The Ingham County News

Mason, Inglian County, Michigan.

TERMS:—One year, \$1.50; six months, 75cts.; ares months, 65 sts.; always in advance.

JOB PRINTING! We have new type and new presses, and equipped with steam power, and can do all kinds of Job Printing in a fret-class manner at city prices (live us a trial. Address all letters to

OTIS PULLER & CO., MASON, MICHIGAN.

CIRCULATION, 1,100 COPIES.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE. All persons indebted to the late firm

COMMELL & FULLER are requested to call and pay up immediately, as the books are left in our hands for settlement OTIS FULLER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attorney at Law-T. C. Wondward. Morigago Salo-Aaron T. Gorton, Moriga-

a little ? The new wheat house of E. Plora, at Chapin's, is nearly completed.

Wheat on the county poor farm this year yields forty-five bughels per acre.

A son was born to Addison Hill Aug. and to James Gallup, of Vevay, Aug. 6. Read Mrs. Hellyer's local notice headed

P. P. P. It tells about a new discovery. Ice cream will be served at the social at the Presbyterian church next Wednesday evening.

The scenery around the Methodist church has been wonderfully improved by Mr. Merritt's new house.

Dr. Root's pyramid of flowers, in front of his residence, is becoming a thing of beauty and attracts much attention.

Don't forget that Saturday next is the day when the Farmers' Club pic-nic will be held at J. N. Smith's, near Pine Lake.

A lively shower of short duration refresh-Tuesday, but the ground is still very dry.

The annual exhibition of the Jupior class of the Agricultural College will be held Tuesday Aug. 28, instead of Aug. 22, as has been

By reading T. C. Woodward's card in another column, in respect to patents and inventions, you may learn something to your ad-

It is rumored that the Cass base ball club, of Detroit, who are making a tour through the state, will play the Mason "sports" at no distant day.

Mrs. Geo. W. Bristol and her mother, Mrs. Stanton, start to-day for a trip around the lakes, stoping a week or two at Manistee to

essay before the North Aurelius red ribbon society next Sunday evening at the

dignity was conferred upon James Morey, of Miss Pomeroy, and Miss Cotton, retain their this city, last Sunday.

Texas. The regular M. E. social will be at the church on Friday evening of this week. Ice

cream will be served. The parlor concert will also be repeated in part, with several new selections. Mr. Brown, who was in the city last week

· Republican, made us a pleasant call Saturday. Mr. Brown is one of the best reporters in Central Michigan. Capt. George Miner has been in town visiting for a day or two, and starts again for the

lakes to-day. His business for the remainder of the season will be shipping grain from Chicago and Milwankee to Ruffalo. A meeting of soldiers is announced to be held next Saturday night at the county

clerk's office. to make arrangements for attending the meeting of the Ingham County Soldiers' and Sailors' Association at Lansing,

There will be a meeting of the Ingham county Grange in the rooms of the Mason Grange next Wednesday, the 15th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock. This will be an important meeting, and all members should be present.

Albert Beck, a young married man of Lansing, who last winter fell captive to the charms of a woman, other than the one he had sworn to honor and protect, was lodged in the Mason jail Monday, on charge of lewd cohabitation, preferred by his wife.

A Stockbridge correspondent tells us that the monotony of Stockbridge life was relieved last Monday by a grand birthday party in honor of Mrs. A. L. Forbes. He also tance behind him was driving a span of stalis expected that "something" will turn up

Good news for the farmers. Messrs. Crane & Dunning have made arrangements with the superintendent of this railroad to have a side track put down by their flouring mill, This will enable them to buy wheat in large quantities as they already have all the other

Last Friday night a horse came up toward Main street at a tearing pace from the north, and was stopped at Day's store, with half of the forward axle and one wheel of a one horse wagon. We understand that a boy was driving at the time and was thrown out and considerably bruised.

Mr. Williams has the brick on the ground and has already commenced operations on his new block. Messrs, Rayner and Henderson will probably begin work on their stores soon. When these three brick stores are ed and a crowd of people gathered to hear completed, Mason will have a finer array of the first plea of the prosecution, made Fribrick blocks than any other town of the same size in the state.

A Bath man claims an average of fifty-

Trantm County Rews.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 32.

MASON, MICH., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

wheat fields. Fields that last fall when the showing how more reliance could be placed harvest and strikes for eighteen shilling per cancers are the result of morbid proc wheat was sown, contained ten acres, have upon the old gentleman's testimony than up- day, which Cross refuses to pay. Esq. Ethabrunk to six or seven, and farmers are patiently relying on a wet fall to bring them back to their proper size. At a meeting of the official board of the

M. E. Church Aug. 6, 1877, the following resolution was unanimously adopted : " Resolved. That the thanks of this board are hereby tendered to the members of the chair for their efficient services, and also for the interest manifested in all that pertains to the welfare of the church."

Frank Childs, of Vevay, has purchased a self-propelling steam engine for threshing. He purchased it in time so that he should have had it at the commencement of the season, but owing to the late rail road trouble it did not arrive till last Tuesday. He did the first job with it yesterday, on the farm of J. W. Hill, of Verny.

It has been suggested to us, and we pass the suggestion to the public, that sign boards placed on the Lansing road near the turns in the western part of the city, would greatly aid wanderers toward the Capital. When this is done, and the time spent in directing puzzled travellers is devoted to some useful purpose, we shall expect to see a wonderful improvement in the second ward.

ne rumor is affoat that steps have been Burns as a hotel. This is something that her sentence next Monday. should have been done long ago, as it places adjoining buildings in the greatest danger from fire. Besides this, it is quite necessary that an alley should be kept open at the rear of the business blocks for convenience in delivering goods.

A crowd gathered at the court-house last Monday evening to listen to the temperar lecture of Hon. Sylvester Larned, of Detroit. Mr. Larned is a brilliant orator and a most impressive speaker. He revived the lives of many of Michigan's great men, among them Gov. Mason, after whom our city is named, and showed what once noble lives have been made useless by hugging the demon-deink His words seemed to revive, somewhat, the . C. Newton Smith, of Delhi, will read an flagging spirit of reform in Mason.

Miss Ella M. Hayes, of Ypsilanti, who has been preceptress in the Greenville high school several years, has been engaged as George W. Davis, of Aurelius, rejoiced preceptress of the Mason high school. She yesterday over his first boy; and the same comes well recommended. Miss Lawrence, Henry Reed, who has moved many acres excellent satisfaction. Miss Mattie Kerns, of "stubble" for Mason men during the last our readers will regret to learn, will be unten years, has sold his barber shop and busi- able to go into school on account of a severe sawing off four of the bars, leaving a hole less ness to Lansing men, and intends going to fit of sickness. The arrangements, we beother departments.

One day last week as James Shaffer, of this city, was crossing mud creek, he noticed in pursuit, but up to the present time no clue what seemed to be a small horn protruding as to their whereabouts has been obtained. from the water. On taking hold of it and They left a letter advertising their business pulling it out of the mud and water there as "workers in iron," and offering to do anywas disclosed to his astonishment a gigantic thing in the line of repairing neatly and "to report the murder trial for the Lansing horn of an Elk. It had six prongs and promptly. Very successful workers in iron measured four feet and six inches in length, they proved to be, but they have not appearand weighed about twelve pounds. The Elk r Moose is an inhabitant of the far north, and it is rarely that their antlers are found in Michigan. This one may be seen at

Rayner, Meach & Co.'s furniture store. It has been indirectly intimated to us that a petition, praying that the city fathers may grant to certain individuals the privilege of erecting wooden buildings within the fire limits, has been circulated, and that certain aldermen have pledged themselves to lend their assistance in gaining that end. It is folly to tempt the destruction of property in this way when we have no provision for extinguishing fires, and we hope that our council will turn a deaf ear to all such petitions. which may subserve the wishes of a few individuals but are detrimental to the interests of the many.

Some two weeks since a man calling him. self A. R. Hat hired a horse and buggy of about its real worth, and Eastern millers will Wm. H. Clark, of Mason, and has not since find it out soon. been seen. On Monday officer Baker returned from Tuscola county with the horse and buggy, which was captured between Vassar and Watrousville under singular circumstances. The thief was driving along the road toward night and a man some dissays that D. N. Rogers has gone east, and it lions. The stallions started to run and came curing their cat crops, which promise a fair up on the thief with a rush, their driver, of yield. The drouth still continues. Corn, course, making some noise in his endeavors potatoes, and grass are suffering greatly. to check them, and the thief, supposing he was the object of close pursuit, jumped from this place, and at the present time they are his buggy and ran into the timber. The all engaged in pounding out grain. driver of the stallions was somewhat surprised at this proceeding, but stopped his team and secured the horse and buggy, afterward turning it over to Baker. The thief visiting her sister, Mrs. Fitch. escaped.—Lansing Republican.

The Murder Trial.

But little interest seemed to be manifested in the trial of Mrs. Marble up the time of marsh hay and killing potato bugs. summing up the evidence by the attorneys, as the result seemed to be a foregone conclusion. But toward the close of the trial i was reported that the attorneys for the defense would make some strong points that mill, was a failure, but few responding to might secure a verdict in the prisoner's favor, the call. Now if we get a grist-mill, it will So as the end drew near the interest increasday morning by Henry P. Henderson. Mr. Henderson made a very logical and comprehensive review of the evidence, contrasting acre from four acres. This extraordinary ble and her paramour, with the irreproacha-

on Mrs. Marble's. Mr. Henderson held the ellr will probably settle the difficulty. closest attention of the audience and the jury with the clearness of his reasoning and the

made a good impression upon the jury. John C. Shields followed in the afternoon with his version of the affair, the main point being to convince the jury that the Marble party fired the first shot. His plea was ex- mation of the bowels. cellent, being much more logical and, easily followed than the one he made in the Chap man trial: 16:17

S. L. Kilbourne followed with a clearheaded review of the evidence, and displayed his usual skill in contrasting contradictory

Dennis Shields, of Howell, closed the argument for the defense, and his plea was considered by many to be the best of the three made in behalf of the prisoner. His chief aim seemed to be to impress on the minds of the jury that each was bound by his solemn oath to decide the question ac cording to law and evidence, and not be influenced by the opinions of other members of the jury. This, of course, was to procure a disagreement, in which he was very nearly successful.

Prosecuting Attorney Cabill concluded the argument for the prosecution. Saturday morning, and surprised everybody, with the skill displayed in crushing the best points made by the defense. His plea was elequent and impressive, and he won many compliments from the audience. and winter terms of the Delhi Centre School.

Judge Turner made a fair and able charge to the jury, lasting about twenty minutes. and the fury retired to their room at about half-past eleven. At about half-past five they ed the parched vegetation in this vicinity laken to buy and move away the building returned with a verdict of murder in back of the Darrow block, occupied by Mr. the second degree. The prisoner will receive

A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

Being a Strike for Freedom, Made by a Couple of Prisoners who were Last Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock two prisoners, Wm. Hodson and Albert Deavitt, escaped from the jail. Deavitt was sent from Leslie, and was awaiting trial on a stone? charge of forging school orders. Hodson was a prison-bird of long experience, and an adept at jail breaking, having escaped from several other prisons. He was sent from Lansing for the larceny of some revolvers. and escaped from that jall but afterwards returned and entered through the same hole hrough which he effected his escape. Their escape this time was effected in the following novel manner: One of them had a watch from which he took the main spring, and with a file which he had smuggled in by concealing it in a false sole in his boot, made a portion of it into a saw. With this he worked on the heavy iron bars, which are nearly half an inch thick and two inches wide, all the time he could get without discovery, for a week, and finally succeeded in lieve, are not yet fully completed for the both men made their egress. In less than ten minutes after their escape their absence was A Batch of Items, Dished Up in an Indiscovered and officers immediately started

> ed to put in a bid on the repairs. Clawson Wheat. For the last twenty years there has not been a variety of wheat introduced that has done the amount of good that the Clawson wheat has. Ask almost any farmer how his wheat turned out, and he will say, "My Deheil, Treadwell, etc., did not do well, but my Clawson was aplendid." There would have been much more sown of this variety last fall, had it not been for the howl made against | Swan and Wilson school dictricts to have a it by some few interested persons. There is nothing in such talk at all. We have ground and sold flour from Clawson wheat for the last year, and we would prefer it to the other kinds. It vields first rate, makes good, strong flour, and we have yet to hear the first complaint of its not making strong flour. Farmers should sow the wheat that will do them the most good. There can be no doubt

FITCHBURG.

A Lively and Interesting Letter, Giving an Insight into the Events Trac piring in This Classic Burg.

[From Our Special Correspo FITCHBURG, Aug. 7 .- Farmers are busy se Four threshing machines are owned at

Mrs. Syntha Swain has returned from Jackson, where she has been visiting relations. Mrs. Amanda Piper, of Jackson, is here

Mr. Fish has so far recovered from his fall as to be able to be around again.

F. S. Fitch, Jr., is at home for a short time, and is devoting his time in tumbling un Mr. Kooder threshed wheat that eraged forty-eight bushels to the acre.

The meeting on July 25, for the purpose organizing a stock company to build a grist-

company. We understand H. P. Whipple has taken partner into his store—Mr. Stone, of Leslie. The cottage we spoke of a few weeks ago state. is being reflited up elegantly, and we know shot guns that are also undergoing repairs.

William Clark has let the job of cleaning out a large willow swamp on his farm to G. | jewel! power of his cratory for two hours, and he W. Holand, which, when done, will add greatly to the looks of his place. Lucius Lord, father of Geo. Lord, has re-

> turned from the East, where he has been visiting relatives. He is very sick with inflam-The great and honorable office of path-

> district No 18. There is to be a Sabbath school picnic at Pleasant Lake Aug. 11, eight schools joining together. A pleasant time is expected.

All are cordially invited to attend. DELHI.

Something About the Wheat Yield-School Matters-A Grist Mill Wanted

[From Our Special Correspondent.] DELHI, Aug. 6 .- Matters are very quiet in this locality. The farmers have nearly secured their oat crop in prime condition, The kernel is plump and not very heavy, on account of the dry weather. Take it all in all, the crop is an average one.

Mr. A. D. Aldrich raised 377 bushels of wheat from thirteen acres of ground. Mr. A. Kernermer, a German farmer raised 505 bushels from nineteen acres, or an average of twenty-seven and one-half bushels per acre. Mr. Will, Rice is engaged to teach the fall

Mr. Rice is a close student of the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti. The Flyaways, of Delhi, will play a match game of ball with a picked nine from the township of Lansing next Saturday afternoon

at Delhi Centre. . Mr. L. W. Baker has been spending some time at St. Louis, Gratiot county "rustica-

Delhi sends away several first class teachers, among whom are M. E. P. Holbrook. R. B. Hillard, and Elmer D. North. There is a splendid location in Delhi for a grist mill. Who will lay the foundation

A New Book. "Women on the American Frontier," is one of the most deeply interesting and entertaining books ever published. Rarely, if ever, has such a frind of thrilling historical incidents been grouped together; and they gain an added interest from the charming style of the author, who is one of the most graceful picturesque and forcible writers in this coun-

No book has ever been published covering the same field or recording the same facts and events. It is thus a book of permanent value, combining instruction and entertain-We call attention of our readers to

advertisement in this paper. E. L. Winans, agent, Mason, Mich.

INGHAM.

teresting Manner, Especially for the Columns of " The News."

[From Our Special Correspon INGHAM, Aug. 8 .- Corn is suffering greatly for want of rain. Wheat will average \$400 or over: from twenty-five to forty bushels to the

Apples are not very plenty, but there is moderate amount of other fruit.

Threshing machines are numerous, the threshing season will be short. Farmers generally have a particular choice in kind of machine used. Marion Swan does excellent work with his new Minnesota machine, and will compete with the steam machine, all things considered.

Levi Swan lost a valuable horse recently. by sickness.

Next week Saturday is the day set for the Sunday school pic-nic at Pine Lake.

Isaac H. Field can now participate in the baby show this fall. It is an eight pound The singing school at the Wilson schoo

house has been re-organized, to be held Friday evenings. Tuition gratis. Dennis Wright, as leader, and G. W. Brewer, as assistant leader. Miss Minnie Wright is organist and sopranoist. She is also giving lessons in vocal and instrumental music to pupils at their homes, at reasonable terms. Some farmers have burned their wheat stubbles and others have not. Many are of

the opinion that the Hessian fly will be destroyed by other insects.

Reply to Dr. Sherman's "Something About Cancers."

1. That "cancerous affections are always the result of constitutional disease." is a disputed question, many pathologists maintaining the affirmative of the proposition, and as many more maintaining the negative. Where does the constitutional disease come from in epithelioms of the lip if caused by smoking an old clay pipe? 2. The morbid condition of the body which

is associated with cancers, cannot be referred | sally acknowledged by architects and buildto the blood alone. We have no good evidence that the blood is specially affected. Microscopical and chemical investigations fail to find in it anything distinctive or peculiar.

3. Does acute inflammation of the lungs, pleura brain, or peritoneum, necessarily lead vev of Ohio: to suppuration? It does not, excent when treated by an old fogy.

4. Scirrhus cancer is not "aggravated in be through some other source than a stock duration of fibrinous deposits." It is mainly, and is, perhaps, the most highly esteemed a growth of cell elements to the exclusion of and popular stone known. It is everywhere connective or fibrous tissue. The local ex- highly appreciated for its beauty, durability, udation is deposited in a hard or scirrhus and the ease and certainty with which it is

dry manner on has had an aterming effect upon ble reputation of Mr. Marble, and thereby Joseph Kelly worked for Harry Cross in says that encephaloid, colloid, and fungoid weathering than the best granite. It is also pound.

involving different tissues and blood vessels Constitutional cause in one case, and local cause in the other. O consulency, then art a

6. Nutrition is the process whereby the cells of the tissues attract from the blood the elements necessary for reparation. It comprehends digestion, absorption, respection, circulation and assimilation, etc. How can cells "imbibe" all this from "perserted plasma?"

7. Dr. Sherman says the "offensive odor master was bought by a few days work, of cancers" is the result of decomposition For farther particulars inquire of overseer of of animal tissue. Does the decomposition of a dead skunk produce the "offensive odor of cancer?

8. He says that burning out and extirpatstone, and are such as fully warrant the high ing cancers by the knife, always leave behind some of the diseased structure. If so, the cancer was neither burned out nor extir-

To correct the erroneous impressions made upon the minds of many after reading Dr. Sherman's fossilized article concerning the propriety of operating on cancers. I will guote from Holmes, of England, and Gross, of America, than whom there are no better authorities living. What they say may be regarded as an exponent of the opinion held by all respectable medical colleges and schools throughout this country and Europe.

(Holmes). "Scirrhus cancer may be operated upon whenever the skin is unaffected and the glands are not implicated, with tolerably certain prospect of benefit from the cessation or prevention of the stabbing pain which often accompanies the growth of the tumor and from the removal of what is a ject heretofore was to preserve or can with constant source of annoyance and apprehension to the nationt. Cases are also unquestionably on record, in which the tumor has never recurred. There certainly is no reason to say that operations shorten life, and as they give a period of immunity, and usually with very little danger, they should be per-

formed in all appropriate cases," (Gross), "There are cases, although it difficult to define their character, where we see an opperation followed by highly beneficial results, not only ameliorating pain, but apparently preventing an extension of the disease, and relieving the mind of that terrible feeling of anxiety which is so sure to attend the more severe forms of carcinoma. Cases which have done best in my own hands after operation were females with scirrbus breasts, which after having been long in a julescent state at length assumed a threatening ulcerative tendency, or which had actually in a slight degree, yielded to this process. Epithelial cancer is less likely to recur after extirpation than scirrhus, encephaloid or melanosis. Removed in its earlier stages there is occasionally a strong proba-

bility that there will be either no relapse at all, or only after a considerable period." This is the teaching of all respectable and regular" medical colleges of the United States and Europe, Dr. Sherman to the contrary notwithstanding. "REGULAR."

REAL ESTATE.

Transactions for the Week Ending Aug. 3, 1877. The following are the real-estate transac-

tions recorded in the books of the register of deeds of Ingham county for one week ending Aug. 8, 1877, where the consideration is

M. P. Towaley, Jr. to M. P. Towaley, Sr. east 1/4 southeast 1/4, section 29, Lockes 4 000 H.O. Hodges and P. Standish to D. F.
Dwight, cast ½ southeast ½, section 82, and southwest % of section 83; also

west 1/4 of southeast 1/4 section 33, I.P. Hawley to D. F. Dwight, lot in the village of Leslie..... R. R. Wanzer to E. Wilson, north % of

south 14, northeast 1/2 section 18, White J. W. Holmes to J. J. Holmes, lots 10, 11, and 12, block 1, Lansing....... 1 200 G. Grandy to J. B. Dakin, northeast 1/2 M. N. Walker to S. Lewis, 4 acres and

H.Sones to E. Stratton, part of lot 1, A. E. Steele to Wm. W. Merritt, south east 1/4 of southeast 1/4, section 20

F. W. Burgess to L. Woodhouse, 1 acre and 75 rods on section 27, White Oak, H. Mosley and wife to M. A. Howard, M. section 9. Lansing...... southwest 1/2 of southeast 1/2, section 35. Vevay

E. Hudson to F. Guimond, lots 1 and 2. block 182, Lansing..... F. Hunter to Wm. and John Toolan. west 14 of northeast 14, section 80, west 1/4 of west 1/4 of southeast 1/4, sec-

tion 7. Aurelius... J. C. CANNON, Register. The Amherst Sandstone.

Lansing Republican: "The beautiful atone of which our new espitol is built was furnished to the contractors by the Wilson & Hughes stone company and the Amherst stone company, from their quarries at Amherst, Ohio, and it is univerers to be without a superior. The state building commissioners have furnished to the proprietors of these quarries a certificate of

their high appreciation of this stone. "The following is condensed from Prof. J. S. Newberry's report of the geological sur-

"The Amherat stone is now as widely known and has a reputation as firmly established as any other building material in use: worked. This stone is commended for the 5. In the first statement Dr. Sherman says following qualities, which it possesses in an three and one-fourth bushels of wheat per the badly blemished character of Mrs. Mar- of several dinner horns, cow bells, and old that "cancerous affections are always the re- unusual degree: It is chemically nearly sult of constitutional disease." Now he pure silica, and is scarcely more affected by

very refractory, and will endure exposure to fire by which granite or limestone would be E. S. Clark, proprietor. Custem grinding entirely destroyed. Its strength varies from 6,000 to 10,000 lbs. to the square inch-from

WHOLE NO. 970.

wo to four times that of the best brick, and at least sufficient to endure any weight likely to be imposed upon it by modern architecture. The color is generally a light drab. warm, cheerful, uniform, and unchangeable, The texture is fine and homogeneous, withont flaws, iron, or clay balls. While containing the quarry water, it works, as the stonecutters say, ' like cheese,' but hardens or exposure, and retains every inscription with the greatest fidelity. These qualities are rarely found in as great perfection combined in one

reputation it enjoys.' "

MARRIED. BRISTOL—HOWARD,—At the house of bride's father, July 30, by Rev. G. W. low. Mr. HURAK BRISTOL and Mrs. E E. Howard, both of Mason.

Perry's Pertect Preserving Process, for Preserving Meats, Fruits, and Vegetables in as Perfect Condition as when Killed or Taken from the Trees or Vines.

(Palent Applied For.)
"Much time and money has been spent to iscover a cheap process for preserving, but at which has all proved futile, until Dr. Bailey, after a length of time experimenting, has accorded in discovering an entirely new process, which has long been needed for preserving meats, fish, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, in such a way as to retain their flavor for any length of time. The great obthe least expense, and the only mode was to and the expense of such was often greater than the value of the article preserved; and, after a can or jar being once opened, the whole contents have to be used within a few hours, or it will spoil, besides your cans are perfectly useless. This great difficulty I have overcome, and can preserve any kind of Dansville the first Wednesday of each month meats, fruits, and vegetables, by a new pro- At Williamston the second Wednesday of cess, at a cost less than the expense of solder or wax it takes to seal a can or lar, beside no taste of tin on your fruits or vegetables. Mosts are preserved fresh and sweet, in the mmon casks or barrels, for years, at a cost not exceeding ten cents per 100 pounds Fruits and vegetables can be preserved in ordinary kees or jars, with or without covers, at an expense of five cents per bushel, and retain their flavor until used.'

for the city of Mason and town of Vevay, 1 would invite you to call at my store and see samples. I will sell family rights to make the fluid, or sell it all ready prepared by the barrel or gallon. Yours, respectfully, Mas. C. M. Hallyen.

Lost. On Saturday evening Aug. 4, somewhere between Darrow's store and Ed. W. Lowe's esidence, a small book entriled "The Cousin from India." The finder will pa

Corsets cheap at HUNT & Co's. Mason City Mills

city at wholesale. 70 CRANE & DUNNING. Dress Linen cheap at HUNT & Co's. War in Prices.
-Seven pounds of Coffee 112 oz. for \$1 at L

C. Blood's, the grocer, 183 Opera Block, Lansing, Mich Beautiful fall Dress Styles Ginghams at Ladies Attention!

I have removed my place of business formerly at my house, to rooms over Barnaby's grocery, where I am prepared to do all kinds of hair work in the latest styles, and make straight hair curl naturally.

Headquarters for Fruit Jars and Jelly Cups at E. Rice's Dansville Stereoscopic Views

and Stereoscopes at half-price. Call and examine. J. C. BERRY. New lot fall style Prints at HUNT's. A Contraction in extension tables. Only 90 cents per foot at 70tf RAYNER, MEACH & Co.'s.

Bleached and Brown Cotton cheap at To Whom it May Concorn, And that means you if you owe meacent that are due, and MUST HAVE IT on or before

Sept. 1. I have acommodated you with my goods and shall expect that you will respond at once and help me through. Respectfully, DANSVILLE, Aug. 6, 1877

Sales increasing daily at HUNT & Co.'s, Look Here!
If you want two and a half pounds of good Japan Tea for \$1 go to L. C. Blood's, in Lansing, and if that is too much, he will sell you three and a half pounds for the same money. Mirrors cheap at RAYNER, MEACH & Co.'s.

Pro Bono Publico. Tell me ye wild winds That round my pathway sweep there no place in Mason Where they do Horse Shoeing good i

The gentle breezes murmuring low, The following description of the building To Wilson's is the place to go. atone of the state capitol, is taken from the Madam Foy Corset at HUNT's. Why Not Get Married

> a bedroom set, including a quarter marble bureau, for \$35 at Rayner, Meach & Co.'s big Bortree's Duplex Corset all sizes in white and colored, at HUNT & Co.'s.

> Farmers Attention! The Dansville Mills are in full operatio again, after being thoroughly overhauled. Bring on your grists, and I will guarantee Yours Respectfully,

M. A. CARPENTER To Whom it may Concern! Will all those indebted to me by note or book account, call and settle the same on or before August 15th. All accounts not settled by that time will necessarily be placed in

the officers' hands for collec-

Respectfully. G. S. BROWN E. Rice, Dansville, keeps a good stock of

New stock Shoes at HUNT & Co's. Farmers, Attention.

The Ingham County News.

