABLE SCREW WIRE

REMINGTON Family SEWING MACHINE
Easiest to Learn.
Easiest to Run.
Easiest Kept in Order.
Sold on Easy Terms.
Also, Remington's celebrated Breech-Loading Rifles and Shot-Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Agricultural Implements, Type-Writers, etc. Armory, Ilion, N. Y. Chicago Office, 237 State-st. Cincinnati Office, W. 4th-st. Detroit Office, 191 Woodward-av.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston, Mass.

$30 per Week Salary. Male or Female. Circular free. Address Crystal Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. Sold by Agents. Address M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

ON SALARY only. Agents wanted, Male and Female. Address G. B. Christian, Marion, Ohio.

NEW BOOK. "Bible for the Young." Agents address LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Chicago.

$290 A MONTH. Address R. N. RAMSEY, Detroit, Mich.

$12 a Day at Home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

$350 A MONTH.—Agents wanted. 24 best-selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address J. BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

$3 SAMPLE FREE and big pay to male and female everywhere. Address The Union Pub. Co., Newark, N. J.

FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION of the TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, Pittsburgh, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. NELLIS, Pres. T. I. I.

ALL having use for Smith or Forge Fires get the ECLIPSE FAN BLOWER. Best, cheapest. Guaranteed. Circular free. E. F. Landis, Lancaster, Pa.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BIBLE, BOOK AND MAP HOUSE, Chicago, Ill.

$300 a month to energetic men and women everywhere. Business honorable. Excelsior M'f'g Co., 151 Michigan-av, Chicago.

SWEET POTATOES. HOW to keep them through the winter. Information of great value in this pamphlet. By mail, 50 cts. P. UNDERWOOD, Lawrence, Kansas.

$25 a day guaranteed using our Well Auger & Drills. $100 a month paid to good Agents. Auger book free. Jilz Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE WHAT IS IT.—Something new. Sells at sight. Big inducements to Agents. Samples 25 cents and stamp. Agents wanted. Send for Catalogue. U. S. SPECIALTY CO., 11 Central-st, Boston.

$25 TO $50 PER DAY to good Agents to sell WELL-BORING MACHINERY. Horse bores from 12 to 48 inches diameter. Send for pamphlet. PUMP & SKEIN CO., Belleville, Ill.

WANTED AGENTS for THE best-selling Prize Package in the world. It contains 15 Sheets Paper, 15 Envelopes, Golden Pen, Pen-Holder, Pencil, Patent Yard-Measure and a Piece of Jewelry. Single Package

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

OPIUM

AGENTS

FOR SALE

$250 A MONTH

STOP HERE

DOUBLE YOUR TRADE

TENTS

YOUNG MEN

Fire and Water-Proof!

REVOLVERS $2.50

COME AND SEE

THINKING MEN

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

Best in the World.

BRILLIANT, BY W. T. GIFFE.

BARNES' Patent Foot-Power Machines

FAVORITE, BY W. T. GIFFE.

SEA FOAM

Arabistan

ELASTIC TRUSS

Smith Organ Co., BOSTON, MASS.

ASTHMA

500,000 ACRES MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE!

HOME COOK BOOK

FASHIONS and GOLD COIN PRESENTS!
A. BURDETTE SMITH'S Monthly "World of Fashion,"
$4,500.00 in Gold Coin to Give Away!
A. BURDETTE SMITH, P. O. Box 5055. 914 Broadway, New-York City.

REVERSE YOUR PLAN! OPEN THE SEWERS!

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

HALL'S PATENT STANDARD SAFES AT HARD PAN PRICES. HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO.

"The Best Thing in the West." ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS.

DONT NEGLECT YOUR TEETH
VANBUSKIRK'S FRAGRANT SOZODONT
TEETH AND INVIGORATES AND HARDENS THE GUMS!
IMPURE BREATH
SOZODONT It is as harmless as water.

Williamston News.

From the Enterprise.

The frost of last Sunday night did some considerable damage to the crops in the northern part of this section. Ice formed to the thickness of glass.

Apples will not be above one-eighth of a crop and what there is are wormy and worthless.

As near as we can ascertain, wheat has averaged a trifle over 20 bushels per acre in this section this year.

A disturbance occurred in the dining room of the National House, Sunday, 12 inst., between J. B. Waldo and Alex. Johnson, Jr. which has caused some considerable excitement. It is reported that the former drew a knife with threatening demonstrations.

We are somewhat bashful but necessity compels us to say that if some more of those delinquent subscribers would call and pay either cash or an equivalent, we could meet our bills easier, and thereby save time in hunting up stamps, and thus give our readers a better paper.

Leslie Items.

From the Herald.

Two of the Herald folks sick. Excuse thinness.

Mrs. Andrews and Landfair and Mrs. Henry Stitt have returned from their lake trip.

The Cong. Excursion from Jackson to the Falls netted $5,00. The one to Mackinaw minused $500,00.

J. S. Wilson gets 448 bushels of oats from four acres. Take the hat—the one that Calligan bought for the editor.

Godfrey is having bad luck with his drill; after being stuck for several days it breaks off thirty feet below the surface.

There will be from 40 to 50 more pupils in the Union school than there are at present regular seats for. Of course the want will be supplied forthwith.

The Baptist Sugar Melon Social at the parsonage last week, was very pleasant; the melons were splendid ones from Elder Fuller's garden. Although the party were nursing them-selves around a hot stove, the other elder comforted all our hearts by saying, "no frost unless the dial of Ahaz falls 8 degrees."

Leslie has had but two fires in ten years.

The new bank now building has encouraged home manufacture, as everything connected with the building is produced in Leslie, except the vault. The new vault is to have a chronometer lock.

School District No. 1 has this year 422 pupils against 399 last year. This does not include foreign pupils.

