

The Cass City Enterprise.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

WORK AND WIN.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR

VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

NO. 29

OUR OWN OFFICE.

THE ENTERPRISE is published every Thursday Morning, at our office in the Opera House block. It aims to be a live local paper, and is devoted to the advancement of the Agricultural, Commercial and Social interests of the people of Northern Tuscola. The subscription price is One Dollar and fifty cents per year. We give no paper covered books or other trinkets to induce people to read the paper, and we carry no dead head subscribers. Advertising rates as low as any other paper in the county having an equal circulation, and no lower. A new and thoroughly equipped Job Office in connection, in which we will have none but competent workmen. Business men intrusting their orders to us are pretty likely to be satisfied.

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Caro Route: Daily, Sunday excepted. Leave 7:30 A. M. Arrive 9 P. M. Arrive Caro 11:30 A. M. Depart 2 P. M. Had Axe Route: Arrives at 12 M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Departs at 2 M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Marietta Route: Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Departs Wednesday and Saturday at 7 P. M. Tyre Route: Arrives at 6 P. M., and departs at 7 Thursday Morning.

OUR CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN—Sabbath services at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M., alternate Sabbaths. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer and teachers meeting every Wednesday evening at 7. John Kelland, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., every Sunday evening. Class Meeting immediately after morning service, and every other Sabbath evening. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Rev. Benj. Revere, Pastor. Theo. Fritz, S. S. Superintendent. BAPTIST—Services every other Sabbath morning at the Methodist church. James McArthur, Pastor. Methodist Protestant—Service every other Sabbath evening. C. England, Pastor.

LEGAL.

MANLY C. DODGE, Attorney & Counselor Office over Tuscola County Bank, Caro, Mich. HURST & RANSFORD, Lawyers, Caro, Mich. ATWOOD & MARKHAM, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors in Chancery, Caro, Mich. DANN, Notary public, Real Estate and Collection Agent, Gageton, Mich. WATROUS & SUTTON, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Real Estate, Collection and Pension Agents, Gageton, Tuscola Co., Mich. FARLEY & DOHERTY, Barristers and Attorneys Legal business transacted in all parts of Canada. 29-1-17 S. Thomas, Ont.

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N. Graduate of the Michigan University. Office residence over Post Office, Cass City, Mich. W. H. GREENE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon Cass City, Mich. D. P. DEMING, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office at Adams & Fritz's drug store, Cass City, Mich. W. H. SMITH, M.D. Physician and Surgeon, Cass City, Mich. A. W. CARRY, M. D. Medicines furnished at the office, Cass City, Mich. W. M. MORRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon Gageton, Mich. W. F. BERRY, Dentist. All work warranted. Office in Opera House, with Extension, Main Street, Cass City, Mich.

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S. C. ARMSTRONG, THE UNDERTAKER, Has a fine stock of BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS

Which he is selling as reasonable as any house in the Saginaw Valley. Hearse in Attendance when Required. Sale Rooms 2nd door East of Post Office. CASS CITY. MICH.

10,000 MEN WANTED FOR 1882 —To call at the—

NEW TIN SHOP. Where they will find a complete assortment of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware. Frank E. Austin, CASS CITY. MICH.

CASS CITY DRAY, Leont Doming, Prop. Moving and Tinning attended to promptly. Call for freight at Frank Austin's Tin Shop, or word and directions may be left there when absent.

JACOB MAIER, Photograph Artist. Photographs, Tin-types, Copying, etc. Work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Opposite Flaming mill, Cass City, Mich.

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FOR THE FINEST Photographs

—IN THE STATE, GO TO— McKenzie & Duck, Caro, Michigan

Home-Made Screens.

These are not Indian, nor Japanese, nor Early English—only simple home-made screens, requiring no artistic talent and exhibiting no mournful lack of it, as is the case with most modern house-decorations. Do you wish to imitate them, O impecunious dweller in a country house? If you can get the "blind side" of the village carpenter he will make you a light pine frame with solid feet, about three feet by three, or four feet high by two across, for fifty cents; then ask at a paint store for Devoe's ebonyizer, which will cost twenty-five cents, and stain it carefully—two coats well rubbed in will give a fine polish. Now take silesia of two contrasting colors, one for each side of your screen, cut the exact size, which dampen thoroughly, and stretch while wet upon your frame, tacking it very lightly on both sides, and drawing it tight as it dries. Take a tape-measure and mark of equal distance, say an inch or an inch and a half apart, turning the edges in, and then tack with very small carpet-tacks, which are afterward covered with a fancy brass-headed nail.

Your screen now is ready for adornment. Christmas and Easter cards gummed on according to taste make a very pretty and enduring remembrance of friends. A friend prepared a charming fairy-tale screen for her nursery, in three compartments, each telling various fairy legends most graphically, as the pictures were cut from books, and appropriately arranged. Sister Anne was in her tower looking out for the brothers, while below poor Fatima fell at the feet of the furious spouse. Cinderella's career began in ashes and misery at the bottom, while the happy Prince tried on the bright slipper at the top, and Jack really twined his bean stalk up, and down the last compartment, while Kate Greenaway's quaint little maidens peeped in and out. What a pleasure it was for the darlings lying in their little brass cribs to be soothed to sleep in such a fairy-like manner!

An invalid was greatly gratified by a present of a screen on which her favorite flowers were grouped, they being in reality frontispieces from old floral magazines. Historical subjects with portraits may be used very effectively for large folding screens. Take some well-known author, put his likeness in the center and group around pictures of his life or illustrations of his works; or take a poem and illustrate it by collecting suitable pictures from various sources from time to time. You will be surprised at the result. In fastening on all these pictures for screens to a foundation of either silesia or paper, be very careful to know just where the picture is to be put, because it can not be moved afterward without leaving a blur. Use fine flour paste, very smooth and rather stiff. Put the paste on to the picture, then set it in its place, and press down gently with an old linen napkin. Do so until all are on, when your screen is finished, as it needs no varnishing afterward.

These hints are intended for inartistic work-women, or rather for those who have the idea in their brains, but cannot make the hand obey. For an artist the field is inexhaustible, and even for those less ambitious a background carefully drawn in, and then a single figure or a lovely engraving from a portfolio, produces a surprising effect. Those from the illustrated papers are always available for such a purpose.

Some English screens are made of photographs on tinted paper. At a recent royal wedding such a screen was named among the gifts made by one of the princesses. They are easily made. The frame may be either black or bright red stained wood; stretch over the muslin that has been shrunk, or else have the frame altogether of wood; cover this with the kind of paper used for the fly-leaves of books—crimson for one side, French gray the other, or China blue and old gold. Slip your photographs from the cards by floating them in water. Then press them between old newspaper with a warm iron. Arrange your photographs according to taste. It is best to have a large one in the center, and group the others around it. You may have fancy pieces, or else heads of celebrities, or even likenesses of your friends. These photographs be must put on the screen with starch boiled just as if to starch clothes. When all are dried, put on a thin coat of sizing, and afterward varnish over all. A table screen for a lamp is similarly made. Cut out six pieces of card-board in the shape of a Gothic window. Paste on one side only the tinted paper. When dry, fasten together on the back. Then, as in your large screen, group your photographs on, finishing off with sizing and varnish. Have six holes punched each side, and fasten together with ribbon bows. This makes three folds to your screen. The edges may be finished off with gold paper, or ribbon glued on, if you prefer.

A transparent screen is very ornamental where there is an open fire, made either of plain or ground glass, and one we have seen had impressions of ferns on the glass, which seen through the fire-light gave out a very soft and tender hue.

Another transparent screen is made of thin muslin or tarlatan, or, better still, white-crape, stretched on a frame, then water-color pictures are gummed on it, arranged fantastically or tastefully, as you like. Such a screen was once seen, according to tradition, in the stately study of one of our most distinguished authors. The light shining from behind throws out all the mellow tints of the picture very effectively, conveying the impression of a lovely stained glass window.

The frame of screens may be varied by more than one device of handiwork. The gilt cornices formerly used for windows can be utilized by being tacked on with

brads to the wooden frame, then burnished up with bronze gold, which costs from thirty to seventy-five cents an ounce, according to quality. First put on with a brush a coating of boiled linseed-oil; wait a few moments for it to dry, and then, with a piece of cotton batting dipped in the powder, lightly dust over the surface of the frame. The magical effect will delight any who will take the trouble to try it, and as one ounce will decorate a great deal of surface and will last some time, it is worth the time and expense. Another pretty frame is of scarlet cloth an inch and a half wide, pinked out at the edges, box-pleated, and then fastened on to the frame with brass nails, one set on every pleat.

Screens have been long in vogue; they were necessities of household furniture in the days of broad chimneys and tapestry hangings. Then furnaces prevailed, and open fires and screens went out of fashion. Of late years, with the restoration of these cheerful home delights, the screens come back triumphantly from the dust and cobwebs of the garrets and attics. Screens are, one may say, historical. They open a wide field for fancy and ingenuity, and like most other decorative objects are more satisfactory and more prized according as they are the result of the framer's skill and ingenuity, rather than the combined job of the upholsterer and a book of directions.—Harper's Bazar.

The Children's Watches.

Yesterday an old man entered a Little Rock store, and taking from his pocket an old buckskin pouch, he emptied two coins on the counter, and then, after regarding the silver for a few moments, said:

"Mister, I want to buy some goods to make a dress."

"That money is mutilated, old gentleman. This twenty-five-cent piece has notches filed in it and this fifty-cent piece has been punched. You see they have been abused. I can't take them."

"Abused," said the old man. "Abused," and he took up the fifty-cent piece and looked at it tenderly. "And you won't take it on account of the holes. Heaven grant that I did not have to offer it to you. Years ago, when my first child was a little girl, I punched a hole in this coin and strung it around her neck. It was her constant plaything. At night when she went to bed we'd take it off, but early in morning she would call for her watch. When our John—you didn't know John, did you? No. Well, he used to come to town a good deal."

"Where is he now?" asked the merchant, not knowing what to say, but desiring to show appreciation of the old man's story. "He was killed in the war. I say that when John was a little boy, I strung this quarter around his neck. One day his watch got out of fix, he said, and he filed these notches in it. He and his sister Mary—that was the girl's name—used to play in the yard and compare their watches to see if they were right. Sometimes John wouldn't like it because Mary's watch was bigger than his, but she would explain that she was bigger than him and ought to have a bigger watch." The children grew up, but as they had always lived in the woods they were not ashamed to wear their watches. When a young man came to see Mary once she forgetfully looked at her fifty cents. "What are you doing?" asked the young man, and when she told him she was looking at her watch, and he took it as a hint and went home. After this she did not wear her watch in company. Well, Mary and the young man married. John went off into the army and got killed. Mary's husband died, and about two years ago Mary was taken sick. When her mother and I reached her house she was dying. Calling me to her bed side said: "Papa, lean over." I leaned over, and taking something from under her pillow, she put it around my neck and said: "Papa, take care of my watch." The old man looked at the merchant. The eyes of both were moist. "Do you see that boy out there on the wagon?" he said. "Well, that is Mary's child. I wouldn't part with this money, but my old wife, who always loved me, died this morning, and I have come to buy her a shroud." When the old man went out he carried a bundle in one hand and the "watches" in the other.—Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Morning and Evening Water-Drinking. A certain amount of water is necessary to carry on the functions of the animal economy. During the season of active perspiration, the quantity is considerable.

When shall this water be taken into the system? It may be introduced during the day, when thirst requires; but it is a capital practice to introduce a quantity on first rising in the morning, and on going to bed at night. Thousands of dyspeptics have derived signal relief by drinking one, two, or three tumblerfuls of water on rising in the morning, and on going to bed at night. I have sometimes thought, on hearing the testimony of these dyspeptics in regard to the influence of cold water thus taken into the stomach, that, perhaps, of all baths, this is best.

The number of persons suffering from heart-burn or water-brash is very large. In a ladies' seminary I asked how many suffered more or less with heart-burn, and more than half the hands went up. It is a very common affection, and is the introduction to graver forms of indigestion. It should not be treated with either indifference or alkalies, but by the observance of the following suggestions. Avoid soups; drink nothing at your meals; say "No, thank you," to the pie and cake, and go without "your supper."—Dr. Dio Lewis, in Golden Rule.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, COTTONS AND DOMESTICS.



GROCERIES.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, SPICES, TOBACCO'S AND CIGARS, TOILET SOAPS.

Boots and Shoes.

Gent's Sewed and Pegged Fine Boots. Ladies Fine Shoes. CASS CITY MICH. ANGUS D. GILLIES

EVERYBODY!

that have seen our new Spring Stock and Styles in

CLOTHING,

say it is the noddrest and best selected stock in town and the prices, Oh! so low. Yes the stock is large and the prices low, and they must be sold. Since my removal my business has increased more than double, so that it enables me to buy cheap for cash and sell at very low figures.

Furnishing Goods.

We have just received the latest spring styles in Hats, Neckties, Fancy Shirts, Collars & Cuffs, etc., etc.

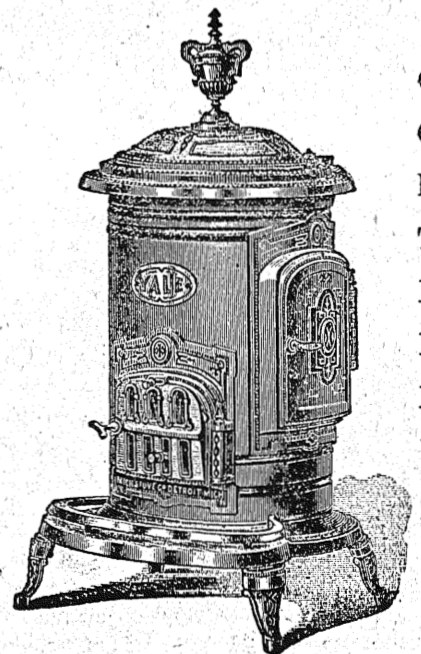
Call And See Us.