- ADVERTISING RATES. #PACE. | 1 W.|2 W.|8 W.|4 W.|8 m.|6 m.|1 yr inah....#1 04#1 #0#1 74#8 00#4 04#6 00#10 0 1 inch....(\$1 04|\$1 \$04|\$1 74|\$3 00|\$4 00|\$6 00|\$10 0 3 inches.(1 \$0| 3 \$0| 3 \$6| 8 00| 6 00|\$10 00| 15 00 5 inches.(3 00| 8 00| 8 80| 4 00| 6 00|\$3 00| 18 00 | Inches | 8 00 4 00 5 00 4 00 13 00 13 00 15 00 columnité de la soile soile de la cape de cape

Business Cards \$1 per line per year,
Local notices \$ cts a line for first insertion
and \$ sts. for each subsequent insertion
Marriage, Birth and Death notices free,
Objusary actices yrva cents per line. No
quack, swindling, or gift enterprise advorlisements of any kind will be inserted.

White Oak Flouring Mill. done in the best possible manner. Give u a trial and we will please you. Grists groun-

stery day of the week except Mondays. Pure Bred Poland China Pigs For sale at reasonable prices. Inquire of AL. HUTLER, Mason E. Rice, Dansville, keeps Sewing Machine

Needles of all kinds. Hurrah, Hurrah for Little Seal. He is selling clothing as

cheap as the cheapolt. Tis a fact that E. RICE always takes butter. eggs, lard, or dried apples when offered, and he always pays the highest price.

To exchange, a restaurant and stock of goods and confectionery, in a good location, and doing a good business, for house and lo in Mason. Inquire of W. M. CLINE, at Davi & Bandall's Marble Works. I can fit your pocket-book as well as your

E. Ricz, Dansville Little Seal. Remember and call on Little Seal when you need Clothing. He will make prices to

feet with men's and boys' shoe

Crockery at bottom prices at E. Rick's, New Goods And a full line of Sewing Machine Needles DARROW'S STORE.

Salt Fish and Pork at E. Rice's, Dansville \$100,000 to Loan

In Ingham county at nine per cent. for the Mercantile Trust Co. of New York. C. E. & W. B. WEBB,

A good line of Trunks and Vallses for sale 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

A. P. VANDEUSEN Fresh stock Wall Paper, largest ever rought to Dansville, cheaper than ever be ore and no old styles, at E. Rick's,

each month, remaining two days.

Mead & Farver, manufacturers of Flour and Feed and dealers in grain, are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, with satisfac-Having the exclusive right of the above tion guaranteed. Custom work a specialty.

Go to the Phæniz Mills. E. Rice of Dansville has bought a large If there is any victim of an eruptive malady who despairs of relief, let him abandon

his despondency. So long as it is possible for him to obtain GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP he need entertain no doubts respecting the possibility of his being cured. Rejuvenate courself with Hill's Instantaneous hair dye.

Cash paid for all kinds of furs at WEBB & Murder Will Out.

covered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint. A few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country from one sufferer to another until, without advertising, its sale has become inamense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with some stomche, sick headache, costiveness, paipite of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., car your druggist, H. M. Williams, Mason, and

get a bottle for .75 cents and try it. Sample bottle 10 cents. This is a progressive age, New features are constantly being introduced, old theories are revolutionized. Music, which but a few years since was unthought of in that connection, has been introduced in our Public chools in many sections of our country, and it has become almost a necessity for every family to possess either a Piano or Organ, or both, and it is important that all should know where the best instruments an be bought for the least money. Daniel F. Beatty, Esq., of Washington, New Jersey, has a world wide reputation for making the heat, and we believe his prices compare favorably with other first-class makers. We would earnestly recommend all to write to

One More Unfortunate.
Almost every day the papers chronicle the suicide of some poor unfortunate whose mind has been enfeebled by dyspepsia, over whose earthly horizon a gloom has gathered from the unfold and unfellable agonies of this ciuel complaint. Dyspepsia is one o the most depressing diseases afflicting humanity. It is cosmopolitan in its natureno country is exempt from its visitations. no family free from its attacks. There is a balm in Gilead; it comes in the shape of the Peruvian Syrup. For years it has been cattering its blessings abroad, There is, probably, no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the Peruvian Syrup as Dyspepsia. The most completely cured by this medicine, as ample

The Great Shoshonees Remedy Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed medicinal plants and herbs: the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneouslyupon the Blood, Lungs. Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, Etc., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegetable, is as harmless as Nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of disci of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, Etc. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, that it purifies and enriches the blood. permanently curing a large majority of stands far shead and unequalled among the hundreds of competing medicines of the day, It has stood the test of ten years, and is today more popular than ever, . As a summer restorative it stands unrivaled: it enables he system to bear up against the constant drain to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colle, Dysentery, Indigestion, Etc., should take the Shoshoness Remody, Price ahould take the Shoshoness Remody, Price of the remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cents a box. Prepared only by FOSTER, When in Lansing, so to Blood, the grocer's cents a box. Prepared only by FOSTER, He will sell you Sugar a little cheaper than MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all any one else and give you 16 or. to the medicine dealers. For sale by H. M. Wile

NEWS OF THE WEEK MICHIGAN.

Greenkropers are thick in places in and about Battle Creek, but do not do much damage except to garden stuffs. They are not the red-legged ones (coloptenus opyets) that do so much damage in the west, but are of the kind known to appendists as osloptenus evolutions.

On the morning of the Sist a bern belonging to E. J. White, Lapsor, was burned with its contents. Loss, \$4,500; me insurance.

As the Second Regiment was breaking camp at Grand Rapids, Private Hicks, of Company F, of Niles, was affected by sunstroke while marching from Reed's Lake to the city; and now lies in a critical con-

There will be a short crop of the devil's kindling wood" (sa Dr. Reyolds calls cider) this sesson. The Calumet and Hecla mining con

The Calumet and Hecla mining company have given notice of their quarterly dividend of 45 per share, or \$400,000, payshle at the office of the company in Boston, August 15th, 1577.

In speaking of the Reform School the Lansing Republican says: "As an evidence of satisfaction, among the inmates of our school, we mention the fact that two boys were recently discharged, and after being absent about one week they returned and implored the superintendent to again receive them into the school, stating that it was the best home they ever had."

The Agricultural College base ball club

Total - -Disb'ments same time

Bal, on hand July 30, '77 646,718.30 Decrease during month - 16,423,84
Croke and Dailey, perpetrators of the rebbery at the depot at Eaton Rapids, in which the operator was left bound and gagged, and the money drawers emptied, received sentence on the lat; Croke to 35

and Dailey to 25 years.

During the month of July 28 convicts were received at the State Prison at Jackson, 23 were discharged, 6 pardoned, 1 died, leaving still in the prison, Aug. 1st,

The Grand Rapids Eagle publishes the following snake story from a correspondent at Cannonsburgh, Kent county:

'A gigantic blue-racer, 20 feet 8; inches in length, and 10 inches in circumference in length, and 10 inches in circumference in the largest place, was killed in the southeastern part of the township of Cannon by a citizen of good repute. He had a terrible encounter with it. On going from his work to a neighboring spring to get a drink of water, he saw the gress ways a few mode from him when

spring to get a drink of water, he saw the grass wave a few rods from him, when lo! the "blue dev!" came toward him with lightning vt.ocity, seemingly, and uplitted head about three or four feet high from the man he halted as if to look his prey over. What to de, was a point of great aportance. He ventured nearer and hearer, and finally attacked the man. The snake twined himself several times around the man's legs and felled him to the ground. The man took his knife out of his pocket (for that was all the weapon he had or could get), and with a lew desperate strokes completely severed his head from his body. He had been previously hurt, or he probably been previously hurt, or he probably would have crushed the man, there being a-large bunch on his side. Since then the man's hair has turned gray."

The sawmill and salt works of W. R. Burt & Co., at Melbourne, eight miles below East Saginaw, took fire at an early below East Saginaw, took are at an early hour Friday morning and were totally destroyed. The list of losses embraces the sawmill, the steam salt block, the largest in the world, and 8,000 barrels of salt and nearly 6,000,000 feet of lumber. The area burned over is about ten acres. The loss will approximate \$175,000, with about \$80,000 insurance. Over 200 men are thrown out of employment. The mill was set on fire in three places and

The saw-mill, lumber yard and boarding house of J. P. Shoemaker, at Amsden, six miles east of Greenville, burned Thursday night. Loss, not far from \$10,000.

\$10,000. Bourt Johnson, a well known Manistee haracter, was shot dead with a load of uckshot by some man hidden in ambush, in the woods, about fifteen miles south-east of Manistee. The murderer is supposed to be a man with whom Johnson had some difficulty a few weeks ago.

Brown & Thomas, a law firm, and John F. Hinman, capitalist, at Battle Creek, have been placed under \$10,000 bonds each, charged with fraud and forgery against the estate of Amasa L. Clark deceased.

The joint commissioners for the new State House of Correction at Ionia and the State Prison have already made arrangements to transfer about seventy-five short-time convicts from the prison to the

new institution. While intoxicated, a man named Wood, residing near Godfrey's plaster mills, in Wyoming township, Kent county struck his wife over the head with an axe, fracturing her skull. Physicians say she

The junior exhibition of the Michigan Agricultural College will be held August

There was never such a crop of wheat as the present season gives in Saginaw county. The towns of Blumfield, Frankcompute, and Saginaw have instances of a yield of fifty-two bushels to the acro. the 2nd the first car load of new wi left Saginaw for Detroit, being the first wheat ever sent from Saginaw county.

A grand musical banquet and band pic-Wednesday, August 22. Some twenty cornet bands are to participate. The railroad gives half fare tickets, and everybody is invited.

In the race of barge crews of the Detroit River Navy for the champion flag, the Wyandottes came in first, Leorse second, Chattanoogas, Centennials, Restless ar A very close race, one and a slown stream : time 7:22. half miles down stream: time 7:22. Ella Van Buskirk, aged three years, was lost while picking berries at Seville, Gratiot county, but was found by a searching party after some twenty-four

In putting down a drive-well at Sumner, Gratiot county, a few days ago the iron pipe, when sunk nine feet, became magnetized so that when they attempted to sound the well with a nail and string to see if there was water, the nail refused to drop, clinging to the side of the pipe. Miss Alice P. Goodwin, of Franklin, N. H., has been secured as principal in the ladies' department of Olivet College, in place of Miss Storke, resigned, and Miss O. Kirkland, of the class of 1870, as

'As the Jackson coal miners show no signs of yielding to the owners' terms, the owners have applied to the State Prison Inspectors for convicts enough to do the work.

It is reported that a young lady by the name of Bruce was devoured by some wind beast, in the woods above Big Rapids, a few days since. She was picking berries with others, but strayed off from the party about forty rods, and when found she was about one-half caten up, supposed to be by a bear.

supposed to be by a bear.

The remains of Gen. Custer have been placed in a receiving vanit at Pough-keepsie. N. Y., until October, when they will be taken to their final resting place at West Point.

Dr. Abram Reger, for many ream and sected with the University of Michigan lied in this city Monday morning. The Eleventh Infantry and Fourth Battalion of Michigan Volunteers will hold a re-union at Mendon on the 24th hold a re-union at Mendon on the 2 was Hiram Smith, of Flist, is filling an order for 100,000 sect of oak, flooring for Paris, France.

Three individuals against whom complaints were ledged for stopping railroad trains at Jackson on the 20th uit., have gone to Canada.

Destructive fires are reported in the

Destructive fires are reported in the pineries near Bedford Lake, on the Macinae divison of the Michigan Central Railroad: Considerable valuable timber has been destroyed. Heavy fires are also burning in Clare county.

The following new Odd Fellow lodges have recently been organized in Michigan: Joy Lodge, No. 298, at Crystal, Montcalm county; Kilwinning Lodge, No. 299, at Jerome; Hilladale county; Osceola Lodge, No. 300, at Leroy, Osceola county.

GENERAL MEWS.

The lumbermen's strike has apparently ended, and the rates have not been changed.

The remains of Gen. Custor arrived at Chicago on the Sist ult., from Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory, and were for-warded on the afternoon train on the Michigan Southern Railroad, to West they come the superintend that it was the best home they ever had."

The Agricultural College base ball club during the next vacation intends to make a tour of the State and play a series of games with some of the leading clubs.

The following is a statement of the receipts and dishursements at the State Treasurer's effice for the month ending July 31, 1877.

Bal. on hand June 30, '77.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—A locomotive tender, and one car of troops was thrown from the track two miles west of Keys r. W. Va., by a misplaced switch. Ten soldiers were injured. The crew of the Grafton trains arriving at Keyser are to receive \$50 each, these re-open the third division. Samuel Benjamin has been arrested on a charge of rioting on the night of July 20.

A number of negro roustabouts at Cairo, ill., struck for an advance from 20 to 30 cents per hour. Their demand was acceded to and the interruption was but A street drain caved at Toronto on Monday killing Charles D. Brown and F. W. Loughlin. Three others were bad-

ly injured. At Montreal Esplin's box factory, saw and planing mills burned Tuesday moring. Loss \$40,000; insured for \$10,000. The "Western gun works," of Chicago, so extensively advertised in Michigan papers, is said to be an unmitigated fraud.

Secretary Sherman is in constant re-celpt of advices from the syndicate show-ing that the sales of the 4 per cents is steadily progressing in the most satisfac

tory manner. The total popular subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan are \$6,\$19,700; total received by the syndicate, \$60,000,000; the total subscribed in London reported to date is \$10,200,000; making a total of \$76,579,700. The Democratic Convention of Mississippi nominated Gov. Stone for Governor on the tenth ballot.

It is thought that Joseph and his hostile force will follow Sitting Bull into Canadian teritory.

-		
e	The national financial statem	ent of the
ı.	1st inst, is as follows:	
ď	Six per cent. bonds	\$844,025,250
8	Five per cent. bonds	708,226,656
il	Four-and-a-half per cent. bonds	155,000,00
	Total coin bonds	1,702,791,90
d	Lawful money debt	14,000,000
y	Matured deht	11 070 984
d	Legal tenders	359,158,183
v	Certificates of deposit	55,495,000
	Certificates of deposit	109,784,834
g	Coin cortificates	37,807,300
•	Total, without interest	472,244,81
-	Total, without interest	2,201,015,99
₽.	Total interest	29,095,121
	Cash in Treasury, coin	
8	Case in Treasury, currency	9,811,950
y	Currency held for redemption of frac-	, '
y	tional currency	8,160,855
8	Special deposits held for redemption	
0	of certificates of deposit	55,495,000
ď	Total in Treasury	171,271,80
	Less the estimated an owne due the	
٠.	illitary establishment, for which	
n i	Appropriation has been made	500,00
nΊ	bt, less cash in Treasury	2,039,389,318
ոչ	pecrease of dept during July	818,90
€	Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Co.'s,	
	interest payable in lawful money,	C + COU F11
d	principal outstanding	61,623,513
R	Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117

35,957,629 8,671,625 27,286,003 INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RE-CEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue dur ing the past month were \$8,764,574. It is estimated that the receipts are reduced at least \$1,000,000 in consequence of the late strike. The customs receipts during the month have been \$10,060,860,

month have been \$10,060,860.

On Tuesday eight strikers who had been arrested at Peoria were arraigned before Judges Drummond and Blodgett in the United States Court at Chicago. These men had interfered with the operations of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, which is in the hands of a receiver appointed by the court in question, and therefore the United States tribunal bad juvidication over their offence. and therefore the United States tribunal had jurisdiction over their offence. The evidence was conclusive against them, and showed that they all had by previous arrangement, boarded a passenger train on the road in question, cutting the bell rope, uncoupling the cars, and by like means preventing its running; moreover, that one of them pointed a pistol at the engineer's head, and that not one of them was an employe of the road. All of the engineer's head, and that not one of them was an employe of the road. All of the men substantially admitted their share in the strike, the wielder of the pistol declaring by way of excuse that "a misfortune had set him to drinking," and then counsel simply appealed to the clemency of the court. Judge Drummond then sentenced the ring-leader of the crowd to four months' imprisonment and the others to two, and imposed upon all a time of \$50.

fine of \$50.

At Scranton, Pa., on Wednesday, about At Scranton, Pa., on Wednesday, about 5.000 men, armed with clubs and revolvers, forced all the employes of the L. I. and C. company, who had returned to work after a brief strike, to desist. They then proceeded to the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, drove the men from their posts, and threatened to destroy the car shops and offices. Not satisfied with this, they violently assaulted several of the onviolently assaulted several of the em-ployes, both in the shops and offices, and many of them sustained painful, though not serious, wounds. Mayor McKeene hot serious, wounds. Mayor Mekeene hastened to the scene, and at the same time sent word to the volunteer organization of young men, which had been guarding the extensive stores of the L. I. and C. company for about a week past.

The Mayor's arrival at the scene of the replications were the signal for a general attack. rine mayor's arrival at the scene of the moleo was the signal for a general attack upon him, and but for the interposition of Farher Dunn, a Catholic priest, he would probably have been killed. He escaped, however, with a double fracture of the jaw. Meanwhile, about forty or fifty of the volunteers marched down Lackawanna avenue to Washington waere they were met by the rioters, and after a brief assault with clubs and stones they fired into the crowd, killing four men. The mob then dispersed, and as they ran several fell, seriously wounded. The company returned to their quarters unmolested. All places of business are closed by order of the Mayor, and citi-

joining the volunteers in large numbers.

At Wikkesbarre, Pa., on Wednesday, a crowd or 6,000 or 7,000 assembled at the Lehigh Valley depot to see the mail train south come in. The constable and United states detectives, standing on the platform next to the engine, were stoned. Master Mechanic Drumbeller was running the engine, and the strikers atoned him till ne had to get off. As he did so no was struck in the face with a stone, the strikers cheeved mounted the engine.

ference of friends. The strikers have the engine that was taken from the train, and are running it up and down the road blowing the whistle and cheering.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has given an order with the distribution of \$100,000 among em-ployes of the N. Y. Central, and Hudson River. Railroads who remained at their posts during the strike.

posts during the strike.

SCHANTON, August 2.—United States troops on the way, here, last night, when near Plymouth, found the track torn up and switches misplaced. They captured ninety prisoners and brought them to this city. this city.

The Secretary of the Treasury has isaued the fifty-fourth call for the redemp-tion of \$10,000,000 of five-twenty bonds of 1885, \$7,000,000 of coupon and \$3,000,000 of registered bonds.

The remains of a number of Gen. Custer's compatricts—Capts: Yates and Custer, Lieuts. McIntosh, Smith and Calhoun, have been interred in the cemetery at Leavenworth, Ks., with appropriate

Judge Drummond sentenced the strikers arrested at Indianapolis, Vincennes and Terre Haute, for interfering with the operation of roads in possession of the court, to three months each in the county

The miners' strike at Scranton, Pa., continues, and prevents a full pacification of the railroad troubles. The Lake Shore strikers at Collinwood

ear Cleveland, have yielded and agree o resume work. The Lehigh Valley and Susquehanna Railroad started trains on Monday, U. S, troops guarding several points on road. This ends the strike troubles. Ninety-three car loads of tea are in transit eastward over the Central Pacific railroad.

Seven steamers left New York Saturday for Europe, taking a large number of passengers and a full equipment of freight, including a large quantity of Gen Sherman, in a letter to the Se

ten snerman, in a letter to the secre-tary of war, says with the new post at the fork of the Big and Little Horn and that at the Tongue River, the Sloux Indians can never regain that country, and they will be forced to remain at their agencies or in the British possessions. The coun-try west of the new post is a good country and will candid; fill up with emigrants and will rapidly fill up with emigrants, who will in the next ten years build up a community as strong and capable of self defense as Colorado. The weather has been intensely hot, as hot as in Texas. I am impressed with the balm of this country on the Upper Yellowstone.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London, August 1.—The Daily News correspondent, telegraphing from Bulgarini, fifteen miles east of Pievnax, gives a detailed account of the fighting on Monday. The Turkish force was estimated at 50,000. They occupied a series of positions which are naturally strong, and also artificially fortified in every available spot, forming a horseshoe in front of Pievna, with both flanks resting on the river Vid. The Russian force consisted of the Ninth Army Corps, under Gen. Krudener, the Thirtieth Division, and the Thirtieth Brigade of the Second Division, under Prince Schackesky, with three brigades of cavalry and 160 guns. It was arranged that Gen. Krudener should attack the Turkish center at Grivica, and the northern tiank of the entrenched position over Rahova, while Schackesly attacked Radizoo, and Gen. Skebeleff held in check the strong Turkish force at Sooka, which was the extremity of the Turkish line.

Gen. Krudener began the battle about

Gen. Krudener began the battle about half-past nine o'clock. After a long bombardment he succeeded in silencing the Turkish cannon at Grivica, but could never expel the infantry from the earthworks. He spent the whole day unavallingly, endeavoring to force the northern flank of the Turkish position, desisting after dark, without having gained anything material, and having himself suffered considerable loss. Prince Schakesk, about noon, carried Radizoo, and planting four batteries on the ridge beyond bombarded the nearest Turkish position, which was earth-works, armed with canon, in front of an entrenched village. which was earth-works, armed with canon, in front of an entrenched village. A second Turkish position, consisting of a redoubt and a series of entrenched vine-yards, strongly held, was then attacked and ultimately carried; but with terrible effort, and very severe loss, owing to the heavy Turkish artillery fire. The Rus-sians moreover were unable to utilize the

captured position. About four o'clock a reserve brigade was brought up, and an attack was made on the position immediately covering Plevna. The Turkish infantry was in great force, in a continuous line, under on the Plevna. shelter of the trenches. Despite the most stubborn efforts no impression could be made upon that line. Two companies of made upon that line. Two companies of Russian infantry carried the work around to the right of the Turkish trenches, and entered the town of Plevna, but it was impossible to hold it. Russian batteries were pushed boildly forward into the po-sition first taken to attempt to keep down the Turkish cannonade, which was crashing into the infantry in open field, but they were compelled soon to evacuate the hazardous spot.

At sundown the Turks made a continu-At sundown the Turks made a continuous forward movement, and reoccupied their second position. The Russian infantry made a succession of desperate stands, and died like heroes. The Turks gradually took everything they had lost. The tighting lasted long after nightfall. With the darkness the Bashi Bazouks took possession of the battle field, and slow all the wounded Russians. The Russians held the heights along Radizoo, but the Bashi Bazouks worked around to their rear, and fell on the wounded col-lected in the village of Radizoo. A re-treat was compelled in the direction of

London, August 1.—Gen. Krudener yesterday again attacked Plevna, but af-ier a desperate struggle was repulsed by the Turks, who were greatly superior in numbers. An official telegram from Osman Pasha, giving an account of Tuesday's fighting, received at Constantinople, is almost identical with the Daily Telegraph's account, but it estimates the Russian wounded at 24,000 out of a force of the divisions and says the Russian telegraph's account. ten divisions, and save the Russians retired to their encampment. The Russian army continues to receive reinforcements. Passenger traffic on the Jassy Railway was suspended yesterday to facilitate their passage. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.-Mr. Lav

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.—Mr. Layard the British representative here, has advices confirming the Turkish victories at Plevna,) The Russian right wing, numbering 40,000 were all engaged. Layard also has news of an important Turkish success near Eski Saghra. The Russians lost several guns, and the Turks occupied Eski Saghra. The Porte has the following official dispatch: The Russians on Tuesday attacked Raouf Pasha at Eski Saghra. After seven hours' fighting Raouf Pasha retreated upon Karabunar, but Suleiman Pasha, upon Karabunar, but Suleiman Pasha, coming up, repulsed theenemy and re-captured Eski Saghra, capturing several guns and inflicting considerable loss on the Russians.

Herlin papers concede that the battle puts an end to all hopes of terminating the war this year, and lessens the chances of intervention by Austria or England. Two Turkish monitors have been captured at Nicopolis, nearly ready for ser-vice.

LONDON, August 2.—An election riot took place at Grimsby last night. A mob of 6,000 wrecked the hotel where Watkin, just elected, stayed, and tried to burn it. Three persons were injured. Troups were sent to the scene. Twelve persons were injured.

A telegram from Bucharest announces that Mehemet All and Caman Pasha have defeated the Russians at Tirnova, with a loss of 15,000 killed and wounded.

loss of 15,000 killed and wounded.

Advices from India state that the harvest prospects are somewhat improved, but severe distress will probably continue for some months longer. There is considerable anxiety in Southern India. An appeal to the British public, issued by a public meeting in Madras days. The rainfall continues to be insufficient. A population of 20,000,000 is affected, and numbers are absolutely depending on charity. In the Madras presidency alone 1,750,000 persons daily receive assistance. The mortality is increasing, and the distress is now reaching the better classes. The pressure must continue until the crops are gathered in January. The necessity for assistance is most urgent and pressing.

cessity, for assistance is most urgent and pressing.

It is an account of the retreat. He says:

The road from Pordin to Bulgareni was cumbered with broken and retreating troops, wholly destitute of order; officers without soldiers, soldiers without officers, without cohesion, and mostly without arms. At a narrow bridge near Bulgareni there was wild confusion, and a complete blockade of tumbrils, ambulance wagons, provision wagons, officers calechee, bed horses and carts filled with wounded. All were jammed in indescribable chaos. There had been wounded all along the road, but the bulk of the wounded began a little way beyond Bulgareni, and extended in an unbroken line for seven miles along the road to Sistova. They were mostly carried in ox carts, severe cases only in ambulances, and large numbers of wounded had tramped the whole way from the battle-field and were already entering Sistova at six yesterday evening. They must have walked 40 miles in 24 hours, wounded as they were. Nearly all these wounded, however, consisted of men who had managed to walk out of the battle. Bad cases were mostly left where they fell.

battle. Bad cases were mostly left where they fell. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that in addition to the reserves which, since the commencement of the war, have been continually sent southward, the whole Imperial Guard has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Bulgaria, the first detatchment to start in a few days.

An ukase has been issued at St. Peters burg ordering the immediate mobilization of the Imperial Guard and severa ation of the Imperial Guard and several other divisions. The major portion of the Imperial Guard and some of the divisions are to join the army in Bulgaria without delay. The remainder go to reinforce the army of the Caucasus. Another ukase signed by the Czar at Biela, July 22d, orders a levy of 188,500 of the landwehr. The levies meet with

A Paris dispatch says: Adelina Patti's case has been decided. Both the lady and her husband had filed application for judicial separation. Madame Patti's application was refused. Her husband's was granted. The sentence states that Madama Patti does not even offer to was granted. The sentence states that Madame Pattl does not even offer to bring forward any proofs of the facts she alleges. On the other hand the documents placed before the tribunal, particularly the correspondence addressed to Madame Patti by a third person, show that her conduct did the gravest injury to her husband. The court therefore pronounces rgainst her petition for a separation of body and goods and condemns her to pay the costs. As a divorce is unrecognized by the French law neither party can marry again. party can marry again.

The State Taxes for the Present Year.

The Lansing Republican says: In accordance with law, Auditor General Ely, has spread the State tax in all its various items upon the property of the different counties, as equalized by the State Board of 1876. The total equalized valuation of the State is \$630,000,000, and the State tax for 1877, is \$1,071,021 30.

