

The Cass City Enterprise.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

WORK AND WIN.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR

VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1882.

NO. 30

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 load 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.

THE MAILS.

Caro Route: Daily, Sunday excepted. Leave 7:30 A. M. Arrive 6 P. M. Arrive Caro 1:30 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.
Marlette Route: Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Departs Wednesday and Saturday at 7 P. M.
Troy 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. Reeve, Pastor. Theo. Fritz, S. S. Superintendent.
BAPTIST.—Services every other Sabbath morning at the Methodist church. James McArthur, Pastor. Methodist Protestant.—Services 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. St. Thomas, Ont. 20-1-ly

MEDICAL.

N. L. McLaughlin, M. D., Physician & Surgeon
Graduate of the Michigan University. Office and 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. GABRY, 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 Extractions, Main Street, Cass City, Mich.

MECHANICAL.

OSCAR LENZNER SEN, Manufacturer and Dealer in Cabinet Furniture, Cass City, Mich. Terms cash. All work warranted, and strictly on price.

MICHAEL STEINHAUSER, Stone and Brick Layer, Cass City, Mich.

A. M. JUD & SON, Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Caro, Mich. Sole agents for the Rockford Quick Train Watch, the best in the market for the money.

REAL ESTATE.

J. S. GILLESPIE & SON,
REAL ESTATE
Abstract, Notary and conveyance office.

Money Loans Procured on Improved Farms.
State Street, Opposite Court House, Caro, Mich.

JOHN D. MCARTHUR,
Real Estate, Insurance and Collection Agent,
CASS CITY, MICH.

NELSON L. ROBERTS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
East Saginaw, Mich.

ABSTRACTS FURNISHED OF THE
Counties of Tuscola, Gladwin, Huron, Midland,
Roscommon, Gladwin, Saginaw, Clare,
Ogemaw, and Iosco.

4,000 Acres of Land in Tuscola, Sanilac
and Huron Counties.

NOTARY PUBLIC & CONVEYANCER.

JOHN STALEY, JR.,
Has the most perfect
Abstract of Titles
IN TUSCOLA COUNTY.

—ATTEND TO—
Buying and Selling Real Estate

—AND—
LOANING MONEY.

Real Estate Agent and Abstract office.
Office, Court House, Caro, Mich.

HUGH McALPIN,
General Insurance.

First Class Companies Represented.
Estimates furnished on all classes of Risks.

HOTELS.

Caro House

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

FIRST-CLASS.

L. D. HOARD, PROPRIETOR

Cass City Hotel,

Geo. Tennant, Prop.

First-Class Accommodations for Travellers.

A full stocked Bar and good Stabling for horses, in connection.

Cass City, Mich.

W. B. ANDERSON

RESTAURANT,

BOSTON

CASS CITY, MICH.

Samuel Dellaree,

TONSORIAL ARTIST

Tuesday and Friday's specially devoted to Ladies' Hairdressing.

Next door Post-office, Cass City, Mich.

David Tyc,

TONSORIAL ARTIST.

Shaving, Haircutting, Shampooing and Dying done in the best of style, opposite C. E. Hinkle's store. Give him a call.

CASS CITY.

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 Deming, Prop.

Moving and Teaming attended to promptly. Can be found 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 Planing mill, Cass City, Mich.

D. W. McLEAN,

VETERINARY PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence on Third Street, where he can be found at all hours, night or day.

FOR THE FINEST

Photographs

—IN THE STATE, GO TO—

McKenzie & Duck,

Caro, Michigan

ALL AROUND,

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

From the Vassar Times.

J. S. Lewis, of Almer has inflammation on the lungs.

Mrs. Jane Hoover, of Tuscola, died on the 24th ult.

Jas. Gardner, of Fairgrove has moved to Ingham county.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott, of Kingston are to leave for Kansas.

Frank Hatch, of Caro, goes to Gaylord this week to take charge of a store.

Thos. Clynne's pump factory began operations last Thursday for the season.

Chas. Partlow has sold his farm in Fairgrove to T. W. Atwood for \$4,000.

Old Mrs. Randall, of Mayville, who has reached her 63d mile post in life's journey, has the mumps.

One hundred and forty-five mails are received and dispatched from the Vassar post-office every week.

O. O. Gibbs was arrested on Saturday at the instance of lawyer Taylor, on the charge of embezzlement.

Geo. V. Ingersoll, of Rich, has purchased the furniture and undertaking business of Walt Tubbs in Mayville.

Rumor hath it that none of the licenses held by Vassar liquor dealers will be renewed after their expiration.

The Tuscola house will be opened next week under a new management, Messrs. Loughurst & Son, proprietors.

E. Shaver, of Fairgrove, has sold his farm one-half mile north of the fair ground for \$6,000, and removed to Caro.

Irvin Leston, of Gilford, lost a good horse last week by hitching it with a rope that was tied around its neck, the animal choking to death. Another warning against fastening stock in this manner.

Gilford to the front: A geologist has been operating in the southwestern part of the town for the past few days and claims to have discovered a large vein of coal and a heavy deposit of copper ore. So sure is he that one man has been offered \$10,000 for his farm and refuses to take it.

From the Vassar Pioneer.

H. S. Hadsell was admitted to the bar as attorney at the session of circuit court Wednesday.

Martin Soule, of Newbury, while out hunting last week, killed a bear and brought home three of her cubs.

Hon Josiah Turner, late circuit judge for this county, has been appointed U. S. consul at Amherstburg, Ontario.

E. G. Donaldson, private secretary to Gov. Jerome, left for Georgia, Wednesday, on a vacation of several weeks to recruit his health.

D. G. Slafter, O. P. Tobey and M. Matheson have entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods at the Tuscola mills the coming season.

The new morning train on the Michigan Central from Vassar to Saginaw leaves this place at 8:15 a. m., reaching East Saginaw at 9 a. m., and returning leaves East Saginaw at 11:10 a. m., arriving at Vassar at 12 noon. All trains will run through to Saginaw City.

A slight accident occurred to the east bound passenger train on the P. H. & N. W. railroad on Thursday evening at this place, just west of the depot. A switch appears to have been open, and the train ran upon a side track and collided with a freight and baggage car of the accommodation train. The train was running slow and no one was hurt. The engine was damaged somewhat, as were also the freight and baggage car. Superintendent Wadsworth was on the ground next morning investigating the matter. The brakeman in charge of the switch swears that he closed it properly, and he has a witness who saw him do it. If so, some one must have opened purposefully.

Last Tuesday word came to Tuscola village that a Mr. Hartenburg, who has been in the employ of Chas. Richardson on the farm during the winter, had been found dead in the barn. It appears that Mrs. Richardson went to the barn to call him to supper. She went as far as the barnyard fence and called him, but received no reply. Seeing the door open she entered the barn, and found him lying in the first stall dead or insensible, she did not know which. She immediately apprised the neighbors and sent a messenger to town for assistance. Several persons were soon on the spot, and a post mortem examination was held over the body, and a verdict returned that the deceased came to his death from being gored by a Holstein bull owned by Mr. Richardson. He was badly mangled, and one horn had struck him under the left arm and passed nearly through him, just above the heart, into the lungs. There was no one on the farm at the time except Mrs. Richardson, her husband being in Caro.

HURON COUNTY.

From our Exchanges.

The Port Hope Salt company has commenced the erection of another large packing house.

A construction train has been laboring on the "quick sand cut" between the station and Adam's corners.

Mr. Cottrell, of Detroit, for the relief commission, paid \$4,384 to the sufferers in the Port Hope district last Saturday.

The engine on the Monday afternoon express was unable to hold steam by reason of poor coal, and at Sand Beach was hauled to the coal bin from the "Y" by the gravel train locomotive.

The salt block at Port Hope has suspended operations for the present. The hands were paid off on Friday and Saturday. The engine will be kept running till the tanks are full and then that will stop.

Mrs. Richard Randall met with a very serious accident Monday the 27th ult. She went to the stable to call Mr. Randall to breakfast and got kicked over the hip by one of the horses. The extent of her injuries are not known as yet, but she can neither move nor speak.

Mr. Hubbard, of Huron City has suffered another severe loss. The boom used for the purpose of holding about two million feet of logs, broke and one million feet of logs were washed down into the lake. These logs would have been sawed by this time had not the fire burned down his mill.

Agents Cottrell of the state commission and Carson of Port Haron, passed through town Tuesday, after finishing a cash distribution of the funds in their hands. These gentlemen said that, as far as Huron county is concerned, the sufferers are in pretty fair shape. In one or two of the back towns in Sanilac, there is some suffering occasioned by their remoteness and lack of employment. The following amounts have been distributed at the several agencies: Paris received \$5,325; Sand Beach, \$1,857; Verona \$2,302; Bad Axe, \$1,922; Port Hope, \$5,070; Port Austin, \$1,800. Total, \$18,921. In addition to this, Mr. Carson disbursed nearly \$4,000. Mr. Carson thinks the principal sufferers are those whose loss was comparatively light and consisted of fences to the amount of \$50 to 150. Such are located principally in back towns and are not included on the cash list, and can get no work to do. The committee are relieving such.

SANILAC COUNTY.

From our Exchanges.

Minden is an incorporated village.

Downing expects to have a cheese factory in the near future.

The Knights of the Maccabees have erected six tents in Sanilac county.

The steamers of the "White Star line" began running last Monday week.

Minden business men are talking seriously of paving or planking Main and Minden streets.

The Presbyterians of Marlette have sold their old church building and will build another.

Lexington is considering the project of a railroad to connect with the P. H. & N. W. at Crosswell.

The P. H. & N. W. railroad company have given a mortgage for \$750,000, to eastern parties.

Scarlet fever is abating in Maple Valley.

There is a scheme on foot to build a town hall in Speaker.

An Inlay City man, Bill Nye, has received a \$500 bonus from Melvinites, and is building a grist mill.

A son of John Wilson, of Sandusky, who was given up as drowned two years ago, returned home last week.

Terry & Harrington have taken the contract to build a school house in Watertown to replace the old one burned.

The Index says there is a man in Marlette, who has lived with his wife fifteen years and don't know her name.

Mr. Roswell died at the poor house recently at the age of 103 years. He had been an inmate of the poor house many years.

J. T. Henderson has purchased a large amount of prepared material, and will make his own cheese boxes and be prepared to supply others.

The Marlette Baptists are to have a grand excursion to Saginaw this month to procure funds with which to build a belfry and spire on their church.

George Karns, of Burlington, who lost his leg at a raising last summer, has fortunately obtained the situation of mail carrier on the "star route" between Marlette and Cass City.

The Marlette Township library contains about 100 volumes. The board of school inspectors have procured new labels for the books and have arranged to have them well cared for in the future.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

DRY GOODS.