Yours Etc.,

A. L. Zeiff.

HARDWARE!

Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Iron Stoves, Hardware, Powder, Shot, Lead, Rubber, Hemp Packing, etc., etc.



Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Brooms, Tubs, Pails, Bird Cages, Baskets, Mop Sticks, Washboards, Churns, wood and stone, etc., etc.

Come and see our Stock now Full and Complete. We are doing business on a cash basis, and our goods are marked low. Cass City, Mich. P. R. Weydemeyer.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The Secretary of State has prepared and published a crop report, bearing date of March 1, showing returns from 1,041 crop correspondents, representing 750 townships; 649 of these returns are from 423 townships in the southern tier of counties. The estimates show the condition of wheat, the condition of cattle and sheep, and the prospect for apples and peaches, better than one year ago. In only three counties—Alpena, Delta and Gladwin—the wheat prospects seem less promising. The condition of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties is estimated at from 12 per cent. better. The average in the 28 counties in the southern four tiers is 43 per cent., and for the entire state 33 per cent. better than on March 1, 1881. The quantity of wheat marketed during the months of January and February, at 431 elevators and flouring mills, or about two-thirds of the whole number in the state, is 2,885,255, of which 669,487 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 915,333 bushels in the second tier, 422,767 bushels in the third tier, 607,505 bushels in the fourth tier, and 270,143 bushels in the remaining counties of the state.

It is now thought that the Clark estate (Adrian), holds bogus mortgages negotiated by Navin to the amount of \$62,000. It is feared that further investigation will show that the loss to the estate will aggregate \$90,000.

The first thunder storm of the season visited East Tawas on the 18th.

T. R. Martin near Niles, aged 80 years, died from effects of vaccination.

George Parker, a young man connected with very respectable families in Adrian and Detroit, and at one time possessed of a very fair property, was arrested here last night for stealing shoes from the stores of A. Warden and C. Hayes. Dissipation the probable cause.

Rev. A. M. Farley, a pioneer settler, died at his residence in South Lyon Sunday night.

John R. Campbell, farmer and stock raiser, living near Ypsilanti, was killed Sunday by a runaway accident, his neck being broken. His wife and daughter who were with him, were badly injured.

S. Douglas Blycraft of Ann Arbor, was examined Monday and held for trial for attempting to kill Fanny Hobson.

The furnace at Elk Rapids, which had been in blast 702 days, was blown out last week, having made during the blast 32,867 tons of pig iron, or an average of 46 tons per day.

The ware room and furnishing department of the New England Furniture company in Grand Rapids were burned Monday night. The building was five story and recently completed. Loss on the building was \$3,000, on stock, \$16,000; insurance, \$8,500.

J. D. Parrent has been arrested and brought to Bay City, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Postmaster Michie.

Frank L. Westover has been nominated for postmaster at Bay City.

Toussaint Venore, a young man from Chicago came to Grand Rapids Sunday night from Muskegon, suffering from a severe attack of small pox. He was unable to obtain lodging, and wandered about the streets all night, meeting and conversing with many persons. Finally he found his way to the pest house at 6 o'clock Monday morning.

Judge Cooley, at the dinner given at Delmonico's by the alumni of the University of Michigan, responded to the toast "Our Guest," and spoke of the railroad question as the problem of the future. He thought we would have to go back to the old common law rule, that the roads are the king's highway. Under certain restrictions he said the people should control the railroads.

L. A. Baker, a music dealer of Lansing, who has made an assignment, has been arrested on complaint of John Pettit, of Jackson, for obtaining goods under false pretences.

The Marshall common council has instructed their city attorney to prepare for a new trial in the Mrs. McHugh case. If it be denied, the case will go to the Supreme court.

A dispatch has been received at Mt. Clemens from Ft. Reno, I. T., saying that Henry Stevens, formerly of Mt. Clemens, was shot and killed on Sunday last, evidently for the purpose of robbery. He had charge of an outfit en route for Texas, and the whole outfit was taken, but he had but little money.

A party of 16 men with their families left Howell for Dakota on Tuesday morning, to make that territory their home.

John Noonan, a Frenchman, who has a family in Cayuga Co. N. Y., was found dead in bed at the Central House, Bay City, Tuesday morning.

In excavating a new sewer on Ganson St. Jackson, recently, the workmen struck a view of coal two feet thick. The direction of the layer will be traced with a view to development.

Kalamazoo has secured through Congressman Burrows, free mail delivery from and after July first.

Geo. V. N. Lothrop, for 35 years past holding confidential relations as solicitor with the Mich. Central railroad, has resigned, because of other business and increasing years. Ashley Pond may succeed him.

Snow fell Tuesday in northern Michigan to the depth of six inches, and drifted badly. The "strates" are filled with ice and near St. Ignace it is piled up on the shore ten or twelve feet high.

Louis P. Glade, Grand Rapids, ex-journalist, lately tried for executing a false mortgage against Mrs. Carpenter, about which the jury disagreed, is again arrested, charged with forging the names of Eastman & Wilkins of Chicago, to an advertising contract, on which he collected an agent's commission. He admits the forgery.

Charles D. Hopkins of Detroit, has been arrested and held to bail for depositing in the mail unmailable matter in the form of indecent circulars.

Passing the camp of James Bowen, south of Sterling, on Saturday, Malcom McKay was near a man falling a tree, and just ready to fall. Before he could realize his danger he was crushed to the earth, with his skull broken in. The tree in falling struck another tree, breaking it down, which, in its turn caught and broke down a third, striking Mr. McKay at a point 200 feet from the woodman who felled the first tree.

The court has granted the motion of Senator Christianity's counsel to appoint Charles Flowers of Detroit, to take the depositions of George and Victor Christianity, to show that after her marriage Mrs. Christianity openly spoke of her love and affection for Frank Y. Anderson, and of h. m. as the only man on earth she did love.

It is understood that U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of Taylor vs. the City of Ypsilanti, growing out of bonds issued by the city in 1869, in aid of the construction of the Detroit & Hillsdale railroad, has rendered judgment against the city. If so, Ypsilanti is held responsible for \$50,000, and eight years' interest.

The residence of Dr. Parkhurst of Middleville, with its contents, was burned Thursday, Loss over \$2,000.

On the final passage of the Chinese bill, 187 to 65, the Michigan delegation voted as follows: Messrs. Hubbell, Willitt, Horr, Spaulding and Webber in the affirmative; Lord and Rich in the negative; Lacy and Burrows were paired. Burrows were paired against the bill with Robinson.

On Thursday forenoon a fire broke out in the Arcade hotel at East Tawas which was soon consumed. The wind blowing hard, sparks were conveyed to other buildings, burning the store of McBean & Son, across the street, and taking its course to the Curry Bros' ice house. The residence of Mr. S. G. Taylor, and Mr. Darling's drug store also caught fire, and the former was utterly destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$10,000—insured two thirds; Curry Bros., on ice house \$3,000, hotel \$2,000.

Wm. R. Cornwell, of Flint, claims to have a Bible 296 years old.

A corporation has been formed at Holland for the establishment of a summer resort at the mouth of Black Lake. It has purchased 250 acres of the forest land and called it Macatawa.

Mrs. Henry Jennings died at St. Joseph Friday, after suffering for months from blood poisoning caused by vaccination.

It is stated that Mr. Hubbell was re-elected to the chairmanship of the national republican committee on Mr. Ferry's motion, the latter not wishing to have the senatorial question enter into the matter.

The Y. M. C. A. of Detroit have closed a bargain for the sale of its building to the Detroit Medical college. The property is on Farmer street, and the consideration \$15,000.

Portland dedicates a new school building March 28.

The examination of Jewell and Stanton has been in progress at Adrian during the week and at this writing is not finished. The \$45,000 check and bonds No. 1 and 150 are in evidence, having been forwarded from New York. The prosecutor will ask them to be held for trial.

S. Newton cut at Millie Lake recently a pine tree 124 feet long, 5 feet 8 inches in diameter at butt, and 2 feet 1 inch at top. Eight logs were cut that scaled 7,513 feet. If there has been a larger tree cut we would like the figures.

At Big Rapids, March 24, the jury in the case of Valentine Kohler, charged with the murder of John Johnson, March 1, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is not an inch of bluff on the west side of the Mississippi, from a point above Cairo to the gulf. Excepting at the town of Helena, there is low, flat land on either side of the river extending back from 75 and 100 miles. This immense country is under water, and almost isolated from the rest of the world, and but for the forests it would look like an immense lake. The Arkansas is boiling like a mountain torrent, washing away railroad tracks, telegraph lines, and cutting a swath of destruction through the state from one corner to the other. The sufferings of the population of the Mississippi and Arkansas inundated districts have not been exaggerated nor adequately described.

There is probably of quite a discussion and wrangle over the settlement with the physicians, etc., who attended the late President Garfield. The committee have concluded not to recommend the promotion of Surgeon General Barnes, but to provide that when he is retired it shall be at the full pay of brigadier general instead of three-quarters pay. In the case of Dr. Woodward, instead of promotion the committee recommend that he be given pay at his brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, which will give him \$500 additional. In regard to the other surgeons that they be paid sums from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Provision is made for all other persons connected with the case, including Gen. Swain and Col. Kockwell who are to have a vote of thanks. The report of the committee will be submitted next week, when it will probably be attacked by members comprising the minority of the committee, and who propose to let the public know all about the bills presented.

Parmeley's dry goods store in Dayton, O., burned at a loss of over \$75,000.

The Ponds extracts company's works at Williamsburg, New York, were burned Saturday night, with loss on stock and building of \$100,000. The third floor, occupied by Schmidt & Co., lithographing establishment lost \$40,000.

An additional grant of \$750,000 for Mississippi river improvements is favored by the house committee, the entire sum appropriated to be spent as may be needed on the general improvement of the river from St. Paul to its mouth.

Eight hundred weavers of the Central Pacific mills in Lawrence, Mass., struck Monday morning, and before 9 o'clock induced 700 more to join them. They complain of a reduction of 10 per cent on wages, while work is increased.

A communication from the Secretary of war estimates the number made destitute by the flood as follows: Missouri, 2,200; Illinois, 2,000; Kentucky, 800; Tennessee, 5,000; Mississippi, 39,000; Arkansas, 20,000; Louisiana, 25,000. Rations already distributed 718,000.

On Monday the river at Memphis had declined eleven inches from the highest.

A Boila dispatch received at San Francisco says: Wednesday night a snow-slide in Lake Cannon buried several men, four of whom, Robert Trumbull, Alex. McKeown and D. B. Grant, miners, and Henry Schumacher, engineer, were killed. The bodies were recovered. Over forty slides occurred in Lake and Mill Creek Cansons between Wednesday and Saturday, burying in all thirty-eight persons.

The N. Y. Assembly has passed a resolution, asking that the President commute Mason's sentence to dismissal from the army.

A severe storm prevailed throughout the northwest Monday night and Tuesday. Snow fell on the Sioux Division, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road; and upon the eastern division as far as Menominee; it was rainfall. It was particularly severe on the roads, leading to Manitoba, where the trains are stuck fast.

In Kentucky the wind was fearfully strong, and much damage was done by buildings.

Henry G. Rogers, U. S. Minister, to Berlin under President Van Buren, and one of the three surviving members of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention, of 1837, died Monday night in the county almshouse at Lancaster, Pa.

Ninety-three telegraphers, who seceded from the Cincinnati convention, met at Pittsburg on Monday and organized a national protective association. The cause of the split was the alleged packing of the Cincinnati Convention by the western Union Company, which is accused of paying the fares of the delegates.

A large majority of the House appropriation committee are opposed to the Senate amendment restoring the franking privilege.

An order from the Secretary of War will set aside the verdict and sentence of the court martial in the case of Cadet Whittaker, on account of irregularities and informaities, and release him from arrest, at the same time dismissing him from the academy under the provision relating to those found deficient in study.

The Curtis Manufacturing Company's works at Albion, N. Y. were burned Tuesday morning, Loss, \$100,000—insured, \$50,000.

The Mormon elder for Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee and other southern states, left Chattanooga Wednesday with 100 converts for Utah, and was to be joined at Nashville with 75 more.

Two Highlanders of violent temper near Emmetsburg, La., disputed, when one called the other a liar. Charles Cornelian, thus stigmatized, retired to a room, procured a revolver and shot Fred Miller through the head, killing him instantly; he then placed the revolver in his own hand and sent two bullets through his own brains.

Philip Van Rensselaer, of an ancient and noted family, was found dead in bed at the Brunswick hotel New York, Wednesday, with a bullet hole through his head and an English bull dog pistol in his hand.

Charles Bertram, a veteran sea captain, died Wednesday at Salem, Mass. He commanded a privateer in 1812, was captured twice and taken to England, and traded in all parts of the world. He has married three times, leaves a wife and three daughters, and property valued at from five to ten millions.

The Rhode Island supreme court has decided to sell the Sprague property at auction May 4th, the first payment of 25 per cent. to be made May 15.

A fearful railroad accident occurred at Soapstone Cut, 12 miles west of Bismarck on Tuesday evening. A work train of flat cars, loaded with 50 men, jumped the track and was precipitated into Sweetbriar creek. Eighty men perished, some mangled by the crash, and others burned to death.

The boiler of the steam ferry boat Henry C. Pratt, plying between Philadelphia and the Atlantic railroad depot, exploded Thursday morning, blowing two of the crew over the roofs on the other side of the street into the water a block away, and lodging the anchor in the telegraph wires. The boiler was hurled so as to graze the second and third stories of the warehouse on Delaware ave., and fell 300 feet distant, demolishing and sinking two tug boats. Burning coals were thrown on the roof of the depot of the Atlantic railway, and it, the ferry steamer and three tugs were destroyed.