ITEMS OF STATE TAX eneral expenses and refunding to

.81,071,021 30 Total... We give below the amount assessed upon each county, but this does not include the county indebtedness to the

clude the county indebtedness to the State which will be figured up to July 1, 1877, and due notice transmitted:

Counties. Tax of 1877. Counties. Tax of 1877. Alcona... 3, 315 07 Leclanaw... 1,090 09 Aljean... 2550 05 Livingston... 23,800 47 Alpena... 2,550 05 Livingston... 23,800 47 Antrim... 1,330 03 Mackinse... 1,350 03 Barags... 1,360 03 Mackinse... 23,885 47 Barry 17,000 34 Maulatee... 3,400 07 Bay... 11,900 24 Manitou... 170 00 Renzie... 955 02 Marquette... 6,800 14 3,400 07 170 00 6,800 14 3,400 07 4,250 08 2,550 65 1,742 54 16,150 32 2,440 04 monros

1,360 03 Montealm

1,700 03 Montealm

1,700 03 Montealm

1,850 03 Oakland

18,955 38 Oceana

510 01 Ogemy

1,560 03 Oakland

1,550 03 Oakeola

2,550 06 Otaego

4,250 08 Otaego

4,250 08 Otaego

4,250 04 Rosco mmon

4,251 08 Saginaw

22,100 44 Sanilac

1,700 03 Shiawassoc

1,700 05 St. Uair

1,700 07 St. Josegh

44,652 89 Tusvola

39,100 78 Van Buren

2,550 05 Washtenaw

52,701 05 Washtenaw 1,360 03 Wexford 1,700 03 10,625 21 Total...

The Michigan State millers' concention held in the board of trade building, De-troit, was attended by about forty millers. A resolution was adepted expressing the opinion of the convention as to the comparative values of the various Michigan wheats. The Tapahannock is declared to be the best wheat grown; second best, the Treadwell; thtrd, Gold Medal; fourth, Diehl, and fifth Clawson. Resolutions were adopted advising farmers not to grow Clawson wheat, and asking the Detroit board of trade to establish special grade for it.

Custer's Final Resting Place.

The widow of the late Gen. Custer has come East, and is in New York on her way to be present at the final interment of her husband's remains in the West Point Cemetery. The gallant Indian-fighter is to lie in the historic little burying-ground next to Maj. Gen. Hartsuff. Two generations of indian fighters are thus brought together. Hartsuff fell in the Florida Everglades, pierced by three Seminole bullets, about the time Custer was born. He lived to be washed ashore in the Lady Elgin disaster, and to receive another bullet, as well as that from Antietam. with him to the grave. The time for the ceremonies, connected with the fi-nal burial of Custer has not yet been

Now the town man and his wife sud denly feel their hearts swell with tender affection for a dear, dear cousin who lives out in the country in a bi farmhouse and keeps one hundred cows, fity horses, two thousande hickens, frying size, and an orchard as big as a law suit, and who is just dying to see the town man and his wife and their eight children and three dogs, and is pining because of their neglect, The Daily News' correspondent, with Prince S. ha.ko.key's cros. telegraphing from Simaliza, under date of August 1, live on him six weeks.

THE PARM

Raising and Harvesting Clover Our best samples of clover seed gen-

our dest samples of clover seed generally come from the West, and as showing the plan purpued in raising it in that quarter, we give the following from the Rural World:

"It requires some skill in growing

clover seed in order to understand how long to pasture and when to mow the first crop. There are three kinds of clover grown in this country, the common red or medium, the large and the Flake; each one is different in its nature, and should be managed properly, if sowed for seed, in order to secure a good crop. Of course, the season has much to do with its filling, yet the crop can be materially helped if managed as it should be. The large kind, if saved for seed, can be pastured till the 15th of June, and very close; then it the land is more release. the 15th of June, and very close; then it the land is poor, give it a good start. The medium or common clover, if pastured, should be pastured till the 20th or 25th of June; and if mown, cut the same time, and be sure and get it off by July lat; you can then look for a good yield of seed; but, if left later, your crop will not pay for tending. If the land is poor give it a coat of plaster, and you will find it very beneficial, and particularly on light soil and if the season is be dry. In cutting the seed do not let it stand till dead ripe, as one-third will rattle off and be wasted. But when the head is handsomely brown and the stalk not quite dead, there will then scarcely be any waste and then seed junt as plump. Many people in gathering clover seed, waste at least one-fourth in allowing it to stand too long before cutting.

"Cut with a mower or reaper. A long before cutting, "Cut with a mower or reaper. A

reaper apron, extending far enough so but terribly suggestive.

that the horses, in cutting the next "I remember," said she, "there was swarth, will not tread the bunch of clover last thrown from the apron.

tea, warm biscuit, shaved beef, canned clover last thrown from the apron. clover last thrown from the apron. Then drop each bunch opposite the last bunch thrown off, that they may be left in rows to facilitate gathering on the wagon while hauling together. Turn it over beforethe dew is quite off, so as not to rattle off the balls. When thoroughly dry you can thresh immediately or put it away where it keep dry, as damp clover is very cult to hull, and at the same time possible to get all the bolls from possible to get all the bolls from straw. Never rake clover, whe for seed; as it will rattle off a deal of seed. If laid in swarths er together carefully with a fork.

The Best Way to Dry F As the season for drying frust is now at hand, we would call the attention to the necessity of taking more pains

in drying than has heretofore customary.

Nearly the entire crop of dried fruit is shipped out of the State, and it should, of course, be prepared with a view to the wants of the masket for which it is intended. For several years Germany has taken the bulk of apples at low prices, mostly caused by the bad manner in which they were handled. Last year the trade with England increased largely, 12,000,000 pounds being taken, against a little over 500,000 pounds the year previous. By putting it in better shape the demand can be greatly increased, and better prices obtained. Their trade requires them to be well peeled, cored and cut smoothly into quarters—the larger the better. Apples should never be dark, therefore they should be gathered before they are too ripe. There were many orders sent last season which could not be filled on account of parties specially stating that they wanted none but bright, coarse quartered apples.

The merchant should sack seperately the different qualities as to color, and cut peaches also are required to be

and cut peaches also are required to be as bright as possible; they should be 450,000 00 they are always worth from one to two one cake, cents more than quarters, alone.

Blackberries should be perfectly ripe,

and care must be taken to dry thoroughly. Keep them sunned for sometime after drying or they areapt to mould. If all parties interested would bear these facts in mind the income from this source, already large, could be increased to an almost incredible amount. There is one other point that has been much neglected—that is proper sacking. Old sacks should never be used. Flour-bushel burlap bags are the best for apples, and two bushel burlap or corn sacks for peaches. Pack tightly and sew neatly and straight with the seam.

The chief difficulty about keeping

milk in the summer time grows out of

a certain mugginess and excess of elec-

tricity in the atmosphere in times of thunder and lightning. The effect of this state of things is that the milk

sours before the cream has time to rise

Every summer there is immense loss to farmers and dairymen from this cause. Various expedients have been resorted to for the purpose of conquering this difficulty... Where a stream of cold spring water can be had, there is probably no better plan than that of setting the milk in close pans im-mersed in water. The finest brands of butter in the U. S. are manufac-tured in this way. But it is only a small proportion of farmers and dairy-men who have command of a suitable spring of water. What is needed is a plan universally practicable. An Illinois dairyman has, after long experiment, hit upon a device which appears to meet the requirements of the case. It is that of supplying air to the milk cellar by means of an under-ground duct, long enough and deep enough to give the apartment the temperature of the earth, no matter what the weather may be. During all the time this plan has been in operation, the temperature of the air conveyed by the underground duct has only varied four degrees. It has kept from forty-six to fifty degrees, though the outside shade temperature has varied from twenty degrees below zero to ninety degrees above. Mr. Sylvester, coverer of this method, states that he is now able to control the temperature of his dairy just as he wants it. He keeps it at from sixty to sixtytwo degrees, and can make two degrees, and can make as good butter and as much of it, at all times, as he could in other milk houses at the most favorable times. He further testifies that this plan is a perfect safe guard against that peculiar mugginess characteristic of thundery weather, to which allusion has been made as entailing so much loss every summer. This he attributes to the fact that the air duct leading to this milk cellar has an earth floor, contact with which purifles the air clearing it of all malarial gasses and foul odors, so that it reacha the cellar in a thoroughly purified grated coconnut between each layer, state. This plan has the merit of being simple, and is certainly well worth trying by all who desire the best and

must be made so tight in order to ex-clude frost, that there is absolutely no ventilation except upward, and that usually involves carrying foul air into the dwelling above to the great risk of affecting the health of the family.

A piece of pasture should by all means be provided for the swine, especially for young pigs. This insures health and healthful growth. An acre or two of orchard seeded to clover, with an open shed for ahelter during storms, would be found very valuable. Keep only grade pigs of a good breed and feed liberally. This is the secret of cheap pork. A mixture of alt. sulphcheap pork. A mixture of salt, sulph-ur, and charcoal given occasionally will be useful. Four ounces of each will be enough for a week's supply for

12 full-grown pigs. Pure water should be given plentifully.

and now I know it. "What, said she, what did I have on my table, that was mower is preferable, attaching a drag what did I have on my table, that was apron of circular form, similar to a not nice?" Nothing. It was all "nice,"

> tea, warm biscuit, shaved beef, canned berries, and four kinds of cake. A very plain tea my friend, and nothing terrible about it at all; that I can see." Another friend writes her commendation of the articles in Household, and

dde "Rut give un lots of cake recipes."

ex-

make cake, to one for any good some dish that shall contain not only

nutritive ingredients, but the process

one apple large and tart, grated, one cup sugar, mix and boll. Apply hot.

Mrs. M. T. WALLINE.

JELLY CAKE.

they will not slide from the plate, and enough pulverized sugar to make it dried in halves when it can be done, as very thick, will be sufficient icing for С. Т.

JELLY OR COCOANUT CAKE. Three eggs, three cups flour, two of sugar, and one of milk. Two and one-half table spoonfuls of butter, and three tea spoons baking powder. Bake in four layers.

Ten eggs, one pound white sugar, half a pound of sifted flour, one lemon. Beat the whites in a large bowl—the same you intend mixing the cake in: take a smaller one and in it beat the yolks very light; then slowly add the sugar, free from lumps; When it is very light pour on the beaten whites, stirring lightly all the time; add the lemon grated, and next the flour, one-quarter of which should be corn-starch or rice flour. Bake immediately, One half this quantity makes a good size

cake. SPONGE CARE-NICE. One cup of sugar, three eggs well beaten, ten or fifteen minutes, ther add the sugar, two tablespoons cold water, three teaspoons baking powder sifted into one cup of flour, a pinch o salt, the juice of one lemon, and a little vanilla. Beat well after the eggs

and sugar are mixed. LIZZIE MOORE.

BOILING WATER SPONGE CAKE. Four eggs and two cups sugar beaten well together, two cups of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar rubbed in the flour, one tenspoonful of soda dissolved in two-thirds of a cup of boiling water and added last.

CHEAP SPONGE CAKE. Two eggs, one cup brown sugar three tablespoons of water, one cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder. MRS. NORTON'S SPONGE CAKE.

One cup sugar, three eggs, two large

tablespoons of milk, one large cup of flour, two teaspoons baking-powder, LEMON CAKE. Three cups of sugar, one of butter

and one of sweet milk, one teaspoon soda and two of cream tartar, five eggs,

One cup of butter, three cups white sugar, three and one-half cups flour, half cup sweet milk, whites eggs beaten to a froth, one heaving tenspoonful of baking powder, stir in the flour quickly. Bake in three tins. For the icing, take the whites of three eggs, and one pound of powdered su-gar. Spread the icing and sprinkle

and over the top and sides. WHITE POUND CARE. trying by all who desire the oest and most satisfactory returns from the milk yield of the farm. Not the least advantage about it is, that it secures the admission of air into a cellar in the the admission of air into a cellar in the tartar. Flavor with vanilla, and bake winter time without danger of frust.
As cellars are usually constructed, they

with care.

COCOANUT CARE. Take the whites of eight eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one-half cup butter, stirred to a cream, half sup sugar, half cup aweet milk, two and a half cups sifted flour, a teaspoon of cream tartar, and one-half teaspan soda. Make of this three or four layers and while warm spread with loing and grate on coconnut between each cake:

Weight of the Human Body. There are few people but like to be

weighed occasionally. Some do it regularly at certain hours, beforeand after meals, or taking a bath, etc. Yet there are few things so changeable as the weight of the body—indeed, it is rarely the same for a few minutes together, and, if a man were to sit on one of the plates for a whole day, the other plate would be constantly oscillating within certain limits. The state of the weather and the time of the year influence on weight. has to be supplied with heat. We can more, but also expend more to keep up the temperature of the body. Then, also, we drink less, so that on the whole the loss is greater than the gain, and we grow less. and we grow lean. In short, we fat-ten, when under ordinary circum-stances we burn more of the food we have, and we, therefore, in breathing, exhale carbonic acid in proportion. We begin to emit less of the latter in April; its amount diminishes considerably in July, August, and September, and attains its minimum about the autumnal equinox. It then goes on increasing from October, and we begin to lose the substance gained during the summer. From December to March we remain nearly stationary.—Mount

Holly Herald. A RACE OF DWARFS.—A writer in the London Times describes the effect of excessive intermarriages on the in-habitants of Brotes, a little town in the province of Santandar, Spain. Until 18 or 19 years ago the village was quite shut off from the rest of the world. Its inhabitants, from their ever recurring intermarriages, had become quite a race of dwarfs. On market days the priests might be seen, with long black of evolving therefrom a compound that shall assist the demands of Nature when she starts out to create a healthy man or woman. Here they are now. "You pays your moneys and you takes your choice." Will any body cry "quits" at the end of eight or ten columns?

SPONGE CAKE—EXTRA.
LEMON DRESSING FOR ABOVE.
One egg beaten, one lemon grated, one apple large and tart, grated, one cup sugar, mix and boll. Apply not. and ruined by their frequent inter-

marriages. One cup butter, two of sugar, two and one-half of flour, five eggs, half a nutmeg, half a tea spoon of soda in one cup of sweet milk.

Instrinct of the Potato Buo.—
The Rutland (Vt.) Herald says: Mr.
Ross, station agent on the railroad in Proctorsville, informed us a few days CHOCOLATE CAKE.

Take the yolks of ten eggs and use just the same quantity of everything as you do for the cocoanut cake, grating chockolate upon the icing between each cake.

The whites of two eggs beaten until they will not slide from the plate and the could do was to turn the bug westward for a moment. When left to himself again the fautinat When left to himself again the instinct rail would turn him about again, and eastward only would the army go. It is supposed the bug is on a strike for higher wages and better food, or perventure, wants a free drink from the Atlantic waves.

There was not much difference in the character of the riots east and west. In San Francisco they were anti-Celestial, and in Pittsburg simply infer-

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for railroad officials to encourage their em-ployes to take some of the companyls capital stock?

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white winter \$7 25@7 50; ow grades \$5 00@6 00; Patent process \$9 00.

Wheat—Extra white \$1 35@1 39; No. 1 white \$1 33@1 33!; milling \$1 27; No. 1 amber \$1 31.

Corn—64:@54!.

Oats—No. 1 mixed 34! bid and 36 asked.

No. 2 mixed 30cts.

Barley—New State \$1 25@1.65 per cental.

Beans-2 00 @2 80: hand ricked \$2 80 @2 90. Butter—Choice butter is rearce and would bring 16@17cts, Medium 12@14

Cts.
Cheese—10@10] cts.
Coal—The market is firm at the following prices: Lehigh lump, \$7@7 50; other sizes do, \$5 60; Scranton egg and grate, \$5 25; nut and stove \$6; Blossburg, \$6; Brookfield \$5 50; Massilon \$4 50@5 50 per ton.

Brookfield \$5 50; Massilon \$4 50@5 50 per ton.

Dried apples—6@6\(\) cts.

Eggs—10@11 cts. with full stocks.

Foreign Fruits—Lemons, \$6@7 per box; layer raisins \$1 75; seedless, mat, \$4 25@4 50; Valencia, 7\(\)@8c; muscatels, \$2 20@2 25; sultanas, 11@12c; London layer \$2 30; dates, 6\(\)@7\(\)c; figs in drums, new, 10@11c; do layers 13@15c; do bags, 8@12c; French prunes, 11@13c; Turkey prunes, 10\(\)d, 7\(\)c; citron, 22@23c; lemon peel, 18c; coccanuts, Baraco, \$5 per 100; bananas, \$2@4 per bunch.

Hides—Groen 6@7c; cured 8@9c; dry filnt, 14@16c; dry salted, 11@13c; green calf, 10c; cured calf, 12c; deacon skins, 25@40c; green kip, 8c; dry kip 14@16c.

and one of sweet milk, one teaspoon soda, and two of cream tartar, five eggs, four and one-half cups flour, two teaspoons lemon. Bake in jelly tins.

SILVER CAKE.

Two cups fine sugar, one and one-half butter, two and one half of sifted flour, three-fourths cup of sweet milk, the whites of eight eggs, and one table-spoonful of "snowflake" rubbed in the flour. Flavor to taste, and bake in a quick oven.

MRS. M. T. WALLINE, SNOWFLAKE CAKE.

One cup of butter, three cups white sugar, three and one-half cups flour.

Salt—Onondaga, \$1 20@1 25 per bbl;

Salt—Onondaga, \$1 20@1 25 per bbl; Michigan, \$1 15 per bbl; Syracuse dairy, per bu sack, 48c; Ashton dairy per 224 lb. ok, \$3 25.

Wood—Beech and Maple, \$4@4 50;

dekory \$4 50@5; soft, \$2 50@3;

Wool—Quiet at 35@37c for fine; combug, 40@43c; unwashed one-third off.

DETROIT STOCK MARKET.

Cattle—Sales 4 steers weighing 1000.

Ibs. at \$4 50; 5 cattle 6,000 lbs. at \$8 750.

cattle 5,100 lbs. at \$8 50. Prices range
from \$3 25@5 00.

Sheep—\$5 50@4 25 for fair to good. Extra would probably bring \$5 00.

Hogs—trood stock, 209 to 250 lbs. \$6 59.

The Waying of the Corn. clock to ring this collisty tree yor, whose round plat, reserved adold, ignore radius twice my length way, be-(the corn thy derived the night yield, moure August hom, this thoughts, and At here seem of tegether—dally I, which prope is exister's moral of a silr with these is thee, as stire With working of the corn:

delegate bey from round the hill provide that stoke his sont unsught no time with time, howbelt shrill; not talle; straight on his almost throught— yie he cricket's way of being still; The padier bee drehes in, and gossips naught or down the week, a one desiring dove, men me the besting of the heart of leve; And those be all the sounds that mix cook

With waving of the corn. From here to where the longer passions dwell, Green leagues of hilly separation roll: Trade ends where you far clover ridges swell. To terrible Town; no'er claim the tromblin

soul
soul
From out your deadly complex quarrel stole
o company with large amiable trees,
auth neary summer with unjeatous bees,
And take Time's stokes as softly at this morn
Takes waving of the corn.
—Harper's Magazine for August.

The Northampton Bank Burglars

The trial of Scott and Dunlap, two arrested participants in the North-ampton bank burglary of a year and a half ago, proceeded rapidly to convic-tion at Northamption under circumtances and scenes of dramatic interest. The testimony for the prosecution consisted in the identification of the eonsisted in the identification of the prisoners with the parties who made the assault on the family of Mr. Whittelsey, the cashier, in order to get the keys to the vault and their combination, with clothing that they had purchased in Springfield, and with their tools that they had left behind them, and prost on children in the conference. and, next and chiefly, in the confessions of Edson, the locksmith who was the confederate of the robbers, and now told with bold frankness the exrdinary story of his association with them for many years in this and many other attempts upon banks whose vaults and locks he was repairing or constructing as the workman for safe and lock manufacturers. The completeness with which he told his story disconcerted and brokedown the whole defense: a prompt variety

multy was rendered Among the facts brought out in the progress of the trial was that the whole amount of money and securities, including the private deposits, stolen from the bank, was between one mil-lion and one million and a quarter of dollars; also that at one time, soon after the robbery, nearly successful negotiations were completed through Connors and Edson for the return of the property, but that they falled, and that since the bank has addressed itself vigorously with the help of Edson to

ring the arrest and the conviction William D. Edson is 52 years old, al-though he appears but 35, and spent the first 35 years of his life in Philadelphia, where he was a boot and shoe dealer after coming of age. Thence he went to Boston and was in the same buisness for 15 months, then to Mon-treal for a year and a half, where he was unemployed, then to Minneapolis, where he was in the harness trade, and then to New York in June. 1871. He began working for Herring & Co. the following year, with whom he continued till last January. He first met Scott in September, 1873, at the Rathburn house at Elmira, N. Y., one Sunday at dinner, Connors having arrangements. ed a meeting, though he was not present, and became acquainted with Dunlap at Connors's rooms a couple of weeks later. He previously made the sequaintance of Connors through a New York stable-keeper whose place he was wont to frequent. In December. 273, the three came to his house at that is, unlawful watching of persons and places, furnishing the tools, and give him half the plunder. They immediately began work on the Second national bank of Elmira N. Y., he having furnished them with drawings of the vault, and kept up the attempt to cut through the vault till December. The chief result was the imprisonment of a confederte named Berry in the state penitentiary. Then followed attempts on banks in quick sucocesion; Qnincy, Ill., where there was an actual robbery, and Edson had \$7-600 as his share; First national of Saratoga, N. Y.; Long Island national of Brooklyn; at Covington, Ky,; Rockville, Ct.; Pittston, Pa.; where he got about \$900; at Nantucket, and the First National at Northampton, The witness also looked over a bank at Wilkesbarre, Pa. He superintended the put-ting in of new vault-doors for the Old Northampton bank in July, 1875, and eame to town the following month to inspect that and the First National, in order to report to his pals. Finding the other train would be on time. in order to report to his pals. Finding the keys of the new door did not work in order to report to his pals. Finding the keys of the new door did not work easily, he took them to New York to dile them, and also allow Scott to make duplicates. He also furnished him work. He closed his office and went duplicates. He also furnished him with a dial like those on the bank, duplicates. He also furnished him with a dial like those on the bank, with which to practice. Scott. Dunlap and Conners then began to work. He closed his once and went home about 9 o'clock, and any messages on the wires for him were held above or below until next morning. When I sighted this station I saw a up the job, making frequent journeys to Northampton, and getting posted on the interior arrangement of the Whittlesey house, the habits of the local po-lice, etc. Everything was ready for them to make the final move when by chance the bank received a letter from a discharged workman of the Herring safe company, who wrote that the new lock was insecure and he could pick it. This letter caused the bank to put new dials on the door and usenew keys. The job had to be aban-

doned, and the prisoners began working on the vault of the first national

bank, but left off after a time because

they met with unexpected obstructions.

In November, Edson came to North-

ampton again, ostensibly on buisness at the first national, called at the Old

bank, and took an impression of the

new keys in wax, given him by Scott for the purpose, while having the keys in his possession in the directors' room,

that he might file them. He also ad-

that night. The story was reheared, not an unfamiliar one by this time, of now the securities were secreted in Northampton for some days Northampton for some days, the exact location not being men-tioned, and were taken away by Dunlap after he and Scott had made one unaucocceful attempt, being frightened off when they reached this city. The negotiations between Esson and the bank officers began within a very few days of the robbery, one interview being in connection with Edward Bank in this city on business of the safe company. There were numerous trips of both parties between Northampton and New York, a representative of the bank having interviews with Connors, and, while the offers of the bank people were not clearly brought out, it was substantially stated in negotiating a return of the valuables, from \$10,000 to \$25,000 if he succeeded in negotiating a return of the valuables, of from \$80,000 to \$100,000. Meanwhile Edson had numerous private meetings with the burglars for a month after the robbery, receiving \$1,290 from Connors at one of them. He knew of the recovery of the securities, some of them having been injured by dampness in their hiding place. city. The negotiations between Edson and the bank officers began within a He knew of the recovery of the securities, some of them having been injured by dampness in their hiding place, and Dunlap caught cold in recovering them by breaking through the ice of Mill river. Edson had no subsequent meeting with the others until September, when he came across Scott in the street, and learned that he was suspected of treachery. The others had now in the read of treachery. The others had now in the read of treachery. The others had now in the read of treachery. The others had now in the read of treachery. The others had now in the read of treachery. ed of treachery. The others had proposed before this to make an appointent for the distribution of the spoils, but they failed to meet him, and find-ing that he had no prospect of securing any of the plunder; he determined to turn state's evidence. Edson does not profess any repentance or religious motive, and claims to expect no re-ward. He feels the robbers have not

STORY OF THE ENGINEER.

settlement.

"Let me put my name down first I can't stay long!"

It was a red ribbon meeting, and the man was a locomotive engineer, bronzed and strong, and having eyes full of deep determination. He signed his name in a bold, plain hand, tied a red ribben in his button-hole, and as he left the hall he said:

"As the Lord looks down upon me

"As the Lord looks down upon me I'll never touch liquor again?"
"Have you been a hard drinker?"
queried a man who walked beside the

ingineer. 'No. Fact is, I was never drunk in my life. I've swallowed considerable whisky, but I never went far enough to get drunk. I shouldn't miss it or be the worse off for an hour if all the intoxicating drink in the world was drained into the ocean." "But you seemed eager to sign the

pledge,"
"So I was, and I'll keep it through thick and thin, and talk temperance to every man on the road."

to every man on the road."
"You must have strong reasons?"
"Well, if you'll walk down to the depot I'll tell you a story on the way. It hasn't been in the papers, and only few of us know the facts. You know I run the night express on the B—Road. We always have two sleepers and a coach, and sometimes we have and a coach, and sometimes we have as many as two hundred passengers. It's a good road, level as a floor and pretty straight, though there is a bad spot or two. The night express has the right o'way, and we make fast time. It's no rare thing for us to skim along at the rate of fifty miles an hour for thirty or forty miles, and we rarely go below thirty. One night I pulled out of Detroit with two sleepers, two coaches and the baggage and mail cars. tract with him to use his buisness opportunities to inspect the banks he visited and report to them such as could be cracked, they to do all the "piping," be concluded in the property of th were full, and most of the seats in the and a lonesome wind whistled around the cab as we left the city behind. We were seventeen minutes late, and that meant fast time all the way through. "Well," he continued after a me

ment, "everything ran along all right up to midnight. The main track was kept clear for us, the engine was in good spirits, and we ran into D- as smooth as you please. The express coming east should meet us fifteen miles west of D—, but the operator at the station had failed to receive his usual report from below. That was strange, and yet it was not, and after a little consultation the conductor sent me ahead. We were to keep the main track while the other train in on the side track. Night after night not keep them waiting over two min-utes, and were generally in sight when

they switched in.
"When we left D red lantern swinging between the rails. Greatly astonished, I pulled up the heavy train and got a bit of news that nimost lifted me out of my boots. I was God's mercy, as plain as this big depot. It was the operator who was swinging the lantern. He had been roused from sleep, by the whistles of a locomotive, when there wasn't one within ten miles of him. He heard the toot! toot! toot! while he was dressing, and all the way as he ran to the station, thinking that he had been signalled. Lo! there was no train there. Everything was as quiet as the grave. The man heard his instrument clicking, and leaning his ear against the window he caught these words as they went through to D-

"For God's sake, switch the Eastern express off quick! Engineer on the Western express crazy drunk, nd a running a mile a minute!"