In the last six years Leslie has increased her population 75 per cent; changed her semi-monthly paper to a lively weekly; built some of the finest stores to be found in any country town; built two fine halls, with scenery etc: sunk nine artesian wells; added a wing to her union school building; increased her school children from 200 to 422—it is a live town and is most pleasantly situated.

MASON MARKETS.

THURSDAY, September 23, 1875.

PROVISIONS.	
Apples green per bu	25@ 30
Beans, white, ℔ bu	$1 00@1 40
Potatoes ℔ bu	@ 25
Eggs, per doz	@ 12
Lard ℔ ℔	@ 15
Cheese ℔ ℔	@ 11
Butter, new packed ℔ ℔	18@ 23
" roll, ℔ ℔	18@ 23
Onions ℔ bu	50@ 60
Salt, Saginaw, ℔ bbl	@1 50
DRIED FRUITS.	
Apples ℔ ℔	@
Cherries ℔ ℔	@ 20
Dried Peaches ℔ ℔	15@ 18
MEATS AND POULTRY.	
Beef, live ℔ cwt	3 50@4 00
" dressed, ℔ cwt	7@7 50
Pork, " "	@8 00
Shoulders, ℔ ℔	@ 9
Hams "	@ 14
Chickens, "	8@ 10
Turkeys, "	10@ 12
FLOUR.	
No. 1 white, ℔ cwt	@4 00
No. 2 " "	@3 50
Graham, "	@4 00
Buckwheat, "	@3 50
Corn meal, "	1 75@2 25
GRAIN.	
White Wheat, extra, new,	@1 25
" " No. 1 "	@1 15
" " No. 2 "	@1 12
Corn, in the ear, ℔ bu	@ 35
Oats, ℔ bu.,	@ 30
Clover Seed	@7 00
Timothy Seed	@3 10
BUILDING MATERIALS.	
Lath, ℔ M. ft.,	@4 75
Shingles, ℔ M.,	2 25@4 00
Water Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 60@1 80
Calcined Plaster, ℔ bbl.,	2 25@2 50
White Lime, best, "	1 10@1 15
Stone Lime, good, ℔ bush.,	28@ 30
Plastering Hair, ℔ bush.	38@ 40

S. P. STROUD.

Keeps Ready-Made Coffins.

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

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

587y1 S. P. STROUD Mason.

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.

DRY GOODS.

Bankrupt Stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

FOR SALE BY

L. H. FIELD,

JACKSON, - - MICH.

Handsome 30c Grenadines

Selling for 12½c per yard.

ONE LOT DRESS GOODS

Sold early in the season for 35, 42 and 50c., NOW 25c.

100 Dozen Ladies all LINEN COLLARS

ONLY 6 CENTS EACH.

LOT OF $1 CORSETS, Slightly Soiled,

ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH.

GENTS HEAVY MIXED SOCKS, 8c per pair!

GOOD COUNTERPANES,

Large Size for $1.00.

$20,000 WORTH of NEW GOODS!

Bought for less than value and

FOR SALE CHEAP

At the Cheap Dry Goods House of Jackson.

FULL ASSORTMENT —OF— DOMESTIC PAPER PATTERNS.

L. H. FIELD,

269 Main Street.

WM. E. SAVAGE & BRO.

☞Parties answering any of these advertisements will please state where they saw the same.

MAYHEW BUSINESS COLLEGE excels in preparing young men for business. Circulars free. Address IRA MAYHEW, Detroit, 890w4

AGENTS wanted to sell our National Centennial Chart, sample 50 cts., a beautiful engraving of the Presidents, General and Admirals of the U. S. Also, Daniel O'Connell, just out, sample 25 cts., free by mail. Blumenthal & Bradish, 124 Jefferson ave.

$1.50 PAYS FOR THE Detroit Evening News DAILY FOR THREE MONTHS

The popularity of this paper is so great that seventeen thousand copies are sold each day. All postmasters are agents.

TO THOSE BUILDING. Three articles I agree to furnish at Lowest Bottom Prices: French and American Glass, all sizes, double and single thick, for store fronts, dwellings, pictures, &c., all kinds of Stained and Figured Glass. I also guarantee the best made Sash in the State. Glass ready set—French or American—and warranted safe home at my risk, and all kinds of Show Cases, White Metal and Walnut. Send in your orders. Send for prices.

E. P. EARL., 44 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

PATENTS. Have you an invention for which you desire a patent, either in the U.S. or any foreign country? Then send to the Mechanics and Inventors' Association, the only reliable Patent Agency in Michigan. 37 W. Congress St. Detroit. 858w4 THOS. S. SPRAGUE, President.

GLASS AND PAINT. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Window Glass, Plate Glass, Cut, Stained and Enameled Glass, FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING GLASS PLATES, also Beymer, Bauman & Co's Strictly Pure White Lead, all at bottom prices. If in want of anything, get our prices. REID & HILLS, 108 Woodward Ave. and 10 and 12 Congress St. E. DETROIT, MICH.

GOLDSMITH'S Bryant & Stratton **BUSINESS UNIVERSITY** of Detroit, removed to the new Mechanics' Hall, opposite the City Hall, occupies the best location in the city. The rooms are the finest and best furnished rooms anywhere to be found. The institution is conducted upon the actual business plan, and after 25 years in the business we are satisfied that it is superior to any other; it also receives the endorsement of business men. College paper sent free to any address. 890w4

E. W. Voight's SALVATOR BEER Is the Best Lager Brewed in the West. MILWAUKEE BREWERY, Grand River Ave., Detroit. This beer is bottled by Jacob Beller, 11 State street, J. F. Moloney & Co., 280 Grand River avenue, and Williams & Co., brewers, Duncan's Brewery.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. 108 YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY, with good situation guaranteed, Salary paid while practicing. Address, with stamp, C. A. SHEARMAN, Supt. U. T. C., Oberlin, Ohio.