The President has signed the anti-Polygamy bill. The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the Probate Court of Cook county was legally established, and has authorized its continuance.

Easton Cook, of Providence, R. I., has fled, with \$20,000 in his pocket obtained by forging checks.

A stock train consisting of 30 cars of hogs was run into at 43d street crossing, Chicago, by a Grand Trunk train Wednesday night, and half the hogs killed. As the train proceeded with the balance of the stock it was run into at 55th street by a Ft. Wayne train, which finished up the other half, killing also engineer Hibbard, of the Ft. Wayne train.

Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on Friday afternoon, 3 o'clock, aged 75. He has been suffering from peritonitis for some time.

The Ohio Legislature is agitated by the exposure of attempts of lobbyists, in the interest of the Canal Transfer and Cincinnati Belt Railroad scheme to build some of its members. A resolution to investigate has been ordered.

The 500,000 rations furnished Louisiana are exhausted, and the relief commissioners have telegraphed to the Secretary of War for more.

Geo. E. Lane, treasurer of Rockingham Co. N. Y., is short \$45,000, \$25,000 of which he belonged to the county.

John Russell Young, the new minister to China, is about to wed a niece of ex-Gov. Jewell, Miss Coleman, a lady of many accomplishments and a fortune of half a million.

The Secretary of War has ordered purchased 250,000 rations for the destitute of Mississippi and 100,000 for Arkansas.

An application has been made to the Supreme Court of the United States to have Sergt. Mason's case brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Philadelphia mint received Friday \$5,000,000 in bullion of the \$39,000,000 ordered from the New York Assay office. Just at this time the bullion receipts at the mint are more than balanced by the daily shipments of coin.

CONGRESS.

March 20.—In the Senate the bill admitting Dakota as a state was favorably reported.

In the House a communication was read from the president saying that troops were used at Omaha because the state government had requested their service to preserve peace and protect the property of the state. The bill appropriating \$150,000 for the relief of the Mississippi sufferers, as amended and passed by the Senate, was concurred in. A bill was introduced by Mr. King appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the Mississippi valley sufferers. Mr. Ladd introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a monument to Thomas Jefferson. A memorial was presented from the Maryland legislature asking an appropriation for a monument to Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

March 21.—In the senate Mr. Teller introduced a resolution stating that it is the duty of the United States to provide minting capacity equal to the gold and silver production, so that holders of bullion can convert without delay. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state for information relative to the amount of Chinese immigration. Mr. Hale

presented a petition against the admission of Dakota as a state, saying that he would oppose the admission until her record was cleared of repudiation of bonds. Miller defended Dakota and the petition, at the request of Mr. Windom, was referred. The bill to increase the efficiency of the life saving service was called up and a qualified pension amendment adopted. The eighth section giving for two years after death to any man in the service, a continuance of his pay to his widow or orphans, was also adopted.

In the house the Chinese bill was discussed by Messrs. Page, Butterworth, Morse and Hooker. Mr. Page said he would call the previous question to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

March 22.—The Senate concurred to the amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, including \$90,000 for the contingent expenses of the Department of State. A further amendment that hereafter all commercial agencies, whether paid by fees or otherwise, be specifically enumerated, with the compensation in each case, in the annual estimates of the Secretary of State, was adopted, and the bill passed. The House Life Saving Service bill came up, and after long and desultory debate the salaries of superintendents in districts covering the more dangerous lines of coast were fixed at \$1,800 per annum, and others at \$1,500.

In the House the Chinese bill was taken up. Mr. Washburn spoke in its favor, claiming that the continuance of immigration would bring about the greatest danger and degradation of labor. He contended that there was no analogy between immigration from Europe and China. It was the part of wisdom not to degrade labor, but to bring labor and capital in accord. Mr. Kasson spoke against the bill as resembling the black laws which hunted down the fugitives from slavery in former days. Mr. Page moved a recess until to-morrow, giving notice he would at 2 o'clock demand the previous question on the bill.

March 23.—The amendment in the life-saving service bill fixing the salaries of superintendent was adopted in the senate. The committee of ways and means reported favorably a bill permitting whisky to remain in bond for an unlimited period, limiting wastage to 13 gallons a barrel.

Speaker of the house has appointed Dawson of Iowa, stenographer. A bill passed directing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river at or near Arrow Rock, Mo. The house resumed consideration of the Chinese bill. Many members gave their views and finally Mr. Page brought the debate to a close, and proceeding to vote, the bill passed, says 167, nays 65.

In the House the Mississippi river committee reported a bill appropriating \$5,333,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, \$4,613,000 below the mouth of the Ohio, \$1,000,000 thence to Des Moines rapids, and \$720,000 thence to St. Paul. The chairman of the foreign affairs committee, in reply to an inquiry, said the committee were in communication with the state department regarding Minister Lowell's conduct towards Americans in Irish jails, and would soon be able to report.

In the Senate Mr. Miller discussed the question of protection or the tariff commission, and Mr. Morgan and Sherman followed. General debate on the bill will close on Tuesday, when it will be open to amendments.

FOREIGN.

War in Europe looks more and more threatening.

Queen Victoria at Mentone, France, drove through the town Saturday in an open carriage. There was an immense number of visitors at the place, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

The crystal palace theatre at Marseilles has burned. Loss 1,000,000 francs. The actors had great difficulty in escaping from the burning building.

In the House of Commons March 20 the Marquis of Hartington declared that the closure proposal was nothing more than a modification of the existing restrictions on debates. The government was unable, under the present system, to carry on the business of the country with dignity and effect. If other persons thought they could do so the Ministry would with pleasure resign, but so long as the Ministry remain responsible, they must appeal to the House to give them those powers which alone are sufficient for the conduct of business.

The United States railway share and trust company has been organized in London with a capital of \$5,000,000 to deal in the stocks of leading American railways.

The order withdrawing from entry homestead lands along the line of the Canadian Pacific road, is causing considerable discontent particularly among new settlers in Manitoba who do not fully understand its purpose. It is said to have been done at the demand of the syndicate to banish speculators, who are outwitting them in the matter of town sites. Hundreds of tents are being put up in all parts of the city to accommodate immigrants who are pouring into the city.

At a meeting of the Irish party of the House of Commons it was decided to introduce a bill amending the Land act dealing with Healy's clause in order to set aside the limitation recently imposed by the decision in the Adams Deane case. The party decided to vote against cloture.

The birthday of Emperor William was celebrated with pomp at Berlin and Vienna on the 22d. The Czar early telegraphed a congratulatory message to Emperor William, expressing the hope that his life—necessary to the peace of Europe and the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and Germany—might be long preserved.

The whole of Enoid, Austria, is burned. All inhabitants camp in the field.

The czar has refused to sanction Gen. Ignatieff's proposal to expel the Jews from the village and some towns in the south of Russia.

A dispatch from Cairo says that a change in the Egyptian ministry is imminent. The new cabinet will probably be more anti-European.

Nine soldiers of the Preobrazhensky Guards at St. Petersburg, always supposed to be the most loyal of all the czar's regiments, have been arrested on clear proofs of nihilism.

March 24. The Senate at Paris, 179 to 108, adopted the Primary Education bill as passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The final debate was very excited. D'Haussonville provoked angry protests by declaring that numerous letters received from Alsace expressed regret at the passage of so irreligious a bill, which diminished the pain of separation from France. Schoelcher, president of the committee on the

bill, declared he had particular pleasure in voting against its opponents, as he is an atheist.

In the English Commons the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs said the government was considering the representation of the United States regarding the trial or release of Americans imprisoned in Ireland under the Coercion act.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Santa Domingo by the report that the United States had dispatched the war ship Enterprise with a cargo of coal, to establish a coaling station at Samana.

DETROIT MARKETS.

PRODUCER AND PROVISIONS. In the market for general produce receivers of potatoes report a free inquiry for domestic stock. Foreign potatoes are being offered in the market at about 10 to 15c below prices for domestic productions. Beans are quiet, but are firm at quotations. Fine roll butter continues secure; inferior grades are neglected.

With maple sugar the market is pretty well supplied; for strictly pure; however, there is demand. Clover seed is quiet, the shipping season being nearly over. Dried apples are dull. With eggs the market is pretty well supplied. Pork and lard have been firmer, and prices are advanced. Smoked meats keep steady and are moving freely.

We quote: Mess pork \$18.50; family, \$18.75; clear, \$20.50; lard, 11 1/2c for tierces; 11 1/2c for kegs; hams, 12 to 12 1/2c; shoulders, 8 1/2c @ 10c; bacon 12c; dried beef, 14 to 13 1/2c; extra mess beef, 12 1/2c.

POULTRY.—Dressed turkeys sold at 14 to 16c. Chickens were sold at 12 to 13c per lb.

FLOUR. White wheat, roller process, \$6 75 @ 6 50; White wheat brands country, 6 00 @ 6 25; Winter patents, 7 50 @ 7 00; Seconds, 4 75 @ 5 00; Minnesota brands, 7 25 @ 7 50; Minnesota patents, 8 00 @ 8 50; WHEAT—White #1 bu., 1 15 @ 1 25; RYE—#1 bu., 90 @ 95; CORN—#1 bu., 60 @ 70; OATS—#1 bu., 43 @ 45; APPLES—per bu., 4 00 @ 5 00; BUTTER—White #1 lb., 1 05 @ 1 00; CHEESE—Ohio and Mich. #1 lb., 14 @ 15; DRIED FRUIT—Apples, #1 lb., 5 @ 6 1/2; Peaches, 12 @ 13; ONIONS—#1 bu., 25 @ 25; BEANS—#1 bu., 2 75 @ 3 00; BUTTER—#1 lb choice, 30 @ 38; BEESWAX—#1 lb., 20 @ 22; DRESSED HOGS—#100 lb., 7 00 @ 8 50; HAMS—#1 doz., 14 @ 15; HAT—per ton, 14 00 @ 15 00; HIDES—#1 lb green, 6 @ 7; HIDES—#1 lb cured, 7 @ 8; HOPS—#1 lb., 20 @ 25; POTATOES—#1 bu., 1 08 @ 1 10; SHEEP FEELS—each, 75 @ 1 00; TALLOW—#1 lb., 5 1/2 @ 7; WOOD—#1 cord, 4 00 @ 6 50.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET. The cattle market has been dull and there has been a heavy run of cattle, and prices were 30 to 40c lower than those of last week on all grades. Sheep were active at about last week's prices. Hogs were sold at a decline of 25 to 35c.

STEERS EXTRA, 1er cwt., \$5 50 @ 6 10; Steers good shippers, 4 50 @ 5 25; Steers butchers, 3 75 @ 5 00; Steers common grades, 3 50 @ 5 50; SHEEP, 4 00 @ 6 00; TALLOW, 5 1/2 @ 7; WOOD, 4 00 @ 6 50.

FOLK NOTES. Isabella de Bourbon, ex-Queen of Spain, is still royal in her extravagance and generosity. As an example to which she exercises the latter-named virtue, it is said that she recently allowed an American painter in Paris to make sketches of the white mules in her stables without charging him a cent.

Professor Moses Coit Tyler, formerly of the University of Michigan, and now Professor of American History and Literature at Cornell University, has frequently been mentioned as a possible candidate for the long vacant chair of English Literature at Columbia College. There has been some speculation regarding his religious creed. It has been said that he is an agnostic. He was, however, ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church a short time since. He is now preparing for the press the third volume of his "History of American Literature."

The Emperor of Russia has in his stables seventy gilded chariots for use on state occasions, all of which were presented by foreign rulers. Colonel Martynoff, the Czar's stable-master, has recently imported from Hanover and Mecklenburg fifty-nine blooded horses, for use at the approaching coronation ceremonies.

The Boston Post says "Michigan, to beat the boy preacher, trots out the boy mayor, Navin." Don't twist us if it. Navin has cleared out. Let boy gones be boy gone.—Free Press.

Seneca V. Halloway, teller of the bank of Poughkeepsie, a defaulter to the amount of \$55,000, is confined in the Hudson River State Hospital as an insane criminal.

Mrs. Ermie Smith, the writer and lecturer of Jersey City, has been very ill of typhus fever in Washington since the death of her son, Simeon. She has now returned home.

John F. Chapin, editor of The South, died in New York last Saturday from an abscess of the brain, attributed to an injury from a box on the ear received when he was a boy. He had suffered from it all his life. He was a cousin of the late Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin of New York.

Jay Gould has acquired title to the leasehold property upon which are several dwellings with the Grand Opera House, paying \$100,000 therefor. This makes \$800,000 for the whole purchase. One of the dwellings was James Fisk, Jr.'s residence when he was killed.

The two oldest ex-Senators of the United States now living are Mr. Yulee, of Florida, and Mr. Cilley of New Hampshire. The latter, who is ninety-one years old, is lying dangerously ill.

Potter Palmer is about to build the largest and most expensive private residence in Chicago. It is to be situated at the northwest corner of Bank street and lake shore drive, and will cost \$300,000 or more.

In the bright autumn days the temptation to comfortable exposure yields its fruit in a most pernicious cough and irritation of the throat. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup stands unrivalled as a remedy for throat and lung diseases. 25 cents a bottle.

Queen Victoria started for Mentone Tuesday morning.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

The small-pox scourge is spreading in Pennsylvania.

Put on a Dr. Holman's Liver Pad, the best stomach and liver regulator in the world. It insures a sound stomach, good digestion, pure blood, and perfect nerve action.

Gen. Lew Wallace, United States minister to Turkey, died with the suitan Saturday.

Tonic and Laxative. For the best blood enricher in the market buy James Tonic largely composed of Iron, sugar coated, will not injure the stomach, guaranteed to do all claimed for, 25 cts. JAS. E. DAVIS, & CO., Detroit, Mich.

It is reported that Skobelev has received 48 challenges from Germany to fight duels, in consequence of the anti-German remarks in his recent speech.