"The operator signalled us at once. while taking tea with him at the Man-gon house, to take the nearly with the mean to take the nearly with t on house, to take the combination of us anywhere except at Parto. Six e inner vault-door away from the miles farther down was the long ork, and let it be known to no one switch. It was time we were there, farther down was the long but himself and Mr. Whittlesey. This lacking one minute. We lost two or was done before he left town, that three minutes in understanding the combination being changed, so that he situation and in consulting, and had knew that Mr. Whittlesey could open just got ready to switch in where we all the doors, including that of the safe, were when the head-light of the other a point which Scott, and Dunlap had | train came into view. Great Heavens a point which Scott, and Dunlap had especially enjoined upon him to ascertain. Scott made new keys for himbelf from the wax impressions, and the plans for the robbery were resumed, the party making other trips to Northanipton. In December their funds anipton. In December their funds gave out, and Edson raised \$1,000 for them which were said in translational translations. It were them which were said in translational translations out It wasn't the waste were said to the them, which was paid in installments the party lending the money agreeing lose it if they were unsuccessful and they promising to pay him \$10,000 if they got any plunder. The witness then described his trip to Northamp ton the day agree the patty lend to get out of the cab. ton the day after the robbery, by order "Well, sir, God's mercy was revealed Australia, Mexico of Herring & Co., and the opening of again. Forty rods above us that locothe Calcutta, South After the vault according to his direction motive jumped the track and was China and Japan.

piled into a flitch in an awful mass Bome of the coaches were considerably smashed, and some of the people badly bruised, but no one was killed; and o bruised, but no one was killed, and of course our train escaped entirely, get a mong other things gave this interesting account of his work, and some of the char engineer. He didn't get a bruise, but was up and across the fields like a deer, screaming and abrieking like a mad tiger. It took five men to bind him after he was run down, and to-day he is the worst lunatic in the state.

An English View of American

Manufactures. Details accumulate on all hands in illustration of the fact that the Ameri cans are endeavoring with characteris-tic engery to find world-wide outlets for the products of their mechanical ward. He feels the robbers have not treated him well, and is also largely moved to his course by the fact that many are suffering for lack of their securities and the impossibility of a settlement. war. The Buckeye Engine company's works, at Salem, Ohio, have shipped a 100 horse-power engine, with saw mill, to Hamburg. Messrs. J. Roach & Son, of Chester, have launched a fine iron steamer 202 feet long over all, which is to be employed on the Ward line between New York and West Indian parts. (The Browklenge Tool company) ports. The Providence Tool company, in the State of Rhode Island, are making 600 rifles daily for the Turks, and they have still 180,000 to make be-fore they will have worked out their contract. The American Twist Drill company have shipped some of their automatic knife-grinders with satis-factory results to Kiobenhavn, Den-mark. The Farrell foundry, at Ansonia, Connecticut, is engaged on a very large sugar mill for a firm in Havana. The Chadborn and Coldwell Manufacturing companies, of Newburg, New York, have exported about

D. Wood & Co. of Pennsylvania, have received a sample order from England for locomotive jacket iron, the order being the result of the exhibit made y the firm at the late Centennial Ex-libition at Philadelphia. The Globe Plow Works, Pennsylvania, have recently sent two large lots of plows to the Cape of Good Hope. These works have now regular customers in South America and Germany. The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, have hey are to send forty-three

tives this summer to Brazil.

These are a few illustrations of the

increasing American competition with

which our mechanical industry has to deal upon the great markets of the world. The Americans are not satisfied with having driven our iron and machinery out of their markets by means of a prohibitory tariff, but they are also endeavoring to reduce the demand for our steam engines, our locomotives, and our general machinery in the leading markets of the world This was to be anticipated as an inevitable result of the great progress which American metallurgy and American coal mining have made during the last seven years. Iron and steel of American manufacture have now become so cheap, and are produced upon so large a scale, that they must be worked up somehow; and if the articles into which they are converted can not flud a sale disposed of upon the general markets of the world. This is the conclusion at which Jonathan has arrived, and it is only a natural consequence of the recent course taken by the industrial history of the United States. The productive powers of the Americans, to whatever branch of human effort they may devote themselves, appear to be only limited by the demand which may spring up for their products. Their supplies of fromstone are practically boundless; their supplies of coal are practically boundless; their supplies of abor are practically boundles greatly excell other competitors in the extent and importance of the mercantile marine by means of which they tures all over the world. They also share with us apparently the faculty of developing a world-wide commerce. Under these circumstances, we fancy that it is high time that both our capitalists and our workers should be sufficiently impressed with the fact that in dealing with American competitors they have to confront competitors of first-rate ability energy and resources. The only means by which they may hope to grapple effectually with such competitors is by standing close together, and acting upon the principle of thoroughly harmonious action. Without such harmonious action, the industrial future of the country must be regarded as greatly compromi

London Colliery Guardian. The importations of sugar this summer are immense, and the exportations small. In eleven months the importations have been 1,329,944,035 lbs. against 1,233.000,717 lbs in the corresponding period last year, and they have been made at 5 cents a pound against 4 cents last year. The export has been about 36,000,000 lbs. Last year in the same period it was 56,000,000 lbs.

dustry—Europe beaten in a field where the world thought her secure. For a grant of three t the world thought her secure. For a and I threw him over. He didn't year our brewers have been exporting a large and constantly-growing quan stairs again, but I forced him back, a large and constantly-growing quan tity of beer to all parts of the planet, and a special variety of bottled beer is now being sent from New York to Australia, Mexico, South America, Calcutta, South Africa, the East Indies,

Murphy tells His Story,

Francis Murphy was interviewed by a reporter in Chicago on Tuesday, and among other things gave this interesting account of his work, and some of the sad passages in his life.

R.—Can you tell me something about the

and a great many others were women and children. That's the difference between Dr. Reynolds and me. He has only drinking mensign the pledge.

Mine is for everybody.

R.—A great deal of this work, then, was done by your "boys?"

Mr. M.—Yes, indeed. I only spoke four times in Ohio, but there's hardly a town in the State where the move-ment hasn't reached, and reformed drunkards and closed saloons. In Pittsburgh, for instance, two of the most eminent lawyers in the State, Marshall Swartzwelder and Captain Pollock styned the pladge. Their trees Pollock, signed the pledge. Their in-fluence assured the success of the work. There are several of these men who have done a great deal more than I. What I have done I have done only through others. Now there was Eccles Robinson, a young man, a college graduate. His father left him \$75,000, and he squandered it in dissipation in six years. He signed my pledge and went right off to save others. He went to Elmira, N. Y., and got ten thousand signatures to the pledge right there. One of the first men who signed the pledge in Pittsburgh was David Hall, one of the most prominent saloon-keepers. David consecrated himself to the work, and went right out of the business he was in. There was

A QUEER THING ABOUT DAVID. You see how gray my hair is and how black my mustache is. David heard me the first time I spoke in Pittsburgh, and he said to himself, Murphy dyes his mustache, he's no good." A day or two afterward he met me on the street, and spoke of hearing me Sunday night. David got up pratty close to me and saw there up pretty close to me, and saw ther 5,000 of their lawn mowers this season to England, France and Germany. Messrs, C. W. Ervien & Co. of Philadelphia, have recently sold several engines on European account. The Detroit Stove work, Michigan, have just-shipped a number of cooking stoves to Melbourne, Australia; this is the second Australian order which has been executed by the firm during the last eighteen months. Messrs. W. D. Wood & Co. of Pennsylvania, have I was stopping, and signed the pledge, and they've kept it. It went all over town like wild-fire that Dave Hall and John Irwin had signed the pledge. They worked hard for the cause, too, and so did George Hall, Dave's brother, who has been working in Circles 1. who has been working in Cincinnati.
R.—What were the numerical results of your work in Pittsburgh?

Mr. M.-We got in Pittsburgh and the Cape of Good Hope. These works have now regular customers in South America and Germany. The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphis, have shipped a locomotive, by way of specimen, to one of the Australian colonies. The engine has been sent in fulfillment of orders received from the government of the colony. The Baldwin Works have similar instructions from the government of New Zealand, and they are to send forty-three locomoand the Christian people of the city did their duty by the reformed men. There is Joseph Dllworth, a leading iron master; he went from house to house in the quietest way possible, carrying food and clothing to the needy, James Park isanother wealthy iron-master. He gave work to a num ber of reformed men just to help them when he didn't need them. Mr. Thay did a great deal and Maj. Frew. Mr Thaw gave money and also gave passe over the Fort Wayne and Pennsylva nia roads to help reformed men who didn't belong to Pittsburgh to their homes. In fact, I received the most

generous support in money and influence from the business men of Pittsburgh, and I am indebted to them, under God, for whatever success I met R.—To what do you attribute your Mr. M.—Well. I'll tell you frankly. I was worth nothing to the world un-til, by the grace of God, I was myself redeemed. I felt then that if I could only show to other people what the love of God was to me, they would want it themselves. If I have had success, it has been due to humility, patience, and loving kindness

R.-You referred in your address on your career to some PAINFUL EVENTS IN PORTLAND.

the nature of which you didn't explain. Mr. M.—Yes. I never told about that affair in public, but I don't mind giving you the story if it would be of any interest. In 1869 I was proprie-tor of the Bradley hotel, corner of India and Commercial streets, in Port land, opposite the landing of the St John boats. On the morning of Sep-tember 3d a party of travellers from the boat came up to my hotel for breakfast. After they had washed up and gone in to breakfast, I found one of them remained in the office, and sat with his face in his hands. I asked him if he wasn't going in to breakfast, and he said he had no money. I told him to go in and get breakfast, and it would beallright. He said he didn't feel well, and would like a glass of liquor, and I gave it to him. I saw from his face that he was recovering from a de-bauch. He told me his name was Murray, that he was a tailor, penni-less and a stranger. I felt sorry for him, and told him that if he would avoid drink and get work, I'd trust him for a week's board. He seemed grateful, and soon got work in a tailor's shop. Two days afterward, unknown to me, he began to drink again, and a few days later, while drunk, he insulted a lady boarder at supper, and after. supper when she was going to her room he attempted to outrage her. My clerk rescued her, and I ran up stairs and took hold of Murray to get him down stairs. He resisted some, but I got him down to a landing eleven called a policeman, and had him taken

That night he was very sick. medical examination showed that there was a slight tracture of the skuti. and in a few days the poor fellowdied. for the illegal sale of liquor.

I was tried for murder. The case came before Judge Goddard. The proscouting attorney was William P. Frye, now member of Congress, and he was assisted by Nathan Webb. My counsel, were George F. Shepley, now United States Judge, and Colonel Bradbury. I was convicted of manslaughter. In the first place there was a great rivalry between Erye and Shepley, and Frye would do anything to beat Shepley, and that Murray got liquor at my place, and they were fanatical enough to feel that a liquor seller ought to be hanged. The fact is, Murray never had a drop of liquor in my house except the glass I gave him the first morning. My case was appealed and I was let out on bail, Shepley being my bondaman by permission of the court, though it was contrary to usage. But the charge of that the sance of contrary to usage. But the charge of the grant of the court, though it was contrary to usage. But the charge of the grant of the court, of the court, was contrary to usage. But the charge of the grant of the court, though it was contrary to usage. But the charge of the grant of the court, of the court of the court of the court, of the court of th The fact is, Murray never had a drop of liquor in my house except the glass I gave him the first morning. My case was appealed and I was let out on ball, Shepley being my bondsman by permission of the court, though it was contrary to usage. But the charge of murder hung over me. All my property had gone to defray the expenses of my trial. My family was in poverty. I was in despair and took to drink-ing. I had always drank some but I and I was converted. The result of my appeals was that I was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. After I got out of fall Mr. William Deering. now of this city, befriended me and induced me to quit liquor and lead a useful life. Pretty soon after I was released I went into this temperance

Orangemen.

work.

The recent outrages in Montreal lead ersons to ask why such marked hatred xists between the Catholic Irish and the "Royal Orange Institution" came into existence in 1793 to counteract the Roman Catholic secret associations known as the "Royal Orange Institution" came into existence in 1793 to counteract the Roman Catholic secret associations known as "Rogangest" and 4 Philapa Men." On Defenders" and "Ribbon Men." ranized with the avowed purpose of op-osing Catholicism their celebrations by processions, banners and music inflame he ignorant Catholic community to desperation. Then, again, the Orangemen select as days for display, anniversaries of Protestant victory over the forces of Rome, as was the case in the celebration just observed. William III King of ust observed. William III King or Engtand (Prince of Orange) was an uncompromising Protestant and the month of July is usually chosen for celebrations because of his great victory over James II the Catholic representative) in the famous battle of Boyne, July 1, 1790. However repugnant an Orange celebration was seen to Catholic citizens, they tion may seem to Catholic citizens, they should be willing to accele to others what they demand for themselves, the protection of civil government. Mob orce is never excusable.

In 1828 bloodsted and riot became so ommon in Ireland at every Orange lemonstration that the Government inestigated the matter and decided to dis olve the organizations throughout the soive the organization; throughout the kingdom. It is said the arrangement was perfected by the Popel, so deciding a similar course in respect to the "Defenders" and "Ribbon Men." From that time very little trouble existed at Great Britain for some years, but the organization again took form in 1845, although they are not at present allowed to narily the same of the present allowed to narily the narily t they are not at present allowed to paracthe streets or make any public demon

stration.

In Canada, meeting with no legal hindrance, their organizations have flourished from their beginning in 1830, until 1860, when the Prince of Wales visited this country. They then numbered over 150,000 members. Great effort was made at that time to prevail upon the Prince to favor them. Arches were constructed and delegations sent to request the royal marky to pass under them, thus sanctionolic family without expulsion. To hold office or membership in the highest lodge, the "Royal Knights," a person shall never have been a Roman Catholic, or a direct have been a Roman Catholic, or a lescendant from Catholic parents.

The organizations in New York other American cities is essentially the same with the exception of "loyalty to a king or queen," which is obsolete

How to Write for the Press. The following from the Burlington Hawk-Eye is said to be slightly "sar

kastic: Never write with pen or ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editor and printers closely enough to their work. If you are compelled to use ink, never use that vulgari-ty known as the blotting-pad. If you drop a blot of the paper, lick it off. The Messrs, Flood, O'Brien, Mackey and intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this two Bonanza mines, at the present dearly as to read through the smear this make across twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, swearing like pirate all the time. Don't punctuate. We prefer to punctuate all matter sent to us. And don't

use capitals. Then we can punctuate and apitalize to suit ourself, and your article when you see it in print, will astonish, even if it does not please you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and public-school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It's about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess

Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the rag-man as though it was covered with copper-plate sentences.

Avoid all painstaking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write character something like a drunken figire "8," and then draw a wavey line, and the letter M and another waving line, we will know at once that you mean Samuel Morrison, even though you may think you mean "Lemuel Messinger." great mistake that proper names should

be written plainly. Always write on both sides of the paper and when you have filled both sides of every page trail a line up and down every margin, and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing the signature just above the date. How we do love to get hold of articles written in this style. And how we would like to to which the things of this turbid and get hold of the man that sends them. Troubled life have no entrance. What to Just for ten minutes. Alone. In the Coarse brown wrapping-paper is the

coarse brown wrapping-paper is the best for writing your articles on. If you can tear down an old circus poster and write on the pasty side of it with a pen stick, it will do still better. When your article is completed, erunch your paper in your pocket, and carry it two or three days before sending it in. This rubs of the structure parell works. he superfluous pencil-marks, and make lighter to handle. If you can think or it, lose one page out of the middle of your article. We can easily supply what is missing, and we love to do it. We have nothing else to do!

The joke of the Iowa campaign—the nomination upon a prohibitory platform of a man who had been indicted

ing. I had always drank some, but I had not previously been dissipated. Three weeks after I got out of jail my wife died. That threw me into greater amisery, and I drank more. I drank to such excess that my friends had me put back into jail as a place of safety. While there Captain Sturtevant visited the jail and held religious services, and I was converted. The result of this is true, for none of whose motives for studying his aermons with the greatest care that it was showing too little esteem for the public to take no pains in preparation, and that a man who should appear on a cremonial day in his night-cap and dressing-gown could not commit a greatest care that it was showing too little esteem for the public to take no pains in preparation, and that a man who should appear on a cremonial day in his night-cap and dressing-gown could not commit a greatest care that it was showing too little esteem for the public to take no pains in preparation, and that a man who should appear on a cremonial day in his night-cap and dressing-gown could not commit a greatest care that it was showing too little esteem for the public to take no pains in preparation, and that a man who should appear on a cremonial day in his night-cap and dressing-gown could not commit a greater. most expensive luxuries of life;" and this is true, for none of us can afford to surround himself with a host of enemies las talent without tact is like the million-aire who never lins a penny of ready money about him. Mr. Smiles illustrates the difference between a man of quick tact and of no tact whatever by an inter

fire till they are ordered to, and a few hundred of them in Pittsburg the other day would have been worth three or four thousand dollars per man. What the country needs and what view which he says once took place be-tween Lord Palmerston and Mr. Behnes, the states need is a more competent, better disciplined and more reliable lo-cal police and sheriff's force in each the sculptor. At the last sitting which Lord Paimerston gave him, Belines open-ed the conversation with: "Any news, cal police and sheriff's force in each State. Such a police would have suppressed the rebellion at Martinsburg and perhaps prevented further disorder. But for tumults of more magnitude, United States troops are in every way more economical and more efficient. ed the conversation with: "Any news, my lord, from France? How do we stand with Louis Napoleon?" The foreign secretary raised his eyebrows for an instant, and quickly replied: "Really, Mr. Behnes, I don't know; I have not seen the newspapers!" Behnes, with much talent, was one of the many men who entirely missed their way in life through want of tact.—Chambers' Journa.

Judicious Advertising.

er sensational machinery, and recommended instead the more exclusive use of the best newspapers. "If we would make the best possible use of our money," he continued, "we should patronize ably-conducted and responible newspapers. The newspaper is immeasurably the best medium open to our trade: the most liberal and expertadvertizers testify to its value, and in the employment of its columns we make a noise about it. Here, accord night, life is southed and hallowed with the comfortable, genial, loving spirit of home. It would doubtless be easily possible to come in contact here with some abourd forms and perniclous and to trace out teins of sordid selfsingly. in the employment of its columns we would find a means of escape from things that first and most deeply imwasteful, undignified and ineffective press the fresh observer of England would find a means of escape from wasteful, undignified and ineffective press the fresh observer of England methods, to which so many resort in their eagerness to secure attention and patronage." These are indeed suggestions of experience and common sense, of course grumblers. Mention has by merchants, manufacturers and other classes of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active of the community having occasion to engage in either nurchasing active occasion to engage occasion active occasion to engage in either nurchasing active occasion to engage occasion active occasio selling.

The Bonanza mining firm, the rich est mining firm in the world is that of Messrs, Flood, O'Brien, Mackey and Fair, in California. Their interest in pressed prices, cannot be less, it is said, than \$23,000,000. They own the Bank of Nevada, with a paid-up capital of \$10,000,000. They are reputed to own \$20,000,000 in United States bonds. Their real estate and other property in among Californians come the four principal owners of the Central Pacific Railroad and other connecting roads of California-Stanford, Huntington Crocke and Hopkins. These men are the largest owners of railroad property in the world. Most of the property is encumbered by the issue of mortgage bonds. But it is supposed that these four men have a clear margin of \$50,... 000,000. Besides railroad property they own a great deal of land, town sites, alternate sections, country seats, city real estate and so on: It is said they are worth twelve and a half millions apiece. Prospectively they are worth more.

Woman.

There is something very delightful in turning from the unquietness and agitation, the fever, the ambition, the harsh and worldly realities of man's character to the gentle and deep recesses of woman's more secret heart. Within her musings is a realm of haunted and fairy thought, troubled life lave no entrance. her are the changes of State, the rivalrie and contentions which form the staple o man's existence? For her there is an intense and fond philosophy, before whose eye substances flit and fall like shadows and shadows grow glowingly into truth The soul's creations are not as the moving and mortal images seen in the common day; they are things, like spirits steeped in the dim moonlight, heard when all else are still, and busy when earth's laborers are at rest! They are

As dreams are made of, and their little life Is rounded by a sleep."

This is the real and uncentered poetry of being, which pepeades and surrounds her as with an air—which peoples her visions and animates her love, which shrinks from earth into itself, and finds marvel and meditation in all that it be-holds within, and which spreads even

over the Heaven, in whose faith she so aniently believes, the mystery and the tenderness of ressence. Militia and Begulars, The militia have proven a very sleader reed as a means for the supp of riot at this time. Is an exagaera-tion to say that the difference between militia and United States regulars to as, for instance, in neglect of propriety in dress; by the absence of cleanliness; or indulging in repulsive habits. Some think themselves so well-born, so clever, or so rich, as to be above caring what others say and think of them. It is said that the ancient Kings of Egypt used to commence speeches to their subjects with the formula: "By the head of Pharosh, ye are all swine." We need not wonder that those who take this swine theory of their neighbors should be careless of setting their taste and feelings at defiance. Contrast such puppyism with the conduct of David Aucilton, a famous Huguenot preacher, one of whose motives for studying his sermons with the greatest care "that it was showing too little esteem for the public to take no pains in preparation, and that a man who should appear on a ceremonial day in his night-cap and dressing-gown could not commit a greater breach of civilites." "Sinter and it is with their uniforms. At Martinsburg they resisted the militia with impunity. At Baltimore the militia were the object of an assault which never would have been made on regulars, and which regulars the philadelphia, regiment was virtually besieged by the Pittsburg militia, with their uniforms off, and it is atruction of property and loss of life.
The Philadelphia regiment was virtually besieged by the Pittsburg militia, with their uniforms off, and it is admitted by careful observers that the Philadelphia men behaved well, while the Pittsburgers disgraced themselves. However that may be, a contemptible feud paralyzed the usefulness of the force as the guardians of the peace. At Reading it is admitted that the resulting surround himself with a host of enemies we are sure to make if, when young, we allow ill nature to produce in us unmanly liabilities. Good inanners, like good words, cost nothing, and are worth everything. What advantage, for instance, did the bookseller on whom Dr. Johnson once called to solicit employment get from his brutal reply, "Go buy a porter's knotand carry trunks?" The surly natures of such men prevent them from ever entertaining angels unawares. It is difficult to see how the "natural-born fool" can ever hope to be well manered, for without good sense, or rather tact, a man mist continue to make a fool of himself in society. Why are women, as a rule, better mannered, than men? Because their greater sympathy and power of quicker mannered than men? Because their greater sympathy and power of quicker intuition give to them finer tact. Nor is takent which knows what to do of much use, if the tact be wanting which should enable us to see how to do it. He who the state of the state

English Home Life.

Mr. Wm. Winter writes from England: It is not strange that English-The Springfield Republican publishes editorially the following sensible remarks on advertising:

Reforms of all kinds seem to be in fashion. The reaction from the craze of speculation and inflation and politics and low moral standing brings with it application of good sense and economy, of better morals and higher and soberer views of things, in nearly all departments of life. One of the out-croppings of this new fashion of common sense is in the business of advertising—a lopping off of the more expensive and sensational and vulgar modes of putting the thing to sell before the attention of the person who buys. The reform was well voiced at a late meeting of the slove manufacturers of the country at Devoit, where the President denounced the ineffective and expensive adverting that had been much indulged in by the trade, the tawdry lithographs and only a happy condition, instead of trying terms mended instead the more exclusive in mended instead the more exclusive. but the man who could not be happy in England—in so far, at least, as hap-

piness depends upon external objects and influences—could not reasonably expect to be happy anywhere.

Mechanics Leaving the Country. The fifty skilled mechanics - carpenters and joiners—engaged by a Manchester firm, salled for Europe yesterday in the Montana, of the Wil-liams and Guion Line. Many of the emigrants are married and their weepsight cannot be worth less than \$3,000,000. Besides these investments they
own controlling interestin several other
mines. It is estimated that the entire
assets of these four men would amount
to \$100,000,000. Next in order of wealth
among Californians come the four
refugible aways of the Cantral Pecific they have been driven to emigration. "From \$2 to \$2 50 is all that a good average carpenter can expect to earn in New York," said one of the men, and then he is at the mercy of perhaps two or three sub-contractors, who cut him down and drive him to death. in order to get the utmost work out of him for the smallest possible pay. What between the hard times, the cutting down of wages, and scarcity of employment, America, instead of being working man's paradise, as they used to call it, is the hardest and poorest country in the world for him." Mr. J. N. Abbut, who took over 150 American masons to Glasgow last year, says that the new arrivals are prosper-ous and happy, and more than satisfied with the exchange between the New World and the Old. Men there are putting money in the savings banks over and above their living expenses, while here they are drawing it out.—

"The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be content to work for less wages. * * * In this for less wages. * * * In this way the workingman will be nearer to that station of life to whick it has pleased God to call him."—New York Daily World. this land of plenty the laborer

should certainly be better off than in Europe. A fair equalization of wages is what is wanted. Managers should be content with less, and they should give the laborer more. We want no pauperized labor in this country.

It is tantalizing in this hot, wather o know that on the White Mountains there is a snow drift 500 feet long, 175 feet in width, and 14 feet deep, and that snow balling parties are the amuse

CHURCH AND STATE.

Mr. George P. Sanford, of Lansing recently delivered a lecture at the M. E. Church at St. Johns, upon the subject "Church and EState." In the course of his lecture, he made the follow ing remarkable statements :

1. "The rights of many consciences are paramount to the rights of one conscience." 2. "The claim that rationalism, Mohammedanism and infidelity, are entitled to equal rights with Christianity in this country, is a base and fraudulent one."

In making these assertions, Mr. Sanford seems to have forgotten some of the most important principles of the constitution of the United States. It may not be improper to refresh his memory by calling his attention to certain clauses of that " supreme law of the

The last clause of the sixth article of the constitution says: No "religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The first clause of the first amendment of the constitution says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an estalishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The following is the first section of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, sor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

How can it be shown that Christianity has rights under the constitution, which are not equally shared by any other system of religion? Can it be shown that Christianity is the embodi- a hard-working woman never admires ment of all religious truth? If so, it her husband more, than when having no need not fear to stand beside all the work to do in his own field, he comes other religions of the world, for it has cheerfully over into her field, and bends been said that "truth is mighty, and his stronger shoulder to help her bear will prevail."

Christianity, as it exists in our country to-day, is not what it was two hundred years ago, owing to the greater wart laddie, "rising of" forty, working Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my enlightment of the people; yet there is in his shirt sleeves and an apron, over testimony to the great number you have miaffairs of state, would result in the destruction of our free government. It is that have been committed in its name. undoubtedly the remembrance of these lucky for her if the "gude mon," off persecutions, and the continued injustice work for a few days, stands ready to resulting from unequal religious brivi. "lend a hand." leges, that led the founders of ano government to build so broad, so firm a foundation. The world can never cease to honor them for these noble words: "We hold these truths to be self-eviamong these are life, liberty, and the

pursuit of happiness." In what does the pursuit of happi bring in the wood, and get all of the ness consist, if not in the right to enjoy one's own opinions on all subjects, religious, political and social, provided that, in so doing, one does not infringe to bend over the wash-tub, applying his upon the rights of others? The denial of this right has been, and still is, the cause of all the tyranny of the civilized world. According to the declaration of independance, it is a right which is inherent in the individual: therefore. governments can neither bestow it nor take it away, although it is their duty to protect every individual in the exercise of this right. In the performance of this duty, governments should be imbued with the same spirit as that of an honored friend of Franklin and Jefferson, who said: "The world is my country, and to do good is my religion."