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 Wednesday of each month and Williamston the third Tuesday of each month and remain through the week. The balance of the time at my office in Mason. A. P. VANDEUSEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASON MARBLE WORKS!

The undersigned having bought the stock, tools and fixtures of Clark & Gibbens, are prepared to carry on the business in all its branches.

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES &c. A Specialty. *Scotch Granite Monuments* Furnished on application.

Prices Reasonable. BOGART BROS. 868y1

THE PURE BRED HAMBLETONIAN STALLION, **"TROPHY,"** Will be found at the Exchange Hotel Barn, Mason, Mich. During the Fall Season ending Dec. 1st, 1875.

Trophy was bred by Powell Bros., Pa.; was folded 1872, sired by Enchanter, son of Hambletonian Prince by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Oneta by Goldsmith's Volunteer, also son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Grand dam by John Harris, by Daniel Webster, by Long Island Black-hawk, Great Grand dam by American Star.

TERMS—To Insure, $20.

Accommodation for mares, accidents and escapes, at risk of owners. For further particulars, more extended pedigree, &c., address, 870w6 A. I. BARBER, Mason, Mich.

QUALITY, PRICES and STYLES, —IN— **DRY GOODS!** Duplicated at DARROW & BRISTOL'S.

No Spasms, No Panic, No Humbug, No Special Circulars.

CALL AT THE STORE AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

WEBB & MEAD.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

For the Fall and Winter Trade of 1875-6.

Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing!

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT TO MASON!

OVERCOATS of EVERY GRADE & QUALITY

TO FIT YOU ALL!

HATS & CAPS!

Of all the Latest Styles, consisting of Silk, Fur & Wool Hats, Broadcloth, Cassimere, Silk and Plush Caps, for Men and Boys.

GLOVES AND MITTENS,

Fresh and New, right from the Factory.

In Seal, Kid, Dog, Buck, Calf, and all the Cheap Grades; and a complete Stock of

BLANKETS, ROBES, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS,

Shawl Straps, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear,

AND A FULL LINE OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND ON HAND.

Come and look before you buy. We will always be ready to show you whether you buy or not.

Yours Very Truly,

WEBB & MEAD.

HARDWARE.

1855. PIONEER HARDWARE STORE! 1875.

Opp. the Court House,

MASON, - - - - MICH.

SAYERS & PHELPS,

Dealers in

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE!

House Furnishing Goods,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Nails, Iron and Steel, American and French Window Glass, Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools, Cistern Pumps, Drive Well Pumps, Gas Pipe, Lead Pipe, Cast Iron Sinks, Enameled and Copper Kettles, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Zinc Stove Boards, Pressed and Japaned Tin Ware, Bracket Lamps and Chandeliers, Bird Cages, Circular, Cross-Cut and Hand Saws, Buggy Springs, Seat Springs, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Nicholson and American Files, Rubber and Leather Belting, Chain, Rope, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chopping Axes, Hand Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, SHEARS, RULES,

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

Hall and Dining Room Stoves, Ranges, School House Stoves, &c.

Jobbing and Repairing Done Promptly!

At Reasonable Prices.

We invite the attention of our customers and the public to our New Stock, as being complete, and our prices very reasonable.

SAYERS & PHELPS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRIAGE SHOP!

W. A. TEEL

Is prepared to manufacture to order any style of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, CUTTERS OR BOBS.

Especial Attention Given to Repairing

PAINTING AND TRIMMING DONE WITH NEATNESS AMD DESPATCH.

SHOP on Maple street, west of Donnelly House.

H. EARL COLE,

Of Onondaga, Mich., has

SOME FINE HORSES!

Horsemen Call and See!

UNDERTAKING!

J. RICHARDS, of DANSVILLE,

Wishes to say to the citizens of this vicinity that he is prepared with a

Complete Outfit of Undertaker's Goods!

such as

Coffins, Robes, Hearses,

And everything pertaining to the business, and that he is able to furnish you anything in this line on the SHORTEST NOTICE and

MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Two Hearses constantly in readiness. Personal attention given to the attending of funerals.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

864y1 J. RICHARDS, Dansville.

Cooper Shop!

JAMES & CROSSMAN, COOPERS,

1¾ miles north-east of Dansville,

Have all the facilities for doing an extensive business, and propose to make business by doing good work at low prices, for instance:

Tight work, 1¼ bbl. 1 head, - - - - $1.75

" " " 2 " - - - - 2.00

" " bbl. size, 1 head, - - - - 1.25

" " " " 2 " - - - - 1.50

Other sizes in proportion.

A stock of Whiskey Barrels for Cider, at $2 each. Apple barrels made to order on short notice and at lowest rates.

868w6 JAMES & CROSSMAN.

WM. E. SAVAGE & BRO.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

Rotunda Building, Detroit, Mich.,

Are authorized to contract for Advertising in this paper.

Economical and Judicious Advertising

Secured by use of our Michigan Lists, which embrace all the principal Newspapers published in the State, including the Detroit Weeklies.

Estimates furnished. Send for our Manual.

WM. E. SAVAGE. GEO. M. SAVAGE.

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.

POSTAGE to subscribers living outside of the county 15 cts. per year.

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

W. F. CORNELL,
MASON MICHIGAN.

Ingham County News.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 42. MASON, MICH., THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1875. WHOLE NO. 873.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞Those of our readers residing in the country will find it to their advantage to look over the columns of the NEWS, before starting to town to do their trading. By this means they will readily ascertain where the best and cheapest goods can be found. "Good business men, who have first-class goods for sale, always advertise liberally." This is true of our merchants, and their advertisements can be found in the NEWS.