"FEMALE COMPLAINTS." Dr. R. V. FERRIS, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir:—I write to tell you that your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I had been a great sufferer from female complaints, especially "dragging down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit, till I took three bottles of the "Favorite Prescription," and I never had anything do me so much good in my life. I advise every sick lady to try it. MRS. EMILY RHODES, McBrides Mich.

Wm. Barnes of Rives, died very suddenly, after leaving a will for the benefit of a woman with whom he had been living.

THE DEAD CANNOT BE RAISED, nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative, and nutritive

THE FARM.

The Hot-Bed.

We have urged from year to year upon all who wish to have early vegetables, the great importance of a hot-bed. Market gardeners find it an absolute necessity, as it is indispensable to all who do not wait upon the slow revolution of the seasons. Even a very small garden may be greatly increased in value by making use of it, inasmuch as from one to two months may be gained in time, in producing early vegetables. We have more than once published directions for constructing a hot-bed at small cost and at little trouble. These directions may be in the hands of our readers, but we renew them by publishing the following from the New England Farmer.

PREPARATION.

The first thing to do in the spring is to get a quantity of horse manure ready for use. Manure from grain fed horses is best, because it will heat more readily. The manure from a horse fed exclusively upon bog hay or dead straw, would make poor material for heating the soil of a hot-bed. Having secured the manure, it must be forked over to let in the air, for plenty of air is necessary of any kind of fermentation. Throw it into a high heap, leaving it as light as possible. When it begins to warm up in the middle, which may be learned by thrusting in a small, smooth stick, it should be shovelled over again, to bring the outside and bottom into a fermenting state. Repeat the throwing over till the whole pile is thoroughly warmed through. Plenty of straw bedding or forest leaves mixed with the manure in the pile, will help to keep the heat constant and uniform. By the time the manure is thoroughly warm, the location of the bed should be made ready. In selecting a location it is well to take advantage of a wooded hill, some building, or a high board fence at the northern side to break the wind. It is quite common to build a tight board fence about six feet high, as a special protection from cold and wind. Sometimes the fence has shutters attached which can be let down over the beds or turned up and fastened back when not in use.

CONSTRUCTION.

Hot-beds may be made upon a large pile of warm manure, placed on the surface of the ground, or pits may be dug for receiving the manure. In wet locations the former method is to be preferred, as standing water will put out the fire in a pile of heating manure just as effectually as it will put out other fires. If the location is a dry one, as where the soil is sandy with a loose, porous subsoil, it will be better to dig a pit for the manure. In either case the manure must extend in all directions several inches beyond the frame that is used, otherwise there will be very little heat at the edges of the bed. Having dug the pit of sufficient depth, the manure being alive with heat, is to be carted and thrown in, a forkful at a time, keeping it as level as possible. It will not do to tread the manure very hard as the heat would be too much checked, but it should be pressed down slightly by the fork, and a light person may walk once around on the edges. The middle will settle solid enough when the soil is put on in which the plants are to grow. The depth of the manure in the pit will depend upon the season of the year and how long the heat will be wanted. A thick bed will hold heat longer than a shallow one, so the earlier the bed is made in spring the deeper must the manure be laid. Two feet of manure is not too much if the bed is started the last of February or first of March.

Later in April, frames are placed over a foot of manure in beds made for setting out plants that require checking or more space for development. Having filled the pit with manure to the desired depth, put the frame in place over the manure. The frame may be a cheap affair of inch boards for a late bed, but an early one would be better protected by a plank frame and with the earth banked up against it on all sides. The frame should have square corners, and must be the right size to receive the sashes. Sashes are usually about three feet by six feet, with lapped glass laid to shed water. After building the frame, which should be a few inches deeper at the rear side, in order to give enough pitch to the sashes to turn off the water from rains or melting snow, the soil to plant in should be evenly spread over the bed to the depth of five or six inches. The soil should be prepared the fall previous, and must be kept in a dry place under cover till needed for use. The soil must have a large proportion of sand intimately mixed through it. This is to prevent puddling and baking under the use of the watering pot.

Good garden loam, old hot-bed manure, and sand in about equal proportions, will make a rich, mellow soil for receiving the seeds. It will be all the better if it has been freed from weed seeds by sprouting them in the soil a few days previous to planting the garden seeds. If the manure be hot, the weed seeds will mostly sprout by the third day, when a good raking of the bed will utterly destroy them. The bed is now ready for the seeds we wish to sow, and they may be drilled in, in rows, or sown broadcast, according to what is to be done with the plants.

Timber Belts For Farm Protection.

The question of growing trees for wind-breaks, or storm-shields, is becoming one of great importance to the farmers on the prairies. Of the deciduous trees—those that shed their leaves in the autumn—the most desirable are the Cottonwood and White Willow, both of which grow rapidly from cuttings. Mr. Arthur Bryant, in his valuable work on timber culture, recommends the planting of a wind-break eight rods in width on the north and

west side of every quarter section of land.

The best time to make Cottonwood cuttings is in the spring, after the buds begin to swell. They are made of the previous year's growth, the length varying from eight to twelve inches. Take a small and vigorous branch in the left hand, top toward you, and with a knife in the other hand, cut them off the desired length with a drawing cut. Methods of planting vary. In some cases where the soil is deep and rich, and it is saturated with water, the cuttings can be thrust down into the soil almost their entire length and they will grow readily. A better plan is to take cuttings twelve inches in length, soak them in water from one to two days before planting, then plow straight, deep furrows four feet apart, place the cuttings at regular intervals, press some soil firmly against the lower portion of each, and then with a plow turn back the soil and cover them nearly or entirely up.

The young plants should be kept clean by hoeing and cultivating for two years, when a good mulching of prairie grass should be given them. If the season is favorable they will attain a growth of from six to eight feet. At all events, plant in good soil and cultivate well. Cuttings of the Cottonwood can usually be had of wholesale nurserymen for one dollar per thousand. Cottonwood seedlings can be had of them very cheaply also. Trim up the branches of the young trees as high as you can reach for four or five years, and they will make tall, handsome trees. If the land is fitted as for corn, and is marked out four feet each way and set with trees, there will be 2,722 to the acre. If one year seedlings are planted four feet one way and eight the other 1,361 seedlings will be required to plant an acre. Enough corn can be grown between the eight-foot rows, during the first two years, to pay for the cultivation of the trees.

Five acres thus planted to Cottonwood will, after seven years' growth, furnish one family with fuel for one stove a life time, and enough to sell to pay for the use of land, and at the same time serve the purpose of a wind-break. In one case, to my knowledge, a grove of two-year-old trees of this variety was set in 1867 at a distance apart of 16½ by 8½ feet, making 360 trees to the acre. In 1880-81, when a part of this grove was cut, each tree averaged two and a half cords, the entire product being valued at \$1,260 per acre.

The White Willow is another exceedingly hardy and rapid grower. A friend in Nebraska writes that it excels all others in these respects. He speaks of having grown, from one small cutting, in two years, a tree that measured six and one fourth inches in diameter at the ground. Mr. O. B. Galusha mentions a White Willow tree which grew from a cutting that had been planted thirteen years that was two feet and one inch in diameter at the ground, and formed a head, or top, thirty feet across. He estimates that the expense of growing ten acres of such trees on land valued at \$40 per acre, and converting the same into lumber, would not exceed \$10 per 1,000 feet. Mr. C. S. Harrison mentions one tree grown in the vicinity of St. Paul, twenty-five years of age, which measured four feet and four inches in diameter. He says that there is no better material for hedge fencing and for a wind-break. The plan suggested for making hedges of it is to cut stakes six feet in length that are two inches in thickness, then cut a very narrow trench two feet in depth, place the stakes ten inches apart, pack the soil firmly about them, and fasten the tops with a single wire, over which staples are driven into the top of each stake. In order to avoid the digging of a trench many proceed as follows: Cut off stakes five and one half feet in length, make the holes with a crow-bar, and with a sharp axe cut the butt so that the slope will all be on one side, and then drive them perpendicularly eight inches apart in a straight line in a well-prepared fence row. Three-inch laths nailed near the top will keep them in line. If well cultivated during the summer, and then mulched, only two years' time will be required to form a fence that will turn stock.

The Cottonwood is the pioneer tree of her plains, and will become more and more welcome eastward as its merits become known. It is a tree that readily adapts itself to new soils, and is unexcelled for wind-breaks when the Box Elder (Ash-leaved Maple), or some other spreading or low-heading tree is set on either side of it. The Box Elder grows from seeds, and not cuttings. It makes a good storm shield when planted alone, but the plan recommended is best. It is a tree that is comparatively free from the attacks of insects, and is a good substitute for the hard Maple in yielding sap for the manufacture of choice syrup. It is also a valuable tree for its timber. For the purpose recommended, the Cottonwood and the White Willow are unsurpassed. Next in the order of their popularity are the Box Elder (the Ash-leaved Maple), and the Soft Maple, both of which are grown from the seed. The seed of the Box Elder can now be bought for fifty cents per pound, and that of the Soft Maple at \$1.00 per pound, of the leading seedsmen in the large cities.

SOWING IN THE SHADE.

Thomas Meehan, in his seed catalogue, just published, says that most failures with seed arise from not sowing in partial shade. If the hot sun bursts upon the seed beds while the seeds are swelling, and cold follows, many may rot before the plants reach the surface. For large quantities, artificial arbors, tall enough to work under, are employed. For smaller quantities, brushwood, or the thin shade of cornstalks, or of a skeleton frame, answers well. Lattice frames may be employed to exclude

birds. Many kinds of seeds, with experienced persons, do not require shade; but for others, shade is always recommended. Very early sowing is important. With seeds which do not grow till the season, the ground should be kept clean and shaded the summer through. These hints will do to remember for next spring's operations.

Selection of Potatoes for Seed.

The Massachusetts Plowman advises: "If the farmer has not already done so, he should lose no time in selecting what potatoes he may need for seed, and place them in a cool, dark place yet where they will not freeze. But few realize how much the success of the potato crop depends on the quality of the seed planted. The rule is, when planting time comes, the potatoes for seed are taken from the same bin that the table has been supplied from during the winter, and frequently these have been kept where it is so warm that they sprouted, and the sprouts rubbed off, or if not, are so long as to break off before reaching the field. Thus the most vigorous sprouts are destroyed and the vigor of the potato in a measure lost.

Potatoes, to be in the best condition for planting, should have strong, prominent eyes, but should not be started more than enough to show that they are alive. As the potato is not the true seed, size and shape do not make the difference that health and vigor do. A potato that has lost its health transmits its disease to the new crop more readily than the true seed of a diseased potato would; and a potato that is not healthy fails to produce sprouts that are vigorous enough to produce a large crop. A potato that has been chilled to such a degree that but a small portion of them will sprout and the farmer is at a loss to know why his potatoes have failed to grow.

Blight on Fruit Trees.

A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer gives his experience in dealing with blight upon fruit trees and wormy fruit:

"First, whitewash the trees with a strong wash made of quicklime, just as the buds begin to start in the spring. The wash can be applied with an old broom. Next, during the last days of May, plough four furrows in the centre between the rows of trees both ways, so as to leave a square plot of ground around each tree. Then throw straw in piles of about one hundred pounds to each tree; spread it thin under each tree to within three feet of the trunk. Let the straw remain thus spread about ten or twelve days and all manner of insects will hide under it. Some evening take one tree at a time, set fire to the straw, and be careful not to have it so thick as to burn or scald the limbs of the trees. All insects that can be will be attracted by the fire, and a general destruction of them will take place. Repeat this two or three years, and the orchards will be free from blight and the fruit sound and good."

In Jones' printing house, Chicago, the other day, the governor on the engine broke. The break allowed the full head of steam on the boilers to pass the supply pipe into the cylinder. The engineer was not on duty, having stepped outside. The result was that the machines in the building began running furiously, and an exciting scene was enacted. The several floors on which the machinery is located were shaken violently, and all the operators, thinking a disaster was approaching, made a rush to get out the nearest way. The engine was stopped in a minute or so, by crowding a piece of timber against the fly-wheel, which was revolving so rapidly that the friction set the timber afire.

In drinking wine, when you get to the bottom of your glass do not throw your head back and draw in your breath like the exhaust of a bath tub in order to get the last drop, as it engenders a feeling of the most depressing melancholy among the guests.

To BREAK UP SITTING HENS.—Do not drench them in water, nor put them in a barrel with an inch or two of water in the bottom, nor tie them up by one leg to a tree, nor any of these cruel practices, which our fathers in their ignorance used, to quench the natural instinct; but take them from the nest, put them in a large coop in the open air, under a shade tree, if the weather is warm, and feed them largely with everything, including baked bones, that you give to your laying hens. In many cases the fowl commences to sit when she is in good condition to keep on laying eggs, if we can but get the notion out of her head that she must be a clucking mother. She needs, perhaps, the material for egg shells, which may be easily supplied. Furthermore, she should not be put in a small coop, where she will not obtain exercise; better put her in a pen having no floor, but loose earth, where she may scratch for a living. Activity will tend to forgetfulness of the sitting fever or desire to sit. It is well to provide also for social activity, and to this end a cock may be introduced to a pen where sitting hens are kept. He will talk with his own language, scratch with the would-be sitters, and soon eggs will be found, when you may be sure that the time has come for more freedom.—Poultry Yard.

This average tongue cannot speak more than 150 words in a minute, while the telegraph can speak twice as fast. Even 350 words have been transmitted over a wire in a minute. For all that, telegraphic messages are not much cheapened.

Miss Emma Key, eldest daughter of ex-Postmaster General Key, was thrown from a buggy in Nashville, Tenn., and is still in a critical condition. Inflammation of the brain from the severe concussion is apprehended. Theodore Tilton has cancelled his lecture engagements owing to a severe attack of laryngitis.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

About Bags.