HUSBANDS AND HOUSEWORK.

These are indeed hard times. None but those upon whom the woe has fallen can appreciate the words "out of work." The sight of it is enough to set any one who believes in "and effect," to think ing about the cause and the cure for misery of this kind. But a dissertation upon that theme lies outside the province of the household columns. It has, however, occurred to me many times, that men who are out of work, are by no means justified in sitting idly around their premises, or lounging in adjacent stores and groceries, when their wives are overburdened with the cares and labors of the family. Every household needs two heads, the father and the mother, a "united head." But when a father is so situated that he is unable to contribute to the family support, he must reflect that he becomes a positive burden to the family, unless he can make himself useful to it. The class of men likely to get out of work, usually have hard-working wives, who need holidays quite as much as their husbands do. Sometimes these women not only do the family housework and washing and child-training, but also add to ince of the household columns. It has,

the family finances by sowing, washing, writing, or other means. And there are husbands of such hard-working the neighbors, while their wives have one unceasing round of household labor. forsed as lovers, toward the women now their wives, and allow those whom they once aspired to protect and cherish, to perform for their able-bodied husbands the most "menial" services. They

don't think a word about it: but they ought to think. They fall in with the ordinary drift of things, and only attempt to meet the requirements of public opinion in the locality where they dwell. Iremember that, when I was teaching in Pennsylvania, Mr. Smith was talked about because he wheeled the baby carriage when he went out walking with his wife and child, instead of allowing his wife to do that part, besides taking care of her skirts. It would have been considered quite enough for him to swing his cane beside her, prepared most chivalrously to defend her in case of attack—"sword arm free," you know.

Like the savages, who can not stoop to accommand the savages, who can not stoop to accommand the savages of the must be savages of the savages of "menial" offices, because they must keep always alert and vigorous for the

keep always alert and vigorous for the chase, some of these noble men and brothren must be saved from all the distracting cares and petty concerns of the family, that their superior powers may be in readiness for doing big things when the time for doing big things arrives.

I believe in a division of labor; and I do not subscribe to a rather common notion among some reformers, that husbands and wives would always be happier if they worked side by side in the same field; and I sympathize somewhat with women who say that they shouldn't want a husband "always round under foot!" But I do say that a hard-working woman never admires her husband more, than when having nowork to do in his own field, he comes cheerfully over into her field, and bends his stronger shoulder to help her bear her burdens, that she may share in his her burdens, that she may share in his

Don't I know? Didn't I see a staldred years ago, owing to the greater wart laddie, "rising of" forty, working reason to believe that its supremacy in my kneuding-board, soon after sunrise vesterday? I can testify without any mental reservation, that the bread on true that Christianity has done much our table to-day is of excellant quality. good in the world; but it is undeniable It is enough for one woman to get that it has also done some harm. The breakfast, skim and strain milk, put up world can never forget the atrocities the dinner school, and dress the baby, without having also to knead the even here in our own country. It was bread, all before breakfast; and so it is

Men, generally, have no idea how much they can do to help, if they set about it. They have an uneasy feeling sometimes, that they ought to take hold somewhere, but they don't know how to dent_that all men are created equal; begin. I said to a man with no parthat they are endowed by their Creator ticular work to do, who sorrowfully with certain inalienable rights; that told me of his wife's ill-health and hard work, " Of course you help her do the washing,"-" Oh yes!" he answered, "I water for her." And it never occurred to him that Justice could ask more of him, that noble creature, a man! He superior mind to the discovery of grease spots, and his manly strength to the rectification of soiled garments? No doubt the kind hearted fellow did sometimes go farther, and graciously dandle his own babe on his knee, when it was sufficiently amiable to please him, in the idea that by thus tending baby, he was helping his wife. He, the strong, thus choosing the easier work, in order to give her, the weak, a 'chance to do the harder task unhindered. This sort of thing is extremely common in families, and women who are of the angelic type, never feel themselves defrauded of their rights, but continue to smile as the law directs. Others "fret inwardly," or take refuge in sarcasms. Frankness is

Say to this reasonable but thoughtless husband of yours, something like this: " Now just look at it, you and I are the heads of this family. I certainly am no more responsible than you are for the number of mouths to feed and bodies to be clothed, or for the daily

pity if you have and beg for aid.

While I write, I remember that there women, who feel (or seem to feel) that are solfish wives, who would shirk all it is only right and proper that they care and toil, preferring to live like the should lounge about, reading the paper lillies of the field, whatever burdens playing with the children, chatting with may fall upon their husbands, and I wish to give no countenance to such. I do not like to think of marriage as a partnership," but it should not fall be-The fact is, they dislike " menial" tasks, hind a business union in the essentials and they forget the feelings they pro- of justice.-FAITH ROCHESTER, in American Agriculturist for August.

Its medical properties are Alterative. Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic. There is no discase of the human system for which the
Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety,
as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very
pleasant to take: every child likes it. It is
safe and reliable, as the following evidence
will show:—

Rev. O. T. Walker, says: The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of Vegetine in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family—who now pronounces it invaluable:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.
I feel bound to express with my signature

A Walking Miracle.

pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
William PAYN.

Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

r testimony to the great number you have arready received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreating disease, Catarrh, and had such very bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

VEGETINE

Prepared by Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. Legal Advertisements.

ESTATE OF SUSAN P. TOWSLEY, 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 30th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Susan P. Towsley, deceased.

Present, M. D. Chatterton, Judge of Probate:
In the matter of the Estate of Susan
P. Towsley, deceased.
On reading and illing the petition, duly
verified, of Matthew P. Towsley, praying
that administration of said estate may be
granted to the petitioner:
Thereupon it is ordered that the 21th day of
August next, at 1 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 Probata 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 potition, and the hearing
thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be
published in the Ingham County Naws, 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,
300003 MORTGAGE SALE DEFAULT HAVING

M been made in this conditions of a certain mottage, (whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative) executed by William J. Stevens and Sophronia Stevens his wife, of Okemos, Ingham county, Michigan, to Feter Lowe and Ed. W. Lowe, of Mason, Mich., dated August 20, 1873, and recorded September 8, 1873, in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Ingham, in liber 31 of mortages, on page 161, upon

recorded September 8, 1873, in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Ingham, in liber 34 of mortgages, on page 161, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and four dollars and fifty-six cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given that on Turgday, the 2d day of October next at ten o'clook in the forence, we shall sell at public auction to the highest hidder (sale to take place at the front door of the lagham County Court House in the City of Mason) the prenises contained in such mortgage (or as much thereof as shall be necessary to salisfy the amount due on such mortgage, with ten per cent, interest and legal costs, together with an attorney fee of fifty dollars covenanted for therein) that is to say the following piece or parcel of land, situate in Ingham county, Michigan, viv.: Lots Nos. two (2) and three (3) of block No. two (2) in the vilage of Okamos, formerly Hamilton.

Dated Mason, hill Mchanges, Mortgagees, Lucien Reed Ally for Mortgagees,

Legal Advertisements.

of land known and described as follows:
Commencing at a point forty-eight rods east and eight rods north of the southwest corner of lands deeded by Tibbits and wife to William W. Annin, on the 50th day of March. A. D. 1871, on the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight, town one north, range one west, in the state of Michigan, and running thence south eighteen rods, thence east four rods, thence north eighteen rods, thence west four rods to the place of beginning.

Dated May 11, 1877.

ANDREW PFEIFLE, Morigagee,
JAMES MCMAHON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

958w18

MORTGAGE FOREULOSURE.—DE-fault having been made in the condi-tions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative, made and executed by Levi God-ding and Charlotte Godding, his wife, to

way, running thence south eight rods, thence east four rods, thence north eight rods, thence west along the centre of said highway to the place of beginning, being in township number one north, range two west, state of Michigan.

Dated May 11, 1877.

JAMES MCMAHON, Attorney for Mortgagee, 958w13 MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT HAVortain mortgage made and executed by
Sarah A. Crysler, of White Oak. In the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, to Egbert Rice, of Dansville, Ingham County,
Michigan, bearing date the twenty-eighth
day of September, A. D. 1875, and recorded
in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ingham County, on the twenty-ninth day of
September, A. D. 1875, in liber 17 of Mortgages on page 400, whereby the power of sale
in said Mortgage contained has become, operative; and whereas there is claimed to be
due on said Mortgage and on a certain promlesory note made as collateral scentrity thereto, the sum of Four Hundred and Three Dolars and Eighty-eight cents, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the doth secured by said
Mortgage, notice is therefore hereby given,
that on Friday, the Thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon
of that day, at the front door of the Court
House, in the city of Mason, County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, (II at being the
building in which the Circuit Court for the
County of Ingham is held), I shall self at
public auction to the highest bidder, the
premises described in said Mortgage, or so
muce thereof as may be necessary to satisfy
the amount due on said note and mortgage,
with Interest, costs, and expenses of sale
and also an attorney fee of Forty Dollars as

dred and ninty-three acres o M. M. Atwoon, Att'y for Mortgagee,
Dated July 10th, 1877.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, (whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative, executed by Edward W. Sparrow, of Lansing, Ingham county, Michigan, to John C. Holmer, Executor of the estate of John Palmer, of Detroit, Michigan, atted the twenty-firth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Ingham, in the State of Michigan, on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-two, in liber 37 of Mortgages, on page 449, upon which Mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars and Ninety cents, (8550.00), and no suit or proceedings at law having been mestituted to recover any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that on Friday the twelfth day of October Dexi, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, (sale to take place at the front door of the Ingham County Circuit Court House, in the city of Mason), the premises contained in such Mortgage, (or so much thereof as shall be necessary to gatisfy the amount due on such Mortgage, with ten percent. Interest, and legal costs, together with an attorney fee of fifty dollars, covenanted for therein, that is to say, the following place or parcel of land situate in Ingham County, Michigan, viz.: Commencing at the north-west corner of lot eight, (8), in block one hundred and twenty-seven, (127), in the city of Lansing, in said county, thence south two and one-half (255) rods, thence west seven (7) rods to Townsend street, blence work seven cot a contained on the horth line of said lot, seven (7) rods, thence west seven (7) rods to Townsend street, blence west seven (7) rods to the place of heighting. Said parce of land being two and one-half rods north and south by seven rods cast and west,

HERIFF'S SALE,—NOTICE IS HEREBY

SHERIFF'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY of viven, that by virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court for the counts of Ingham, to me directed and delivered, bearing date the eleventh day of April. A. D. 1877, in favor of The First National Bank of Meson, plaintiff, and against the goods and chattels, lands and telegants of William H. Chapman, Whitney Jonos, and Henjamin E. Hart, defendants, I did on the 25th day of April. A. D. 1877, levy upon and seize all the right, title, interest and equity of the said Benjamin E. Hart in and to the following described lands, to-wit: The equal undivided one-fourth part of lots number five and six, in block number eight. Lots number one and six, in block number of the west one half of lots number twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fitteen, in block number fixteen all of the equal undivided one-fourth part of the west one half of lots number twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fitteen, in block number sixteen and fitteen, in block number twenty twenty-one. The equal undivided one-fourth part of lots number seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twoive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, in block number twenty-two. The equal undivided one-fourth part of Hart's addition to the city of Lansing, except lots number thriteen to twenty-one inclusive. All of lots number eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in block number fourty one inclusive. All of lots number fourty-one inclusive.

Legal Advertisements.

beginning, with right of way eight feet wide on from the west side of lot isying next soith to Saginaw street. All of said lands above mentioned and described, being and lying in the city of Lansing, ligham Coun-ly, Michigan.

above mentioned and described. Some said execution, on said 28th day of April. A. D. 1877, also levy upon and solze all the right, title, equity and interest of said william H. Chapman, in and to the following described real estate, lying and being in Ingham County, Michigan, wis.: The west one-haif of lot number six in block number sixteen; and the west half of the north half of lot number seven, in block number sixteen; and the west half of the south half of lot number seven, in block number sixteen; and the west half of the number eight, in said block number sixteen; and the west half of lot number sixteen; and the west half of to number eight, in said block number sixteen, all in the city of Lansing. County of Ingham, and State of Michigan.

And I did also by virtue of said execution, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1877, levy upon and selze all the right, title, interest and equity of the said William H. Chapman in and to the following described real estate, situate and being in the County of Ingham, and State of Michigan, to-wit: All of lots numbered one, two, three, four and five, in block number one hundred and eleven, in the city of Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan; except twenty-three feet north and south by one hundred feet east and west, in

hundred and thirty-two feet. thence wouth sixty feet to beginning. Also, all of the south-east quarter of section number fifteen, in township number four north of range number two west, ingham County, Michigan, except as follows, viz.: Beginning on quarter line of south-east quarter of said section, ten rods west of east line of said quarter, section, running thence west ten rods, thence south eighty rods, thence cast ten rods, thence north to beginning, being five acres of land conveyed by Homer Lathrop and wife to Charles Babo; also, except five acres from east slide of said southeast quarter, ten rods wide on middle-town road, so called), and eighty rods deep north and south conveyed by Homer Lathrop and wire to Henry Eichler; also excepting, towit.: Beginning twenty rods west of northeast equarter of said south-east quarter of said section fitteen, running thence south forty rods, thence east eighteen rods, thence north forty rods, thence east eighteen rods to place of beginning, conveyed by Homer Lathrop and wife to Dlantha M. Gibbs; also, except a strip of land ten rods wide on east side of the west half of the south-east quarter of said section fitteen; also except, viz: commencing thirty-five rods north of the south-west corner of said south-east quarter of section fitteen, running thence north forty rods, thence east forty-five rods, thence south forty rods, thence east forty-five rods, thence south forty rods, thence west laft outh-east quarter of section fitteen, running thence north forty rods, thence east forty-five rods, thence

Aldrich, and conveyed by deed, dated May 3d, 1876.

And I did also on the said 20th day of June, A. D. 1877, by virtue of said execution, levy upon and selze all the right, title, interest and equity, of said William H. Chapman and Whitney Jones, in and to the following described real estate, viz.: All of an equal undivided two-thirds part of lots numbered one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, teu, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fitteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of Jones, smith and Chapman's subdivision of part of lot number one, in block number two hundred and forty, in the city of Lansing, ingham County, Michigan.

And I did also on the said 20th day of June, A. D. 1877, by virtue of said execution levy up-

A.D. 1877 by virtue of said execution levy upon and selze all the right, title, interest and equity of said defendant whitney Jones, in and to the following described real extate, viz.: All of lots number done, two, and four, of Jones' subdivision of lots number six and seven, in block number interty-seven, in the city of Lanking, County of Inghan, and all of the mindign.

And all of the mindign.

And seven, in block number interty-seven, in the city of Lanking, County of Ingham, and State of Michigan; excepting a louder, and State of Michigan; excepting a louder, owit; Commencing in the action of Lanking, County of Ingham, and State of Michigan; excepting a louder of Michigan Avenue, twenty-two feet from the center line of the Northern Central Michigan allowed the content of the Northern Central Michigan allowed the content of the center line of said lot seven, two hundred and ten feet, thence north-caskerly to a point in north line of said lot seven, two hundred forty-five; eighty-five feet custority from said center line of said Railrond, thence westerly along the north line of said lot seven, one hundred and fifty feet, to a point sixty-five feet from said firm, alled to and twenty-two feet from said line, one hundred and ten feet to north line of Michigan Avenue, thone cast diverty-four feet to beginning; and shoe excepting, viz. Commencing at north-east corner of said lot with north line of said lot seven, and on the seast by west line of said lot seven, and fifty feet south therefrom, and on the west by Grand River; and also excepting, viz. Commencing at north-east corner of said lot ten rods, thence west on north line of said lot seven, and fifty feet south therefrom, and on the west by Grand River, to read and the provided and the seast half of the said defendant Benjamin Andals, thence west on hundred said vented in the county of lines.

And I did also

Agricultural Implements.

SEASON OF 1877

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DAVIS & RANDALL.

(Office in Marble shop 1st door east of Checkered Store,) MASON, MICH.

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The McCormick Harvester, Reaper and Mower.

The Oliver Chilled Plows and Extras for the same.

The Superior Drill, and a variety of Horse Rakes; also

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Will also sell Gale Plows. South Bend Wagons and Platform Buggies, Robbins' Wheel Cultivators, and others. All in want of WAGONS and CARRIAGES should give us a call. The articles we offer for sale are first-class in every particular, will be sold at low prices, and warranted to be as represented. Don't fail to call and see us before buying. DAVIS & RANDALL.

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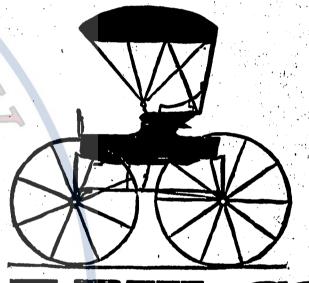
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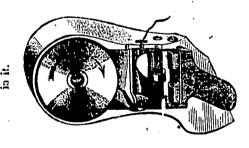
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Business Cards.

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DR. W. W. BOOT, M. D. Office at reactions of Sundays between 9 A. R and 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. DES. W. W. & A. B. CAMPBELL, Physicians, Surgeons, Accoucheura Physicians, Surgeons, Accoucheus Synecologists, etc., etc., etc. Office ov il. M. Williams' drug store, Mason, Mich. JUSTICES.

MILTON RYAN, Justice of the Peace & Conveyancer, Collections a specialty, indice one door west of City, Bakery, on north lide of Maple street, Mason, Mich. 966 W. HAMMOND, Justice and Convey-• ancer. Collections promptly attended to. Office on Maple street, 3 doors east of Dunning's, city of Mason, Ingham Co. Mich.

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New Advertisements.

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Everything is entirely new.
The proprietor intends that his house shall be second to none in Central Michigan. It is convanient to the Denot and his incess.

is convenient to the Depot and business portion of the village. The tables are sup-plied with all the delicacles of the season. Good accommodations for horses.

s. P. STROUD, Keeps Ready-Made Coffins Shop on Maple 3t., 2 doors west of P.O. Thave very rich and elaborate Ladies Burial Robes.

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Also, some of the latest and most beautiful designs of Coffin Plates, Trimmings, &c.
Having been given charge of the cometry fam prepared to execute all orders for improving lots, digging graves, etc., in the last manner. proving lots, utes in best manner. 547v1 s. P. STROUD Mason.

Money to Loan on unincumbered and productive real estate in sums of \$500 and apwards. JAMES M. TURNER, LANSING, MICHIGAN

PHOTOGRAPHERS should forward me wish to obtain a Piano or Organ in exchang for Photographing, Address Daniel F Beatry, Washington, New Jersey. 30 YEARS EXPERIENCE. M. V

5U Armstrong, Sexton and Undertaker, Office and shop on Armstrong street; dealer in Coffins, Caskets and Cases. Has a new and full assortment of Burial Robes, Shrouds, Name Plates and Landscheet, Shrouds, Name Plates, and Handles of all styles and varieties. A good Hearse, always in readi-ness, Lestie, Mich.

BEATTY'8 PIAND AND PARLOR ORGAN INSTRUCTOR.

Containing the elements of music, with easy and progressive exercises to perfect the player in the art of music (either piano or organ), to which is added over sixty Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Gallops, Operatic Melodies, Danees, etc., by Danier, F. Bratty, Washington, N. J. One of the best works of its kind ever introduced. Should be in the hands of every plano and organ player. Sent post-paid to any part of the United States of Canada for only 50 cents, the price having been reduced to introduce it everywhere, Address

DANIEL F. BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey.

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Tonsorial Artist.

Is located in pleasant rooms over G. S. Brown's Boot and Shoe Store, where he will be found ready to give

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He also manufactures the RENOWNED SPANISH BRILLIANT,

For Cleaning the Head and RENEWING THE HAIR.

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H. M. SLITOR

this removed his tailor shop to rooms over Tanner's store, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and all others who wish strilah fits, low prices, and first-class work. A fine lot of samples to select from Please drop in and see ine in my new quarters before going to Lansing or Jackson and paying the exorbitant prices charged for goods in those places.

I am a permanent resident in Mason, and shall stay here it good work and low prices with lettings. Hespectfully, the state of the second s

The Ingham County News.

Thursday, August 9, 1877.

Poultry Department



CONDUCTED BY

H. IVES AND N. A. DUNNING. All manuscript or other matters relating to this department may be addressed to sither of the above at Mason, Mich. Any facts of interest to the fraternity will be given space in this column.

Eveny fancier of fowls can see by this time how many good and how many scrub chickens he has on hand. In order to raise superior fowls the one should be separated from the other so that especial care can be given them. All defects should be thrown out, and none but perfect ones retained. As there is no use spending time and money on chickens that don't come up to the

Moulting .- Fowls are now moulting. nd every one should know that it is the most critical time in the whole year. They should be kept dry, with plenty of good, nourishing food, with rather more vegetables and meat than usual, two or three times each week. A little of the "Douglass mixture" put in their water dishes and mixed with their food will greatly aid them in coming out in new feathers. The hens should be sep-

arated from the cocks at this time.

We have a letter from W. H. Todd, of Ohio, stating he will surely judge poultry at the state fair at Jackson this fall. This is a rare opportunity for every one to ascertain what kind of stock he is breeding. We would advise every breeder to send specimens of his stock to the fair. If they pass of his stock to the fair. If they pass examination by Mr. Todd, it will be conclusive evidence that the right kind of stock has been used: but, if not passed by him, you will know their defects and can remedy them if possible. We think the chance will be good to find out whether we have good fowls or not.

Our article of last week has stirred up our poultry men somewhat, and we hear of quite a number who have been looking over their stock with a view of showing up their hands this fall. That is all right; all come. If you have none of your own, get your neighbor to come. We hear that all the old breeders and many new ones will be on hand without fail. A. F. Wood, L. H. Ives, N. A. Bennett, Page, Frank Scofield, N. A. Dunning, Rolfe Bros., William Sommerville, Elmer Drew, beside our Lansing friends. This insures us a success in the poultry department.

FAVOR CHICKS AND ECONOMISE FEED, -The delicate and more costly feed for young chicks is too good to waste on a lot of voracious old fowls that will rob the little ones as often as they get a chance. The difficulty is obviated by any contrivance that will screen or separate the old hens at meal times. We use a very simple affair, made of strips about two inches wide by one inch thick, and lath. The rack may be any size desired, but four by four or four by six feet square and sixteen inches high is a convenient size for handling and use. The strips being cut for the proper length and width of rack, are for nailing the lath to. For uprights, four-feet lath may be cut into three pieces of equal length. The distance between the lath may be two or three inches. If made just four feet wide, the top can be covered with full-length lath. Pieces of board can be placed in the bottom, out of reach of the old hens, to feed upon. The old birds have their feed outside in proper quantity and quality.—The Poultry Nation.

CROSS BREEDING .- We read a few weeks ago in an exchange, an account by an experimenter with poultry, who affirmed that a new breed of fowls cannot be made, by any system of crossing two already established breeds.

In principle, no doubt this assumption is very nearly correct. But there exists ample evidence, nevertheless, that all "breeds," or varieties of poultry stock in the known world, to-day, came from the wild originals, and are made up by a crossing of their progency-which, in various climates and with the new surroundings of domestication, have come to be the Game, the Dorking, the Cochin, the Brahma, the Leghorn, the Spanish, the Hamburg, the Bantam breeds, etc. Else, why this diversity of color, form, size, and different marked characteristics, which define these separate vari-

Again, how is it, if a new breed connot be made by crossing, that we have the Seabright Bantam, gold and silver-laced—the modern Duck-wing Games —the gray Dorking—the Light and Dark Brahmas—and lastly the later Plymouth Rocks—all recognized as "new breeds" within half a century; each being a made-up fowl from crossing, without any doubt in recent years, and all of which now breed their like,

We consider it a mistake to asssume

that"s new breed"can not be made that will produce, its like as truthfully, in a general way, as do any domestic birds we now have—provided sufficient time be taken to establish the variety, and the proper method be adopted by successive selection and correct mating of the progeny of the cross to obtain the color and points derived.

This cannot be consumated assuredly in a year, or two-or in five perhaps. But with patience, perseverance, judicious selection, and care—the purposes eventually may be accomplished, be-cause we know it has already been compassed. And what man has done, man iny dongain.— The Fanciers' Journal

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S

Parlor Organs. These remarkable instruments possess capacities for musical effects and expression nover before attained, adapted for amateus and professional, and an ornament in any parior.

Excel in Quality of Tone, Thorough workmanship, elegant designs and finish, and wonderful variety of their Combination Solo S; ops,

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WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT, ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years. WAITERING EVERY MACRING FOF 3 YEARIT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING
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GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

STERLING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE SKIN; A HEALTHFUL BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION; A RELIABLE MEANS OF PREVENTING AND RELIEVING RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, AND AN UNEQUALED DISINFECTANT, DEODO-RIZER AND COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Glonn's Sulphus Soap, besides eradicating local diseases of the skin, banishes defects of the complexion; and imparts to it gratifying clearness and smoothness.

Sulphus Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. Glonn's Sulphus Soap produces the same effects at a most trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedly heals cover, brainer, scales, brains, spraise and costs: 'It removes dandruft and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.

Clothing and linen used in the sick room is disinfected, and diseases communicable by contact with the person, prevented by it.

The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.

The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.

Prices-25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20. f.B.—Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 conts extra for each Cake. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"

Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

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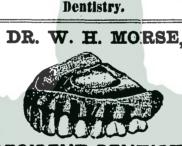
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And Cometery work of every description,

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Mason, Mich., Nov. 9, 1876. 932



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And everything pertaining to the busine mand that he is able to furnish you anything in this line on the Shortzer Noticz and MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. Two Hearses constantly in readinesh. Personal attention given to the attending of funerals.

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BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS! ELEGANT STYLES, with Valuable improvements. New and Beautiful Solo Stops.
Over one thousand organists and musiciaus indonse these organs and recommend them as STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS in tone, mechanism, and durability. Warranted for

Most Elegant and Latest Improved. Have been awarded the Highest Pre-mium in competition with others for

Simplicity, Durability, Promptness, AND PIANO-LIKE ACTION. Pure, Sweet, and Even Balanced Tone, Or-chestral Effects, and Instautaneous access which may be had to the reeds. Send for new Illustrated Advertiser (cata-logue edition), containing testimonials from many persons who are using my instru-ments, some of whom you may know. Ad-dress

DANIEL F. BEATTY. Washington, New Jersey, Travelers' Guide.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE, July 12th, 1877.

Hay City Lv. 6.30 a.m. 100 Jm. Wenona... 4.40 ... 110 Jm. 18. 110 NORTHWARD.

*Mail, *Express, Freight Chicago... Lv. 9.00 p.m 9,00 a.m Kalamazoo... 12 35 " 1.38 p.m 1.38 p.m Hattle Creek... 1.32 " 2.17 " 3.40 " 1.58 p.m 1.55 p.m 1.