SILKS,

VELVETS,

CASHMERE,

COTTONS

AND

DOMESTICS.

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 nobbiest 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. I. Keiff.

HARDWARE!

Nails, Glass,

Putty, Paints,

Oils, Brushes,

Iron Stoves,

Hardware,

Powder, Shot,

Lead.

Rubber

—and—

Hemp Packing,

etc., - - - etc.

Crockery,

Glassware,

Lamps, Brooms,

Tubs, Pails,

Bird Cages,

Baskets,

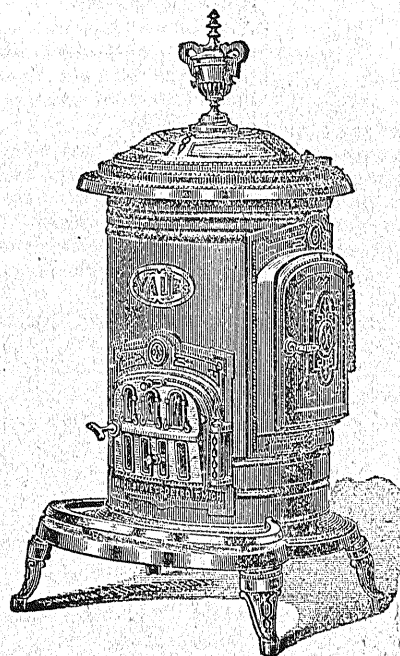
Mop Sticks,

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.

A Mrs. Rogers of Greenville, visiting in Iosco township near Howell has small pox. Several persons were exposed before the nature of the disease was known.

C. D. Hopkins of Detroit, who plead guilty of sending obscene literature through the mails, has been fined \$250 and costs.

Chas. W. Fondas's bail has been reduced to \$10,000.

H. E. Chamberlain of St. Joseph, who attempted to kill his wife and child last October has been sentenced to 14 years in Jackson state prison.

The pole setters on the telephone route between Kalamazoo and Galesburg have met with some opposition. Property owners have filled up their holes, and refuse to allow them to set up the poles, claiming that they have not been consulted and that they do not wish the highway obstructed.

Committees of arrangement, reception, etc., have been appointed for the reunion of the army of the Potomac to be held in Detroit, June 14 and 15.

The spring-tooth harrow works in Albion were partially destroyed by fire Monday morning occasioning a loss of \$25,000. The works will be rebuilt.

John Henderson, a colored man of Grand Rapids, was shot and killed by a colored barber named W. A. Clark, Sunday night.

A new three-story house owned by George Rogers, in Battle Creek, was burned Monday morning—the work of an incendiary.

Hon. Aaron Childs of Augusta, Washenaw county, and brother of J. Webster Childs, died on Monday, aged 77.

Joseph S. Bacon, a prominent real estate dealer and money broker of Niles, son of late Judge Bacon, died Monday, aged 50.

Dr. P. J. Spaulding, an old, well known physician of Adrian, died Monday aged 77.

Quincy recently Geo. H. Imerson dropped a chisel upon his foot, inflicting a severe wound, which was followed by erysipelas, that by an amputation of the leg, below the knee, resulting in his death Saturday evening.

Bay City accepts the proposition of the Swift Electric Light Company, to furnish the city with seventy lights at \$6,000 a year.

One thousand bushels of clover seed were procured on Monday by the State Fire Relief Commission, to be at once distributed among the fire sufferers.

Sheriff Clippert has removed Turney Edwards, who is said to have lost 18 prisoners during his administration of the jail in Detroit, and who confessed that he knew of the carrying of the bars before the late escape of 18, and also of the smuggling of revolvers to prisoners Clark and Graham. Nine of the late escaped are yet at large.

Henry S. Wickwire has been brought, "by request," from Ohio to Jackson, charged with bigamy in marrying Ida Keyes, of Battle Creek, some eleven years ago, and more recently marrying Malvina Bush, of Jackson, both wives yet living and neither divorced.

A twelve year old child named Ida Smith died at Grand Rapids on Tuesday from a dose of arsenic taken with suicidal intent. The child had been reprimanded by her mother, who threatened also to tell her father; upon which the child went to a drug store and purchased and took the poison with fatal result.

The coal miners at Jackson conclude to resume work at 25 cents a car for coal, a reduction of five cents a car made necessary by the notice of the Mich. Central company that it would give but \$1.90 per ton, instead of \$2.00, as heretofore.

At the Calhoun county teachers' institute this week 200 teachers have been in attendance under call by Prof. Putnam, of Ypsilanti, assisted by Prof. Demmon, of Ann Arbor.

The locating committee of the State Fair association have concluded a contract with the citizens of Jackson, giving the next state fair to that place.

Burglars in Jackson on Tuesday morning entered the houses of Mrs. Cooley and Mrs. Wilson, robbing the former of \$80 in money, a gold watch and chain, diamond pin, gold rings, etc., and the latter of about \$1,000.

The President has nominated Isaac D. McCutcheon, of Michigan, as secretary of the territory of Montana.

At Crawford settlement, eight miles south of Farwell, Jacob Smith was killed on Tuesday by Joseph Butcher. The former went with Mrs. Butcher to her divorced husband to get her children. Butcher refused to give up the children and Smith turned to leave, when he received from Butcher a blow with his fist, which was followed with blows from a mallet, crushing the skull.

Hon. I. D. McCutcheon, the new secretary for Montana, is a citizen of Charlotte, and the nomination is much approved by the people of that place.

Teophras Hemone, whose relatives live at Coteau Landing, Quebec, was drowned in the Muskegon Monday while driving logs.

The libel suit of N. J. Daniels against the Grand Lodge Independent, was tried at St. Johns this week, and the jury gave a verdict for Daniels of \$100 without cost. The publication charged Daniels with conducting an inquest with the intent and for the purpose of convicting the innocent and shielding the guilty.

G. W. Buddington, a wealthy citizen of Fentonville, a former director in the National bank at Bay City, died Tuesday night, aged 65.

A party of ten left Brighton for Dakota on Wednesday, taking with them two cars of agricultural implements, household goods, stock, etc.; money and goods exceeding \$1,500.

The case of William Lane, charged with an attempt to murder William Allen by giving him poison, ended in the Wayne circuit court Wednesday morning with a verdict of guilty. The jury were out about half an hour.

Walker's undertaking establishment in Grand Rapids was partially destroyed by fire Wednesday.

Rev. Julius Koehler, pastor of an Independent Lutheran church in Manistee, has been arrested for addressing obscene postal cards to his wife and father-in-law.

Judd B. Granter, book keeper for John Barth, of Grand Rapids, has been detected in the act of robbing his employer's safe. His stealings are estimated to be from two to three thousand dollars.

Herman Hartenburg, employed on the stock farm of P. B. Richardson & Son, Tuscola, was found gored to death by their Holstein bull, "Roscoe," Tuesday afternoon.

L. A. Baker music dealer, reported as under arrest on complaint of J. Pattist, of Jackson, for false pretences, has been honorably discharged.

Sumner Odell and Wm. Nuttle, Robert Wisner's bar tenders in Flint, have been convicted under the new law for selling liquor on Sunday, and sentenced to pay a fine and go to jail.

A. Armitage, an employe on the farm of Elias Cole, Kalamazoo, hung himself Tuesday, from unrequited love.

The "Little Jake Manufacturing Company," with a capital of 75,000, has been organized to manufacture furniture.

L. Simoneau, administrator of the estate of Baptiste Petall, killed at the Boston explosion in Wood & Reynolds's mill at Carrollton two years ago, has obtained a judgment in the Saginaw Circuit for \$900, on the ground that the explosion resulted from negligence.

Hannah Brown, wife of the oldest settler in Berrien County, died Thursday at 4:30 o'clock as she was approaching the wharf at Memphis. A line was hastily thrown and made fast to a canal barge, but the current being swift, it soon parted, and the burning steamer floated on down the river, a mass of flames, some of the passengers jumping overboard, and a large number perishing in the flames.

The boat had a crew of about 60, and some 40 passengers, fifteen of which were ladies and nine children. She had also a cargo of jute, in which combustible material the fire originated through the carelessness of a watchman. Stove's circus had been taken aboard at Vidalia, and six cages of animals and birds, together with the ticket and hand wagons, tents and horses were lost. The bellowing of the animals, with the shrieking and moans of the women and children made the scene terrible beyond description.

The buffalo, of all the animals swam ashore. The books of the steamer are lost, making it impossible to get a complete list of the passengers; among those known to be lost are: Dr. Monahan and wife, of Jackson, O.; Mr. Orary, of Cincinnati; Miss Orary, W. H. Stowe, wife and children, Ollie Wood and wife, of Henderson, Ky.; Mrs. Anna Smith, of Massachusetts; Miss Campbell; Mrs. Helen Percival, of Hawesville, Ky.; Mrs. L. E. Kouns and three children; Miss Campbell, a relative of Mrs. Kouns; Robert Kelly, second engineer; Mary Boyd and Amanda Atchison, chambermaid; J. D. Crowe, owner of side show to Stove's circus; Three of the deck crew, colored, and a negro boy servant of W. H. Stowe. As near as can be estimated, 35 lives were lost, but at present no additional names can be learned. Robert Kelly, second engineer, and three roustabouts are the only ones of the boat's crew that are known to be lost. About twenty of her passengers and crew jumped aboard a barge which floated down the stream, but they were rescued by one of the harbor boats, which towed the barge into the shore one mile below the city. There were about ten men on the barge, who must have been drowned, as when the barge leaped into the river he saw three men go overboard and drown. Others must have shared the same fate.

A special from Independence, Mo., says: It looks as if the career of the James boys was drawing to a close. Their crimes are fast being brought to light. The excitement is intense here because the notorious Dick Little surrendered at Kansas City and is alleged to have made a full confession of all the crimes of the gang for the past seven years, including train robbery. He surrendered through the influence of his wife, and for a few weeks past has been assisting in arrangements for the capture of the remainder of the gang. His confession is said to contain startling facts.

A tornado swept over Lee county, Alabama, Wednesday, leaving houses, barns and trees leveled in its track. Several men received fatal injuries.

Wesley Mozy, of Glenwood, Ind., attempted to dry 50 lbs of dynamite cartridges before a fire Thursday morning, when the whole exploded, blowing Mozy and the building to atoms.

Colored citizens of New York Thursday night entered an earnest protest against the rejection, on account of color, from the car of the Jacksonville & Fernandina railroad, of Bishop Paine, senior Bishop of the African M. E. church and President of Wilberforce University. The Bishop is advised to lay his case before President Arthur and Attorney-General Brewster and request that all violations of the Civil Rights bill in the Southern states be noted and the offenders prosecuted.