Going to housekeeping is certainly much easier than it used to be. What with dadas and brasses, with hard-wood floors, wardrobes, washstands, tubs and bookcases, with fireplaces and heaters and a refrigerator, with color and artistic effects all supplied by the builder and to rent with the roof, the house is half-furnished, and it is only necessary to provide beds and tables, a water-cooler and a big chair, a cord of oak wood and some curtains and the work is done.

As to moving, the question of fires as a comparison has lost all value. A local express and a couple of messenger boys take the place of the long line of furniture cars, and everything can be folded except the bureau. There is no fitting of carpets, as a square rug lies anywhere, and the amount of china depends on the number in family and not on the size of "the set." The day when quantity ruled the supplies has gone by. In those times the housekeeper not only had linen enough for the tables and beds, but enough to keep her press full; so many table-cloths for use, so many in the chest. The bride counted her clothing by the dozen, and if it was monotonous in style there was plenty of it.

All this is changed. It is still best to have enough, but no one buys to put away for future condemnation as out of style. It is possible that before the wash "comes up" that the bureau drawers are but scantily filled, yet no one feels disgraced. Of course there has to be plenty of brie-a-bac, but it makes its own destiny, and in course of time falls to pieces and goes quietly to the dust heap.

But after all, the great convenience, the fashion that makes life easy and housekeeping simple, is—the bag. There are people who look for deliverance to a Swede or a Chinese, to a graduate of the cooking school or to some patent, or a new soap, but they are all mistaken and deluded. It is the bag that delivers us and gives us time to do our sewing or to study the true and the beautiful.

In the first place there is the rag-bag. It used to be made of dingy calico and hung in some remote closet, with a coat or an old basque hung on the same hook. When the women sewed their cuttings fell on the floor, and by twelve o'clock they would have gone to the stake rather than admitted a caller into the room. When night came they cleared up, and rolled the scraps into a newspaper and packed them into the closet. Behind the bureau was wrapping paper and dusters, and the lower shelves of the closet held last week's newspapers. When the "clearing up" came the rags went to the bag and the newspapers into a bundle. Everywhere the debris of wear and tear had to be collected; but this clamoring, agonizing upheaval was a matter of course, as every good housekeeper cleaned house as she bought a spring bonnet or prayed for her relations, and the more there was to do the more praiseworthy the doing.

Now the rag-bag comes as an organizer. It is not dingy, it is not held tightly by drawing strings, and it hangs in each room on a hook of its own. It is pretty and capacious, and the little brass rings hold it open and ready. It hangs on the sewing machine, and gathers the clippings as they are made. It is made a thing of beauty for the parlor, and all the shreds the mistress once carried away in her pocket goes into it. There is a newspaper bag, or box, and that keeps the closets and tables clear; and as for the duster, is it not keeping company with the apron, gloves and cap in a bag of its own?

In the kitchen is a bag for strings and a set of pockets for grocery paper. In the bedroom are bags for hair, for spent matches, for brushes and whisks and slippers, and it is so easy to put things in their place at once that it can be done from pure laziness. There is no trouble about emptying the bags, and it is never done all at once, and there is little cleaning out of corners or closets. When moving day comes a child can carry them or they can be given to the charwoman, for next to the emancipation offered by bags—yes, even before it, is the joy of making them.

The Family Photograph Album.

BURDETTE IN CONTINENT.

"This," the young lady said, "is the photograph of a young gentleman who used to pay attention to Aunt Martha. He is a very nice young man. He was attending Lethbridge College when this picture was taken."

And he was a nice young man. His collar wanders out over his shoulders, and his neck tie looks like a roll of carpet with the ends fringed. His vest is a flowered pattern of velvet cut low in the neck. His coat is a Prince Albert, and his legs hang down from the vast embrace of its encircling tails, making him look like a double-tongued bell. His trousers are broad, and he leans on a large book in a very painful attitude. His hair is combed low on his forehead and high at the temples, thus displaying the broad sweep and comprehensive scope of two ears that flare with the unfolding spread of intellectual development. His brow is contracted with thought and the intense effort to look fixedly at the impossible point indicated by the artist. The freckles on his nose do not show. They were kindly and carefully obliterated by the photographer, whose motto is, "Art for art's sake," and who saw they were the only real and natural thing in the negative.

"And this," said the young lady, "is a picture of Mrs. Thistlepod, an old friend of our family. I think I have heard it said that pa liked her, indeed,

before he met ma. It is not a very good photograph."

The young lady is correct. The execution is not a brilliant success. The bonnet, which is massive and of a multi-farious style of decoration, is well outlined, and the massive bow of four inch ribbon with which it is tied under the chin is brought out in startling relief against the blank, oval-shaped space between it and the brow of the "bunnet," which is supposed to represent the placid features of "pa's" early flame. Crossed on her lap, in close focus, Mrs. Thistlepod's hands are magnified into the dimensions of small hams with fingers. This colossal effect is also rather emphasized by the too long fingers of the gloves. Mrs. Thistlepod is sitting so frigidly erect that you fear she has swallowed the headrest by mistake, instead of leaning against it as she was told. The deadly weapon lying in her lap is sometimes mistaken for a policeman's billy. It is Mrs. Thistlepod's fan.

"And here," the young lady went on, "is Mr. Thistlepod. He is a very kind-hearted man."

I was glad she told me so. Mrs. Thistlepod had made her husband's shirts under the impression that he was a rapidly-growing boy instead of a man of 47 years, weighing already 172 pounds. The shirt boils and bubbles and wrinkles up out of his vest front. His collar stands up like the ear of a terrier on one side, but droops away in languid angularity on the other. His black necktie, after passing five times around its neck, is tied in a knot the secret hitch of which is only acquired by long hours of actual practice in tying old-fashioned hame strings. The coat he wears is the awful coat of the Sabbath day and Fourth of July, and the set off the fearful and wonderful pantaloons, all taut on the larboard tack, betrays the solitary suspender in all its loneliness. One knotted knee is crossed above the other and the suspended foot hangs out in the air like the coffin of a Rhodog. His trousers crawl up the rigid legs of his boots. In one hand the agony of the acute angle at which the "art-ist" set it, he holds a stovepipe hat with a level brim, with the intensity of a despairing man who will only lose his vice-like grip upon that hat with death. The other arm has been lashed across his body, and the extended fingers driven between his vest and coat with a sledge-hammer. You cannot see the tenpenny nails which pin this arm to its place, but you know they are there. Mr. Thistlepod's hair is combed straight out from his head in both directions from any point of view. His lips are set, and his eyes glare with the pained expression of a man who has just been given the pleasant alternative of having his tooth pulled or the boil on the back of his neck lanced, as the only cure for the felon on his thumb. In all the agony of his face you can read murder in his heart, and the beholder is glad to have the pretty young lady's word for it that Mr. Thistlepod is a kind-hearted man.

"And this," the young lady said, "pitching her voice in a little lower key, while a faint color mantled her cheek, 'this is George Stevenson.'

I knew by her voice and manner that George Stevenson was the most important man in that album, but her father came in just then to take me to the train and I only had a brief glance at George Stevenson. His collar was very high and very wide open at the throat, and his neck was very long. His curling hair curled as never hair curls outside of a country village. It climbed up on top of itself in billows of curls like pine shavings; it clustered over his brow in rings, and hooks, and scrolls, and not even the art of the all-disgracing photographer could hide the glistening of the perfumed bear's oil where-with those twining locks were anointed. His necktie was dark, dark blue with white polka dots. His right hand rested on his hip; his left hand held his cane; his legs were crossed. The expression of his face was stern, as a man born to command men. His profession was clerk in a hide and leather store. His moustache curled up to meet his hair. A bouquet bloomed in the lapel of his coat. The ring on his finger had a set as large as an acorn, and the pin in his scarf looked like a champagne cork. I glanced in through the sitting-room window as I drove away with her father, and the young lady was still looking with tender interest at the picture of George Stevenson.

Fashion Inventions.

If the ladies who spend their leisure time examining various articles which are necessary for their toilets could know the origin of some of the styles which are so popular, it would furnish them with amusement. The oddest devices have been resorted to in order to improve some of the articles displayed, but it is curious to discover the motives which actuate the inventor of some familiar mode. The young ladies whose daintily slipped feet are incased in the handsomest hose procurable, are in many instances ignorant of the circumstances which led to the invention of the stocking-frame. Cloth stockings heavily embroidered with gold were royal gifts in the time of the English Henries, and it was not until the reign of Elizabeth that these went out of style and hand-knitted hose were substituted. Later on in the same reign a young student in love with a pretty maiden whose occupation consisted in stocking-knitting, was refused by the damsel, and in his wrath and disappointment determined to make her repent her scornful rejection of his suit. At last his ideas took shape, and with much labor he constructed a stocking-frame, and in a short time opened a manufactory. The indignation of the hand-knitters whose trade was destroyed by this invention was manifested in such a way as to force the inventor to leave England, and his business suffering from the change, he died in Paris much poorer than the girl whose occupation he tried to take away through revenge.

Since that period there have been numerous and great improvements upon the primitive invention, and ladies to-day wear the handsomest silk and lisle thread hose, varied in every possible way, and made more and more attractive.

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A First-class Blacksmith Shop in connection, where competent men are employed.

Repairing in both Departments promptly done.

THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30 1882.

The anti-Mormon bill has been signed by the President.

A BILL has passed the Senate pensioning the widows of Presidents Garfield, Tyler and Polk.

The bill for the admission of Dakota was turned over to the committee on territories in the senate on Monday, for special consideration.

Reports from the flooded districts are not so appalling as at first. The river is falling, and the prospects are that a good crop will be harvested.

The excursion by the Board of Trade from the chief cities of Canada, arrived in Chicago on Sunday morning and was heartily welcomed by the committee at that place. The fore part of the week was spent in visiting the principal elevators, stock yards and inspecting the cable railway system on State street. Many courtesies have been extended to the visitors who represent large and important interests in their several cities.

THE LONGFELLOW FAMILY.

Mr. Longfellow was surrounded at the time of his death by a large concourse of family relatives, including his three daughters, Edith (Mrs. R. H. Dana), Alice and Annie; the two sons, Ernest and Charles; his brothers, Alexander Longfellow of Portland and the Rev. Samuel Longfellow; his sisters, Mrs. James Greenleaf of Cambridge and Mrs. Pierce of Portland; his brothers-in-law, Thomas and Nathan Appleton of Boston; his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ernest Longfellow, and his nephews, Wadsworth and William P. Longfellow of Portland.

The founder of the Longfellow family in this country—William, who was born in Hampshire, England, in 1651, and who married Anne, sister of Judge Samuel Sewall, at Newbury, Mass., in 1676—was drowned at Anticosti, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, during Sir William Phipps's expedition to Quebec in 1690. He left six children, one of whom was the father of Stephen Longfellow, a blacksmith, married to Abigail Thompson in 1714, who removed to Portland and became the founder of the Longfellow family there in 1745. His son Stephen was sent to Harvard college, and after graduation he opened a school in Portland, having served as a pedagogue for a while at York. He was respected in the town during his life and died at a ripe age, leaving three sons, one of whom was Stephen the third, whose oldest son was also called Stephen. This last one became the husband of Patience Young, and their son Stephen, also a Harvard graduate, was the father of the poet. He married Zilpah, a daughter of the Hon. Peleg Wadsworth, who was descended from John Alden of Plymouth. Abigail, a sister of this last Stephen, married Samuel Stephenson, a rich merchant of Portland, and the owner of a spacious mansion. As her husband had been suddenly called to the West Indies on business she invited her brother to spend the winter of 1806-7 with her. Thus it was that on the 27th of February, 1807, in this house, and not in the Longfellow house, was born the second son, Henry Wadsworth. He was named after Mrs. Longfellow's brother, Lieut. Henry Wadsworth, who on the night of September 4, 1804, in the harbor of Tripoli, lost his life, a voluntary sacrifice in a gallant endeavor to destroy the enemy's fleet by a fire ship. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's first wife was Mary S. Potter of Portland, and his second was Frances Elizabeth Appleton of Boston. —Post and Tribune.

Pink-Eye.

Caro Citizen, (by request.)

Piizotic cellulitis, variously called rhumatic influenza, muco enteritis, pink eye, etc., a disease now among our horses in this vicinity, was known in England and Scotland early in this century, and is not at all a new disease. The primary symptoms are fever, rigors, dullness, succeeded by swelling of the eyelids, discharge of tears from the eyes, pains in the limbs, and tumefaction, more particularly around the articulations, manifested by restlessness, shifting of the feet and irritability. At first they are limited but soon extend upward and downward and embracing the greater extent of the limb or limbs affected. The temperature is elevated to 103° or 104°, the intestinal canal is disordered, irritable and have colicky pains, hence the term muco enteritis. The conjunctive is altered to a pink, hence the term pink eye. There is often a loud cough, at first dry, often becoming moist. There are no signs of pulmonary complications. Mr. W. v. s., of England says: In some instances the pulse at first strong, becomes gradually feeble, the horse the while presenting no other bad symptom, the gain having left the limbs, appetite returning, swelling diminished, and the secretions regained to their normal condition. Several instances of this kind have come under my observation and whilst all but the careful veterinary have been confident of a rapid recovery the horse has suddenly died. In other cases recovery has taken place and the animal at work for weeks or months. In some instances death has occurred from rupture and degeneration of the liver, whilst in others signs of cerebral disturbances have become evident, the patients eventually dying from coma and paralysis. The post mortem examinations of all these instances reveal plugging of the blood vessels of supply, viz: the hepatic and cerebral arteries.

C. MATTHEWS V. S. Caro.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

Vassar Times.

Where will Guitau spend the fourth of July?

N. Bessy, of Watertown, has sold his farm to Mr. McAulpine.

E. McPherson, of Watertown, has sold his farm to S. Thornton.

The woolen mills, at Tuscola, will start up the 1st of April for the season.