Sunday excepted. H.B. LEDYARD,
Ass't Gen'l Bup't, Detroit.
WM.B. STRONG,
Gen'l Bup't, Chicago,
HERRY C. WENTWORTH,
Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent, Chicago,

Eave Troughs.

TO THOSE WHO ARE IN TROUBLE

Don't forget that I am still in the

TIN EAVE TROUGH BUSINESS putting up the best Cross Tin Eave Trough putting up the best Cross Tin Eave Trough that is made in Ingham county. They are fastened to the root with the BEST PATENT FASTEN Elt in the market, instead of a tin strap that plays out in a short time. This Fastener has been in use fifteen years, and ALWAYS gives satisfaction.

Eleven years in the business, I claim to know how to do work RIGHT, and I warrant all work done by me to be satisfactory, and keep the same in running order the first ten years free of charge!

I also have an attachment to conductors for turning the water off when a eistern becomes full.

Enders by mail promptly attended to. Orders by mail promptly attended to. W. W. TERWILLIGER, Mason, Mich.

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Tite Planes and Organs manufactured by Daniel' & Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, are more carnestly and generally commended by the press and music-loving public than any BEATTY'S instrument manufact. The Planes have the greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a vare brilliancy, clearness, and TATY Converted, again elearness, and PIANOS perfect eveness through scale, and, above all, a surprising duratio which never changes under the most decate or powerful touch. The celebrated "Ge cate or powerful touch. Organ, in and jun ano and Organ, fully warranted perfect in every respect **ORGANS** and will be shipped on test trial, the manufacturer paying freight both ways if the instrument is not satisfactory. Hustrated Advertiser (calalogue edition) sent free on application, Address

DANIEL F. BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey.

Miscellaneous. Any person who will make and forward me a list of the names of reliable persons of their acquaintence who wish to procure an instrument, either Piano or Organ, I will use my best endeavors to sell them one, and for every Piano I succeed in selling to their list within one year I will credit them with \$10, and for every Organ \$5, to be applied on payment of either a Piano or Organ; and when it amounts to a sun sufficient to pay for any instrument, selected at the Lowes \$5. WHOLESALE PRICE, I will immediately ship the instrument, free, or after any amount is credited the balance may be paid me in cash and I will then ship them the instrument. They need not be known in the matter, and will be doing their friends a real service, as I shall make special afters to them, selling a superior instrument for from one-half to two-thirds what is ordinarily asked by agents. Please send me a list at once, and after you have made inquiry you can add to it. Address

DANIEL F. BEATTY, ERRORS OF YOUTH. A gentleman who suffered for years with Nervous Debility. Permature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the "seips and directions or making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferer withing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confipence. John B. Ogden, 42 Cedar St., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser, having been permanently ured of that dread disease, Consumption eured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used (freed charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption. Asthma, Bronchiis, etc. Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. E. A. Wilson, 194 Penn Street, Williamsburkh, New York.

CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE!

Double shot-guns, from \$7 to \$50. Breech loading shot-guns, from \$25 to \$150. Single shot-guns, all kinds, \$3 to \$25. Rifles, muzzle and breach-loading, single and repeating, 7. 16, and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6, and 7 shooters, \$2.50 to \$20. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. 913y1 PIMPLES. I will mail (free) the recipe for preparing a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Biotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and be autiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of nair on a build head or smooth face Address Ben Vandelf & Co., box 5121, No. 5 Wooster St., N. Y.

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WASHER & BLEACHER In HARD or SOFT Water. Nobody will want the soft, sticky, unprofitable, Yellow Soaps, after using

PYLE'S OLEAN, HARD, O. K. . Pyle's O. K. Saleratus is a first-class, healthy Bread preparation and all who study their interest should nek their Grocer for these honest articles. Manufactured by James Pyle, New York.

Sash, Deory and Blind Pacifold misdell sill note altroya, lanton to o

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For quality and style of work will refer you to our former contracts in this vicinity. Good work as cheap as can be afforded. "Live and let live," is our motto: All work made from kiln dried lumber quick and cheapen addingly healthnoon out

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HARRISON BROS. & COSS TOWN AND COMIRY OF A COST

ure White and 40 different shades, Entirely ready for use. Beautiful, Durable and Economical. Made from Pure Material. Tested on thousands of Buildings. Handsome and Permanent and have a properly being in mixing. Do not crack and many or needs to be present the properly of the properly ents Conterally used in so called an athe same refut Wis Chemical !! Paints. Him promus to at doal one

SAMPLE CARDS ON APPLICATION IN SHELD HARRISONS' SYLVAN GREEN

Umbers, Siennas, Ochres, Blacks, Vermillions, Blues and Yellows, Unequalled for Strength and Fineness. Best and finest made. Order these Brands from your Dealer, signify the insent.

Take no other and agreement of mental for Sale (Wholesale on the sale with the sale of the 105 South Front: Street, Philadelphia.



"SILVER TONGUE"

A TEST OF THIRTY YEARS. The cheapest because the best. Fully warranted. New Styles just ready. Send for Catalogue and Price Lists. Examine our new method of lighting the music for evening performance. Constant improvement our policy. Styles specially adapted for Parlors, Churches. Lodges, Music Halls and Conservatories. Address the Manufacturers.

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, "teated to face. Nos. 143, 145 & 147 East 23d St., New York. GEO. WOODS & CO.'S PARLOR ORGANS



THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877. The Old Spirit of Hate.

The sorry exhibition of petty sectional spite in the dismissal of North-era men from professorships in the East Tennessee University, simply be-eause they were Northern men, cannot be too severely condemned. That uni-vanity was in a very dilapidated con-dition at the close of the war. It greatly needed Northern vim and fearning to get it once more on its feet, and Northerh professors rushed to its reacce. But now the entire num-ber, six in all, have to walk the plank ber, six in all, have to walk the plank to make room for Southern men. Prof. Burton, a graduate of Yale, and afterwards trained in the universities of Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg, is turned out to make room for a Missimippi physician. Another seat taken from these Northern men is given to a Virginia adventurer, now serving the Khedive of Egypt. The worst feature of the whole thing is that it shows a return of the bitter and malignant spirit of the times of slavery. If such is the condition of affairs in East Tennessee, what must it be in the gulf States and in other sections where the old animus was always more conspicuous than in the vicinity of Kuoxville? The South is making a very grave mistake in thus fanning the old fires of hate and persecution. Industrially, financially and educationally it is mak-ing an enormous blunder.

The Success of the New Loan.

The success of the four per cents as a popular loan has exceeded all expectation. The subscriptions in our own country amount to about seventy milions, and the bonds taken on foreign account will make the aggregate several millions more. Such a result is one upon which the Government may be heartily congratulated. It shows redating bands that seized the oppor-that American credit is now second tunity to plunder and destroy whatonly to that of Great Britain, and carcely surpassed even in the tradidonal strength and stability of British finances. It exhibits a degree of confidence in the solidity and honor of our Government which is eminently gratbe held to a stern account for all the ifying. A short time ago we were bor-ruin and misery which have been witrowing at six per cent. Then we were nessed. Neither morals nor law can able to command loans at five. And justify this indiscriminate mixture of new our credit has advanced to a point the innocent and the guilty. Who is where within a month we can borrow to determine the motives that incited nearly a hundred millions on popular the multitude in Baltimore, Pitts-burgh, Reading and Chicago? How is

promptly taken also shows the steady tions? turns and less profits. When there is quarters to pursue these workmen so large an investment at four per cent, through the courts, and to make exit suggests that the means of placing amples of all who can be reached, as a capital at a higher rate are becoming means of inspiring terror hereafter. limited. The reduction of the rate of He greatly misjudges American charinterest by savings banks on deposits acter who urges a course of this kind and by insurance companies on bonds as wise. It would be the very height and by insurance companies on bonds and mortgages all point in the same direction. We have found in the depression of the past four years that the laborers make and hard to prove, if made by the corporations against the laborers might retaliate against to the solid basis that the people are gradually accepting this plane as the condition of the future. When it is fully established, we shall not have the feverish excitement of the bigh something for the general good and the feverish excitement of the high speed days, but we shall have more manent security.

Ohlo Republican Convention.

The Republican State Convention met at Cleveland, August 1st, Gen. James A. Garfield permanent Chair-The ticket nominated is as fol-

For Governor-W. H. West. For Lieutenant Governor-Ferindand Vogler.
For Supreme Court Judge - W. H. For Attorney General For Clerk of the Supreme Member of the Board of Public B-A. W. Luckney.

THE PLATFORM. The Republicans of Ohio, in convention emembled, congratulate the people that during the long term of their control of the affairs of the State, no stain has been found upon their record as a party; that their management of local affairs has their management of local affairs has of which some financial conception The Republicans of Ohio, in convention consider the people, and therefore they consider the polit to their past as the best swidence of their intentions for the future. On national questions the Republicans of Chio claim the same fidelity to right assimiting and practical that they have a principles and practice that they have ex-hibited in local and State affairs. Appealing to the determination of the people to maintain Republican principles and peractices, they offer for the candid consideration of the voters of Ohio the fol-

party adopted in the convention at Cincinnati in June, 1876.

upon the full and effectual performance by the Federal Government, in the execution of all its power, of its constitu-tional obligations in that behalf, Resolved, That we are in favor of both

silver and gold as money; that both shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts except where otherwise specially provided by law, with coinage and valua-tion so regulated that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations, and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the Constitution; and we therefore de-

mand the remonetization of silver.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any further grants of public lands or money aubsidies, or the extension of the public credit of the general Government to aid in the construction of railroads.

Resolved. That we are opposed to the

Besolved. That we are opposed to the renewal of patents by act of Congress, which are burthensome and oppressive to the masses of the people, and especial

by the laboring classes.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the Resolved. That we view with alarn the present disturbed condition of the country, as evinced by the extensive strike of workingmen, and followed by destruction of life and property in different parts of the country; and while we depreciate and and every resort to violence and disorder, and cordially approve the action of the fact is partly to be found in the financial condition of the country, and in the growing disposition of people to enjoy their summer vacations their efforts to enforce the supremary of the laws, yet we do most heartly sympathise with the condition of hon andustrious laborers, who are willing to work, but remain unemployed, or are employed at wages inadequate to comfort and independence; and as an earnest of our desire to find a remedy for their con-

The commend of the control of the co

Forbearance is Wisdom.

The railroads have nearly all resumed business on the usual footing, and the impediments to travel and transportation have been substantially removed. In a short time there will be no visible sign of the recent troubles. The scars will heal rapidly, and leave little or no material mark behind

them. Until the great corporations which control the transportation between the East and the West assumed their present proportions, strikes were unknown among their workmen. In the fierce competition for traffic in a time of gencompetition for trame in a time of general prostration, and in the necessity as they aliege, of maintaining credit by paying large dividends on stocks three or four times watered, may be found the secret of the late rising against a reduction of wages. The difference between low freights and high dividends had to be made up in some, way according to the policy of these way, according to the policy of these corporations, and the retrenchment fell on the spot least able to bear the

Combinations of capital have pursued a similar system in other departments of enterprise, so that when the railroad men struck, there was a spontaneous sympathy with their cause among all the trades, and also among a very large portion of the public hav-ing no connection with them. It is creditable to the strikers that in the midst of a general excitement they bore themselves well, and hardly any of them have been traced among the deptunity to plunder and destroy what-ever property came within their reach. But it is said, if the strikers did not themselves burn and pillage, they were the primary cause of the riots and de-vastation, and therefore they should While attesting in a signal degree the responsibility to be fixed on the tab high credit of the nation, the large railroad men, who are not accused of taking part in the lawless demonstra-

There is a strong disposition in some

something for the general good and for the peaks of the community at large. Any vindictive prosecutions which may aim to inspire alarm, will not only fal of their mark, but will large. The New York Journal of commerce leave a dangerous remembrance. Gen-erosity will win more friends and secure far better results than a stern as-sertion of the letter of the law against

Debt is what alls this country. The mercantile firm of R. G. Dun & Co., which has made as careful an examination of the subject as practicable, reports that the figures most accessible show that the national debt amounts to \$2,200,000,000; that the States' debt amounts to \$375,000,000, the municipal debt to \$1,000,000,000, the railway deb to \$2,300,000,000, the discounts and loans of national and other banks to another \$1,000,000,000, and the loans by insurance and other morigage mamay be formed, amounts to the vast sum of \$7.275,000,000. Seven thousand million dollars is simply an inconceiv able amount of money. Even the in-terest on this enormous indebtedness at six per cent. a year amounts to over \$420,000,009.

The Railroad Argus gives the follow ing very comical idea of the term "floating debt," in an answer to a cor-respondent: "Floating debt" is a very fashionable term among railroads lewing platform of principles:

Resolved, That we reaffirm and adopt the platform and resolutions of the national convention of the Republican debts due to locomotive and car builders, rolling mills, wood and coal deal ers, conductors, enginemen, trackmen office boys and others, for which no Resolved, That the Republicans of Ohio reaffirm their unfaltering confidence in Ratherford B. Hayes as a statement patriot and Republican, and cordially approve and support his efforts for the pacitication of the country and the establishment of its given them their form. After flowing ment of its civil service upon a basis of more than their face. After floating Resolved, That we reasilism it as the unaiterable purpose of the Republican party to maintain and enforce the provisions of the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution guaranteeing the equal rights of all citizens before the law, irrespective of race or color, and to insist upon the full and effectual performance by the Federal Government, in the ex-

The Cincinnati Enquirer is consumed with anxiety for American cit-izenship to be a shield of protection to the American citizen anywhere outside of the limit of the United States We endorse the demand with an addition-"or anywhere inside those

limits."-Cleveland Herald. The Georgia Constitutional Conven-tion adopted the bill of rights. The bill recognizes all races of citizens, and pledges to all protection in their rights of citizens: Imprisonment for debt and whipping for crime are prohibited, The bill declares that the right of change ing the constitution or the form of the goverment is the sole and inherent right of the people of the Sthate.

The complaint, heard during the three dull years just past, again comes from the Eastern watering places that tler sex is unduly large. The explan-ation of the fact is partly to be found in the financial condition of the country, and in the growing disposition of people to enjoy their summer vacations for duty the summer vacations for duty the small fessional men work hard, and find that fashionable resorts do not afford

the rest they need. The matrimonial market at Saratoga is duller than ever before.

War Pictures.

MUSIC IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

There is only one band in each division, and it affords music at intervals, but the spirits of the men are cheered on the way by their own songs, in which they give vent to their enthursiasm with a good will and melodious expression which is quite enlivening.

At the head of each battalion are three drummers, and in the van are generated at the control of them present being colored. After an expression of views by all classes representating the following resolutions representation to the control of them present being colored. After an expression of views by all classes representation to the following resolutions representation to the following resolutions representation and the way and the control of the second of the se drummers, and in the van are generally a score or more of good singers. First one strikes up a solo, whose not unpleasant air is listened to in silence, and then the company in unison and harmony take up the chorus, the drummers joining in, while the refrain swells along the whole line in a manner; which is emphatically warlike and grand. Sometimes where the musical element is strong and the sold singers rare, a soldier with a clarionet plays the solo, then all the others, with the drums, take up the chorus. with the drums, take up the chorus. The songs are often very spirit-stiring, and the heartiness with which they are rendered tells how deeply the feelings of the men have been stirred and the spirit in which they are marching to meet the enemy. This singing is maintained through the march, and the effect is as pleasing as it is inspiring. as it is inspiring.

THE TOWN OF NICOPOLIS. Nicopolis, which the Russians have captured, is a town of twenty thousand inhabitants, founded by Trajan, 20 miles northwest of Sistova and 52 from Rustehuk. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of Nicopolis, Sep-tember 28, 1396, when Bayazid Ilderim defeated the Christian army under Sigismund, King of Hungary. Like Sistova, Nicopolis is situated on two steep hills, and possesses an ancient castle. It has beside a few mosques, better than the ordinary run of such buildings in provincial towns, and some small trade of its own. The fortifications consist of irregular lines, with revetments and earthern parapets, surrounded by a deep ditch, flanked by flat bastions. On the opposite Roumanian bank is Gieli, where the Aluta flows into the Danube.

TURKISH RECRUITS, AND HOW THEY A correspondent writes: Troops of newly recruited soldiers are every day passing through Constantinople on their way to the seat of war. They are but little removed above savages. They are truculent, insolent, and utterly destitute of anything like deference to other people's feelings. They walk three or four abreast in the streets, giving no room, and knocking people right and left. While walking with a friend in the Grand Rue de Pera, a group of there broke in between us, and hurled us almost across the street. There was no use of remonstrating, for there would soon have collected a wowd of Mussulmans and women, and children, with a pack of yelping curs, and we should have been put in the and we should have been put in the wrong as Giacurs. Recently a Turkish soldier went into the bazaar at Damascus to buy a sword. To try the temper of one, he looked around for some object. Just at that moment a Jew happened to pass. In the twinkle of an eye with a sweeping blow he cut off the head of the Jew as clean as though it had been done by the axe of the executioner. Turning to the merthough it had been done by the are the executioner. Turning to the merchant he coolly pronounced it of good steel, paid the price and went his way. The Jews in a body dehis way. The Jews in a body de-manded his arrest and punishment. The Governor took no other notice their outcries than to order him to joi

The New York Journal of commerce says: "Some idea can be formed of the losses which have been sustained by sertion of the letter of the law against men who honestly believed they were contending for the bread of their wives and children.—N. Y. Sun.

Sun.

Sun average of \$40,-000 per day, which is a fair estimate of the loss by the five trunk lines, mak-es the total for these roads \$200,000; add \$50,000 as a low calculation for the losses by interruption of other roads and the total is \$250,000 per day, or \$1, 259,000 for the five days suspension. The losses sustained by the Pennsylvania at Pittsburg and on the line beween that city and Harrisburg are calculated at \$10,000,000. Half of that amount would scarcely cover the cost 10,000,000 would approximate the losses to railroad property other than those which have been enumerated, and the destruction in cities and towns by the acts of rioters. This makes a total of \$26,250,000. The losses susained by the community at large are gradually extending to other classes of almost incalculable, embracing as they goods. In a leading English Journal do the loss of life and limb, the destruction to the iron interest, a good tion of perishable freight and live share of the advertisements contain stock, the detention of passengers, the the announcement as of special intercreased cost of living consequent upon the advance in prices of provisions, augmented taxation, and perhaps the bankruptcy of corporations which might otherwise have been averted." support of militia and special officers est, "American goods for sale." And summoned to preserve the peace, inconvenience attending tardy mails, increased cost of living consequent upon A late English paper advertises paper.

Wages and Lost Time

A Morris and Essex fireman tells a New York Postreporter;—"The fire-men who are married cannot possibly live on what they have been earning. ly so, but they were paid at that rate only when they were at work: but

At Collinwood, the Lake Shore round house near Cleveland, a reporter says:—There is much feeling among the men over the question of passes. One man said:—"Suppose I am order ed to run my train down to Cleveland. I get from this 16 cents, but I must return here to report to my superiors. For that I must pay my fare of 25 cente." He feit that this was an unbearable outrage. Another grave com-plaint lies in the fact that the men are only paid when in actual service. For instance, it a man runs from Collinwood to Toledo, which would take a little more than a day, he would be paid for that, but he is liable to lay off there for three days without pay, al-though required to be ready to report for duty at any moment. In this way the small pay earned is entirely ab-

It does not speak much in praise of Mississippi Demograts that they have rewarded Gov. Stone's treatment of the Chisolm case by a renomination.

prosecutions resulting theretwee, and the parts taken by the chizens of this vicinity in these trials, have engendered ill-feeling among many citizens of this section; and

wreness, It is best for the peace and bappiness of all parties implicated in these riots, and likewise for the better material interest of all classes in this secmaterial interest of all classes in this section of our county, that harmony, goodwill; and kind feeling should exist between us, as is natural and ought of right to be, and as has ever existed between us, except since the date of said unfortunate riots; 'now, to the end that the citizens of this county may be restored to the same teeling of friendship and confidence that has existed between them in the past, therefore, we, the citizens of Ellenton and vicinity, in mass-meeting assembled, do

ed citizens; and that we will use our influence to prayent any further action being taken in that behalf; and that we shall see that all parties, both white and colored, shall be protected in their homes, and persons, and property; and it shall be our duty to see that the law to that end is fully and fairly enforced, without respect to persons. And we do declare, as the sense of this meeting, that it is wise and patriotic that the passions that have been engendered between the white and colored races, during said riots and the trials that have resulted therefrom, be forgotten, and that we do again enter upon an era of good-will and friendship.

At Aiken a puplic meeting endorsed At Aiken a pupile meeting endorsed the Ellenton resolutions, and meetings have been called at other points. The resolutions are approved by the public with great unnnimity.

GENEALOGY OF THE "RED RIBBON," GENEALOGY OF THE "RED RIBBON,"
—The intense significance, which a
trivial bit of red ribbon acquires, by
becoming the society badge of more
than 70,000 people, in our own State,
who "Dare to Do Right," by total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, wine and
cider included, very naturally awakens a desire to learn the "Genealogy
of the Red Ribbon." Its history, as
related by Dr. Reynolds in the office related by Dr. Reynolds in the office of the Adrian Times, is as follows: "Some months after the doctor's re-form he had called a convention of form he had called a convention of reformed drunkards to meet at Bangor, Mer. Sitting in his office the thought struck him that it would be a good idea if the delegates coming in that night—the 10th of September, 1877—had some badge whereby they might know each other. After coglitating the matter for a few moments, he sent his office boy across the street to a dry goods store for several yards of red ribbon; this he cut into six-inch pieces, and tying one in the six-inch pieces, and tying one in the lappel of his coat, he went into the cars and tied a piece to the button-hole of each delegate who was supposed to be a reformed drunkard. In the following June, another convention was held at the city of Bangor, and all the delegates were the red ribbon. When the doctor started out to do his noble work in Massachusetts, he made the red ribbon the badge of membership of the reform clubs.

This then is the history of the "Red Ribbon" as a society badge in the reform clubs. It discovers the fact that the choice was entirely accidental.

Britain has been exhibiting at different points in England samples of the company's wares, which have excited the surprise of the English manufacturers, "who can even yet hardly com-prehend that the United States market is lost to them." The correspondent might have gone further and stated with truth that the English iron manufacturers have been more than surpris ed to find certain classes of American of property destroyed on the Balti-more and Ohio, and it is likely that even in the English market. For several years there has been a growing demand for American agricultural implements, which are very popular with English farmers, and are everywhere preferred to those of domestic manu-facture, and the demand has been

The fact is pretty well established now that there are no pure liquors—at east within the reach of consumers. Of two hundred liquor dealers, to whom was offered by a responsible party the sum of \$50 for a pint of pure Their pay was cut down to \$30 a month—just what the cleaners and scrubbers round here get. Not mere-York importer, recently nent New deceased, who had amassed a fortune ne-third of the time the company did in his business. His executors failed not furnish work for them, and they were asked to be contented with \$20 a month. That's about enough to get sandwiches with. I think that matchinery for their manufacture. So ters will be smooth again in a few days. universal are these frauds, that neither See how the Long Island road acted; the high price of an article of liquor they cut down wages ten per centum; nor the prescription of a physician can the men threatened to strike yesterday be assumed to be guarantees of its purnoon; the road said. Well, perhaps ty. Physicians who prescribe wine you ought to have more; we'll pay you the old prices. So there was not and possibly the druggist who in good you the old prices.' So there was not and possibly the druggist who in good any strike at all. The men resolved faith fills the order is equally ignorant, to keep on as usual, and they went to while the chances are that in ninety work heartily with cheers." nine cases out of a hundred, one or both are as completely deceived as the patient. The good that might possibly be experienced from the use pure article of liquor is infinitesimal when compared to the evil actually accomplished by the poisonous com pounds dealt out at every bar, and i just be admitted that the only safe and sensible course to pursue with re gard to liquors of all kinds, is to wholly abstain from their use.'

> The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has passed its usual dividend The serious destruction of the Company's property during the strike rendered this inevitable, even were it beyond question that the dividend had

It is proposed to turn twenty or thirty millions of English sparrows loose in Nevada to exterminate the grasshopper. Fully that number, it is thought, could be spared from Madison and Union Squares in this city with-out missing them.—N. Y. Com.

Vanderbilt on the Situation. HIS OPINION OF THE LABOR TROUBLE

THE CONDITION OF MAILBOAD BUSINESS, AND THE PROSPECT FORTHE PUTUBE-HIS POL-ICY WITH HIS MEN, ETC. The New York Times publishes

report of an interview with Wm. H. Vanderbilt at Saratoga. The following embodies the material points of the very interesting statement made to the reporter: These troubles originate from a variety of causes. Many interests are suffering just now, and thousands of

workingmen are out of employment. Naturally they are discontented and disposed to stir up strife. Then the Granger movement has done incalcuable evil in sowing discord and discontent. The farmers must learn that when they touch the railroads they injure themselves as well as the roads. Owing to one cause and another, great jealously has been excited among them against the railroads, but where would they be without the roads? Besides they have nothing to fear. Competitive of the competi tion among the great trunk lines will conserve their interests if nothing else will. The Central road could do all the business of the five or six lines Resolve. That it is the sense of this meeting that it is unwise that any further prosecutions should be had in any of these cases growing out of the Ellenton troubles, either in State or in the United States Courts, either against the white or colored citizens; and that we will use our in the This excess in carrying facilities, the competition, and the rates at try now, and we could do the other fourfifths. This excess in carrying facilities, the competition, and the rates at
which freights are carried, I think
ought to show the people that they
have nothing to fear from the roads,
Business has fallen off immensely.
Where we ran 80 trains a day a year
ago we are running only 80 now. We
attil amplay as many man as hefore ago we are running only 30 now. We still employ as many men as before, and have all the facilities we ever had. Of course we were compelled to reduce wages, and time also, or discharge a part of our force. The latter alternative I was very loth to adopt. The crops all over the country are good, and the prospect of a great European demand is excellent. If this prospect is realized, business will revive, and with better times will come better wages. If the outlook had been as promising in June as it is now, it is possible there would have been no reduction and comequantly no strike duction, and consequently, no strike. As it is, we could do nothing, and so I said to our people when they sent committees to me, "Have I not shown every consideration for you? Have I not always acted towards you in a spirit of frankness and fairness? Have I not always made your interests iden-tical with my own? Have I ever failtical with my own? Have I ever failed to keep a promise when I gave my word?" They assented to everything, and then I said to them, "Now, go back to work, and when this is over come to me, and if there are any differences between us we'll settle them as we have always done." They were satisfied with this, and the Central Road is running to-day because the

satisfied with this, and the Central Road is running to-day because the great body of its employes will it. A great corporation can only be managed by a fair and just policy, and all our people know that if they have to suffer in times of depression and dullness, they will also share in renewed prosperity. I would rather pay a man \$2 than \$1 for his labor, but wages regulate themselves; for, as I said before, if a company undertakes to pay beyond its earnings it will soon be unable to pay at all.

It would be impossible to lay down anything which could be applied as a remedy. I never saw two strikes which were alike, and each strike must be dealt with according to its peculiar conditions. In the present case there was only one course to pursue, and that was practically to do set the complex of the religious transfer.