Mrs. John Lasemby—last Thursday—a daughter—weight 6¼ pounds.

Bunnell & Tanner have something to say elsewhere in this paper. Read it.

C. G. Wade, formerly of this city, is employed in the Potterville flouring mills.

S. H. Little, Esq., of the Northville Record, paid us a flying visit the other day.

Don't forget to read L. W. Lincoln's new advertisement in this paper.

The Lansing Republican terms sea sickness "rendering up one's inside account."

Striped kid gloves, which make your hand look hideous as a snake's skin, are in fashion.

A good sidewalk leading to the depot on Ash street would add greatly to the credit of this city.

The fall style of pantaloons are cut so wide that modesty will prevent a man climbing a ladder.

N. Darling has bought out Willard Darling's interest in the meat market, next west of Dunning's store.

Hon. O. M. Barnes will remove his family and household goods to his new home at Lansing next week.

The Presbyterian church has been newly carpeted with a handsome design of tapestry at a cost of $156.

There will be a Sunday school concert at the M. E. church next Sabbath evening. Subject, Temperance.

Vernor J. Tefft and R. P. W. Fleming left for Ann Arbor last Monday morning, where they will resume their school duties.

The epizootic epidemic has broken out among the horse flesh of New York City. Over 10,000 are reported suffering with the disease.

Tilton is said to have two hundred lecture engagements at $100 a night. That's better business than hanging pictures by lamplight in night clothes.

The attention of our readers is called to the column advertisement in this paper of A. T. Henderson. Read what he has to say about Detroit stoves.

We noticed on the fair grounds last Friday that A. S. Ellsworth shelled out lots of goods and "clawed" in a pile of "stamps" by selling many articles below real value.

C. F. Lyon, the barber, has associated himself with C. Longsworth, of Chicago, who is a first class workman, and fitted up his shop, over E. Flora's store, in a tasty manner.

Last Thursday, Nathan Cheeney, in the employ of Joseph B. Whitman, Alaiedon, cut 117 shocks of heavy dent corn, in less than three hours, putting 42 hills to each shock. Next.

Banking business is getting brisk in Mason. Ed. W. Lowe had 8¼ pounds of humanity deposited in his arms last week, Tuesday. It is a bright-eyed girl and looks just like its papa.

Our friend Bailey, of the Portland Observer, has enlarged his paper, changed to quarto form, and otherwise improved it. The people of Portland patronize him liberally, and he gives them a good paper.

As we go to press we learn that one of the telegraph swindlers was arrested this morning in Eaton Rapids by deputy Sheriff Neeley, and now lies in jail in this city. The other party made his escape.

The editor of the Lansing Republican perambulates the streets of that city Sundays, and counts the holes and missing plank of the various sidewalks. If we were to undertake the job in Mason we would do nothing else during the next month, including week days.

THANKS.—To W. H. Overholt for two premium watermelons.

To H. Bristol, Esq., for two premium cabbages and an excellent Hubbard squash.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between D. J. Darrow and H. Bristol, general dealers, will be dissolved by limitation on the 1st day of November next. They propose to close out their stock at greatly reduced prices for cash before that time, when the store will be closed for invoice.

AUCTION SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.—D. M. Bagley, Esq., of Lansing, has an advertisement in the NEWS this week of his great auction sale of Lansing city lots, which takes place Oct. 6th. We are acquainted with the location of most of his property in Lansing, and truly believe that money would be well invested in them at the prices they will have to be sold at. Mr. Bagley intends to soon remove to the Grand Traverse region where he will engage his time and money in the fruit business.

MEAT DOWN.—Last Saturday as one of our butchers was passing through the streets with a load of meat, the blanket which covered it got caught in the wheels and also became entangled with the meat, which was suddenly drawn down under the wheels, to the merriment of many who saw the mishap. This was the most sudden decline in meat that we have seen since our boyhood days, when our pet poodle jumped out of a second story window to devour a cat.

POLITICAL RECIPE.—Take two quarts of democratic inflation and mix well into it one pint of republican specie. Bring to a boil over a rag currency fire, and stir well with a ladle made from gold collected on surplus duties, (never using a silver spoon) and let stand during a session of Congress to settle. Then skim off the froth, which will rise to the amount of one-half gallon. The remaining portion will present a rich and glistening appearance; and after mixing in protection to home industry, which makes an admirable condiment, pour out on a clean political platter and serve cold. This makes an excellent poor man's dish, and would be beneficial these hard times.

DANSVILLE ITEMS.—L. D. Dean, on the 25th inst., was the recipient of a daughter weighing 10 pounds.

On Thursday, the 23rd, Harvey Whipple was made happy by the advent into his family of a bouncing boy.

Business fair. The farmers are busy finishing their seeding.

VICTIMIZED.—Last evening two men, representing themselves as telegraph messengers from Mason, called at the residence of David A. Cheeney, a farmer living 4 miles west of this city, and delivered to him what purported to be a message from a Jackson party requesting Mr. Cheeney to meet him in this city to-day at the 4 o'clock train, on very important business. The messengers (?) claimed and collected $2.00 from Mr. Cheeney, for delivering the message, and passed on to a neighbor of Mr C's and presented and obtained $2.00 for a similar bogus message, and made their way towards Eaton Rapids. Mr. C. surmising that all was not right, proceeded at once to the telegraph office in this city, where he learned that he and his neighbor had been victimized. The messages were written on W. U. Telegraph Co. blanks, and enclosed in their printed envelopes. The extent of these bold frauds remains yet to be learned.