Hanes & Perry's mill, in Arbelia, is running full blast, but won't last long, for want of logs.

Ed. Goodchild, of Fair Grove, has a new saw mill on his farm and has commenced business.

Two marriages recently, at Giffard, in which none of the contracting parties were over eighteen.

D. M. Hessler, of Arbelia, has been moving during the past week to his new farm near the Flint river.

O. P. Tobey, of Tuscola, has sold his farm to a German from Frankenmuth. The consideration was \$6,310.

Dr. Taylor reports the pink-eye cases about all O. K. in Vassar. A few cases are reported in the country, but not dangerous.

The Saginaw Herald says the Michigan Central will place a new train on the line between that city and Detroit, leaving East Saginaw at 1 P. M.

L. C. Merritt, of Vassar, has floated down the river about 100,000 feet of logs, and safely boomed at Bennett's mill. They will be sawed into lumber and shingles.

Wm. Staley, of Tuscola, was buried Tuesday. The funeral was at the residence of J. Q. A. Burrington two miles west of there and the body was interred in Prospect cemetery.

The proprietors of the Tuscola mills, purchased 300 bushels of the finest wheat they have seen of last season's crop, of a German the other day. Notwithstanding the alleged scarcity of wheat at present there seems to be a large quantity of it held in reserve at Frankenmuth.

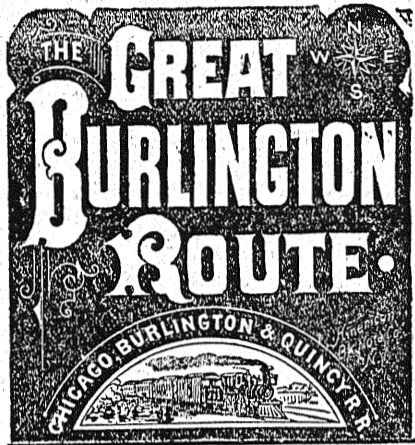
In Vassar, standing on a corner, the other night were half a dozen young urchins ranging in age from six to eleven years.

The largest boy had the stub of a cigar between his teeth and was puffing away like a mule with the colic. As we passed we heard one of the little kids say: "Oh, give us a puff. Only two days ago you had a whole one!" Mothers, where are your boys to-night? Echo answers: Hunting for "snipes."

The P. H. & N. W. road have erected their new depot on the west side of the river, at Vassar, and have the same nearly completed. When finished it will be a neat little building. It is designed for a passenger depot and dwelling for the man who takes charge of the premises. The building is 16x40 feet, with an addition 12x20 feet, which is to be used as a kitchen. A platform about ten feet in width extends the length of both sides and the west end, the east end coming close to the brink of the river. This will make it still more convenient for people going to East Saginaw, as the distance is not far to the depot, and much handier to reach.

A certain farmer of Tuscola county recently employed as a man-of-all-work a vibrant son of Emerald Isle fresh from Erin. The new hand was sent out into the sugar bush the other day with instructions to tap all the maple trees of proper size which he could find, and to adjust the spouts and buckets in the usual manner. Preparations were made for building the sap, and the next day the farmer visited his trees, expecting to find the buckets filled with overflowing. But he didn't. They were as empty as a snip-and-ketch-on-kiss at a church social. The new hand had, in a very workmanlike manner, tapped a hundred and thirty-five beech trees, and was patiently waiting for the sap to start. It is needless to add that practical operations in that sugar bush dated from one day later in the season than was originally intended.

For some years there has resided in the vicinity of Tuscola, a young man named William—more familiarly known as "Bill Staley." He was a relative by marriage of J. Q. A. Burrington, a well known and much esteemed citizen of the town mentioned, and usually, made that gentleman's house his home when not absent in the woods or elsewhere. During the past winter he was employed as cook at the camp of James Tolbot, in Crawford county. On Saturday, the 11th inst., he left camp and went to East Saginaw, where he remained until last Thursday, when he fell in with friends and drank a glass of gin and two or three of beer at a saloon. Soon after he became sick in his stomach and went to the Hovey house, where he was stopping. Thursday night he was very sick, complaining of burning pains in his stomach, and frequently vomiting blood. Friday morning a physician was summoned, who administered antidotes for poisons, but without avail: Staley died at 3:30 the same afternoon. His mind was perfectly clear until five minutes before his death, and he made a full statement of his illness. A post mortem examination held Saturday morning developed the fact that all the organs were in a healthy condition except the stomach, which was badly congested, and exhibited all the usual symptoms of irritant poisoning. A coroner's jury being impanned examined into the case and rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from some cause to them unknown. Thus another leaf is added to the protracted chapter of Saginaw's mysteries.



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FURNITURE FOR EVERYBODY.

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Undertaking Dep't.

My stock of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes is the most complete in the county, embracing all styles, from the plainest to the most elegant. I have the most perfect facilities for embalming the dead; will furnish hearses and take entire charge of funerals when required. I extend a cordial invitation to every one, with their friends, to call and look through my establishment.

JAMES H. HOWELL, Caro, Mich.

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Hats and Caps and Furnishing Goods.

of all descriptions are being received daily at the Mammoth Store of

INGERSOLL and OLDFIELD,

And by the looks they intend to capture their share of the Clothing Trade.

NOVELTIES,

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NEW PATTERNS,

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BY BUYING YOUR **DRY GOODS,**

Notions, Hats, Caps, BOOTS AND SHOES,

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Our Stock is now Complete, New and Fresh, and we Guarantee Prices to be as Low as any House in Tuscola Co

Yours Respectfully, WM. WICKWARE.

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THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

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CASS CITY, - - - - MICH.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

LAST OF THE EXTRA SESSION—SOME OF THE IMPORTANT MEASURES PASSED—APPROPRIATIONS OF THE SESSION—A SECOND CRIST QUICKLY GROUND—SUDDEN REFERENCES.

The Legislature has come and gone, and the special session of 1882 is a thing of the past. Both Houses, in accordance with a concurrent resolution, quit doing any business save to close up that on hand, on Saturday, yet theoretically the session did not close until noon of Tuesday (14th.) Before the session was called it was supposed that the call would include only three subjects, the relief for fire sufferers, the tax bill and the congressional re-appointment, yet when the session was called the governor gave the legislature ten instead of three subjects upon which to act.

Of these the fire relief bill was the first to pass both Houses, several days ago, as heretofore published in these letters. The next, the tax bill had passed the House and was fairly under discussion in the Senate at the time of our last. This consideration the Senate completed on the 9th, after about three days of solid work, and after having made 40 amendments to the bill. Quite a large proportion of these the tax commission approved and then the bill reached the vote on its final passage on that day (9th), several amendments being then proposed by senators who desired to have them rejected if at all by yeas and nays, thus putting those who opposed them, on record. Some legislators are very fond of making a record that they can mail to their admiring constituents, "the dear people," and so they wanted this record. However, all the amendments at that time proposed were voted down, and the bill passed by a vote of yeas 30, nays 2, Senators Ambler and Brown voting no. The House then concurred in all the amendments made by the Senate to the bill. The governor has since affixed his sign manual and so Michigan has a new and entirely different system of assessing and collecting taxes, and it is hoped it may prove a much better, more effectual as well as just law to all, the poor as well as the rich.

The third important bill, the division of the state into eleven congressional districts, which passed the Senate, was amended by the House. The Senate refused to concur in the amendments and a committee of conference was ordered on the 9th. This committee reported on the 10th, recommending a slight yielding on both sides. Both Houses concurred in the adoption of the report and the bill was passed. While there is (as there always will be) some complaints, the bill is doubtless as satisfactory as any that could have been devised, and will please most of those who do not happen to be would-be congressmen. As finally passed the bill is as follows:

Sec. 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That this State shall be divided into eleven congressional districts pursuant to a ratio of representation fixed by an act of Congress for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two (1882) for the apportioning the representatives among the several counties, and each district shall be entitled to elect one representative, the districts to be constituted as follows, to wit:

First district, county of Wayne.
Second district, counties of Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, and Washtenaw.
Third district, counties of Jackson, Calhoun, Branch, Barry, and Eaton.
Fourth district, counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, and Van Buren.

Fifth district, counties of Allegan, Kent, Ottawa, and Ionia.
Sixth district, counties of Clinton, Ingham, Livingston, Genesee, and Oakland.

Seventh district, counties of Macomb, St. Clair, Lapeer, Sanilac, and Huron.
Eighth district, counties of Shiawassee, Saginaw, Gratiot, Montcalm, Isabella, and Midland.

Ninth district, counties of Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Osceola, Lake, Mason, Manistee, Wexford, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Antrim, and Charlevoix.

Tenth district, counties of Tuscola, Bay, Gladwin, Clare, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Isosco, Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle, Cheboygan, and Emmet.

Eleventh district, counties of Grand Traverse, Benzie, Leelanaw, Manistowick, Mackinac, Chippewa, Schoolcraft, Delta, Menominee, Marquette, Houghton, Ontonagon, Keweenaw, Isle Royal, and Baraga.

The appropriations of the session, though it was a short one, foot up to the snug sum of \$375,600, divided as follows: For relief of sufferers by the great fire, \$265,000, for rebuilding and repairing at the reform school, \$75,000, for addition to an appropriation made last session for building additional shops at state prison, \$17,000; for building additional workshops at house of correction at Ionia, \$10,000; for repairs and improvements at blind school in this city, \$8,600.

Bills had been passed upon most of the ten original subjects and on Friday afternoon (10th) the governor yielded to the strong pressure from many parts of the state and sent to the two Houses a message in which, while he did not "recommmend" any legislation as in the former case, he "let the bars down" and gave them thirty-seven subjects on which they might legislate if they saw fit. Notwithstanding both houses had

by this time decided to do no more business after Saturday, the flood-gates were opened and within an hour 16 bills were introduced in the Senate and 23 in the House, not one of the whole lot having ever been heard of before. All rules were suspended and the bills went through on the "hop, skip and jump" plan, not only receiving the first and second, but their third reading at once, so that within the next few hours all but one or two passed both houses, work having been done in those few hours that should have had at least three weeks of careful consideration. If any "hasty legislation" was ever done in the history of Michigan, surely that was some of it. Most of that lot were of a local nature, yet we suspect some of them will need amending or repealing by the next session.

Of the 50 bills and joint resolutions passed by the two houses, Governor Jerome has approved all but one joint resolution, and that one authorizing him to issue a patent for certain school laws.

The governor on Saturday nominated and the Senate in executive session confirmed a large batch of additional state officers (notaries public). As the list comprised several from almost every county in the state, it is much too long for publication herewith, but the lucky ones will soon be notified by postal card to call at the office of the clerk of their county, pay their little \$2 and lug off their commission, with a big red seal of the state attached.

The annual meeting of the State Press Association, in session in the Senate chamber to-day was not very largely attended, but quite an amount of important business was transacted. Obituary papers were read on the life and death of W. S. George, John N. Ingersoll and G. W. Fitch. The officers elected were: President, J. E. Scripps, Evening News; Vice Presidents, J. W. Hine, Lowell Journal; H. B. Rowleson Hillsdale Standard and D. C. Henderson, Allegan Journal; Secretary Edwin S. Horkins, St. Louis Leader, (re-elected); Treasurer, E. F. Grabil, Greenville Independent (re-elected). The next session will probably be held in Detroit.

Health in Michigan.

Causes of sickness for the week ending March 11th, 1882, indicate that pneumonia and bronchitis increased, and that influenza, rheumatism, neuralgia and intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. At the State Capitol the prevailing winds were north-east; the average temperature was lower, the average absolute humidity was slightly less, and the average quantity of day and night ozone was greater during the preceding week.

The changes of meteorological conditions noted are the reverse of those noted the preceding week, and the increases and decreases in prevalence of diseases were also the reverse of those noted for the preceding week; that is to say, bronchitis and pneumonia seem to have decreased, and influenza and rheumatism to have increased in area of prevalence with the rise in temperature and humidity and falling off in ozone during the week ending March 4, and again to have increased and decreased respectively during the following week (ending March 11), with the fall in temperature and humidity and the rise in ozone.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending March 11, and since, at twenty-eight places; scarlet fever at fourteen places; measles at ten places, and smallpox at two places, as follows: At Detroit, March 11; at Spalding, Menominee Co., (two deaths), and among the Indians near Spalding, March 15, 1882. At Stanton, Montcalm Co., is one case of eruptive disease following vaccination, which may be mild varioloid.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.
LANSING, MICH., March 17, 1882.

Sorghum Sugar and the Question of Profit.

The cultivation of sorghum, and the manufacture of sugar from the cane will undoubtedly receive a fresh impetus through the efforts of recent experiments and the revival of interest as evidenced in the many conventions of sorghum growers which have been held during the past winter. Several scientific and protracted experiments have been made during the past few months, especially in Illinois and the extreme south, all the efforts seeming to prove conclusively that the growing of sorghum can be made profitable. It has been demonstrated that the syrup can be worked into a very excellent quality of sugar, and that the process, when carried on upon a sufficient scale of magnitude, will yield a handsome profit to both the grower and manufacturer at a cost which is merely nominal. The acreage in localities where the plant will thrive will be largely increased this season, and a general revival of the business is close at hand, if present indications are to be relied upon. In this connection it appears to be an established fact that sorghum cane is valuable as material for ensilage. Cattle are extremely fond of the sweet juices of the cane, and where silos have been filled with it the flow of milk has been so largely increased as to guarantee its worth as an article of feed. Many experimenters with silos are loud in their praises of sorghum, and it has been ascertained that it will not sour when properly packed, at least no sooner than other fodder similarly treated. A few years since sorghum was quite extensively grown in portions of the north-west, but, as no successful process of making sugar had been discovered, the farmers became discouraged and discontinued planting. A revival of interest may now be looked for, and every man who ventures to go into the business may at least expect to use or dispose of his crop without loss.

School-House Grounds.