Joseph Yeager, postmaster at Antonia, Mo., on his way from his house to his store, was fired upon, riddled with buck-shot and killed Thursday night. Suspicion fastens on one Tressler, with whom he had some difficulty.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company has passed into the hands of the friends of the Western Union, and the two will be operated harmoniously. The union is not understood to be organic, but the friends of the Western Union, by the arrangement, have removed all danger of active opposition to the company.

The body of H. R. Steed, of Bluffton, Minn., was found concealed under pine boughs in Campion, with a bullet hole under the right ear. He had considerable money when last seen.

Washington Smith, through whose carelessness the Golden City took fire has been arrested for murder and sent to jail.

Among thirteen students in Williams College, suspended for cheating at examinations, are Henry D. son of Col. Rockwell, of Ohio, and Anthony Perry, son of Prof. Perry, of the college.

The Andre monument, opposite Tappan, on the Hudson, erected by Cyrus W. Field on the spot where Andre was hung as a spy, with an inscription on one side by Dean Stanley, was partially destroyed by dynamite Thursday night. The monument has been carefully watched since the attempt to blow it up on Washington's birthday, and it is strange how the authors of the deed succeeded in lodging their explosives. The base was shattered, and the shaft left leaning, and considerably damaged.

Ambrecht College lost her finest building—Walker Hall—by fire Wednesday. It contained the Shepherd mineralogical cabinet, valued at \$80,000. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000.

Jacob W. Kerr, late paying teller of the Bank of the Republic, killed himself at Washington on the 24th, leaving these lines: "Realizing I have expended money belonging to others I can never repay, I have sought relief from dishonor, sorrow and disgrace."

A Natchez despatch says that by the destruction of the Ralston gin, Texas parish, La., which was packed with negroes, 129 lost their lives.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The steamer Golden City, which left New Orleans Saturday for Cincinnati, was discovered on fire Thursday morning at 4:30 o'clock as she was approaching the wharf at Memphis. A line was hastily thrown and made fast to a canal barge, but the current being swift, it soon parted, and the burning steamer floated on down the river, a mass of flames, some of the passengers jumping overboard, and a large number perishing in the flames.

The boat had a crew of about 60, and some 40 passengers, fifteen of which were ladies and nine children. She had also a cargo of jute, in which combustible material the fire originated through the carelessness of a watchman. Stove's circus had been taken aboard at Vidalia, and six cages of animals and birds, together with the ticket and hand wagons, tents and horses were lost. The bellowing of the animals, with the shrieking and moans of the women and children made the scene terrible beyond description.

The buffalo, of all the animals swam ashore. The books of the steamer are lost, making it impossible to get a complete list of the passengers; among those known to be lost are: Dr. Monahan and wife, of Jackson, O.; Mr. Orary, of Cincinnati; Miss Orary, W. H. Stowe, wife and children, Ollie Wood and wife, of Henderson, Ky.; Mrs. Anna Smith, of Massachusetts; Miss Campbell; Mrs. Helen Percival, of Hawesville, Ky.; Mrs. L. E. Kouns and three children; Miss Campbell, a relative of Mrs. Kouns; Robert Kelly, second engineer; Mary Boyd and Amanda Atchison, chambermaid; J. D. Crowe, owner of side show to Stove's circus; Three of the deck crew, colored, and a negro boy servant of W. H. Stowe. As near as can be estimated, 35 lives were lost, but at present no additional names can be learned. Robert Kelly, second engineer, and three roustabouts are the only ones of the boat's crew that are known to be lost. About twenty of her passengers and crew jumped aboard a barge which floated down the stream, but they were rescued by one of the harbor boats, which towed the barge into the shore one mile below the city. There were about ten men on the barge, who must have been drowned, as when the barge leaped into the river he saw three men go overboard and drown. Others must have shared the same fate.

A special from Independence, Mo., says: It looks as if the career of the James boys was drawing to a close. Their crimes are fast being brought to light. The excitement is intense here because the notorious Dick Little surrendered at Kansas City and is alleged to have made a full confession of all the crimes of the gang for the past seven years, including train robbery. He surrendered through the influence of his wife, and for a few weeks past has been assisting in arrangements for the capture of the remainder of the gang. His confession is said to contain startling facts.

A tornado swept over Lee county, Alabama, Wednesday, leaving houses, barns and trees leveled in its track. Several men received fatal injuries.

Wesley Mozy, of Glenwood, Ind., attempted to dry 50 lbs of dynamite cartridges before a fire Thursday morning, when the whole exploded, blowing Mozy and the building to atoms.

Colored citizens of New York Thursday night entered an earnest protest against the rejection, on account of color, from the car of the Jacksonville & Fernandina railroad, of Bishop Paine, senior Bishop of the African M. E. church and President of Wilberforce University. The Bishop is advised to lay his case before President Arthur and Attorney-General Brewster and request that all violations of the Civil Rights bill in the Southern states be noted and the offenders prosecuted.

Joseph Yeager, postmaster at Antonia, Mo., on his way from his house to his store, was fired upon, riddled with buck-shot and killed Thursday night. Suspicion fastens on one Tressler, with whom he had some difficulty.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company has passed into the hands of the friends of the Western Union, and the two will be operated harmoniously. The union is not understood to be organic, but the friends of the Western Union, by the arrangement, have removed all danger of active opposition to the company.

The body of H. R. Steed, of Bluffton, Minn., was found concealed under pine boughs in Campion, with a bullet hole under the right ear. He had considerable money when last seen.

Washington Smith, through whose carelessness the Golden City took fire has been arrested for murder and sent to jail.

Among thirteen students in Williams College, suspended for cheating at examinations, are Henry D. son of Col. Rockwell, of Ohio, and Anthony Perry, son of Prof. Perry, of the college.

The Andre monument, opposite Tappan, on the Hudson, erected by Cyrus W. Field on the spot where Andre was hung as a spy, with an inscription on one side by Dean Stanley, was partially destroyed by dynamite Thursday night. The monument has been carefully watched since the attempt to blow it up on Washington's birthday, and it is strange how the authors of the deed succeeded in lodging their explosives. The base was shattered, and the shaft left leaning, and considerably damaged.

of a commission to report on the best means to prevent Mississippi river overflows; to establish a department of industry; to establish experimental farms in different sections of the country; to pay government experts in the Guileau case \$25 per day; to repeal the license tax on commercial agents in the District of Columbia; and punishing violators of the copyright.

March 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Bayard called up the bill and it was passed appropriating \$400,000 to purchase grounds for an extension of the Philadelphia mint. During the debate Mr. Teller said he intended soon to bring in a bill establishing a mint in Colorado, to save the cost of transporting bullion east. Senator Davis is circulating a petition that the Huerfano canal appropriation be attached to the river and harbor appropriation bill. The tariff commission bill then came up, and was debated, in the four of the various amendments proposed until 4 o'clock, when the bill passed without amendment, yeas 83, nays 15.

In the House, the committee on ways and means have agreed to report the bill abolishing taxes on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers, bank capital and deposits, and other articles, and reduce those on the manufacture and sale of liquors and tobacco. The tariff commission bill was called up as a special order and supported in a set speech by Mr. Kasson and opposed by Mr. Harris, who favored a tariff for revenue only.

March 29.—In the senate Mr. Pugh offered a resolution that the first duty of congress is to revise and readjust the tariff at this session, and that the power of congress to levy taxes was a revenue power only, and not construable as a power to restrict importations. He added another resolution that congress should make a free list that would embrace all articles not made or produced in this country and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Lord, in the House, reported back the bill for the construction of a ship canal across Lake Michigan. The Senate amendment to the House pension bill, granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Sarah C. Polk and Julia Tyler was reported favorably.

March 30.—In the Senate, the bill retiring brevet Major Gen. Meigs with the rank and pay of a retired major-general was passed.

The House committee on commerce has unanimously adopted a resolution declaring necessary some immediate legislation regulating inter-state commerce. The committee on territories will probably report in favor of a government for Alaska without delegates.

March 31.—The Senate proceeded with the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Harris' proposition, for the appropriation of \$500,000 instead of \$2,000,000 for the education of Indian children was discussed, was modified so as to make the appropriation \$250,000, and the amendment as modified passed. The House joint resolution, authorizing the use of rations in the district of the Mississippi overflowed passed. Senator Hill was granted indefinite leave of absence.

The House passed a joint resolution, appropriating \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of War to issue rations to the destitute by the overflow of waters. The army appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Butterworth proceeded to explain the reason for an appropriation of \$27,405,698, an excess of \$713,248 over the present year; pending the discussion, the committee rose. The President has signed the bill giving ex-Presidents' widows \$5,000 a year.

FOREIGN.

Dispatches from Ireland March 27, report a case in which a disguised band cut off the nose of a man because in a poor law guardians' contest he canvassed in opposition to the candidate of the Land Leaguers.

The coasting steamer Felton foundered in the Bristol Channel. Eighteen persons were drowned.

Canon Fleming, preaching at Westminster Abbey, said: There are now so many objects of common interests which make America and England one in friendship and sympathy, that Longfellow's death will be as sincerely mourned here as in the United States.

In the Commons Gladstone ridiculed the idea of allowing imprisoned Irish members to come to London to vote on cloture. The government was bound to be consistent in administering the coercion act.

Forster admitted it was true the Protection act had not done a great deal, but declared it had done something. It had prevented many outrages and murders by enabling the authorities to lock up those who otherwise might have committed such acts of violence. There were, he said, signs of hope, but outrages must be stopped. If they were not, it would become his duty and the duty of the House of Commons to have strong measures still.

In the French Assembly the bill repealing the prohibition of the importation of American pork was adopted, with an amendment authorizing Minister Tirard to prescribe the mode of inspection. In the debate Aehard maintained that the fears of the disease were exaggerated. American salters prepared meat according to the most approved methods. He cited medical reports from Chicago and Cincinnati furnished by the American minister showing the rarity of trichinae.

The Americans' memorial asking the privilege of Dr. Lamson has been sent to the English Home Secretary.

Four additional arrests at Dublin in connection with the shooting of McLabon. Ammunition and rifles were seized. It is supposed Fenian documents were also captured in the houses of one of the assailants whose father and two brothers have been arrested.

The Berlin Provincial Correspondence says the messages between the Czar and Emperor will do much to allay the apprehension caused by the uncalculated and unauthorized utterances in certain quarters.

Michael Lee, the murderer of Maggie Howie at Napanee, Ont., has made a full confession of the crime. The victim was a little over 17 years old, prepossessing, and in her own sphere was looked upon as quite a beauty.

A special from Winnipeg states that the Canadian government acting at the request of the Central Pacific railroad, will apply to parliament for power to change the route of the line through the Rockies. The company has selected the Kicking Horse instead of the Yellowstone pass, the former being more easy of access.