From a Sorry Subscriber.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS:—In your issue of Sep. 2nd, I saw a little criticism on the extended notice of the beer saloons of Chicago by the editor of the Leslie Herald. Your remarks are very just, in my opinion, and remind me of the reproof of a colored brother to his minister. Speaking of his pastor's sermon, he says, "Brudder, you is off de track; dat sarmon of yourn was more'n half debil all troo." So I thought when a man renounces the devil and all his works, and yet spends his Master's time in looking after and advertising Satan's business, and examining and admiring his infernal traps and machinery. "Brudder, you is off de track." One word of God's truth will do more for a man than a cart load of fascinating deviltry. We earnestly protest against such trash. Very Respectfully,

A SORRY SUBSCRIBER.

Leslie, Sep. 24, 1875.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of J. O. Butler.

Whereas, According to the providence of God it has seemed well to deprive us of our beloved friend and former teacher, J. O. Butler; and, Whereas, He possessed those qualities of mind and heart so much needed among us which makes his place a void and our loss an ever present sorrow; Therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who presides over the destinies of nations and individuals, we deeply mourn the loss and will cherish the memory of the many virtues and the estimable character of our deceased friend.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and point them for solace and consolation to Him "who doeth all things well" and "aboundeth in mercy and righteousness."

Resolved, That in the sudden death of our friend we are reminded that we, too, are mortal, and should be admonished that this life at the longest is but a short period of time in which we should so prepare, that when the time comes for us to give an account of our lives we may do so without fearing the result.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and also to the press for publication.

CHAS. F. HAMMOND,
NETTIE WOOD,
LILLIE PEEK,
Committee.

Leslie Items.

From the Herald.

Chas. K. Perrine returns to the University on Monday; entering the sophmore class. Charlie will make his mark.

After ten days work at the stuck drill in the new artesian well it refuses to yield. The difficulty is 110 feet down.

A two-year-old child of Jas. S. Coon, living two miles east of Leslie, was found drowned in a slop barrel on Sunday morning last.

Rev. J. Gulick is returned by the Methodist Conference to his third year in Leslie. Rev. A. A. Rolfe has been assigned to Lansing.

Father Taylor, from Ohio, is visiting his children, looking just a little more patriarchal than usual. "At evening time it shall be light" to such.

Now comes Amos Wilson with three potatoes 8 pounds and a half ounce as follows: 1 Early Rose 2 8¼. 2 Peerless each 2 10 and 2 14. The yield is 400 bushels to the acre.

FARMERS' CLUB.

Remember the meeting at the Farmers' club rooms next Saturday. It has been decided to make the proposed visit to the Chandler farm on Thursday the 23rd prox. Hon R. E. Trowbridge, Superintendent of the farm, and by whose invitation the club make this second visit, desires it to be fully understood that the invitation is not confined to the members of the club, but is general. All who participated last year voted the day pleasantly and profitably spent. Mr. Trowbridge is particularly desirous that those who noticed the condition of the marsh one year ago, should mark the changes of the past season. As the subject of the reclamation of lands is one that interests most Michigan farmers either directly or indirectly to a greater or less extent. All who can do so should avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the Chandler farm and see what is being accomplished. The experience of Mr. Trowbridge on this tract of land, and a knowledge of the experiments that have been going on for a series of years, with the many things to be seen on the premises are well worth the day. Let every one remember to prepare a basket of "goodies," as a picnic dinner will be served "under the oaks" or some other suitable place.

Hon. Z. Chandler has expressed his determination to be present.

It is quite desirable that the committee of arrangements be apprised of the possible number who will go. Turn out to the meeting next Saturday; the time not occupied in making arangements will be devoted to discussing the fairs.

A. F. WOOD, President.
L. H. IVES, Secretary.

The Ingham County Fair.

THE BEST EVER HELD IN THE COUNTY.

We are pleased to record the fact that the 21st annual fair of the Ingham County Agricultural Society, which closed last Friday, was a decided success. There were a greater number of articles exhibited, by nearly 500, than ever before; and the number of entries—2521—is larger than we have ever seen mentioned in the reports of any fairs of any neighboring county, or at the Central Michigan fairs at which five counties exhibit. Taking into consideration the fact that horse races were held at Lansing each day of the fair, and that no premiums for fast horses were offered by this society, the managers must feel some satisfaction at the success that has attended their efforts.

THE RECEIPTS

from all sources amounted to about $1200, which is nearly the same as last year, but fully $800 less than they should have been, and probably $400 less than they would have been except for the races above mentioned.

THE WEATHER

was delightful. The rains during the early days of the week laid the dust and cleared the atmosphere, so that in this respect there was no cause of complaint.

FLORAL HALL

was the centre of attraction. Hither flocked the visitors on their first arrival on the grounds, and they were not disappointed in the sight that met their eyes. At the right and left of the east door of

THE CENTRAL BUILDING

were tastefully arranged large collections of house plants. The west side was devoted to needle, wax, shell and other ornamental work of which there was a large variety. In the centre was the fountain mentioned heretofore in the NEWS. It supplied a good many thirsty mouths with pure, fresh, spring water. From the railing of the gallery above the fountain were suspended several fine paintings, principally the work of Chas. L. Woodhouse.

THE NORTH WING

was devoted exclusively to fruits; and a display was here made that did credit to the county. Mr. Wm. Claflin, of this town, exhibited the largest collection in this department, which consisted of 85 varieties of apples, pears, grapes, etc. Mr. A. Hunt, of Ingham, showed 49 varieties of grapes, apples, dried fruits, etc. Other leading exhibitors in this department were Irvin M. Sitts, Frank Robb, Jas. Thorburn, Jno. O. Smith, O. F. Miller, A. F. Wood, A. M. Chapin, B. H. Rolfe, David Palmer, H. A. Hawley and A. Rolfe.

The gallery in the north wing was devoted to bread, butter, cheese, etc., and satisfied beyond a doubt the most skeptical visitor that Ingham county contains a good many good cooks. Some of the principal exhibitors in this department were Mrs. Alex. Bush, Mrs. A. F. Wood, Mrs. B. Sitts, Mrs. A. Rolfe and Mrs. J. Q. Thompson.