Secretary Garfield's report of the Michigan Horticultural Society, as it pertains to the experiment for encouraging taste in flori culture, by planting the school grounds of the state, is an interesting document. Through the labors of Secretary Garfield assisted by Mr. Tracy, D. M. Ferry & Co., the well-known seedsmen, offered to furnish without charge a collection of flower seeds to the first five applications from teachers in each county, with the approval or endorsement of the local boards, a notice of which offer was freely published by the newspapers generally. The applicants agreed to plant the seeds and give care to the plants, and to report their success. Eighty teachers applied, and sixty made reports. These reports are exceedingly interesting, and to give our readers some knowledge of their character, we condense and make brief quotations from a number of the different reports, at random:

"Our soil was poor, our fence was poor, but despite mistakes, stray hogs and dry weather, ten varieties did nicely, and the children were all enthusiastic, each vying with the other." "We made one circular bed five feet in diameter, with a cypress vine in the centre, the beds were numbered and a careful record made of the kinds. The school was divided into sections, and each section had a bed. The garden proved valuable in many ways." "When school closed, Oct. 1st, our garden was a wealth of beauty, and the children fully appreciated the gift." "We made your directions for planting a regular study. We trained the runners about the door casings, and made the entrance truly beautiful." "Even the large boys took a deep interest in the success of the enterprise, and helped greatly. The children gathered seeds, and have anxiously inquired if we are to have another year." "We have in blossom phlox, bachelor's buttons, marigolds, asters, petunias, candytuft and nigonette, and did all the work ourselves." "I took occasion to give some object lessons in botany, drawn from our 'home productions.' The flowers cast a delightful influence about us."

"The scarlet runners were planted along our new-made fence, and the cypress vines and morning-glories were trained by the windows. We placed many lovely bouquets in the room for Sabbath school." "There were two stumps within the enclosure which we were unable to remove, but we transformed them into beauty by training over them morning-glories and scarlet runners." "During the day was a blaze of orange and creamy bloom. The season was very dry, but we supplied nature's deficiency by giving the plants a copious draught of from 10 to 20 pails of water each night." "We made an unsightly old stump the most beautiful spot in our yard, by scooping out the centre, filling it with earth, and sowing portulaca. The garden was watered and weeded by the boys and girls out of school hours." "We followed the plan of giving each child one variety of seed as his special charge." "Some who laughed and ridiculed at first, afterwards admired and commended." "We derived much pleasure from the culture of the beds, and had an abundance of flowers to decorate the school-room."

Several teachers spoke emphatically of the excellent influence exerted by the flowers and their culture on the order of the schools. One teacher said: "I believe the flowers assisted me in controlling my sixty restless pupils much more easily than I could have otherwise done."

There were, however, some drawbacks and disasters. In one case the school-board failed to fulfill their promise to plow the ground in time, and the children took hold with spade, grub-hoe and wheelbarrow, and their earnest zeal was handsomely rewarded. Several school-boards refused to fence the grounds, which was done by teachers and students. In one case the street cattle broke in and made havoc. One very successful and attractive school garden was torn up by some vandal, and the supports for the climbers thrown into the street. A whiskey bottle was found not far off, which told what influence had been exerted against the temperance teacher.

Several of the teachers and their schools are not disposed to stop at the planting of annual flowers, but intend to set out perennials, as well as flowering shrubs, which will be more permanent, and some have already added evergreens. This experiment has introduced and fostered an element which will undoubtedly increase and prove a lasting blessing to many. Skillfully managed by good teachers, these labors will have a refining influence on the young people, and any one can see at a glance how much better it is for students to fill their vacant time out of school-hours in learning to cultivate and study vegetable productions, than to engage in rough play, tricks and mischief. The Michigan Horticultural Society, and especially its enterprising secretary, have done themselves much credit by this initiatory and successful effort.

On seating yourself at the table draw off your gloves and put them in your lap under your napkin. Do not put them in the gravy, as it would spoil the gloves and cast a gloom over the party. If you have just cleaned your gloves with benzine, you must leave them out in the front yard.

The term for candidating sermons in Scotland is "preaching matches." In Eastern Bengal several thousand native christians have seceded from the Catholic church and become Protestants.

France is fast on the way to disestablishment, and that consummated, mighty field for evangelical work will open.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

A Fortunate Shot.

Jack Woodman was a bright, brave, handsome lad of fourteen, who lived with his parents up among the wild regions of the New Hampshire grants, nearly two hundred years ago. Some three years previous to the time of which we write, the elder Woodman had removed from the more thickly settled seaboard and pitched his rude cabin upon the meadows of the Cochecho where the fertility of the soil and the facilities of room and water seemed to promise an ample livelihood for himself and family. They were not troubled by the immediate proximity of neighbors. The nearest were twenty miles distant, at the settlement of Dover, the road to which lay through a primitive forest, where blazed or spotted trees were the only signs to guide the traveler on the route.

Jack greatly enjoyed the out-door life which he led in this out-of-the-way region, and he had plenty of opportunities for all the open-air exercise the most active and healthy boy could desire. It was his business to drive the cows to and from pasture, to look after the swine and the hens, and to help his father whenever he needed any assistance in the labors of his large and fertile farm. If anything was wanted by the family from the settlement Jack was the fellow to mount his horse and ride away to attend to the matter.

One day it happened that Mrs. Woodman suddenly discovered that there was neither salt nor snuff in the house, and Jack was ordered to ride at once to town for the necessary articles. It did not take Jack long to get ready for his journey. He swallowed his breakfast in great haste, and before Mrs. Woodman and Elsie had cleared the table he was at the door, mounted on Black Prince, his colt, a musket in his hands, and demanding a complete list of his errands.

"Remember, it's a pound of salt and half a pound of the best Maccaboy," said Mrs. Woodman, as she came to the door, her hands dripping with the hot dish-water.

"And Jack, I want a pound of sugar to make my grape jelly," said his pretty sister Elsie, peeping over her mother's shoulder. "Don't forget it, will you?" "I-rhaps you might as well get some powder and shot," said slow, careful Mr. Woodman. "We are nearly out. Say four pounds of buckshot and two of powder. And tell the captain he shall have the first look at our peltries over any other body whomsoever."

"All right," answered Jack, cantering away. "It was a little past seven o'clock in the morning when he started, and he arrived at the settlement something less than an hour before noon, without having met with any adventure on the way. He went directly to the store of Capt. Jameson, the only trader in the place, and made his purchases, having left Black Prince to feed on the green."

"Well, Jack, how are the folks?" inquired the kind-hearted and loquacious merchant, as he was weighing out the sugar and salt.

"Pretty well," answered Jack. "Father complains of his rheumatism now and then, that's all."

"That's bad; hope 'twon't lay him by. And how's Elsie? Has that beau of hers been up lately?"

Jack wasn't quite sure, but he thought he hadn't very lately.

"I thought so," said Capt. Jameson, "for here's a letter he left for her more'n a week ago. I begun to fear none of your folks were ever coming down. Now, be sure and give it to her as soon as you get home."

"Yes, sir, I won't forget," answered Jack, taking the letter and putting it in the inside pocket of his coat.

"And now," said the trader, after he had weighed out all the packages, "you will come into the house and have a bit to eat before you go back. Dinner's all ready, and it's a long ride you have before you."

Jack could offer no objection to the man's kind invitation; in fact, he had no wish to, for his long ride had made him hungry, so he cheerfully assented, and followed the captain to his house.

They had to wait a short time for dinner, and then, after the meal was finished, Mrs. Jameson must show Jack her new set of Queen's ware, or glazed earthen ware, which she averred was the only one in the colony.

"I paid enough for it, too," said her husband, "but boys don't care for such things, and it's time he was off. Go and get your horse, and I will have the bundles at the door for you."

Jack muttered his thanks and went in search of Black Prince, whom he found quietly feeding near by.

It lacked fifteen minutes of two by the captain's silver watch when he rode away from the store door.

"Don't forget Elsie's letter," shouted Captain Jameson, "and tell your father I will take all the fur he can trap, and pay him in money or goods, just as he asks."

The October sun was hanging low in the heavens as Jack entered the wood, which, without hardly any intermission covered the whole country between the settlement and the pioneer's cabin. Jack meant to have been earlier. It would be nearly or quite dark by the time he reached home, but he was not afraid. The afternoon was warm and pleasant, and the wild wood was in its glory. With a light, joyful heart, whistling merrily, and proud as a train band captain of "ye olden time," the boy rode onward without one thought of danger. Elsie's letter he had safe in his jacket pocket. The various articles of merchandise that he had purchased were in the saddle-bag behind him.

The river Cochecho lay in his way, but he was not obliged to cross it. Along the stream there were many natural "opens" in the woods. As he was coming out into one of these "opens," Jack saw a herd of six or seven red-tailed deer, just breaking out of the bushes.

There was nothing the boy was so fond of as deer steak, and he knew that the kitchen larder was destitute at this time of any such delicacy. Here was an opportunity to gratify the instincts

of the hunter, and at the same time provide an excellent supper for the pioneer's table. In the impulse of the moment he brought his horse to a halt, levelled his musket and fired.

The shot was not without effect. The poor deer uttered a plaintive bleat and fell to the ground, while its mates scampered away. With his heart in his mouth, Jack leaped from the saddle, and approached the fallen animal. He had not taken a dozen steps when he heard a sound that startled him. It was like a footstep upon crackling twigs. He listened. There were many of them, and he could hear the confused and jabbering sound of voices. The next moment he caught a glimpse of a coppery visage with a crown of eagle feathers tossing above the evil black eyes.

Jack was sorely frightened. He stood hesitating, not knowing what to do. But he came to a sudden conclusion when the savage, uttering a fierce shout, rushed out of the wood towards him, followed by all his dusky companions. There was just one thing he could do, and that was to jump into the river. Quick as thought he turned, and rushed for the bank.

Guessing his intent, one of the Indians fired after the fleeing boy and shot him through the wrist. The shot wheeled him violently round, but it did not stop him. In another instant he sprang into the water. His first thought had been to swim across to the further shore under water, but he knew he could not do that now with his lamed wrist. Before he could get half way over he would be compelled to rest and show his head above water, to be the mark of a bullet or an arrow from the hands of his enemies. Therefore he swam down stream a short distance, and camp up gently on the same side of the bank from which he had started.

The bank at this place was bordered by low, overhanging bushes, and a bed of tall flags went out some ways into the stream. It was among these latter that the boy found himself when he rose to the surface. He could distinctly see the savages from this point, some of whom were still standing on the bank, while others had waded into the river, but from their attitude he knew they were all waiting to see his head reappear above the water.

After several moments, finding that the boy did not appear, the Indians all rushed into the stream and with wild cries began to search for the vanished fugitive. Some of the braves went up stream, and a number went down, but all directed their attention chiefly to the further bank. They evidently imagined that he had crossed the stream in some manner. They had seen him jump far out into the water, and it never occurred to them that he would return to the same bank.

The search was prosecuted keenly by the eager warriors. They examined every inch of ground on the opposite side, and stooped down and prodded the bottom of the river with their long arrows, thinking perhaps that he had struck a stone or decayed log when he dived, and had been stunned. But their search for him was unavailing. Still they did not give it up. Perseverance is one of the virtues of the North American savage, which he has with many others. The warriors now recrossed the stream and began to investigate the nether bank, talking and gesticulating excitedly. They were considerably surprised and not a little chagrined at their failure to find the least trace of the concealed white.

Jack now began to tremble in his hiding-place. Half a dozen of the savages were wading about in the stream not ten paces from him. He sank as low as he dared, keeping only his mouth, eyes and nose above water. Every moment he feared that the sharp eye of an Indian would detect him among the flags.

Suddenly there was a shout below him, and the whole body of savages rushed in that direction. There was a tremendous splash and a series of triumphant yells. Jack raised his head to ascertain, if he could, what it meant.

His hat, which he had thrown away when he sprang into the river, had floated down and lodged against the branches of a fallen tree. The Indians had just discovered it, and evidently thinking that the boy must be near it they were encouraged to begin a new search. One of the savages put the hat upon his own head, continuing the search with that portion of his anatomy ornamented with that novel covering.

The savages were at a distance of twenty yards or so from Jack's hiding-place, splashing about in the water at a great rate. They were sure they should find the fugitive, and their cries were full of triumph. The boy watched their proceedings, peeping cautiously through the flags. The savage who had taken possession of his hat was in the middle of the stream, and but little more than his head was visible. All at once Jack saw an arrow pierce the hat, striking it from the warrior's head, so great was the impetus of its flight. The unlucky archer stood upon the further bank, and of course had mistaken his comrade for the fugitive white boy.

The warrior who had thus summarily been deprived of his ornamental head covering, stood for a moment as if stumped, then uttering a cry of rage he rushed to the bank toward the object of his wrath. The other savage did not wait for his angry comrade to gain the shore, but started into the bushes on a dead run. His pursuer struggled up the bank and followed him, and he in turn was followed by the whole body of savages who presently disappeared in the forest.

Jack waited until the sound of their voices had died away, and then he crawled up the bank, wet to his skin, and so chilled and stiff that at first he could hardly walk. His wrist was badly inflamed, but he was too overjoyed at his escape to notice that just then.

Dusk was setting down upon the woodland when he struck the "open" where he had left his horse. Black Prince was nowhere to be found, and from the tracks he judged that the sagacious animal had galloped home. It

was not a pleasant situation. Here he was ten miles from home, with a maimed wrist, dripping with wet and hatless, and the darkness coming down thick and fast. There was nothing else to do, however, but to go on as best he might. It was a long, tiresome walk; many times he could scarcely tell whether he was in the path or not, and would have to stop to examine the trees to ascertain his whereabouts. He suffered greatly from his wrist, which was now swollen fearfully, and besides, he was in constant fear of encountering another band of prowling savages.