The solicitor of Dr. Lamson has received notification that the memorial in his client's behalf will have the careful attention of the Home Secretary. It is stated no proofs of Dr. Lamson's American nationality have been furnished.

It is officially announced that the Czar has ordered the commutation of all death sentences passed at the recent trial of nihilists, to indefinite hard labor in mines, except in the case of Marine Lieut. Suchanoff, in which the sentence is confirmed, as his position as an officer aggravated the crime. He is, however, granted a military execution.

DETROIT MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

The market is strong but packers here have made no material changes in terms, and demands are supplied at rates as follows: Mess pork, \$18.25; family, \$18.75; clear, \$20.50. Lard, 11 1/2 c for tierces; 11 3/4 for kegs; hams, 12 @ 12 1/2 c; shoulders, 8 @ 8 1/2 c; bacon, 12 c; dried beef, 13 @ 13 1/2 c; extra mess beef, \$12.25.

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

WHEAT—White, roller process, \$7 00. White wheat brands, city, 6 25 @ 6 75. White wheat brands, country, 6 00 @ 6 25. Winter patents, 7 50 @ 7 75. Soft reds, 7 50 @ 7 75. Minnesota brands, 7 25 @ 7 50. Minnesota patents, 8 00 @ 8 50. WHEAT—white @ bu. 1 15 @ 1 25. RYE—@ bu. 85 @ 90. CORN—@ bu. 45 @ 50. OATS—@ bu. 40 @ 45. APPLES—@ bbl. 4 00 @ 5 00. BARKLEY—@ bu. 1 95 @ 2 15. CHEESE—Ohio & Mich., @ lb. 14 @ 15. DRIED FRUIT—Apples @ D. 5 @ 6 1/2. —" evaporat'd 12 @ 13. —" Peaches 18 @ 22. —" Pitted Cherries 21 @ 21. ONIONS—@ bu. 2 75 @ 3 00. BEANS—@ bu. 2 75 @ 3 00. BUTTER—@ lb choice 30 @ 31. BEEFWAX—@ D. 20 @ 22. DRESSED HOGS—@ lb. 7 00 @ 8 50. EGGS—@ doz. 14 @ 16. HAY—per ton 14 00 @ 18 00. HIDES—Green 6 @ 7. —" Cured 7 @ 8. HOES—@ doz. 20 @ 25. POTATOES—@ bu. 1 08 @ 1 10. SHEEP PELTS—each 75 @ 1 00. TA'LOW—@ D. 5 1/2 @ 7. WOOD—@ cord 4 00 @ 6 75.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The cattle market has been very active and there has been a heavy run of cattle, with prices higher than last week on all grades. Sheep were active at about last week's prices. Hogs were sold at about the same rates.

STEERS extra per cwt. \$5 50 @ 7 00. Steers shippers, 4 50 @ 6 30. Steers butchers, 3 75 @ 6 40. Steers common grades, 3 50 @ 6 80. SHEEP. Per 100 lbs. 4 00 @ 4 49. Per 100 lbs. 6 00 @ 6 75.

The Mississippi Retiring Flood.

There is at least reason to hope that the great flood of 1882 has reached its climax in the Lower Mississippi and, like a monster gorged with its prey, is sullenly retiring, 85,000 are now receiving government aid; 7,000 in Louisiana.

A German writer says of the Danube, the second in magnitude of European rivers, that it is like "a coquette woman, full of changes and contradictions; where she is least deep to-day to-morrow we cannot fathom her, and after years of attentive examination we know as little of her real character as in the first hour of our acquaintance."

The first part of his remark can hardly apply to the stately and august "Father of Waters," but the latter does. With all the scientific surveys of the great continental drain, and the vast watershed whose surplus rainfall contributes to swell its volume, we seem as little able to-day to foretell its disastrous over-flows of our fathers were a century ago. The recent unprecedented flood was not due to the sudden dissolution of the winter's snowfall in the Upper Mississippi basin, but to the enormous precipitation of the last two months between the thirty-second and fortieth parallels. Nothing, therefore, but a long meteorological forecast of this immense rainfall could have given the people of the Mississippi Valley any timely warning of the disasters they have just suffered. Such forewarnings may appear at present impracticable, but this is very far from being certain.

The principal supply of rain over the United States comes from the Gulf of Mexico, and the densest part of the Gulf vapor, as the Smithsonian rain researches show, passing over the Mississippi delta, sweeps far to the northeast, so that "its axis of diffusion can be traced to the west end of Lake Erie."

The peculiar inclination of this "Gulf Stream in the air" enables it to deposit in winter about twenty inches of rain in Alabama and Tennessee, sixteen in Kentucky and nearly as much on the banks of the Ohio. As this vast rain-bearing current is an emanation from the trade wind belt, the eccentricities of which we have recently noted, it seems possible to gain some timely premonitions of the abnormal precipitation which causes the most destructive floods. But the lesson of the recent flood is that the inundated region needs to be forewarned as well as forewarned. Terrible as have been the losses incurred in this latest visitation, there is the hope left that the usual "June rise" of the Mississippi will not be very serious. This early summer flood is due to the melting of snow and ice in its remote mountain tributaries, and, though heavy snows have just fallen in the Rocky Mountains, unless the vernal rainfall in the Northwest is excessive the rise in June can scarcely be expected to approach the recent high water mark. It is possible, therefore, that the planters may yet find that it is not too late when the waters retire to retrieve in some considerable degree the immense agricultural losses they have sustained.—N. Y. Herald.

Tommy was a little rogue, whom his mother had hard work to manage. Their house in the country was raised a few feet from the ground, and Tommy, to escape a well-deserved whipping, ran from his mother and crept under the house. Presently the father came home, and hearing where the boy had taken refuge, crept under to bring him out. As he approached on his hands and knees, Tommy asked, "Is she after you, too?"

There are thirty-two iron mines in Marquette and Menominee counties which have as yet shipped no ore, but which will during this season contribute something to the aggregate output. Those of the Felch Mountain and Iron River districts will not ship until late in the season, September or October but many of the others will commence at once.—Iron Post.

We can, without hesitation, say that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has given the best satisfaction. We have sold an immense amount of it during the past winter.

WALLACE, HILTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, Lock Haven, Pa.

The race for the Liverpool spring cup was run on the 25th, and was won by Waltham, Valour being second and Dreadnought third.

"FERTINIS," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from bark, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

A meeting of the Russian and Austrian emperors is expected to take place at St. Petersburg.

A LADY WANTS TO KNOW the latest Parisian style of dress and bonnet; a new way to arrange the hair. Millions are expended for artificial appliances which only make conspicuous the fact that emaciation, nervous debility, and female weakness exist. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is sold under a positive guarantee. If used as directed and can be dispensed with. It will overcome those diseases peculiar to females. By druggists.

Owing to jealousy a fight resulted in Galway and, between the 88th regiment of infantry and the 84th regiment. It was quieted with some difficulty, and the troops confined to barracks.

WHAT'S SAVED IS GAINED. Workmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pills" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

A severe snow storm prevailed at Canadian Pacific and St. Paul were blocked, and all trains canceled until further orders.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated, potent, alterative, or blood-cleansing remedy, that wins golden opinions from all who use it for any humor, from the common pimple, blotch or eruption, to the formidable scrofulous swelling or ulcer. Internal fever, soreness and ulceration, yield to its benign influences. Consumption, which is but a scrofulous affection of the lungs may, in its early stages, be cured by a free use of this food-giving remedy. See article on consumption and its treatment in Part III of the World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets, costs two stamps, post-paid. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Are you languid and unfit for work? Do you need bracing up? James' Tonic Pills will tone you up, cure the blues, headache, dizziness, and put new life in you. Only 25c. Jas. E. Davis & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich. Dr. JAMES COUGH PILL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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

RHEUMATISM.—There has been no medicine introduced for rheumatism that equals Duran's Rheumatic Remedy. It is as sure to cure as the seasons are to follow each other. Many of our prominent men here in public life have used it with great success. We unhesitatingly recommend it to all sufferers.—Washington City Republican. Sold at all drug stores, one dollar a bottle; six bottles for five dollars. Write for free literature to the proprietor. R. K. HELPHENSTINE, Washington, D. C.

Rescued From Death. William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctor said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

I wanted to hope every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

\$1,000 if killed, or \$10 per week if "fixable." Membership fee \$3. Address R. J. Roberts, Sec'y, 153 Griswold St., Detroit. Agents wanted in every County in the State.

Important Notice. Efficient, active men, with or without experience in the business, are desired by the Ethna

THE FARM.

TOO DELICATE TO WORK.

I wonder where the menials are. I'm too delicate to work; I never do a single thing...

Culture of the Tomato.

Mr. W. H. White of Massachusetts, gives the following directions for growing tomatoes: About eight or ten weeks previous to the last expected frost seed may be sown in the hot-bed...

livered here free from the bruises and disease which so often mar and injure the cattle brought to the abattoirs and markets here. The cars to be used by this company in their experiment look outwardly much like the common cattle cars...

Impediments in Fruit Culture.

A young cultivator, who has had very little experience in the cultivation of fruit, and who intends to plant a general supply, wants to know what are the chief difficulties in the way of success with the leading kinds...

The apple, being the greatest producer of any kind of fruit, more generally useful than other sorts, and continuing under proper management, the whole year round, deserves special consideration. Bad selection of varieties was one of the principal difficulties...

Palace Cattle Cars.

PLANS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE COMPANY.

Merciful people always feel a lively interest in improvements in means and methods for the transportation of dumb animals. Under the best possible conditions, stock, as at present transported, suffers much in many ways.

The cattle palace cars, as they are called, have been a hobby for some time, and Henry Bergh of this city and Bishop Clarkson, have been noted advocates of their adoption by the trunk lines. The New York live stock express company have constructed 10 cars upon the new principle, and in two weeks will begin running a live stock express train over the New York Central road.

power of any sort to resist, even partially, the attacks of the disease.

The delicious quality of the best selected varieties of the peach, renders it very desirable to include a number of trees in every planting, where the fruit buds will escape the severity of the winters. If a crop is obtained only one-half or even one-third of the season, it is well worth while to plant trees for this occasional supply.

The Vegetable Garden.

So indispensable and withal so economical are vegetables for table use that their careful cultivation should be a matter of interest to every one who owns a garden plot. Yet on many farms we find the garden is woefully neglected after the seeds are planted, and from spring-time to autumn almost the wearily "straggling" plants have to struggle for life among noxious weeds, and instead of a rich and bountiful supply for the table, only a meager pittance is obtainable.