The center gallery was occupied principally by Mead & Co., of Lansing, who exhibited a fine lot of flannels of which they have the agency of Central Michigan. Mr. Geo. W. Polar made a fine display of boots and shoes; and Mr. N. Hanchett, of Leslie, a fine show of harness, whips, etc.

THE SOUTH WING

below was devoted to vegetables, and a finer display was never seen in any county. This department was a great center of attraction and elicited many exclamations of surprise and delight from the crowds. The "Oh's" and "Ah's" that dropped from gaping mouths were only equaled by the huge pumpkins and potatoes that called them forth. Alex. Bush, of this town, took the lead in exhibiting vegetables. He had 18 different varieties of vegetables. The Peek brothers, from the "Excelsior" farm in Onondaga, also made a fine display of vegetables, as did Jno. H. Webb, E. Northrup, D. L. Cady, A. Rolfe, W. H. Overholt, and others. Mr. L. S. Bates exhibited a pumpkin vine to which was attached 11 good sized pumpkins, which placed side by side extended over a space of 14 feet. J. Head, of Alaiedon, exhibited a mammoth squash that weighed 75 pounds.

The gallery of the south wing was devoted to seeds, of which there was a great variety, and around the railing of the gallery was displayed several specimens of rag carpeting and rugs.

FOWLS.

A short distance south of floral hall, the visitor's attention was attracted by a great noise of crowing, cackling, and gobbling, and if he was acquainted with the way of the country he would naturally surmise he had reached the vicinity of a hen coop. Here were, in fact, a good many coops of hens, ducks, turkeys, etc., of which L. H. Ives exhibited the largest variety. Messrs. Frary & Litchfield, of North Lansing, exhibited gray dorkings, leghorns, and partridge cochins. L. B. Potter, of Lansing, A. F. Wood, and Alex. Bush, and N. A. Bennett, of Vevay, showed some fine fowls.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

Of long wools and grades there was a fine show, Wm. Blakely, of Ingham, J. B. Eldert, of Stockbridge, N. Severance, of Alaiedon, A. F. Wood and T. H. Lyon of Vevay, being the principal exhibitors. The swine were principally Essex and were very choice animals. The stalls and sheds were well filled with

HORSES AND CATTLE,

and a comparison of those exhibited this year, with those of other years, gave evidence that this county is not retrograding in this department.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

B. F. Rix & Co., of Mason, and W. W. Heald, of Dansville, exhibited a fine lot of carriages and wagons, which displayed good workmanship and taste.

The show of machinery was very light, and would have amounted to almost nothing except for the few machines exhibited by Messrs. John A. Barnes and J. C. Steves.

OTHER MATTERS.

There was considerable amusement for some classes who attended the fair aside from viewing the works of nature and art on exhibition. There was the usual number of eating booths, auction sales, air guns, swings, etc., to gather in the surplus earnings of the country girls and boys. Dan Thorn and his "great moral bear show" was in "full blast," which seemed to be well patronized. But the greatest attraction of all was the "harvest dance," in which young and old, handsome and homely, fat and lean, short and tall, all joined with evident pleasure;

A delighted crowd was always on hand to witness the gay dancers, and fun and laughter seemed uppermost in the actions and countenances of all.

The beautiful music of the Knight's Templar band on the second day of the fair was a source of much pleasure; and the gay attire of the Knights themselves caused many an eye to dilate with astonishment that such ordinary men on ordinary occasions could become such knightly fellows in knightly trappings.

An exciting runaway occurred on the grounds while the Knights Templar were marching, on the second day. A horse attached to a light wagon plunged wildly in the midst of the crowd, causing no serious damage, but creating a lively scampering for a short time. One small boy was run over but not seriously harmed. Aside from this we heard of no other accident during the fair.

The list of premiums awarded will be given in our next issue to which each fortunate recipient can point with satisfaction, if not pride, as an evidence of the fact that he or she did something towards making the 21st fair of our county a success.

A PLEASANT TRIP.—Yesterday, in response to an invitation, Lansing commandery of Knights Templar, accompanied by their ladies and band of music, numbering about 100 persons, passed over the J., L. & S. railroad to Mason. They were met by their entertainers, Sir Knights Chatterton, Dunning, Darrow, and Sayers, and escorted through the principal streets to Masonic hall, where they found tables which had been spread by their hosts and excellent ladies, and bountifully supplied with all the delicacies of the season. After partaking liberally thereof, and passing a social hour, they proceeded to the fair ground, their fine appearance on parade attracting much attention. Two hours were spent very pleasantly on the grounds, when they returned to the city; and after a light repast, repaired to another hall, where they demonstrated, both gracefully and perseveringly, that they were as familiar with the mysteries of the Terpsichorean art as with those of Mars. Indeed, so contagious was the spirit of fun that some of the staid old citizens of our sister city joined in the dance, and it was not until warned that the hour of departure was at hand that, amidst an interchange of kindly wishes and farewells, the Knights resumed their pilgrimage, arriving at Lansing at 7 P. M., bearing with them many pleasant remembrances of their hospitable entertainers at the county-seat.—Lansing Republican.

K. Kittredge has sold the Ingham County News to W. F. Cornell, who has taken possession. Mr. Cornell has the ability to make the News a lively paper.—Pontiac Bill Poster.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—K. Kittredge has sold the Ingham County News to Mr. W. F. Cornell, of whom Mr. Kittredge in his valedictory speaks well of as a successful newspaper man. Success to him.—Williamston Enterprise.

The Ingham County News goes from "Kitridge to Corn-hill;" so says the former proprietor. May it have full corn in the ear and bring forth abundantly. We welcome W. F. Cornell, but are sorry to part from Kendall Kittredge.—Leslie Herald.