An English letter to the Iron Ago of Philadelphia mentions the fact that a commercial traveler for the Landers, Frary & Clark company of New Britain has been exhibiting at differwould pull us through. I am happy to say that in this I have not been

lisappointed. It is impossible to contend with 12.-000 working men, unless you have justice on your side. It is always well for a great corporation to sail close to the wind, but in times of prosperity to make wages as high as possi-ble. Our men feel that, although I may own the majority of the stock in the Central, my interests are as much affected in degree as theirs, and al-though I may have my millions and they the reward of their daily toll still we are about equal in the end. If they suffer, I suffer, and if I suffer they cannot escape. "I have been a managing man" he said, "ever sifice I was 20 years of age, and I never had any sarlous differences with the management. serious differences with the men in my employ. If we differed we compared our differences, and failing to agree we eparated, but always as friends. It is my rule to treat my people as human beings, as men, for the most unwilling of all servants is the man who feels himself a slave. All the people on the Central are fully imbued with a sense of their personal independence, and this makes them the most earnest and careful of servants.

The State Fair. MICH. CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

GEN'L FREIGHT DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, Ill., July 1st, '77. To AGENTS: TO AGENTS:
Property, including Live Stock, to be exhibited at the Michigan State, Fair, to be held at Jackson, September 17th to 21st, 1877, inclusive, will be transported PREE over the Michigan Central Railroad Branches, under the following

All property will be subject to owner's risk of loss or damage from every cause hatsoever. Freight charges from point of shipment to Jackson must be prepaid. On return of the freight, if shipped from Jackson on or before September 30th, it will be billed free to original point of shipment, where charges prepaid at time of shipment will be refunded on presentation of the certificate of the Secretary of the Secretary of the State Fair that the property has been on exhibition and has not changed ownon exhibition and has not changed own-ership. In the event of a change of own-ership, freight charges both ways will be collected. Charges of other roads will not be advanced by this Company on property for exhibition at the State Fair. J. Q. A. BEAN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

H. B. LEDYARD. Gen'l Superintendent.

Within the last six months foreclosures of mortgages have taken place in the case of fifteen railroads with a total capital stock of \$46,476,064 and debts of \$85,106,500. Other statistics for the same period show that sixteen railroads with a capital stock and instability of \$150,686,202 have considered. lebtedness of \$169,686,392 have gone into the charge of receivers, and thirtytwo rair ads with stock of the face value or \$78,710,214 have been actually

The emigrants from the United Kingdom to this country in 1876 num. weed 54.864, and the emigrants from this country to the United Kingdom, The Secred Temple.

A circular has been issued by M. Adelle Hasiett of Hudson, setting forth the merits of a new organization whose object is the intellectual and moral improvement of women. Its memberhip is confined to those over 18 years anip is connect to those over 18 years of age, who are elected by secret ballot, and the system is similar to Free Massonry and Odd Fellowship. It has a printed constitution and by-laws, confers four degrees, and conveys lessons of morality through beautiful rites and caremonies, over which is cast a shade of mystery. There is nothing in it of a sectarian or political character. It aims to cultivate a sense of true sisterily obligation, and to make women reaims to cultivate a sense of true sisterly obligation, and to make women realise the great influence which they
posses, and exert that influence powerfully for good, and to give women
self-reliance and decision of character.
This society is called "The sacred
temple." Further information can be
obtained by addressing Mrs. Hazlett
at Hudson or Mrs. F. W. Gilletts at

"THE TRICK EXPOSED."-Under this heading the Waterville Times says 'It now comes to light that many per sons who have sent money for chear visiting cards so freely advertised, can-not hear faom their cards or their money. The plan seems to have been to fill the first order sent from a locality, and then, offering extra inducements to agents, a large list is secured and the money sent on and that is the last of it. The printed cards are offered by these firms at less prices than legitiamet establishments can furnish them for, and the American Agriculturist says t has been discovered that the object is to secure lists of names to be used in mailing circulars for obscene books, lotteries, etc."

at Hudson, or Mrs. F. W. Gillette at Rochester, Oakland county.

The new Constitution of Alabama. has reduced the Legislature to 33 Senators and 100 representatives; changed the sessions to biennial, limiting them to 50 days, without power to exist the time; reduced the pay of members from \$6 to \$4 a day and the mileage from 40. to 10 cents; required all bills to be passed by yeas and nays; made lobby-ing a crime; repealed the power to pass local or special laws for the benefit of individuals or corporations; prohibited forever any indebtedness for improvements; limited the power of the State to tax to three-fourths of one per cent. restricted towns, cities and counties to one half of one per cent for county purposes and one-fourth to pay debts; reduced the judicial circuits from 12 to 8, and abolished allarge number of offices, saving an annual expense amount-ing to \$100,000.

According to the Chicago Times num-erous soda-lakes occur on the Laramie Plains, and are likely to become the centre of some industrial activity. In dry weather there is an abundant efforescence of sodium sulphate—the deposit in one case measuring about five feeet in thickness, and extending over an area of ninety acres. In some of the lakes the sulphate is associated with the nitrate and borate of sodium.

Among the calamities of the great strike is the fact that it occurs just as the bountiful and almost unparalled wheat crop of the West is ready for shipment. Eighty cars loaded with new wheat arrived at Toledo on Saturday, and had there been no interrup-tion of transportation every available freight car in the West would have been incessantly employed from this on in getting the golden harvest to the asaboard.

Since the railroads cannot pay living wages to their employes, it is certain that no more of them ought to be consue, and that was practically to do nothing. The employes of the railroad structed at present; and above all it is could not afford to stop business any better than the companies. I was deby means of subsidies from the Treas-

by Englishmen or Irishmen eye to becoming herdsmen, and improving the cattle by the introduction of thorough-breds, and the Edinburgi Scotsman has an agricultural reporter in the region. Albert Crane, a Chicago Englishman, whose Colorado farm covers only 10,000 acres, and George Grant, whose 25,000 acre farm lies off Victoria on the Kansas Pacific, are making the country blossom with high bred Scotch bulls, \$25,000 cows, and stock of all kinds of aristocratic pedigree. These things promise well for the future meat supply of the country. Mr Grant says his wheat crop this year averages 30 bushels to the acre, worth \$1.44 at Kansas City. worth \$1.44 at Kansas City.

A singular chapter of crime occurred A singular chapter of crime occurrent at Toronte a few nights since. A resident of that place had an altercation with his wife, which led to his stricking her. The eldest boy, aged sixteen, being present, drew a revolver and shot his father in the groin, from a strick which hadded the same right. ffects of which he died the defore his death he sent for two cour ins, to whom he willed the property and they after leaving the dead man' house at an early hour in the morning, quarrelled on the street, when one of them stabbed the other in the abdomen inflicting a mortal wound. The boy and the other murderer are under arrest, and the tragedy will end with the execution of both.

Half a ton of pure gold is used an-nually for filling the teeth of the people of the United States.

There were 23 applicants for appointment to the West Point cadetship for this congressional district examined on Saturday at the Detroit High School, as follows: Arthur F Albertson, Ben. P. Brodle, Clarence Carpenter, Wm. Fitzpatrick, W. J Fleming, Wm. E. Fenwick, John E Fancher, Fred. Guenther, Lyman N Graves, Will H. Johnson, Walter Howard, Wm. Lane, Chas. M. Light-ner, Ralph Phelps, Wm. G. Rowland, Fred. Rosentield, A. Sloman, Harry S. Starkey, Wm. H. Traver, Israel Van Baalen, Geo. D. Wilcox, Detroit; Jas. W. Cooper, Leesville, and John Bid-dle, Grosse Isle. The examination consisted of written answers to quesions in the various branches of study, the most successful candidate to receive he appointment. At West Point he undergoes a physical and another mental examination and if all report favorable he is admitted and sworn in as a cadet. The examining committee took until Tuesday to decide, when they reported as follows: Gen. A. S. Williams, M. C.: Dear Sir

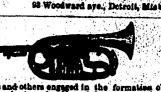
The competitive examination of candidates for the cadetship at West Point, conducted by the undersigned at your request, took place on the 28th inst., and twenty-three candidates presented them-selves. The examination was protracted and severe, and several of the candidate ere so nearly equal in the results of the exercises as to make the ques superiority a difficultione to decide careful consideration we find the careful consideration we find that Mr. John Biddle, of Grosse Isle, stands the highest in the list, and we unanimously ecommend his appointment. The re-ults of the examination were very cred-table to all the candidates.

Very respectfully yours, WILLIAM P. WELLS, WM. BRODIE, M. D.,

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY BY

Examining my line of Mantels & Grates

defore purchasing. They excel by fix aby displey in the State, both in design and faith. I am egect for the Poortees Shahing Grate, which is the clearest and best besting grate made. E. W. Stoddard.



I Leaders and others engaged in the ands or orchestras should send for c riptive catalogue, devoted exclusive; lon concerning band and orchestral r LYON & HEALY.

Pensions are due to the widows or minor lie of disease contracted or wounds received in the Advice free. Milo B. Sti vana & Co., Deroit, Mich



ATTEND GOLDSMITH'S
Bryant & Stratton BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
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The largest and best patronized
institution of the kind in the State,
and the only successful and paying
one ever opened in Detroit. College
aper sent free.

DETROIT AND MARINE

Insurance Company

STATEMENT

OF ITS CONDITION

Onthe First Day of July, 1877.

Gross Assets, Subscribed Capital. Cash Capital, ASSETS. 8491.305.6 \$350,000.00 \$250,000.00

LIABILITIES

Losses accrned, but unadjusted and not Detroit, July 6, 1877. C. VAN HUSAN, Previo JAMES J. CLARK, Sec'y.



EUROPEAN HOTEL BESTAUBANT. Best place in the city to get a meal to suit your tasts Cor. Wood, & Jeff. Aven DETROIT

THE PRINTING INK used by the Michgan Ready-Print Company is manufact. L. WOODWORTH & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ACADEMY

Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Twenty minutes ride from Fort Wayne on the Jackson and Saginaw Ralirond. This institution, with its delightful location, modern improvements, and reasonable terms, 8150 PER ANNUM, Will resume duty first Tuesday in September. No extra charge for French. Particular attention puld to music. For further information address.

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Box 1618. Fort Warne, Ind Studies will be Resumed at ST. MARY'S ACADEMY MONROE, MICH.,

September ist. Terms 6120 per year. For part ulars apply for catalogue to Mother Superior, St. Mary's Academy, Monroe, Mich



PENINSULAR Lager Beer BREWERY AND DETROIT,



LAGER BE DETROIT, MICH. TERMS CASH.—Can be had bottled by Willi Co., Browers, Detroit.

The Farm Lane. DT ALVAND B. STREET, IN THE GALAXY. it epens from the farmyard gate.
And dips across the ornhurd's breast,
flavves round a ledge, then claubers straight,
To the wide woodland on the creat.

Green at the curve a thicket stands, Pillered with stams of sign and cake, And plumed with specified easing-wan Whose breekees hangthest summer.

Bread from the upland's brow the scene Of meadow, grove, and field expand; Grain billowing in its breesy groon, And farrowed breasts of seeded land. The eld red farmeteed on its bank, The chimney like a tower of stone; The weedshed opening from its flank; The barn and haystack's russet cone

Pleasant at eve that busy lane,
When all the farm's freed habitants.
Come trooping home, a loosening chain,
From their far-off accusemed haunts. Her ston-step course old Orestburn points, Through correl-dots and johnworts stars, The shadows fickering in her joints, Down to the corner-lowered bars.

Her red flank dark with crusted soil, His swings her cud in drooping dese; While past her, weary with his toil, Leased from the plongh, old Dobbin goes. The solt picks sharp his speaking ear, titerape his alim foot and shrilly neighs limede his dame that, eluggish near, 5000ps, loudly breathing, to her grase.

The guines-fowls in brindled spots break as Bay's hoof the flook divide; And t'arlo curls in changing knots, New biting knee, now lapping side. When the soft twilight's amber glow
And dewey sweetness fills the scene,
Blocks of prone black, strews thickly, sh
Where couch the cattle on the green.

As fragrant darkness blots the lane.
The bootle breaks the calm intense;
The fre-fly wastelts glittering grain;
The troc-tood purrs upon the feace. Has when reigns midnight's starry state
The bectle seeks its chink; no more
The glow worm signals to its mate;
The fire fly's transfent throb is o'er.

And as the daybreak steals in gray.
The cattle mounds to raise begin;
The dark massed weeds to break away;
The banks and ruts their shapes to win

la antumn, corn in golden glow, Hillocks of hey and amber wheat, And apples heaped in tempting show The gladdened looks of labor greet. In winter, smooth the lane in white;
The walls o'eriopped; all access barred
Spiti the straining horses fight
Their wallowing passage to the yard.

But now the sunset colors stream; Haddle the sheep; in severing train The cattle pace; all gally gleam While crowding down the goldened lane

See, (Ilodpole mounts the wagon horse fidewise, and slings the harness o'er; Then from the near field takes his course, fillow, Jogging toward the stable door.

Kie whistle and the robin's lay Mingles as he recedes from sight; and now the new moon's silver ray Brightens to gold, and so good night.

BELL'S 'MATCH-MAKING:

"My Dear Flora," wrote Miss Raymond,—"It is a long time since we have met. Why can't you pack your trunk, and make up your mind to spend the summer with me in this green and quiet corner of the earth? You shall diet upon locusts and wild honey, if such be your pleasure; you shall put in an appearance at parish picnics, or sit in the arbor and embroider while somebody reads Tennyson aloud—in short, you shall do as you please, if you will please to come of the same of the picnic and "My Dear Flora," wrote Miss Rayson aloud—in short, you shall do as you please, if you will please to come to your rural friend

Miss Raymond regarded it as a wise and far-seeing policy that she had for-

borne to mention the name of the Rev. Clarence Gascoigne—a poor but promising young clergyman recently settled over the parish of Haphazard, whose welfare she had chiefly in view in issuing this invitation to "dear Flora," own sweet will She remembered, when they had been at Madame Buhl's finishing school together-before adversity had visited the Raymonds' roof—that Flora had been the cynosure sonnet and song in the poet's corner of the local daily. But apparently these things had not availed. Miss Flora had already survived several seasons, and was yet Miss Flora, and untram-Whether she had flirted too hard, her heart had remained untouched, or she had never inspired her lover with any thing stronger than a passing fancy, nobody but Flora knew. Miss Raymond's family consisted merely of herself and a widowed aunt; and as her income was small, she usually filled the roomy old homestead with summer boarders. But since the new rector of the parish had taken up hie abode under her roof-tree und Aunt Milly was in somewhat failing health, she had decided not to add to her cares, but to her pleasures, in beg-ging Flora to spend the season at Hap-hazard. And Flora was nothing loath. the stepped from the lumbering old stage late on one summer afternoon, the jauntiest of traveling toilets, with the most killing of hats perched upon her shapely head—a very be-witching picture of a girl of the period, uffy curls upon her white forehead, the dark eyes shining with mischief, the wild rose blushing upon check and chin and a ready smile bot the mobile lips. Bell felt sud-

'I suppose there isn't such an article as a gentleman within ten miles,"

vawned Flora. Well, they are not as plenty as I could wish, for your sake, I confess. We are always living in hopes that the master of Pine Hill will return and

good company."
"Oh. spare us! I had theology enough, thank you, at Madame Buhl's.

If there's any thing I detest, it's a—
Bay, Bell, who is the splendid apparitement of the splendid apparitement. Bay Bay Bell, who is the splendid apparitement. ion coming in at the gate?"

"That?" laughed Bell-"that is the aforesaid rector." 'Is he coming to give you ghostly counsel? I shall be getting a, change of heart, depend on!t." "He's coming home to tea. boards here.

"There is a divinity?" quoted Flora. "I thought, to be sure, it was no less than the master of Pine Hill 'Only three months,"

Well, I wonder you haven't fallen

"I? What would be the good?"
"Who ever stops to think of that?" "At least one must have a little en-"And hasn't he given you a particle?" "What should happen, you dear old sleepy owl, you? Oh yes; I broke your India china bowl. A sin con-

"You shan't flirt with him, Plore;

"You shan't flirt with him, Flora; he's too good and is moosant; he would think you in earnest."

"Shan't' is in the imperative mood, I believe. Are you the guardian of his young affections?"

"And then they descended to the teatable, and Flora and Clarence Gazooigne shook hands and chatted familiarly with: Flora after the flire half a minute—about his cousins, the Gascoignes of Newport, and a dozen people, of whom Miss, Raymond had never heard, and of whom never to have heard seemed suddenly to prove her a person of the least consequence.

"You keep late vigils, Mr. Gascoine," she exclaimed. It has just struck twelve."

people of whom Mies, Raymond had never heard, each of whom never to have heard seemed suddenly to prove her a person of the least consequence. After tea the trio strolled in the garden, Flora, leading the conversation, and waking the schoes with her quick laughter; and they sat awhile on the rustle bench bedded the syrings bushes, and Flora sang snatches from the opens and spiritual hymns; and Bell marked that when she dropped out of catch or chorus, nebody, seemed to miss her, and presently she isole away to look after her housekeeping; congratulating herself that everything promised well for her scheme. Flora was perhaps a trifle giddy and girlish for a clergyman's wife, but she would out live all that; and what an excellent thing it would be for Mr. Gascoigne, whose abilities would never have fair play if he married any poor girl about Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose abilities would never have fair play if he married any poor girl about Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose abilities would never have fair play if he married any poor girl about Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose abilities would never have fair play if he married any poor girl about Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose abilities would never have fair play if he married any poor girl about Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose abilities would never have fair play if he married any poor girl about Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose abilities would never have fair play if he married any poor girl about Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose abilities would never have fair play if he married any poor girl about Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose abilities would never have fair play if he married any poor girl about Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose about marry-ling a rich woman.

The summer weather was fine at Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose about marry-ling a rich woman.

The summer weather was fine at Haphazard, and if Mr. Gascoigne, whose about marry-ling a rich woman.

The summer weather was fine at Haphazard

added, hastily, "The lame, halt and blind are all singing your praises." "What a discord it must be!" re-turned Flora. "I think I should pre-

fer a solo."

The claims of the parish, however, were not so exacting but he could de-vote some leisure to the poets, sitting in the vine-covered arbor, while Bell and Flora worked and listened-except when Bell remembered she had omitted to leave orders for the grocer, or had neglected some important household affair, and excused herself for a long half hour, begging them to

going to spoil your pleasure so," she replied.
"You certainly do spoil it when you leave us," he would gallantly retort.
If they went for an afternoon's picnic to the top of Chrome Cliff, with

their supper packed in a hamper, Bell fell to sketching a bend of the river, with the willows dipping above it and who was nothing less than an heiress and a beauty. Miss Raymond herself, being neither, naturally set a greater value upon these things than they deserved, and devoutly believed that Flora would carry all before her at her times when summer guests were plentum work will. Size remembered ty—Bell remembered the latch-key as soon as they were beyond the gate, or she had left a window open where burglars and showers might enter, or she never failed of some valid excuse for falling behind, for refusing Mr. Gascolgne's arm—either both hands were necessary to keep her skirts from of all the neighboring eyes at Dr. Creed's theological seminary, that she had been deluged with valentines, surfeited with bonbons, and embalmed in too narrow for three abreast. And yet there was nothing obvious or awkward in Miss Raymond's scheming. could not be trusted to find the latchkey, close the window, or fetch the umbrella, Flora would say, "It's Bell's way; she was just so at Madame Buhl's -always would wait upon herself."
It had never been Bell's way how-

ever, to linger in the vestibule after church; but now she found it con-venient to ask old Mrs. Ross about her rheumatism, and Martha Meeks about her grandson fishing at the Labrador And by that time the Reverend Clarence had put off the gown and made his way to the church door, where Flora welcomed him; and Bell nodded and begged they would walk on, and let her overtake them; she must speak to the sexton about his sick child, or the treasurer of the Mite Society—only she never did overtake them. treasurer had proved garulous, and the sexton had set his heart upon showing her the head-stone he got up to his first wife. If she found them sitting alone in the embrasure of the open window, studying the constellations, she moved softly away, Who could tell?-It might be the de-

den y old and faded and dowdy beside ber, and upbraided herself smartly for cisive moment. It'so happened that just at this time guest's room with her, threw open the blinds, pointed out the views, and helped her unpack.

"I do hope you won't find it stipid bere, Flora," she said, "the said, " the sensation. She went up to her she said; "that time No; do you stay, and pour the tea at will not hang heavy upon your hands. table, and play at house-keeping, and Society here is rather chaotic to be make it a little like home for the poor fellow.

"Seems to me you are very anxious about his welfare," said Flora, but staid as she was bidden, poured his tea, whiled away his leisure hours, beat him at chess, visited his sick, listened to his views, filled the place of the absent soprano in his choir, and endanger our monotony—you can see the towers of the mansion from this window, there, behind that belt of pines; but he prefers the gay world. And then there's our rector; he is very tite, and waiting in a darkened room by day, afterlbroken nights. Perhaps it was the effect of overtaxed nerves had left her patient dozing one night, and paused a moment, leaning out the hall window to commune with the evening star and the last tender effulwith a sense of something cruel. Her absence did not affect their enjoyment; they had forgotten her in the delight of being together; and for the first time coming to his estates just in the nick a selfish sorrow stirred in her heart of time. How long has his Reverence and filled her eyes with sudden tears, been here, may I ask?"

"Did she grudge them their happi-"Did she grudge them their happi-ness?" she asked herself. "Was not

uccess enough for her?"
When Flora had gone to her room that night, Bell knocked at the door and went in. "Haven't you any thing to tell me?"

freed is half redressed. We meet, but

question but her match-making had succeeded, and she herself was in love with Clarence Gasooigne! Another woman might have played false at this unexpected crisis, and deemed that all was fair in love, but Belle Raymond was of finer clay.

"You dear old go between," cried Flora, when Bell had made her revelations, "the Bishop Valentine himself couldn't hold a candle to you. It's too good to be true. Do I love him? Don't It 'Confirmed in a sentiment whose existence he had only suspected before Mrs. Raymond's illness,' is he? Well, I must contess I hardly expected such good fortune. He's so reserved, I suppose, and—and— Why, he has never so much as kissed my hand, or pressed it, though he has had plenty of opportunity. Well, you can go tell him that the adage, 'Faint heart never won fair Irdy,' is disproved. I'll wait here.'

Somebody knocked faintly at Mr. Gascoigne's study door. "Come in," he said, mistaking it for the maid. "Flora is waiting for you in the parlor," began Bell.
"Waiting for me?—Flora?" repeated

"Yes. I have told her; she is waiting to confirm your hope, Mr. Gascoigne. She bids me say that the adage, 'Faint heart never won fair lady,' is disproved. When you intinated to me the other night that you loved her, I suspected that it was not in vain, but Mr. Gascoigne.
"Yes. I have told her; she is wait-

without forming words. His whole attitude was that of one overcome as Arabs hunting slaves for the harem. It all came about as naturally as if with unexpected happiness, it seemed foreordained; and if Mr. Gascoigne to Bell, as he steadied himself by was sometimes a little vexed that he grasping with trembling hands the chair beside him.

"You told Flora that I loved her?"

"Why, yes: I told her you had been confirmed in a sentiment whose existence you had only suspected before you were thrown together so much by Aunt Milly's illness," repeated Bell. "And you say that Flora loves me?

"I am sure. Go and ask her;" and Bell went slowly out; but it was some time before Mr. Gascoigne obeyed her. "He is the oddest lover in the world," confessed Flora, later. "Nothing spoon ey or gushing about him. I suppose it wouldn't be dignified for a clergy man. Why, he only kissed me twice, if you'll believe it, Bell, and looked as olemn as an owl, and said he hoped he should make me happy. Goo luess! I'm happy already, and I told him so. Do you know, Bell, I never had an out-and-out offer before, though I'm

Miss Raymond offered thanks when Mr. Gascoigne took his vacation to the White Hills, and Flora went home to acquaint her friends with her new prospects, and to join her lover, with mother, at the Mountain House later. Bell's summer's work was ended; there was nothing more for her to do but to sit down and count the cost of match-making. In the mean time Flora wrote her friend long confiden

tial letters from the mountains. "Such larks! We do nothing but enjoy ourselves. Who do you think we found here but his high-and-might-iness the heir of Pine Hill, Mr. Chester Callender, of Haphuzard. And such a swell! He danced with me five times at the hop last night—and didn't the other women look daggers! One dared to say it was because I'm engaged, and it's so safe filrting with engaged girls—a! the fun and none of the danger! Let them rave! If I weren't engaged—who knows?—I might fancy living at Pine Hill, with a retinue of servants, driving in my carriage, and crackling in my silks. I didn't tell you,did I, that the stocks in which my money was invested have declined most shamefully? So Mr. Discount my business man, writes me. But there's dear old Clarence-do you know, gence of sunset, the sight of Flora and Mr. Gascoigne pelting each other with later date ran, "Mr. Callender and I roses in the garden below smote her are just in from a climb up the mountain with a small party. Clarence went with some gentlemen last week camping out, and didn't care to repeat history. We got separated from the others, Mr. Callender and I, and lost our way; and we should have been there now, for all I know, if Clarence and a man hadn't come to our rescue with lantern and torches. Mr. Callender is taking my picture, in crayon—I sometimes really believe he is sweet on me, in spite of Clarence. Mr. Callender's eyes are blue and small and his mustache is—well, lemon-colored, maybe; but his figure and manners are perfectly stunning. He al-ways makes you feel as if you were

the one person of all the world whom

e delighted to honor.!! And, after that, Bell heard no more and a fortnight later Mr. Gascoine was at home again, and settling to his parish duties. He found Bell at twilight the day after his return, with her Sleepy-Hollow chair wheeled before the window, watching the stars come out in the evening sky, and listening to the crickets!

to the crickets' sing-song.

"Stargasing" in eached, resting an ellow on the cushioned back of her seat. "A panny for your thoughts!!

"I didn't hear your come in, Mr. Gascoine, she said. "!I am thinking about about? Flora to How did your

'Flora? Haven't you heard?" "My last letter is a month old."
"And nobody has told you about

"And nobody has told you about her?"

"Who could tell me about her so well as yourself?"

Mr. Gascoine laughed. "Well, Mr. Callender, perhaps."

"Mr. Callender! What are you talking about, Mr. Gascoine?"

"Flora and Mr. Calender."

"What of them?"

"They are married—that is all."

"Married! Flora married to Mr. Callender! Is it true? Oh, Mr. Gascoine! How could she be so wicked! Oh! oh! oh!" and she staggered to her feet and held out both arms, not knowing what she did.

"Wicked?" echoed the young rector, taking the profered hands, and holding them firmly—"I don't know about that. It isn't wicked to marry the one you love best, even at the risk of breeding another's heart is. the one you love best, even at the risk of breaking another's heart; is it? And then my heart is in excellent condition; I assure you, Flora hasn't been able to effect a flaw. It was all a mistake, you know, from first to last take, you know, from first to last—Flora knows it now herself. My dear Miss Bell, you rather overdid the match-making business, did you not? And I—I was weak and Quixotic, I grant you; it was unpardonable, I admit, now that I look back upon it. But if the girl really loved me; if I had unwittingly won her heart; if you had led her to believe, thanks to my own stupidity, that I had been such a blockhead as to confess my love for you—why, it was only right that I should abide by my own awkward mistake. I must have been miraculously obscure that night, Bell, and you must be the least conceited woman in the world, or you would have

"O—h." said Beil, with a little sigh, "It isn't too late, is it? If you had understood, what should you have

said, Rell!"
"I should have said, 'Yes,'"
"My dear Bell," wrote Mrs. Callender to Mrs. Gascoigne on her wedding morning, "allow me to congratulate you on your talent for Match-making."