SOIL AND SOWING.—The four cardinal virtues of good garden-soil are that it should be loose, mellow, rich and well-drained. Good seed sown in such soils and properly cultivated will (drouths and insects excepted) produce abundantly. While the quality of the soil is not of so great importance in the raising of the coarser vegetables—as peas, beans, potatoes and the like—it is important in the raising of the finer kinds—as celery, parsnips, cabbage, etc.

Vegetable seeds should be sown in long drills, if possible, at such a distance apart as to permit the use of a horse-hoe between them. If a new garden is to be laid out, let it be long and narrow, so as to make as little turning about of the horse at the end of the rows as possible. The common practice of sowing in beds or plots I do not favor, as it requires much more hand-labor and admits of less or, in fact, no use of the horse. As to the depth as to which to sow the seed, the old rule of three times as deep as the size of the seed may be observed for general use.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.—The various kinds of vegetable seeds differ largely as to the length of time they retain vitality. While it is always well to sow new seeds, if they can be procured, it is not always absolutely necessary. Those of the potato, pumpkin, squash, cucumber, melon and beet retain their vitality longest, probably from five to ten years; turnips, celery, cabbage, and cauliflower are good for four years; spinach, radish, asparagus, lettuce, and parsley for three years; while the beans, peas, carrots, pepper, salsify, and rhubarb should not be planted when over two years old. A knowledge of how long the various vegetable seeds will produce their kind is greatly beneficial to the gardener, as on the selection of poor seed failures often depend.

WHEN TO SOW OR PLANT.—For the latitude of Detroit the seeds of the following-named vegetables may be sown in the open ground from the first to the last of April; beet, carrot, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, onion, parsnip, pea, radish, and turnip; from the middle of May to middle of June, beans, sweet corn, melon, pumpkin, cucumber, squash and tomato.

VARIETIES.—I do not recommend the use of many varieties. For the ordinary farmer, who cultivates only for table use, one good variety is as a dozen. For general cultivation the following named varieties are, probably, the best, though it would be difficult to give a list good for all parts of the country.

Beans.—Black Wax, Golden Wax, Early Valentine, Early Mohawk, Large White Lima. The first two mentioned are comparatively new varieties, but have found their way into popular favor to quite an extent.

Beets.—Early Bassano, Early Egyptian, Blood Turnip, White Sugar, Large Red or Yellow Globe, Mangel Wurzel.

Cabbages.—Drumhead Savoy, Jersey Wakefield, Early York, Early Flat Dutch, Green Globe Savoy, Winningstadt, Marble Head, Mammoth Drumhead.

Carrots.—Early Horn, White Belgian, Long Orange.

Corn.—Early Narragansett, Stowell's Evergreen, Dwarf Early Sugar.

Cucumbers.—Early Russian, Early Chester, White Spine.

Lettuce.—Early Curled Simpson, Drumhead, Curled India.

Onions.—Silver-Skinned or White Portugal, Yellow Danvers, Wethersfield Large Red, and the "potato" onions, or Multipliers.

Peas.—Little Gem, Daniel O'Rourke, Tom Thumb, and McClean's Advancer for early; Champion of England and British Queen for late varieties.

Radishes.—Scarlet Turnip, Scarlet Olive-shaped, Yellow Turnip-rooted.

Squash.—For summer, Yellow and White Bush Scalloped, Summer Crook-neck; for winter, Hubbard and Winter Crook-neck.

Tomatoes.—Trophy Early Smooth Red, Gen. Grant.

Turnips.—Purple Top Scarf-leaf and White Strap-leaf.—Ee.

Farmer Garish's Advice.

At the late meeting of the Farmers' Club in New York, upon "What Constitutes a Perfect Farmer's Home," Mr. Garish said: It is a pleasant social custom to have neighbors come in and eat supper; therefore the farmer ought to have a large dining room. If there was any woman in the world who practiced self-denial it was the wife of a farmer. The farmer gave a few maxims for the agricultural population, among which were the following:

Waste not, want not. Study the insects of your neighborhood. Keep good fences and you will have good neighbors. Have schools where your children can study botany, mineralogy, chemistry, and square dancing. Read the agricultural papers and attend an agricultural club. Only work your hirelings ten hours a day. Be not ambitious to be the richest, but the healthiest and happiest. Neglect of physical laws produces premature infirmity. Love the singing school. Marry early; this is very important. To farmers' wives, the essayist, gave several maxims:

A careful woman is a quiet man's best friend. Do not give vinegar to your husband's friends. Teach your children that sunrise is more beautiful than sunset. As a sandy hill is to the feet of the aged, so is a woman of many words to a quiet man.

FARM WAGES AND RENTING FARMS.—The "boom" in farming is subsiding, there is less excitement about hiring help, and the range of wages will be very little higher than last year. There should be some increase to correspond with the greater cost of living, though where this is mainly furnished by the employer at his own table, there is less reason for any advance. In cities men and women who work in shops have to provide food and lodging as well as clothing, and the high prices of provisions have necessitated a sharp advance in wages. But on the farm this is not so. That grain and potatoes are dear, only means to most farmers no dear seed and a certain greater cost of making the crop, without any assurance of a higher price for the product. If to this, higher wages for help have to be added, the fact makes it almost certain that the farmer will receive little profit. I am reminded of the practice of a wealthy farmer in a neighboring town, who has periodically, every few years, retired, rented his farm, sold his personal property, and again, after a year or two, has resumed business, restocked his farm and resumed its management. He has made eleven auctions during the thirty odd years he has been on his present farm, and he has made money almost every time. He keeps himself on the farm while it is rented, and devotes the leisure he thus secures to improving its productivity against the time when he expects to work it again. As he is, among his friends, a sage of future prices, it may be worth while to note that this year his farm is rented. On most leased land the soil deteriorates and the farm remains in condition; but where the owner remains on it and spends his leisure making needed improvements, this need not be the case. Generally for one or two years a farm will rent for more than the interest.—Ee.

COUNTRY ROAD-MAKING.—The main point to be kept in view from first to last, in making country roads, is drainage. No road can be a success without good drainage, whether natural or artificial, surface or underdrain. The latter is preferable, for a soil naturally porous enough not to require an underdrain will remain so for a comparatively short time only on a traveled road. The accumulating dust and dirt soon prevent free drainage. Water should not be allowed to accumulate at any time, or for any length of time, on the road-bed or in the side ditches. The road-bed cannot be kept dry with stagnant water in the side ditches. These ditches should never be so deep as to cause a wagon to tip over if the wheels on one side should accidentally run into it. If the grade is such as to require a deeper ditch it should be in the form of an underdrain. A three inch tile laid through the centre of the road-bed in the direction of its length, at a depth of three feet below the surface, with an outlet every forty rods, would be beneficial to almost all roads, no matter through what soil they run. In spring and fall, and in open winters, the benefit of a centre underdrain is beyond question. The inclination should be one to one hundred and twenty-five in the direction of its length to secure effectual drainage. A similar drain under each side ditch would be money well invested.—Country Gentleman.

THICK SOWING.—From past experience in wheat growing, I would, under the best of tillage on my farm, drill one and a half bushels to the acre, if sowed in good season. If, through any delay, the season was a little late at seeding, I would add another peck at the seeding to obviate any deficiency there might be in the tillering if any unfavorable season should follow, as is sometimes the case. During the past year there was ample proof in my immediate neighborhood in favor of the thickest seeding, and in case the thickest seeding was judged the best yield, and where kept separate gave the most bushels at threshing. One field of about seven acres was drilled in early in September, with one bushel and three pecks to the acre; the other, of about the same size, was drilled about the middle of the month, intending to drill one bushel and a half to the acre, but by mistake the drill was used as for oats and barley, thus putting in about three bushels or more to the acre. The piece was nearly half drilled in that manner, when the drill was properly adjusted and the desired amount drilled on the remainder. The owner at harvest time told the writer that he thought the wheat would yield the most to the acre on that portion of the field that was most thickly seeded; and this judgment was formed after the wheat was cut and in shock in the field.—Country Gentleman.

No patent required to catch the rheumatism. A cold and inattention to it, and you have it—the rheumatism. We cure ours with St. Jacobs Oil.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

With the advance into spring apples are being shovled on the market in greater quantities, and range in price from \$3 to \$5 per barrel. They are generally in good condition.

AM EX-CONSUL'S STORY.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. A late United States Consul at one of the English inland ports, who is now a private resident of New York, relates the following interesting story. He objects, for private reasons, to having his name published, but authorizes the writer to substantiate his statement, and, if necessary, to refer to him, in his private capacity, any person seeking such reference. Deferring to his wishes, I hereby present his statement in almost the exact language in which he gave it to me.

C. M. FARMER.

1690 Third Avenue, New York.

"On my last voyage home from England, some three years ago, in one of the Cunard steamers, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobbling about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and no little pain. He was well dressed and of exceedingly handsome countenance, but his limbs were somewhat emaciated and his face very sorrowful and bore the traces of long suffering. As he seemed to have no attendant or companion, he at once attracted my sympathies, and I went up to him as he leaned against the taffrail looking out on the foaming track which the steamer was making.

"Excuse me, my young friend," I said, touching him gently on the shoulder, "you appear to be an invalid and hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage; but if you require any assistance I am a robust and healthy man and shall be glad to help you."

"You are very kind," he replied, in a weak voice, "but I require no present aid beyond my crutches, which enable me to pass from my stateroom up here to get the benefit of the sunshine and the sea breeze."

"You have been a great sufferer, no doubt," I said, "and I judge that you have been afflicted with that most troublesome disease—rheumatism, in whose prevalence and intensity I am, on an alarming increase both in England and America."

"You are right," he answered; "I have been a victim for more than a year, and after failing to find relief from medical skill have lately tried the Springs of Carlsbad and Vichy. But they have done me no good, and I am now on my return home to Missouri to die, I suppose. I shall be content if life is spared to me to reach my mother's presence. She is a widow and I am her only child."

"There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly and awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him watching the snowy wake of the ship. While thus standing my thoughts reverted to a child—a ten-year-old boy—of a neighbor of mine residing near my consulate residence, who had been cured of a stubborn case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and I remembered that the steward of the ship had told me the day before that he had cured himself of a very severe attack of the gout in New York just before his last voyage by the use of the same remedy. I at once left my young friend and went below to find the steward. I not only found him off duty, but discovered that he had a bottle of the Oil in his locker, which he had carried across the ocean in case of another attack. He readily parted with it on my representation, and hurrying up again, I soon persuaded the young man to allow me to take him to his berth and apply the remedy. After doing so I covered him up snugly in bed and requested him not to get up until I should see him again. That evening I returned to his stateroom and found him sleeping peacefully and breathing gently. I roused him and inquired how he felt.

"Like a new man," he answered with a grateful smile. "I feel no pain and am able to stretch my limbs without difficulty. I think I'll get up." "No, don't get up to-night," I said, "but let me rub you again with the Oil, and in the morning you will be able to go above." "All right," he said, laughing.