Mr. Willis F. Cornell has purchased the Ingham County News, and will hereafter conduct it himself. Mr. Cornell is a son of J. Cornell, Esq., of this city, and has had experience in the newspaper business which will enable him to make the News satisfactory to himself and the public. We wish him success.—Lansing Journal.

Mr. K. Kittredge retires from the Ingham County News, having disposed of his interest to W. F. Cornell, formerly of the Frankfort Express. The News has always been one of our favorite exchanges, and we congratulate its readers in the fact that the mantle of the late editor has fallen upon so worthy a successor.—Pentwater News.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Beechnuts are plenty this year.

Hon. Byron D. Ball, of Grand Rapids, is seriously ill.

Bishop Gillespie has taken up his permanent residence in Grand Rapids.

The Detroit House of Correction is to have 84 new cells.

The Adrian canning works are putting up 2,000 cans of tomatoes a day.

White wheat at Coldwater quotes at $1,08 to $1,18 per bushel.

Mr. Ira Beebe, of Flint, liveryman, had a $400 rig stolen on Wednesday of last week.

Indications are that the Methodist Church in Michigan will make Albion College a noble centennial offering in the way of an excellent library.

The question of keeping drug stores open on Sunday, is being agitated in Bay City.

The "Drunkard" is to be played in Ypsilanti. It is played here every night.

A couple who had been living together in adultery, at Constantine, for sixteen years, were married the other day.

Mr. Hubert Praeger, of Niles, swam the entire length of Barron Lake, a distance of over a mile, in 31 minutes, Tuesday. He said he was not in the least exhausted.

The Spiritualists of Battle Creek, who are quite numerous in that city, are taking a lively interest in the result of the E. B. Ward contested will case.

Detroit has furnished Bishops for Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Michigan, and has still enough material on hand to furnish three candidates for the Illinois Bishopric.

A baby show, a base ball match, a foot race, and a great unreserved auction sale are some of the enticements to the fair to be held at Howell this week.

Allegan county in the last twenty years has increased 24,577, having now a population of 82,381.

One of the coolest events of the season was the recent marriage of Daniel January to Maria Summer at Kalamazoo.

The amount voted to be raised by tax for school purposes at Flint the ensuing year is $22,416,77.

E. C. Hunt & Co.

Are giving the Best Bargains in CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, and HATS & CAPS. 873

Common Council Proceedings.

MASON, September, 27th, 1875.

Council met in regular session and was called to order by President Griffin.

Present a full board except Alderman Dunning.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The City Surveyor reported profile and survey of grade on Mill street between "A" and "B" streets, which report was on motion referred to the Street Committee and Street Commissioner.

The report of the Street Commissioner on Cook's and Pratt's sidewalk was presented and on motion accepted and placed on file.

The Board of Cemetery Trustees were granted further time to report.

The following claims were presented and referred to Finance Committee:

P. Nice, $42.89 for work on sidewalks, and A. R. Burr $49.91, jail fees.

On motion Council adjourned until next Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

N. R. VANVRANKEN, City Clerk.

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, Sept., 25, 1875, where the consideration is $400 or over.

Wm. McPherson to Chas. J. Cook, south-east quarter of south-west quarter of sec. 8, Wheatfield, $800.

Hiram Perry to Geo. N. Bachelor, 20 acres on section 25, Bunkerhill, $800.

Ira C. Bristol to H. B. Bristol, lots 7 and 8 block 119, Lansing, $1,000.

Ira C. Bristol to H. B. Bristol, lot 9, block 140, and lot 12, block 124, Lansing, $1,400.

Ira C. Bristol to H. B. Bristol, lots in Lansing, $1,500.

Warren Parks to Patrick Markey, south-east quarter of north-west quarter of sec. 12, Bunkerhill, $1,000.

Elijah D. Efner by Ex'r to L. D. Irish, west half of south-east quarter, section 36 Alaiedon, $960.

Chester A. Hunt to Geo. W. Stone, 95 acres, section 22, Onondaga, $1,000.

Geo. W. Stone to Mosely Baldwin, 15 acres on section 22, Onondaga, $450.

R. I. Bell to L. F. Babcock, lot 95 Leroy, $500.

Jehial Gidick to John P. Scott, lot 5, block 1, Hames' add., Leslie, $1,200.

Phebe A. Gurley to Mason J. Gurley, un'd half of south half of north-west quarter, sec. 3, Onondaga, $2,200.

Thos. J. Brown to Frederick Marc, 38 acres on section 13, Delhi, $2,500.

MARRIED.

POTTER—PETERSON—In this city, on the 23 inst., at the residence of Rev. G. W. Barlow, EPHRIAM POTTER, of Aurelius, and SUSAN PETERSON, of Rives, Jackson county.

AESHELE—WIDMEYER—At Mason, September 29, 1875, by H. O. Call, Esq., CHARLEY AESHELE and LOUISA WIDMEYER, both of Dewitt, Eaton Co. Mich.

I will sell a good Kip Boot for $8.00.
878tf C. G. HUNTINGTON.

A Large Stock of Ribbons

To be sold at greatly reduced prices at DARROW & BRISTOL'S.

Call and See

Those good D. & S. Tap Boots for $4.00 at
873tf C. G. HUNTINGTON'S.

House to Rent.

Only $1.25 a week. Enquire at this office.

Lost!

In the west part of the city, from a basket of clothes, a figured cambric dress skirt. The finder will be rewarded by
1w A. I. BARBER, Exchange Hotel.

E. C. Hunt & Co.

Are Buying Fall and Winter Apples. 873.

Blacksmith Shop

At Hewen's & Pattison's old stand, Maple St., Mason, Mich. Horse shoeing and general custom work by good workmen and at fair prices. 873w4 CLARK & GIBBONS.