A mile from the cabin he met his father coming in search of him. Black Prince had returned home riderless, and, alarmed for his son's safety, the pioneer had instantly set off on the back trail. The family was relieved of a great anxiety when Jack came in, pale and wearied, indeed, but safe, with the returning pioneer. The several purchases were all safe in the saddle bags, but poor Elsie's letter was so wrinkled and soaked that it was entirely illegible. But the following week her lover appeared in person, and she was told all that was in the missive, and a great deal more besides. Jack's wound was not a serious one, and he recovered from it in a few days. But he used to say that he never felt so queer in his life as he did while lying curled down among the flags, when the blundering savage shot at his hat on the head of his red comrade. It was indeed a most fortunate shot for him.

Who Kissed Away the Tear.

Is anything stranger than the human heart? Nature sends a frail, green vine creeping across the earth to reach a grim wall and cover its ugliness—to reach a dead branch and cover it with life. We bless nature as we see these things, and yet we do not realize that human hearts are ever doing the same. One day, months ago, a rosy-faced child looking from a window saw a queer old man gimping past. It tapped on the pane and the old man looked up. The sight of that sweet face opened his old heart, and he went on his way feeling richer than for many a month past. He was the grim wall—the child was the green vine. He passed again, and again the child was at the window, and for days and weeks they never missed seeing each other. At each meeting the vine crept nearer to the wall—the wall appeared less grim and forbidding. One day the "wall" laid aside his old hat for a better one. Another day he had a new coat. Again he was clean shaved, and the vine scarcely recognized him. No one knew the old man, but all knew that he was feeling the influence of the vine.

A week ago as the old man passed he missed the face at the window. Was he too early or too late? He lingered and looked and seemed lost. It was the same next day, but a kind hearted friend sent out word that the child was sick. The green vine had reached the wall only to be blighted. Two days more and there was crape on the door. The child was dead. It had fallen asleep in death without a struggle, knowing nothing of the grand hereafter, but having no fear. On its pale cheek was a tear—a single tear which glistened like a diamond. No hand dared wipe that tear away. It seemed a tie between the present and the past—the living and the dead.

"Please can I see the child?" It was the old man—the grim wall—who knocked timidly at the door and spoke thus. They knew him by sight, and they led him into the room where the vine lay dead. He stood over the coffin for a moment, lips quivering and eyes full of tears, and then he bent over and kissed the face which would watch for him no more. When he had gone they looked for the tear. He had kissed it away! Old and poor and unknown, he had reaped a treasure such as all the millions of the world could not buy.—Ez.

The great enemy of the peach is the yellows, the only remedy for which is the early and prompt grubbing up of the trees infected, and burning them. The first symptom of the disease is usually the premature ripening of the fruit, and the second very bunches of small wry shoots spring from the larger branches producing speedy death. The chief insect enemy is the borer, which burrows under the bark near the ground. It is easily destroyed by following it with a pointed knife in its holes, and ashes and lime around the tree tend to exclude it.

An author who lives in Scotland compares his book of "bits" to a sheep's head, which, though hardly a dish, has "a lot of good confused eating about it."

ANSWER THIS.—Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness, or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

Bismarck, it is said, places no reliance in the czar's expression of friendship for Germany.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880. I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.

HENRY KNOCKE.

A bill has been introduced by the French government permitting witnesses in law courts, instead of taking the oath before God, to promise on their honor and conscience to speak the truth.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. C. Laing, General Merchant.

Is still to be found at the old store, where he is offering to the trade a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, Alpacos, Cashmeres, Gingham,

And the endless variety needed to supply his large trade. In addition to a large stock of the celebrated

Vassar Mills' Flannels, Cassimeres, and Satinets,
AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

A large line of Mens' and Youths' Clothing, Underwear, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I have a large stock of Custom and Sale Work from the well known establishment of A. C. McGraw & Co., embracing a complete line with styles and qualities to suit all.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

A Full Line, comprising everything needed in the line of a complete stock of Groceries and Provisions will be kept constantly on hand, with a line of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, quite adequate to meet the demands of the trade. No trouble to show goods

Produce bought for Cash and taken in exchange for Goods.

The Manufacture of Tiles.

Tiles, being a thinner ware than bricks, have to be made of a purer and stronger clay. They also require more careful treatment, but the process of manufacture is not essentially different. There are many varieties of tiles, but for practical purposes they may be reduced to three, namely, paving tiles, roofing tiles and drain tiles. In weathering, the clay is spread in layers of about two inches thickness during winter, and each layer is allowed the benefit of at least one night's frost before the succeeding layer is put upon it.

Sometimes the process is effected by sunshine. The comminuted clay is next placed in pits and allowed to mellow or ripen under water. Then it is passed through the pug mill, and the tempered product cut in thin slices with a piece of wire fixed to two handles, in order to detect any stones, and then passed through the pug mill again, after which it is generally ready for moulding. To take the case of pan tiles (hand moulded), the moulder turns the tile out of the flat mould on the washing-off frame, on the covered surface of which, with very wet hands, he washes it into a curved shape. Then he strikes it with a semi-cylindrical instrument called the splay and conveys it on this to the flat back, where he deposits it, with the convex side uppermost, and removing the splay, leaves the tile to dry. The tile is afterwards beaten on the thacking frame, to correct any warping that may have occurred, and trimmed with the thacking knife. In the kiln, which is constructed with arched furnaces at the base of a conical erection called the dome, the tiles are closely stacked in upright position, on a bottom of vitrified bricks. The fuel used is coal, and the burning continues usually about six days. In making pipe drain tiles, the clay is first moulded to a proper length, width and thickness, then wrapped around a drum; the edges are closed together, and the tile is carefully shaped by the operator's hand, sometimes assisted by a wooden tool. Tiles as well as bricks can be made by machinery; with suitable dies almost any form of tile may be thus had, which is producible by the advance of a given section of clay parallel to itself. In other machines pressure is exerted on the clay in a mould. —Scientific American.

Are Marriage and the Family in Danger?

Certain magazines, croaking preachers, and foreigners who look at American society through telescopes leveled at Utah and Chicago, have sounded a cry of alarm that the marriage institution and the purity of the family are decaying in the United States. Their assertions are founded on the frequency with which divorces are sought in some places where the process is made particularly easy. Granting that divorces are too freely given, and that the propensity for divorce indicates that something is wrong in the morals of the parties, have the alarmists ever stopped to inquire what are the moral characters of the parties aside from the fact of the divorce suit, or whether their morals would probably be any better if there were no possibility of divorce? And have they ever reflected upon the preponderating numbers of American married people who never think of applying for divorce, but are striving with all their might to build up and maintain a pure and healthful family life, and would continue to do so even if it were as easy to get a divorce as to buy a pair of boots? The very facts the alarmists cite show that there is no relation whatever between facility of divorce and moral laxity. In Maine, divorce is of the easiest—the court grants it at its discretion—yet no man in his whit less pure than in New York, where divorce is of the hardest to get. South Carolina allows no divorces, while North Carolina has a divorce law that is singularly lax, yet no difference can be perceived in the morality of the two States. Boston, where divorces are quite numerous, is quite as moral, to say the least, as Paris, where no divorce is allowed. An increase in the number of divorces is not observed in the United States only, but is receiving attention in countries where laxity can not be predicated of the laws. It is the case "enormously," according to the confession of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in England. In France, legal separations have gone up from one to 370 marriages in 1840-50, to one in 152 in 1860-70. In Belgium the ratio of divorces has risen from one in 576 couples in 1840, to one in 200 in 1874. —*Popular Science Monthly*.

—Chief Justice Noah Davis, of New York, is spoken of as a man curious in matters of special or technical interest, and one whose face is not unknown on Wall Street. Not long ago a case was tried before him involving the history of some speculative transaction in stocks. Counsel spoke freely of puts and calls, margins, straddles, options, and the like. When Judge Davis came to charge the jury, he ostentatiously spoke of some options in question as "contracts of a certain character, described by counsel in language unintelligible to the court." "I beg your honor's pardon," retorted one of the lawyers thus rebuked. "It was stupid in me to forget the perfectly notorious fact of your honor's unfamiliarity with the slang and customs of the street."

—Frank Armstrong, who committed suicide recently in San Francisco, was persecuted to his death. He once served a brief term in the Oregon penitentiary for stealing an overcoat while drunk. Being afterward restored to honest employment in Portland, every ex-convict who knew him blackmailed him in sums ranging from fifty cents to \$10, and kept him in constant fear of losing his place. He could stand the persistent calls for money no longer, and two weeks ago got on a spree and then resigned, going to San Francisco. The note saying: "Will you forgive and forget now?" in all probability is intended for those who blackmailed him.

—Sophronia.—Yes, we suppose horse trotting will ultimately come to be regarded as an aesthetic form of amusement, but not until a trotter can make his mile in 2.2. —*Somerville Journal*.

—The Maori Christians in New Zealand built for themselves six new churches last year.

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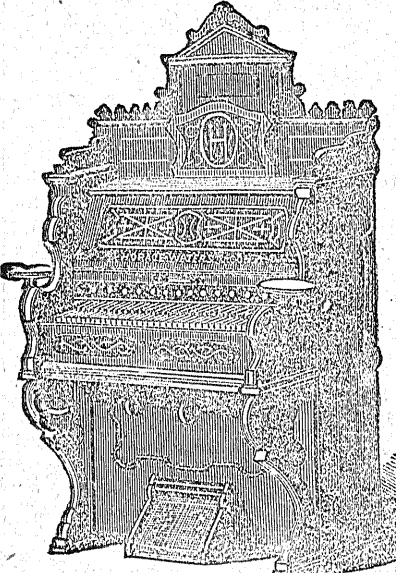
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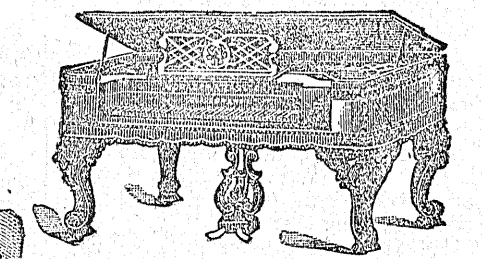
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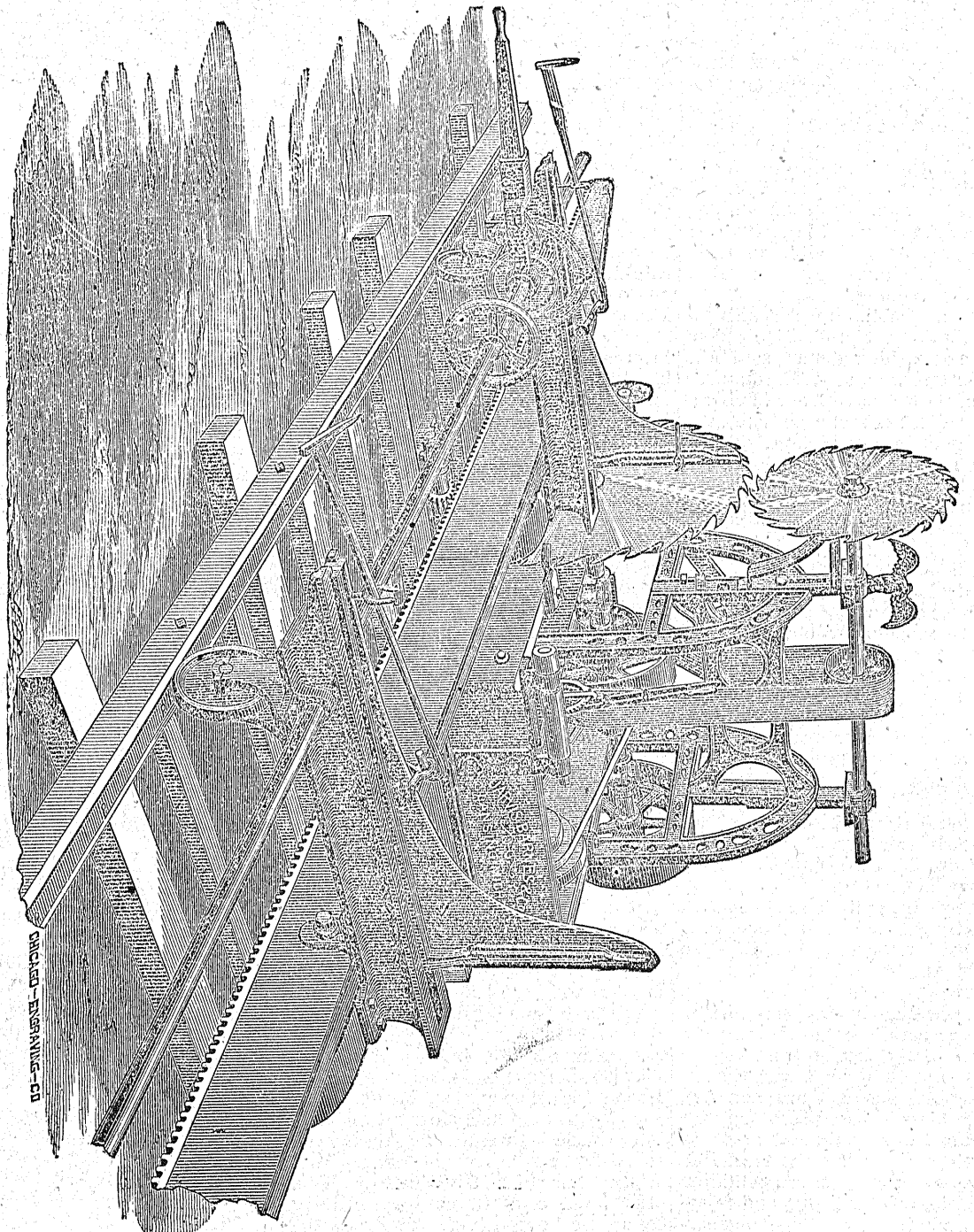
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