"I then applied the Oil again, rubbing his knees, ankles and arms thoroughly, until he said he felt as if he had a mustard poultice all over his body. I then left him. The next morning when I went upon deck for a breezy promenade, according to my custom, I found my patient waiting for me with a smiling face, and without his crutches, although he limped in his movements, but without pain. I don't think I ever felt so happy in my life. To make a long story short, I attended him closely during the rest of the voyage—some four days—applying the Oil every night, and guarding him against too much exposure to the fresh and damp breezes, and on landing at New York, he was able, without assistance, to mount the hotel omnibus and go to the Astor House. I called on him two days later, and found him actually engaged in packing his trunk, preparatory to starting West for his home, that evening. With a bright and grateful smile he welcomed me, and pointing to a little box carefulely done up in thick brown paper whilily stood upon the table, he said: "My good friend, can you guess what that is?" "A present for your sweetheart," I answered. "No," he laughed—"that is a dozen bottles of St. Jacobs Oil which I have just purchased from Hudson, the druggist, across the way, and I am taking them home to show my good mother what has saved her son's

life and restored him to her in health. And with it I would like to carry you along also, to show her the face of him without whom I should probably never have tried it. If you should ever visit the little village of Sedalia, in Missouri, Charlie Townsend and his mother will welcome you to their little home, with hearts full of gratitude, and they will show you a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enshrined in a silver and gold casket, which we shall keep as a parlor ornament as well as memento of our meeting on the Cunard steamer."

"We parted, after an hour's pleasant chat, with mutual good-will and esteem, and a few weeks afterwards I received a letter from him telling me he was in perfect health and containing many graceful expressions of his affectionate regards." Brooklyn Eagle.

How the Elephant Frees Himself from Leach.

One evening, soon after my arrival in Eastern Assam, and while the five elephants were, as usual, being led opposite the bungalow, I observed a young and lately caught one step up to a bamboo-stake fence and quietly pull one of the stakes up. Placing it under foot it broke a piece off the stake, and after lifting it to its mouth, threw it away. It repeated this twice or thrice, and then drew another stake and began again. Seeing that the bamboo was old and dry, I asked the reason of this and was told to wait and see what it would do. At last it seemed to get a piece that suited, and holding it in the trunk firmly, and stepping the left fore leg well forward, passed the piece of bamboo under the arm-pit, so to speak, and began to scratch with some force. My surprise reached its climax when I saw a large elephant-leech fall to the ground, quite six inches long and as thick as one's finger, and which from its position could not be easily detached without this scraper or scratch, which was deliberately made by the elephant. I subsequently found that it was a common occurrence. Leech-scrappers are used by every elephant daily. On another occasion, when traveling at a time of year when the large flies are so tormenting to an elephant, I noticed that the one I rode had no fan or whip to beat them off with. The mahout, at my order, slackened pace and allowed her to go to the side of the road, where, for some moments, she moved along, rummaging the smaller jungle on the bank. At last she came to a cluster of young shoots well branched, and, after feeling among them, selected one, raised her trunk, and neatly stripped down the stem, taking off all the lower branches and leaving a fine bunch on top. She deliberately cleaned it down several times and then, laying hold at the lower end, broke off a beautiful switch about five feet long, handle included. With this she kept the flies at bay as she went along, lapping them off on each side every now and then. "Say what we may, these are bona fide implements, each intelligently made for a definite purpose."—Ee.

In the year 1881 the actual shipwrecks which occurred throughout the world numbered 2,039, the estimated value of property lost was \$1,400,000,000, and the total loss of life was 1,459. This is a sad record and draws attention anew to the fact that traffic upon the "high seas" is attended with great risk. It would seem that those whose property and lives are thus necessarily jeopardized should avail themselves of every advantage which would tend to make the business more secure; but it appears that men are willing to overload their vessels, and employ those which are absolutely rotten, and thus greatly increase the danger. The knowledge of this practice has led to the adoption of inspection laws which provide that no vessel shall go to sea without certificates from proper officers. There is a defect in the United States laws in that they do not require the inspection of foreign vessels as well as our own. The result is that there is a number of old foreign tubs, sailing from our seaports, which are so rotten that they are very likely to spring a leak and founder upon encountering a heavy storm. When a vessel becomes so old and shaky that the English law will not permit her to leave or enter a British port, the company owning her sends her to the port of New York to engage in traffic to the West Indies, for example, and thus employed, it is unavoidable but that she, sooner or later, carries some of our people to watery graves. Such instances have been so common and notorious that it is remarkable that nothing has hitherto been done to remedy this defect in our maritime legislation. A bill is, however, now before Congress, which extends the authority of our boards of inspection to foreign vessels and there exists no good reason why it should not become a law.—Industrial World.

What valuable developments may be brought forth from substances extremely cheap in their primitive forms is strikingly illustrated by the statement that there can be made from only seventy-five cents worth of iron \$5.50 worth of bar iron, \$10 worth of horse-shoes, \$180 worth of table knives, \$6,800 worth of fine needles, \$29,480 worth of shirt buttons, \$200,000 worth of watch springs, \$400,000 worth of hair springs, \$2,500,000 worth of pallet arbors (used in watches).

We were at Rockland and the steamer was blowing off, making noise enough to wake up a policeman. A man and a woman stood talking on the wharf. He had his ear bent down, and she was yelling something in his ear, when the steam suddenly shut off, just in time for every one between Rockland and White Head to hear that woman say: "And don't forget, John, to put on your thick red drawers Sunday." And if John did forget, it was not because he did not hear what she told him.—Belfast Journal.

THE ENTERPRISE. THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1882.

The Western Union Telegraph company has swallowed up the Mutual and hereafter it will be operated as a part of the Western Union.

A PAW PAW correspondent of the Post and Tribune writes: Fred R. Bassett, jeweler of this village, is applying for a patent on an invention in railroad telegraphing that promises, if it shall succeed, to revolutionize things. He says that by it he can telegraph from train to train even when running at the highest possible rate of speed, or from train to any station where there is an office. Of course each train carries an operator, but as a large number of the small stations where an office is now kept might do without the local office, there would be an immense saving to the railroad companies, besides it would keep central offices in continual communication with all the trains on the line of road. He uses the continuous rail as a medium of transmitting his electricity instead of the wire. He proposes also by a galvanometer upon each train to tell the exact distance between trains, doing away thereby with much of the dangers of collision.

THE ELECTION.

On Saturday last a caucus was held in the town hall at which were nominated the following officers:

Supervisor, Geo. S. Farrar; Clerk, H. S. Wickware; Treasurer, Jas. W. Adamson; School Inspector, one year, N. L. McLachlan; School Inspector, two years, Jacob Striffler; Justice Peace, S. C. Armstrong; Highway Commissioner, Geo. Tompkins; Drain Commissioner, F. Morse; Constables, R. Meredith, A. J. Williams, Frank Austin, John Carr.

At the opening of the polls on Monday morning, very little excitement was manifested. As the day wore on, however, a sharp contest set in in the election of highway commissioner. A large number of friends of Adam Mueck used his name to stir that of Geo. Tompkins, the nominee for that office. The opposition worked hard and faithfully, but, although very little behind, it was without avail. The only slipping otherwise was for Justice of Peace, Jas. Gage was run against S. C. Armstrong, but fell far behind, thereby electing the entire ticket. The vote on whether or no money should be raised to pay indebtedness on the hall was carried by a majority of 57 votes, the votes for being more than double those against. Very little ill feeling was manifested throughout the day. A few, of course, had to express themselves, but it was exceptional.

The newly elected officers who are about to take charge of the township affairs for the ensuing year, are as a rule, well qualified for the position, and we hope under their administration the township of Elk land will grow and thrive, and may it be a prosperous year for its citizens.

The election, which was held in the town hall for the first time, took place on Monday. The regular ticket was carried with the exception of supervisor. R. S. Brown was nominated for this position, but was outvoted by Fredrick Evers. The commissioner is to be allowed \$5.00 to expend on roads and bridges for the present year. The town meeting for 1882 will be held in Gagetown. Below we give the ticket as elected:

Supervisor, Fred Evers; Treasurer, Thos. McAfee; Clerk, Daniel Price; Justice, full term, Wm. Morris; School Inspector, two years, Geo. C. Peterhans; School Inspector, one year, R. Palmer; Commissioner Highways, H. W. Youmans; Drain Commissioner, John Farnham; Constables, R. Palmer, Geo. Sayles, Chas. Cross, Enos Simmons.

The election in this township passed off pleasantly, the only change in the regular ticket was the substitution of Hiram Spittler in place of Robert James as highway commissioner. The following is the list of officers as elected:

Supervisor, Wm. S. Wilson; Clerk, John Henderson; Treasurer, Geo. M. Cross; Commissioner Highways, Hiram Spittler; Justice, four years, John Ballagh; Justice, two years, Chas. Williamson; School Inspector, two years, Alex. John; School Inspector, one year, John Ballagh; Constables, Hiram Spittler, E. W. Cones.

This township had two tickets in the field, but the election ran considerably by one side, the union ticket carrying the day to a man, below is a list of the fortunate officials:

Supervisor, J. R. Lewis; Clerk, A. G. Houghton; Treasurer, John Hamilton; Justice of Peace, J. W. Smith; Highway Commissioner, A. R. Thomson; School Inspector, one year, Levi S. Alwood; School Inspector, two years, R. H. Lewis; Drain Commissioner, David Harris; Constables, R. H. Warner, R. O. Curtis, A. Livingston, Edward H. Deven.

GRANT

Our election is over. Dwight didn't get to the front.

Messrs. Clifford & Son are running their saw mill full blast, giving good satisfaction and making an average of 10,000 per day.

Mr. Luther Albridge has returned from the lumber woods, and is making some improvements on his farm in the way of building, etc.

Our election passed off quietly. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Supervisor, J. W. Murphy; clerk, Joseph Brackenbury; treasurer, Wm. W. Parker; commissioner, Alex. Fink; justice of the peace, Joseph Brackenbury; drain commissioner, John Ashmore; constables, David Teller, Richard Case, Wm. Leveigne and Chas. Hartzell.

CARO CHIPS.

Fine weather. April showers.

E. J. Fritts has sold his grocery to S. Hackett.

A new stove mill is being erected south of the station.

Monday was a very quiet day here, notwithstanding the election.

"Shooting snipes" was not very profitable work for the boys after this election.

Rev. J. R. Varner, successor to Rev. J. F. Berry, occupied the M. E. church pulpit on Sunday last.

Three young men took a cold bath last Sunday while going to Vassar, via Cass river. The boat upset, and let them gently out.