Calf Boots of all Kinds, and Cheaper than the Cheapest at
873tf C. G. HUNTINGTON'S.

Cider! Apples Wanted!

We are prepared with the best facilities for manufacturing the best quality of cider at 40 cents per barrel. We wish to purchase 5,000 bushels of apples, for which we will pay the highest market price, delivered at our mill at Chapin's Station. Apples taken in exchange for making cider.

Those wishing barrels can have them furnished at the lowest market price.
873w6 DEWEY & CASTER.

100 Apple Barrels

For sale at the
873tf CITY BAKERY.

Hamburg & Lace Edgings

Cheap at DARROW & BRISTOL'S.

Good Flannels

For 20 days at 30c per yard at DARROW & BRISTOL'S.

Fresh Oysters!

Warranted, A No. 1. Call at the
873tf CITY BAKERY.

A Few Hats and Caps,

Also a stock of clothing to be closed out previous to Nov. 1st, at DARROW & BRISTOL'S.

Void Note.

The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain note given by me to Messrs. Lowe, Smead & Co., of Mason, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, and dated September 20th, 1875, due sixty days after date. Said note was given without any consideration and I shall not pay the same.

Mason, September 25th, 1875.
873w2 A. J. HOLLEY.

The Ingham County News.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	3 m	6 m.	1 yr
1 inch	$1 00	$1 50	$1 75	$2 00	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
3 inches	2 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	8 00	12 00	18 00
4 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 00	16 00	22 00
¼ column	5 00	6 50	8 00	9 00	16 00	20 00	30 00
⅓ column	7 00	9 00	10 50	12 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
½ column	10 00	12 00	13 50	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
1 column	15 00	19 00	22 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Business Cards $1 per line per year.
Local notices 8 cts a line for first insertion, and 5 cts. for each subsequent insertion.
Marriage, Birth and Death notices free.

For Sale.

A promising three-year-old colt, well broken both single and double.
1w W. H. OVERHOLT, Vevay.

Save Money

By buying warranted Fire-Proof, Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves, at very low prices, of T. Hoffman, Dansville. 100 new stoves just received.

Bricks.

From Lansing, for sale.
Sept. 22nd, 1875. E. A. BARNES.

For Sale.

I have a pair of heavy eight-year old oxen which I will sell cheap. Enquire of MARCUS PERRIN
872w2 or EGBERT KEELER.

Just Received.

A large stock of Table and Pocket Cutlary at T. Hoffman's, Dansville. Low prices and good goods will suit you.

Special.

Great Rush and Low Prices a specialty T. Hoffman, Dansville, is bound to sell 100 New Stoves within 30 days to make room for more. Look to your interest and call on him before purchasing. 872tf

A Large Assortment

of American Pocket and Table Cutlery. Warranted and at Reduced Prices at. SAYERS & PHELPS'.

New stock of RIBBONS and Ruchings at ELLSWORTHS.

45 Acre Farm for Sale Cheap.

Anyone wishing to purchase a small farm, 30 acres improved, with comfortable house, good bearing orchard, on good road, 40 rods from school house, ¼ mile from a store, stave mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop etc, and 4½ miles from a railroad station, should inquire at this office and learn of a *decided bargain* and easy terms of payment. Open for 15 days. W. F. CORNELL.

Special Inducements

Are offered by Sayers & Phelps to those who are in want of Cook, Parlor or Dining Room Stoves. Building and House Furnishing goods, or any thing in the Hardware line. The public are invited to call and examine their large and well selected Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Just Received.

100 bushels choice Illinois Timothy Seed, at C. E. EATON'S Elevator.

FIRST CLASS DRILLS from $65 to $95.
8 70w J. A. BARNES.

Sayers & Phelps

Are now receiving their Fall stock of Goods, composing many specalities in the Hardware line, among which are the handsomest and most perfect Cook Stoves ever made, and are all offered at reduced prices.

ELLSWORTH sells Black Alapacas 20 per cent. less than any other firm in Mason.

HOSIERY, very cheap at ELLSWORTH'S.

☞The Geneva Hand Fluter takes the preference among the ladies, because they are cheap, handy and do not get out of repair. For sale by SAYERS & PHELPS.

SHAWLS cheap at ELLSWORTH'S.

A very nice Brown Sheeting a yard wide for 7½ cents at ELLSWORTHS.

☞I take pride in making and selling clothing that will *wear* the longest. A. KRUEMLING.

THE TRAVELERS
Accident Insurance Co.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Assets over $1,500,000.00.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

It grants Insurance Policies against Death or Disabling Injury by ACCIDENT, to men of all trades and occupations, at rates within reach of all classes. It insures against accidents by machinery, use of tools, and every description of accidents that occur in the usual avocations of life, as well as by stages, railroads, steamboats, and travel generally.

I sell ACCIDENT TICKETS for 25c a day, wich insure you for $3,000 in case of death by accident, or $15,00 per week on disabling injury.

See Circulars. J. C. SQUIERS, Agent, Mason.

SPLENDID DRESS GOODS at one shilling a yard at ELLSWORTH'S.

☞The Handsomest and most Stylish Dress and Business Suits are made at A. KRUEMLING'S.

Prices Cut Down.

Having an assortment of Horse Rakes and Reaping and Mowing Machines on hand, and not having room to store them over to another season, I will sell them now at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, making it an object for you to purchase now, if you are going to need any for a year or two to come.

Tile for well and draining purposes on hand. Call and see it. J. A. BARNES, Mason.

Horses for Sale.

I have a span of good Horses, 17 years old, stout, heavy, and smart as colts, that I will sell cheap. GEO. B. WEBB.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by Physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its succes and superior virtue as BOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for Severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.