A MAIDEN'S FIRST BATH. How a Timid Young Woman First MEETS THE LONG BRANCH BREAKERS.

"Gath's " Long Branch Letter to the Graphic. And now it is the bathing hour. Seaside writers exaggerate the habits or exceptions of society. There is nothing more interesting than what is natural here. Take a timid young woman's first battle with the breakers disproved. When you intinated to me the other night that you loved her, I suspected that it was not in vain, but I could not be certain, you know. Now I know she loves you with all her heart. I am sure of it. Don't let me keep you an instant; it must seem like an eternity to Flora. She is waiting for you—in the parlor, Go! Why do you hesitate? Don't you believe the startled as Godiva. Her little feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle feetlook accusations to her downcast eyes upon such immodesty. Her belittle stature, short immodesty. Her belittle statur me?" She scarce dared look at those bold, Mr. Gascoigne had arisen, deathly pale, with a solemn, wounded look in his shining eyes, and great circles growing beneath them; his lips moved chasing each other with naked legs and Then there is a man, a real man, with a pot belly and big, blue veined feet, and a lazy, impudent, prying stare.
"O Lord," she says, "let us go back.
It's awful! I didn't think it was like he gasped. "You told her that I loved her?" this! Don't let us go!" But there is no retreat. The cold water touches her feet and lays its cold clutches above her instep and deriving audicity enters the little trousers, and then riotously the fringe of surt leaps and chills her to the knee. Her breath seems to leave her. She lays her hand on the rope and gasps: "I can't stand it!" At this are little coaxings, and she ventures in again on condition that nobody approaches her, and once consents to duck to the neck. Led on by encouragement, she tries the nearest breaker and pitched headlong, but sustained by the hands of a friend, arises dripping from it as nervous as ever. "That thing (the breaker) is terrible! I be-

lieve one more would kill me with the heart disease!' A second breaker barely lets the sentence end, and the new sense of those hundreds of pounds of brine, of that. Make no break, or you are a precipitated so informally and roaringly upon her, is espoused in awe and fear upon a countenance cool and co-reach down, bring it up muzzle forequettish, with shades of meaning and sagacity, when ashore. Nothing now prevents her escape but the male friend, who holds her firm with the nerve and delicacy of a doctor. "Courage," he says. "You are doing brave-ly! Don't go now! If you go frightened you will never appreciate the sea. It's coming—there!" Raised in those confident arms to let the body of the wave pass beneath, she feels only its buoyancy-and a new sense develops of admiration for man's strength. As terror subsides this confidence in the bather grows. Her own confidence in her appearance and performance brings back the happy vanity. Yielding to instructions implicitly, a sense of purity, even in bathing attire, re-vives, and a steady glow replaces her blushes. Her arms are around Mr. Smith's neck. She floats, face upwards, on his hand. They tumble together and don't apologize.

"An!" says Mr. Smith, "I've learned something to-day. Be kind to her and any woman will love you!"

"Well," she says, "I'm sure I never enjoyed myself more in my life!"

Gire fools their gold, and knaves their power, Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall; Who sows a field or trains a flower, Or plants a tree, is more than all. For he who blesses most is bleet; And God and man shall own his worth Who tolls to leave at his bequest An added beauty to the earth.

The Husbandman.

JOHN G. WHITTIKE

And, soon or late, to all that saw,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on varib, at least in heaven!

dom contains articles of considerable value; the Deadwood box is of iron, is them, and in a fight any one or them value; the Deadwood box is of iron, is them, and in a fight any one or them securely riveted to the iron strap that passes under the front boot and generally contains valuable treasure. In ally contains valuable treasure. In was against the law. All they wanted the robbers demanded was against the law. All they wanted the robbers demanded was against the law. All they wanted the robbers demanded was against the law. ally contains valuable treasure. In this case, when the robbers demanded the treasure-box, the messenger promt-ly threw to them the wooden Custer

the Deadwood treasure-box. A young gentleman named Keeler, in the employ of the telegraph company, rode on the box with the driver. Inside the coach were Dr. J. M. Edwards of Dead-wood; John Wilson of Montana; W. L. G. Soule agent for strahorn's "Wyoming, Black Hills and Big Horn Regions"; Mrs. Tonn and infant son of Deadwood; Miss Boogy of Deadwood and your correspondent. The driver had a gun, and there were two small applications in the procession of the many correspondents. an in the world, or you would have understood that I loved you, and not had a gun, and there were two small revolvers in the possession of the passessions. We were thus poorly prepared for defeace. We reasoned that highwaymen who were so kind as to send us word where they would rob us would not be very harsh in their treatment, and we decided to proceed on the journey. Mr. Wilson decided to send back \$480 in dust to Deadwood on the unbound coach. Most of the passes. the upbound coach. Most of the pas-sengers, before leaving Deadwood, had either obtained drafts for their dust and currency or had expressed the same in, and held the companys' resame in, and held the companys' re-ceipt for the amount. Three of the men had their watches with them.

Mine was concealed in my baggage in the back boot. We had just about money enough to pay our expenses to Cheyenne, except in the case of Mrs. Tonn, who had jewelery and cash en her person to the value of from \$1500 to \$1700. She was brave, though, under the traing desupratages and didn't

to \$1700. She was brave, though, under the trying circumstances, and didn't flinch in the least particular. The afternoon was passed away in a kind of "road agent love feast"—that is, some of the passengers who had been robbed by highwaymen in Montana, Arizona, California, &c., told their experiences. It had the effect of preparing us for the approaching event. The shades of evening drew about us, and the coach rolled rapidly toward the ambuscade rolled rapidly toward the ambuscade of the highwaymen. It was a wild country that we passed through. Foot hills all about us, deep and narrow guiches in the road, not a house or human the country that we have a suite or human the country that we have the country that we have the country that we have the country that the country within a few miles of the Chyenne river, but I couldn't. I had slept a-bout half an hour, when I awoke and ound the coach standing still. heard voices outside, and in the fire moments of awakening, not fully realzing where I was, I put my head out of the window.

"Take in that head, or I'll put a bullet through it. Don't make such break as that again." I got all of myself inside the coach in the quickest possible time. I knew then we were in the hands of the highwaymen of the Black Hills. It anpeared that, as the mules had pulled a rough, well-meaning man throws a the coach down into a guich, about fifth handful of sait water over ner jacket, which goes to the skin. "Get out 'o and before they could pull out, four which goes to the skin. "Get out of your pains!" he cries. With a flutter of the heart and a nervous spasm, she runs upon the sands and looks at the sea with terror and relief. Then there three men on the other. The driver and Keeler were "covered" with guns, and were told to "put up their ands" which they didn't hesitate to

do. The Captain said: "Driver throw lown your gun." The gun on the front of the coach is usually kept on the driver's seat. This time it was down in the boot. Keeley reached after it. but the robbers thought he was the express messenger, and one of the three men said to him: "None

reach down, bring it up muzzle fore-most, and then throw it upon the ground. The driver and Keeler were then made to descend from their seats. The Custer box was taken out, broken open and nothing of value found therein. The work of removing the Deadwood box from the coach was commenced. The driver and Keeler were made to do the work. All the ools they had to do the work with vere the stage wreuch and a broken holt. The stage was stopped at about 8:30 p. m. and after they had worked about an hour one of the gang said.
"These fellows are d—d fools, boys; l have been in the penitentiary half a dozen times with no more iron than that about me, and I got out every time." So he lent a helping hand, and in half an hour afterward the box was out of

the boot and on the ground. While the removal of the box was progressing we were busy secreting what valuables and cash we had. Mrs. Tonn stowed her property away in a safe place. One passenger cut a seat open slightly, and hid his watch so that he wasn't able to find it himself until daylight. Another passenger put his watch on the floor of the coach and he, too, could not find it until morning. Two orthree of us stowed away what little cash we had reserved for expenses in the upper lining of the coach, but unfortunately the nervousness of one of the passengers caused two packages of the money to fall ou of the open window, where it was lost.
The robbers were very jocose, They told Mr. Keeler that they got \$13,000 the night before. They sent word by the driver to Luke Voorhees of Chey-enne, superintendent of the stage line, that he must send them up a pair of

was gold-dust and currency. Drafts, etc., they would put back in the boxes, and leave them in the road where the

the treasure-box, the messenger promtily threw to them the wooden Custer box, and then said to the driver, "drive on." The robbers didn't then know the diffesence between the two boxes, and no opposition was made to the driver when he resumed his journey.

The second appearance of the road agents proved to be a successful succession of robberies. The coach that left Deadwood, Monday morning, June 25, was halted in the vicinity of the Cheyenne river. The robbers were unable to remove the Deadwood box from the coach, or to gain access to it in any way. They robbed the passengers of about \$1400.

The information given to us that we were to be robbed one and a half miles north of the Cheyenne river was not particularly cheering. It was some comfort to know exactly where the month of the Cheyenne river was not particularly cheering. It was some comfort to know exactly where the month of the Cheyenne river was not particularly cheering. It was some comfort to know exactly where the month of the Cheyenne river was not particularly cheering. It was some comfort to know exactly where the month of the Cheyenne river was not particularly cheering. It was some comfort to know exactly where the made to Deadwood.

The proposition had been made to go through the peakets of the passengers of the captain said, "No, not and the c you, you may pass them all, as they may see that we have detained the treasure-box." So we drove on and were not further molested that night.

HOW TO GROW RICH.

Two tradesmen, in converse, were striving t What means to make use of great riches to earn;
A friend who sat near them, advised with a smile,
"Live on helf your income, and live a great white."

An epitaph on a tombstone in Green-wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., reads Beneath this stone my wite and I, Back to back together lie. More bleat than when in life's short space, We lied like others, face to face; Now free from trouble, free from fear, If she should scold I could not hear. When the last, last trump the air shall fill, If she gets up then I'll lie still.

HOW THEY DO IT. "Knew you e'er," said crafty Philip,
"That when maidens kissed would be,
Then with accents soft they sweetly
Lisp their words in accents free?

Back the answer came, a golden Mine of wealth in every word; "Yeth," the damsel gently murmured "Yeth, dear Philip, the I've heard." "You may k, whim for his mother,"
The widow sichly said,
As she sent the k. "he rased,
Reluctant, off to bed.
"But I think you should consider,
While thus you challenge fate,
Whether it would not be netter
To kiss his mother straight."

-Ez.

CHICAGO'S AMAZONS.

HE RIOT OF BOHEMIAN WOMEN-A STRANGE SCENE.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. which induced them to believe that a super state of the concept, and were all upon one side of the concept, and were all down on the opposite side. I was very weary from long traveling, and I soon dropped away in to a light "stage-coach" nap. I tried hard to keep awake, for I knew we were within a tew miles of the Chyenus. there was a ripening of this sentiment. and the result was an Amazonian outreak in the afternoon. The place seected for this demonstration was at once favorable to the disturbers of the peace and dangerous to the manufacturers and property owners of that part of the city. The scene was several squares west of the day's action. Hundreds of these Amazons congregated in the vicinity of Twentieth and Fisk streets. The nearest factory from that corner was the Goss & Phillips place. The crowd rapidly increased. Women with babies in their arms joined the enraged female rioters. The joined the enraged female rioters. The joined the enraged female rioters, The joined the enraged female rioters. The joined the enraged female rioters, The joined the enraged female rioters. The best for the treason, and not for any unfriendly spirit toward the streaming in the wind. Many were streaming in the wind. Many were white people. His ideas on the substitute of the present agitation to have the women in age and not at ail in appearance. Dresses were tucked up around the waist revealing large understandings. Organ huster was a large understandings. Organ huster was a large understandings. Organ huster was a large understandings. derstandings. Open busts were com-mon. Brawny, sunburnt arms bran-dished clubs. Knotty hands held rocks and sticks and wooden blocks. Female yells, shrill as a curlew's cry, filled the air. The swarthy features of the Bohemian women were more horrible to look on in that seene than their men in the Halsted street riots. The unsexed mob of female incendiaries rushed to the fence and yard of Goss & Phillips' Manufacturing Com-

pany.
The consternation which this attack created extended to Twenty-second street, at that hour very quiet. A crowd of men gathered on Fisk street to witness this curious repetition of the cenes of the Parisian Commune. The fence surrounding the yard gave way and was carried off by the petticoated plunderers in their unbridled rage. there was fear for a little while that the Amazonian army would continue their depredations. Word was despatched to the Hinman street station, and a force of officers under Lieuten ant Vesey pushed down to the corner of the contest. The women hissed as they saw the blue coats march along. Some of the less valorous took to their heels incontinently. Some developed into wonderful athletes, and ditches were danced over as though they were the floor of some popular ballroom. Others stood their ground.

A shower of missiles greeted the boys as they came smiling along left front into line. One woman pitched a couple of blocks at the heads of the officers and then moved on to attend higher nature which asserts itself in officers and then moved on to access to her family duties. The men were every one of us. If there oe is used to her family duties. The men were every one of us. If there oe is used to her family duties. The men were every one of us. If there oe is used to her family duties. The men were every one of us. If there oe is used to her family duties in the child's should be instilled into the child's should be instilled of their language compared with these should be instilled into the child's wretches. Profanity the most foul heart with his earliest lessons, it is in rolled easily off their tongues with this republic. Can there, be any reroned easily on their tongues with this republic. Can'there be sny renorrid glibness, expressions were made use of that brought the blood mantling to the cheek of the worst-hardened men in the drowds of spectators. It was awful. Several shots were fired: by whom was not known. The nollest the little gottlist could prock the waster wills into submission before the little gottlist could prock the waster. by whom was not known. The police the little egotist could speak his verroon restored order, and drove the
women back and finally scattered Mrs. William Grey writes: "Wethem. This most disgraceful of occurrences is the most disgrating revelocition that has yet deepened the shades of the already too black record of riot mental discipline, and a low-mind and villainy which for nearly a week mother injures society at its very rook has disgraced the fair fame of Chloago. in the family."

Turpins of the Plains.

From the Omaha Republican.

The latest appearance of the road agent has been on the Cheyenne route to the Black Hills, and the boldness of their plots has been the theme of conversation for ten days past among the people who have interests in that land of gold and silver.

About three weeksago the first coach was stopped. The express messenger rode on the front seat with the driver.

Finding themselves absolutely in the power of the highwaymen, the coach two treasures—boxes in the front boot, the Custer box and the Deadwood box; the Custer box and the Deadwood box; the former is made of wood, and selection of the information of the information of the made of wood, and selection of about three miles square, taking, off over 60,000 logs, which would measure about 10,000,000 feet, each season. Work begins at they would not only take care of him, but they would kill the driver who took his place. They wanted Jack Gilmer to ome up the road, they said, both the power of the highwaymen, the coach two treasure-boxes in the front boot, the Custer box and the Deadwood box; the Custer box and the Deadwood box; the coach season of considerable was brought to a halt. There were two treasure-boxes in the front boot, the former is made of wood, and selection of about three miles and they would not only take care of him, but they would kill the driver who took his place. They wanted Jack Gilmer to ome up the road, they said, but they didn't fear two treasure-boxes in the front boot, the collection of the made no "break." What they would not only take care of him, a long twiling to realler morn, the took his place. They wanted was the company's treasure to be proved to the driver who took his place. They wanted was daylight and ends at dark; and when they would make him get out in the driver who took his place. They didn't fear they wanted was the company's treasure to the driver who took his place. They wanted was the opposite to the made no "break." What they would not only take care of him, a long the

beans, corn bread, molasses cake and tea or coffee.

No stint is given to a man's appetite. The fare such as it is, is abundant, monotonous, nutritious and cheap. A cook is provided for every fifty men. The beans are generally the large white bush, parboiled in pots holding about half a bushel, then ten pounds of pork is set in the middle of the beans in the pot, a quarter of a pint of molasses poured in, and then the pot is set in a holesurrounded with hot ashes and burning charcoal, the top covered with a stone, over which a heavy wood fire is built, and here they stay from five to eight hours, coming out a palatable dish. All the baking is done in ruddly built, stone ovens; which are heated before the dough is mixed, with a good wood fire. The which are heated before the dough is mixed, with a good wood fire. The loaves of blecuit or cake are set upon the stones and are cooked quickly and thoroughly.

A camp of three hundred will consume daily four barrels of beans, half a barrel of meal, one quarter of meal, one of meal of the state of meal one o

rel of sugar, and five gallons of molasrea. The men are encamped in tents

making their beds of boughs, while their extra clothing a pair of dark overalls, woolen shirts and two pairs of woolen socks, is kept in an old grain sack, and used as a pillow at night.

Sunday in the woods is always a day for sharpening axes, mending sleds, re-pairing boots and clothes, setting out pairing boots and clothes, setting out a new tenting spot handier to the cutting in the woods, and all the odd chores which would grow out of the congregation of so large a body of men. All well regulated camps exclude liquor. Being usually 50 to 100 miles from any settlement, and the men not taken reid until the season. being paid until the end of the season, there is little inducement for any speculator to peddle rum through the woods, or for the men to straggle off in

The consumption of axes and handles is enormous, an ax lasting a month are sharpened dally some camps hav-ing regular sharpeners, while others require each man to keep his own ax in order. The old axes are never collected for the junk dealer, the distance to ship them being almost too great to make it an economical measures.

A Negro Exodus.

Inquiry was made yesterday at the office of the Exodus Association as to the number of names enrolled for the trip. The answer received was that from 2,500 to 3,000 men, women and children in and about this city had put down their names. Outside of the city it is stated that somewhere between the country of th tween 30,000 and 40,000 have expressed their determination of emigrating, and handed in their names. They consist of all classes and conditions of colored society, including some persons of means and influence. The large ma-jority, however, are laborers and me-chanics. Those having the matter in voyage from this city to Monrovia will by a ten-day one, and from that place they will go by inland water twenty-three miles to where the country begins to rise. There they will settle, and work up the hills into the country. George Curtis, who seems espectially enthusiastic, says that they will be beyond the malarial belt. He says also that men of prominence and wealth in England have become interested in the matter, and that the Association has recently received encouraging letters from such sources. His idea is that the proposed exodus will be for the benefit of both races, and in bound to secure that esult; that when that is done Charleston's export trade in raw cotton and her import trade in fabrics is bound to suffer: that if the emigrants are treated kindly and assisted by Charleston, they will naturally send back their products to be manufactured here, this place being only a day or two further from them than London; that this would give the city an immense import trade, and furnish food for unnumbered looms and factories. The last words heard by the reporter as he withdrew were:
"We can no more be stopped than the children of Israel could be stopped from coming out of Egypt.—Charleston News.

Says Lucy Stone: "The supremacy of the law is the fundamental condition upon which human society rests, and even military despotism is preferable to anaachy. To women, especially mob law is latal, and although they have been for centuries, and still are, compelled to work for less than half the wages of the railroad men, they have never yet resorted to fire and bloodshed as a means of coersion. Mrs. Hale says: "The points I wish to make are: first, that these boys who are roaming about the streets, ripe for murder and plunder, were somebody's boys. They all had moth-ers. Out of obedience in the home, out of respect for home government,

men want a higher education, because the duties allotted to women by the

THE TELEPHONE.

Another Wonderful Invention — Lamping Man Aboud Description o the Machine.

[From the Laneing Republican.] Since the public were first electrified by the exhibitions of the telephonic invention of Mesers. Gray, Edison, and Bell, nearly every electrician in this country has been endeavoring to solve the problem of a telebattery, thereby making it possible to com- Rights Conventions ever held in America municate over long distances, and to repeat the acoustical vibrations from one line into another as often as desired. This problem has at length been solved by G. B. Richmond, a dentist and student of science residing in this city, and in so simple and satefactory a manner as to seemingly defy im- mous circular, libeious in its character, provement. It has been tested by several against Daniel F. Beatty, or Washington, N. scientific gentlemen, among them Prof. R. B. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, who pronounces Mr. Richmond's in-

We give the following brief description of Mr. Richmond's telephone from the model forwarded to the U. S. patent office through the mechanics and inventors' agency at De- coastul war upon high prices in those instrutroit: A circular brass frame, about two part is secured a thin metallic diaphragm which can be tightened to a proper tension by means of thumb-screws. To the center of this diaphragm is soldered a small platinum wire about an inch and a half long, projecting downward. Directly under this liaphragm, and inclosing the platinum wire, a glass tube two inches long and about inch in diameter, with a hard rubber tom. Into this rubber bottom is fixed there platinum wire, projecting upward ough the center of the glass tube, and hing within about 1-32 of an inch of the num wire attached to the diaphragm.

Jeas tube is filled with 24 minutes.

J inches in diameter, is secured in a perpen-The glass tube is filled with distilled water, the platinum wire attached to the diaphragm is connected with a battery, and the lower platinum wire attached to the main line. There is now a constant current of electricity passing from the battery to the main line by way of the platinum points, through the

The scientific fact on which Mr. Richwater offers a resistance to the passage of a current of electricity over 2,000,000 times greater than platinum wire. [See Miller's Chemical Physics, p. 411.]

When a person speaks or sings into the speaking tube, the diaphraga vibrates in unison with the voice, and the volume of wa ter between the platinum points is alternate ly increased or diminished in unison with the vibration. It therefore follows that as the volume of water between the platinum point is increased or diminished, currents of electricity of varying strength are thrown into the main line in exact unison with whatever sound enters the speaking tube, and is conveved over the line to the receiving instrument, which is an electromagnet and diaphragm of the ordinary construction for telephonic experiments.

The entire instrument is perfectly simple in its construction, and the only wonder is that men of the first ability should have labored so long and overlooked principles and facts with which they must have been familiar, and which appear to be the only avenue through which a specessful solution of practical telephonic communication can be reach-

On the occasion of our visit, the transmitting instrument and battery were located in the office of Mr. Richmond, and the receiver another office several doors distant. mall copper wires, insulated, were used on the main line, and there was no tension, the wires hanging on nails, and being coiled up carelessly in all shapes to get them cut of the way, having been originally arranged for a much longer circuit. The battery was also very light, consisting of about eighty com- Attorney and Counsellor at Law, mon water tumblers; yet we distinctly heard talking and singing at the receiver, took it in short hand, and repeated it to Mr. Richmond on his arrival at our end of the line, as we had no transmitter and consequently could not "talk back." Mr. Richmond claims for his telephone that it can be used equally as well as an ordinary telegraph and under the same conditions; either the entire length of a line, or cut off at any particular point, without impairing the distinctness of the sounds in the least. It will soon be tested to in fullest capacity. Mr. Richmond calls his invention the "electro-hydro telephone.'

Woman on the American Frontier.

The above is the title of a volume just issued by C. B. Beach & Co., publishers, of Chicago, which is sure to attract wide attention and interest. It is a carefully prepared history of the part woman has taken in carrying civilization across the continent. The movement which has carried our people from the Atlantic to the Facific Coean, and has founded the greatest republic which the world ever saw, has already taken its place in history as the grandest achievement of humanity since the world began. That no small share of the glory of this achievement rightfully belongs to woman, is evident to every thoughtful mind, and yet the story of her work in this great migration has been told only in lines and passages, where it ought instead to fill volumes. Incidents and aneodotes, scattered here and there through our various histories, give us glimpses of the wife, the mother or the daughter, as a heroine, or an angel of kindness, but the most of her story is a blank which has never been filled up. And yet it is precisely in her position, as a pioneer and coloniser, that her position has wean obtain the true picture of the heroine in so many unmentioned buttles. And this is precisely what the author does in this volume. It is not a mere collection of stories of frontier life, but an author of st thor does in this volume. It is not a mere col-lection of stories of frontier life, but an authentic and carefully considered history of what woman has done and suffered from first to last in the cause of American Civilization. Beginning with the earliest settle-ments in New England and Virginia, it follows her through the forests of the west and south, the prairies of the Mississippi Valley firstand the plains of the far west, to the Rocky Mountains and the pacific alope. And certainly there is not, in all history, a more interesting page than this which records the heroism, adventures, privations, captivities, trials and noble lives and deaths of the pioneer Mothers of the Republic." A prominent critic delares that " it is the most

brilling marmative of actual events ever published," and in his judgment we certain-

Readers in every station and condition of life will peruse with the deepest of interest these thrilling chapters, and woman especially, will everywhere half the volume as a tribute to the honor of her sex.

The author, Wm. W. Powler, is widely known as a writer of distinguished ability and eminently fitted, both by his testes and culture, for such an undertaing. The book is beautifully printed and bound, and finely illustrated, and is altogether a most attract

It is a far better and powerful vindication of the noble traits of woman's character, and of the value of her work in the moral and physical advancement of our country, than phone which would talk directly from a has been produced by all the Woman's It ought to fluid a place in every American E. L. WINANS, Agont,

Disgraceful Business.

There has been secretly circulated through the mails, without even postmarks, an anony In proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beat ty's Colebrated Golden Tongue Parlor

It is supposed to have been done by comvention a valuable and scientific discovery. petitors in the business, as none others would be to the trouble and expense, even if they had no fear of the punishment if de-tected, and the cause is attributed to the fact that Mr. Beatty has been making a very suc-

> We have received from Mr. Beatty the fol lowing open letter addressed to him by the

> A. W. Creveling. General Merchant: Philip Johnston, late Assessor, and others. I certify that I am acquainted with the and-writing of the above, and recognize all of them as genuine. The gentlemen are of our best citizens, and I fully concur in the letter.
>
> Counselor at Law and Notary Public.

We can hardly conceive of a more complete answer to such a libel than the above letter, but Mr. Beatty requests all interested to address him for full reply, and asks for information touching the parties circulating the monda's discovery is based is that pure libelifany can be obtained, with a view to their prosecution and punishment.

> MASON MARKETS. THURSDAY, Aug. 9, 1877.

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	BY C. R. RATON.		

the car, w du....... BUILDING MATERIALS. Lime, % bbl. 1 75%
WaterLime, % bbl. 1 75%
Calcined Plaster, % bbl. 2 50%
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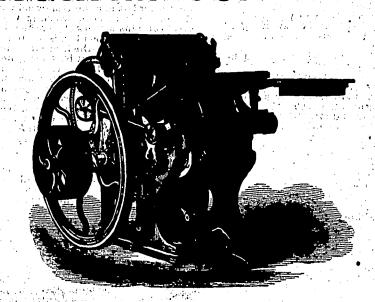
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> DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
William Shaw, deceased. Probate Court
for the County of Ingham. Notice is hereby
given that I have fixed the 18th day of August, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the final account of John A. Barnes, administrator of
said extate, and for hearing his petition for
a final discharge.

M. D. CHATTERTON,
960w2
Dated, Mason August 1st, 1877.

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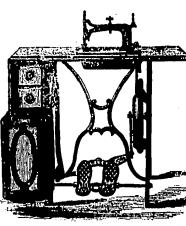
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