A box with the inscription "wildcat, hands off," was placed in front of Palmer & Gardner's store on Saturday. A good many bit.

John Wells had a narrow escape with his life on Tuesday week. While drawing his boat over A. C. Young's boom, he slipped under the logs and had to wade about twenty feet before he found an opening to get out.

The republicans elected their whole ticket at the township election Monday by a large majority, ticket being as follows: Supervisor, H. G. Sherman; Clerk, J. R. Gillespie; Treasurer, S. W. Spencer; Justice, full term, A. Reynolds; School Inspector, two years, Millie H. Fonda; School Inspector, one year, S. F. Chase; Highway Commissioner, M. L. Norris; Drain Commissioner, M. L. Norris; Constables, J. H. Cummings, C. H. McEckron, D. C. Dickensheet, A. J. Crow.

NOVESTA.

Looks like spring. But O, the roads, they are a stunner. But the halloo! sings like summer. As winter home he's left and fond one sweeter, As he folds his arms and sings in 1 an.

Young McCarty and Larabee has returned from the woods and report good. That is all right, boys; now you have earned money and have received, make good use of it.

A good many stone are delivered on the bank of the river for the abutments for the new bridge. The stone work will commence as soon as the water in the river goes down a little.

Two persons on last Saturday night were seen reposing on a pile of railroad ties near Mr. Dickinson's. Probably they had been to the city and took too much tangletoot. Too bad, boys, why spend your money for that which is not bread?

Town election is over, and some folks have very long faces, occasioned by defeat. The officers elected were: For supervisor, J. R. Lewis; clerk, A. G. Houghton; treasurer, John Hamilton; commissioner, A. R. Thompson. Everything went off civil and quiet.

Would it not be a good idea for the inhabitants of this town to open that mile of road between sections 15 and 22 so that foreigners could be induced to come in and settle on section 14 and 22? The land is rolling and mostly gravel with good drainage. If the road was put through that part of Novesta would soon become second to none in the county.

EVERGREEN COCHOS.

Joshua Sharrard is improving fast. The roads in this vicinity are improving.

Who is entitled to that bedstead, Mr. Ale?

James White has gone to Dakota to reside.

Mrs. Patrick Walsh is on the sick list, likewise her daughter.

Born on the 22nd ult., to Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Withey, a daughter.

Aea White has commenced driving logs on the south branch of the Cass.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of eating warm maple sugar the other day at Mr. John Wells'. It put us in mind of old times.

Settlement day passed off quietly. The supervisor's bill amounted to \$35 53, the clerk's \$51.00, the commissioner's, \$33.00; and the treasurer's, \$13.00 over and above his fees for collecting taxes.

John Proctor intends setting out an orange hedge on the road in front of his premises, likewise his neighbor, Mr. Phet tleplace, has the same thought - in his mind, if they can be successfully grown in this section.

SCRIBBLER.

MINDEN MASHES.

Mud is plentiful and possesses good sticking qualities.

Mrs. G. S. Lawrence is still sojourning at the Northwestern hotel.

W. A. Balem carries the finest stock of furniture in the county, so says an insurance agent and insurance agents ought to know.

J. H. Moore and Hugh McAlpin were in town last night. They report the distance between Cass City and Minden about nine hours.

We had the pleasure of meeting our old friend Col. F. W. Johnston, special adjusting agent for the Agricultural Ins. Co., last week.

We are indebted to one of our leading lawyers for a terrific entertainment at the Northwestern hotel. Monday evening, said entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental music executed with alarming dexterity and winding up with an eloquent discourse on the present and future prospects of Minden. The terrified boarders state that the next entertainment will wind up with tragedy, by which our celebrated criminal lawyer will become a subject for the coroner to practice on.

Notice.

I hereby notify all persons not to trust my wife, Annabella Turner, on my account, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. I will pay no debts contracted by her after this date. M. C. TANNER. E. kland, April 3, 1882.

SOME STARTLING FACTS.

A fine stock of all grades from 25 cents to \$1.50 will be found at Frank Hendrick's Jewelry store, Cass City.

J. L. Hitchcock has just received a heavy stock of Tea from New York. He guarantees them to be the best quality for the least money, in town. Try and be convinced.

Call and see our noble line of whips. ROWLEY & POOLE, Caro.

Those white shoes and slippers at H. N. Montague's, Caro, "take the cake," for beauty and elegance. 4 off.

CALICO, 25 cents per pound at the New York Store.

The nicest line of embroideries from two cents to \$1 per yard that can be found in Cass City at the New York Store, Lewenberg & Hirsberg, prop's.

Baby carriages, boy's express wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, at Knickerbocker's, Caro.

Bell's Health Preserving Corsets, the only corset pronounced by the medical profession not injurious to the wearer. For sale at A. D. Gillies'.

A splendid line of Boots and Shoes just received at Wickware's. Call and examine.

Double and single harnesses cheap at Rowley & Poole's, Caro.

Going, going, gone! Hurry up, or you will lose those great bargains now offered for a few days only at H. N. Montague's. Remember, 4 off.

You will find A. C. McGraw hand made boots and shoes at J. L. Hitchcock's OVER \$10,000 worth of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., to select from at Knickerbocker's, Caro.

Fresh or Salt Pork, Fresh or Salt Beef always on hand at D. M. Houghton's meat market

Try those fresh water herring at Wickware's Cheap Store.

A conundrum.—Why do all the old ladies buy their tea at A. D. Gillies'?

Saws gummed at the Cass City Foundry.

Finest and largest stock to select from in Caro, at H. N. Montague's boot and shoe store. Selling off at cost.

T. H. Hunt has a full line of everything usually kept in a first-class grocery. Coffee! Coffee! Coffee! fresh ground, at Wickware's.

Wood, stove wood delivered by J. L. Hitchcock.

We have received an immense stock of trunks and satchels. ROWLEY & POOLE, Caro.

Take advantage of the closing out sale at H. N. Montague's, Caro. One quarter off on all boots and shoes.

25 per cent off on all boots and shoes bought at H. N. Montague's Caro.

Rowley & Poole sells harnesses for lower prices than any firm in Tuscola county.

I have used Luce & Mosher's Cough Mixture with good effect and can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with Coughs, Colds or Lung difficulties.

J. P. Westfall, Caro.

One spoonful relieved and half a bottle of Luce & Mosher's Cough Syrup completely cured me of a severe and disagreeable cold and heartily recommend it to the public as reliable remedy.

W. F. Berry. Sold and guaranteed by Adamson & Fritz, Cass City, Mich.

Amethyst Rings. Worth \$6.00 and \$7.00 for \$3.00 at Knickerbocker's, Caro.

Notice. All parties having accounts past due at my store will please call and settle the same at once, and oblige. WM. WICKWARE.

For Sale. In the village of Cass City, two houses and three lots, pleasant situations. Enquire at this office.

WANTED. 1,000,000 feet of Pine, Cherry, Ash and Cedar Logs, and Cedar Posts, for which will be paid the highest price, to be delivered on the bank of Cass river. Aea White, Cass City.

Farm For Sale. Located 4 and three-quarters of a mile north of Cass City cemetery, containing 12 1/2 acres, 65 cleared, 19 in wheat and 20 acres of green hard wood timber, no pine stumps, 90 fruit trees, frame house and out buildings, land is high and dry, and front on two good roads and could be divided. Personal property for sale. Enquire of the undersigned owner who lives near the premises JOHN G. WHELOCK.

Don't Forget. If you are suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach, bowels or liver, it is your own fault if you remain ill, when you have at hand Parmelee's Blood Purifier a sovereign remedy in all such ailments. Price \$1 per bottle; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

A Merciful Man. Is merciful to his beast; and knows that to prepare his horses for the spring work, Condition Powders put up by E. M. Parmelee are unequalled, being composed of the best and purest materials. They are also given to hogs and sheep with great benefit. Kept by first class dealers generally. Full pound packages only 35 cents. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Make a Note of this. When you want something to attend strictly to business and cure earache, sore throat, pain in the chest, quinsy, pleurisy, rheumatism, etc., get Parmelee's Universal Liniment, the greatest pain destroyer known. It is warming and penetrating. As a family liniment it meets the wants of every household. A fair trial is all that is necessary to prove the astonishing curative properties of this invaluable remedy. Sample bottles, 25 cents; large size 50 cents. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

PATRONIZE HOME!

Any one wanting a sewing machine will find it to their interest to call and examine my machines, prices and terms before buying elsewhere. I have different styles of first-class machines which are warranted; or if you want a low priced machine, I can sell it to you as cheap as the cheapest. R. E. Gamble, INFIRMARY FOR SICK AND LAME. HORSES & ATTLE. OPERATIONS and LAMENINGS A SPECIALTY. Examinations Free. The cheapest medicines in the county. All calls attended to. DR. C. MATTHEWS, Office 2 doors east of A. C. Young's store. Caro. - Mich.

WISCONSIN LANDS

5,000,000 Acres ON THE LINE OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. For full Particulars, which will be sent FREE, Address, CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

WILSEY & McPhail

wish to say that they are now receiving their Spring Stock, bought for Cash, and are offering greater bargains than ever before. Special attention called to their new goods in Ladies and Gents' fine Shoes and Slippers. We are opening the largest and best line of Boots and Shoes ever shown in Cass City. Dress Goods, Buttons, Trimmings, all new.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

In Groceries and Provisions we still carry a heavy stock on which we make the very bottom prices. Mr. Wm. Ellison who has been with us for the past year, has engaged with us again and will be pleased to see his friends and supply their needs in his usual courteous and obliging manner. Our stock is full in every department. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call and we will endeavor to please you. Yours, Wilsey & McPhail

As Ice Disappears under a July sun.

So that hacking cough disappears under the use of Hamilton's Cough Balsam. It soothes and heals the membrane of the lungs, it remedies the night sweats and tightness across the chest, and is universally declared to be the best balsam extant. Those having uselessly tried many other remedies are speedily relieved by this. Sample bottles, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches does not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Throat Troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

LEGAL.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 3rd day of May, 1879, executed by Michael Seeger of the town of Elkland, County of Tuscola, and State of Michigan, to Alice M. Houghton, of said place, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Tuscola, in Liber 34 of Mortgages, on page 142, on the 4th day of June, 1879, at 11 1/2 o'clock A. M.

And, Whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this Notice, is the sum of \$215 of principal and interest, and the further sum of \$25, as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale, contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case, made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Indian Fields, in said County of Tuscola, on the 2nd day of May next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows to wit: The north-west quarter (1/4) of the south-east quarter (1/4) of section 20, in township 35 N. and range 11 E. of range eleven (11) east, containing Forty acres of land, more or less, according to United States survey, being in and of Novesta, County of Tuscola and State of Michigan.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1882. E. B. LANDON, ALICE M. HOUGHTON, Attorney for Mortgagee. Mortgagee.

CROSS & PARSONS'S. PURE DRUGS AT THE City Drug Store.

SMOKE TANSIES OF PUNCH AMERICA'S FINEST 5¢ CIGAR PATENT MEDICINES AND STATIONERY. Weydemeyer & Predmore.

Advertisement for Weydemeyer & Predmore, featuring a cigar and patent medicines.

A WHIRLWIND! FURNITURE FOR EVERYBODY.

Having just received a large and elegant stock of Furniture, at my wareroom in Caro, I take this opportunity to invite my numerous friends in the northern part of the county to call and inspect it. The stock consists in ELEGANT PARLOR SETS, BED-ROOM SETS, SOFAS, CENTRE TABLES, EXTENSION TABLES, ROCKING CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, and everything usually found in a first-class establishment. Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. I would call special attention to my 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 hearse 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.

MONEY SAVED! BY BUYING YOUR DRY GOODS, Notions, Hats, Caps, BOOTS AND SHOES, Groceries, Millinery and Fancy Goods at WICKWARE'S CHEAP STORE!

Where you can always get the Highest Market Price for Butter, Eggs, Onions, Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Timothy and Clover Seed, Wood and Lumber. 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. Cass City, Mich.

FRANK HENDRICK,



The Cass City JEWELER

—And Dealer In—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

—A Full Stock of—

Bar Pins, Ear Rings, Ladies' NECK CHAINS, GENTS' GUARD CHAINS, FINGER RINGS, SPECULUMS AND WATCHES.

All Repairing promptly attended to.

CRIB YOUR CORNS.

AT THE CASS CITY Boot and Shoe Shop.

Our prices are sure to please U. We can fit your feet to a T. If you don't believe it you know where we R. Drop in any day and C.

All work warranted. THOS. ROWELL & Co. Opposite J. L. Hitchcock's Hardware

LIVERY STABLE,

R. Clark, - Prop.

First-class Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of the public. CASS CITY, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Detroit and Bay City Division.

TRAINS SOUTH.			TRAINS NORTH.		
am	pm	pm	am	pm	pm
7:10	5:40	10:40	1:40	9:15	6:45
7:38	6:08	11:27	1:05	8:43	6:45
8:00	6:30	12:10	12:35	8:25	6:05
8:13	6:43	12:40	12:35	8:12	4:40
8:26	6:56	1:10	12:19	7:58	4:20
8:38	7:06	1:40	12:08	7:48	4:00
7:52	4:10	.....	11:59	7:25	3:10
7:55	7:25	3:10	11:46	7:21	2:55
8:57	7:35	3:20	.....	.....	.....
10:50	9:50	.....	7:15	4:15	.....

CARO BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH.			TRAINS SOUTH.		
am	pm	pm	am	pm	pm
7:00	11:50	3:35	7:00	11:50	3:35
8:35	1:15	8:50	8:35	1:15	8:50
9:40	2:20	9:02	9:40	2:20	9:02
9:00	3:40	9:15	9:00	3:40	9:15

SAGINAW BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH.			TRAINS SOUTH.		
am	pm	pm	am	pm	pm
7:00	11:50	3:35	7:00	11:50	3:35
8:35	1:15	8:50	8:35	1:15	8:50
9:40	2:20	9:02	9:40	2:20	9:02
9:00	3:40	9:15	9:00	3:40	9:15

W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City

H. G. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass'g. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

PORT HURON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Time Table, Taking Effect Feb. 21, 1892.

EAST SAGINAW DIVISION.

GOING WEST.		STATIONS.		GOING EAST.	
a. m.	p. m.			a. m.	p. m.
9:30	4:20	Lv. Port Huron.	Ar.	11:20	9:20
10:25	5:40	Brockway Center.	Ar.	10:25	9:20
11:25	6:40	Marlette.	Ar.	9:30	8:25
11:40	6:55	Clifton.	Ar.	9:15	8:15
12:08	7:20	Mayville.	Ar.	8:53	7:50
12:45	7:55	D. & B. C. Junct.	Ar.	8:25	7:20
12:50	8:00	Vassar.	Ar.	8:20	7:15
1:30	9:40	Ar. East Saginaw.	Lv.	7:41	6:30

SAND BEACH DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.		GOING SOUTH.	
p. m.	a. m.			a. m.	p. m.
3:10	10:15	Lv. Port Huron.	Ar.	10:35	7:40
4:05	11:30	Saginaw Junction.	Ar.	9:40	6:35
4:50	12:30	Crossville.	Ar.	9:00	5:45
5:45	1:04	Carsonville.	Ar.	8:27	5:05
6:25	1:23	Decker'sville.	Ar.	7:59	4:30
7:05	1:55	Hinden.	Ar.	7:20	3:55
8:10	2:35	Ar. Sand Beach.	Lv.	6:45	3:02

CITY AND VICINITY.

- Spring, 10¢.
- Eggs 15 cents.
- Butter 23 cents per pound.
- Brockway Center expects to have a paper.
- Several new houses in course of erection.
- Johnnie Richards has resigned the position as stage driver.
- Will Hunt, of Caro, is stopping with T. H. Hunt for a few days.
- It costs each man, woman and child in Pontiac \$4.90 for city government.
- Mr. Hurshberg, brother to Harris Hirschberg, is visiting with his brother this week.
- Notice change in Messrs. Weydemeyer & Predmore's advertisement in another column.
- Messrs. Wilsey & McPhail make an announcement in this issue which it will pay you to read.
- We noticed plowing commenced on Monday by Mr. Weaver, he having three teams at work.
- Our "D." is on a visit to his home in Fort Gratiot, after being away therefrom nearly eight months.
- A new time card of the P. H. & N. W. railroad went into effect on the 27th ult. See in another column.
- Just as we are about to go to press we learn that Dr. Green, of this place is dead. Particulars next week.
- April has begun beautifully as it should. We hope it will continue to behave itself in such a manner as to win the admiration of the nation.
- Mrs. Henry Wickware left for Detroit Tuesday to purchase a stock of millinery which she intends to open out in Cass City soon.
- The first of the "April showers" occurred on Tuesday. It is doubtful if it was appreciated to any great extent as the ground had not become very dry.
- Mr. Ed. Rogers, of Caro is lending us a helping hand this week, supplying the place of our "devil," and it is wonderful how well he fills the vacancy.
- Yesterday morning a young man named Albert Martin, living between three and four miles north of the village, was accidentally shot in the abdomen as he was taking a revolver from his pocket to place it in a trunk. Medical aid was at once secured and he now lays in a critical condition.
- On Saturday last the first of the stock for the new clothing store of Himelhoch & Lewenberg arrived, and each day since has been added to. On Tuesday we inspected the goods which had already arrived, and were delightfully surprised at the really handsome stock, which has with great care been selected and placed upon the Cass City market. Mr. G. Lafferty, the proficient manager, has marked everything to rock bottom prices and will adhere strictly to "one price only." He invites inspection and is confident of being able to suit everyone. Notice "New Clothing House" in another column and watch for the mammoth announcement next week.

—Mr. Hirsberg returned from Detroit on Friday where he has been purchasing an immense stock of spring goods for the firm of Lewenberg & Hirschberg. See advertisement.

—The Vassar Times says that the marshal has made during the past year 84 arrests and entertained 134 tramps, 218 in all. A pretty good showing for a moral town like Vassar.

—We are pleased to see amongst us Mr. G. Lafferty, a practical clothier from Detroit, who will manage the Boston Clothing house just opened in Cass City, where you will be treated cordially by giving him a call.

—The Marlette Index has passed into the hands of Messrs. Trotter & Son, of the Vassar Pioneer, a firm well up in the newspaper business as the journal now issued by them doth testify. We wish them success in their new venture.

—Dr. A. W. Carey, of Cass City, assisted by his brother, Dr. Carey, of Columbiaville, Lapeer county, and Dr. N. L. McLachlan, of this place, successfully removed an eight ounce tumor from the breast of Mrs. Tucky, one mile west of this place. The operation was skillfully performed and the patient is doing well.

—On Monday morning Mr. Robert Adamson left for his home in Ohio, after a sojourn of seven months in Cass City. Bob is a genial good fellow and we were sorry to part with him. If everything comes around right, he will be with us again in the fall. In the meantime we expect to hear from him occasionally.

—The missionary services held at the M. E. church Sunday evening were a success financially. After the sermon papers were passed and \$23.20 was signed, \$4.00 of which was paid, the balance, \$18.60 to be collected before September 1st. The amount raised far exceeded the expectations of anyone. In the afternoon the cause was presented to a small congregation at Bird's school house, where \$3.60 was signed.

—On Wednesday morning a young man called Hopkins, in company with several other persons, was crossing the creek half a mile west of this place on a log, lost his balance and fell in. Although the water was shallow, his head struck in such a position that he was unable to raise it and remained under the water for several minutes before his companions could draw him out. He was conveyed to the hotel, supposed to be dead, but Dr. McLachlan being summoned, he was restored to consciousness, and is now in a fair way to recovery. The fact that his head was lightened by a large quantity of "bug juice" makes it still more remarkable.

—The second band concert will take place next Monday night. The entire satisfaction with which the last one was received makes us confident that there will be a crowded house to greet the boys on Monday evening. The band has practiced incessantly for the past two weeks, under the direction of Prof. Forbes, and being led by such musical talent as the professor's, the music discoursed cannot help but be first class. In addition to the music by full band and several solos and duets, Mr. Forbes and others, vocal solos, duets and quartettes, and a full line of specialties will be introduced. The band will appear with their new silver, gold mounted instruments which will arrive to-day. Turn out and crowd the hall to its utmost and let the boys know that their exertions are appreciated. Tickets 25 cents, children 15 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.

Our Railroad.

With the opening of fine weather and the disappearance of frost, work is being pushed with renewed vigor by the contractors. We can speak more particularly in regard to what is known as the "Caseville division" of the P., O. & P. A. railroad. This is under the management of Mr. Lawrie, the contractor, while Mr. John Henderson has the general supervision of the division. This division extends from the Cass river, a mile south of this village, to Caseville, some thirty miles north. Mr. Neal McEachin, the sub-contractor for the grading of the road from the village to the bank of the river and four and one-half miles south from the river, is pushing his contract along manfully, having about accomplished the deep cut a short distance north of the river, six feet deep and about eighty rods long. The earth which is being taken out is of first-class gravel, the best material for ballasting. It will require large quantities to fill up the marsh which lies between here and Gageton. Large piles of ties and posts are on the right of way along the line. Mr. McEachin has about completed his timber contract for the bridge, and for several days teams have been hauling it to the bank at the point of crossing. Some two miles and a half of Mr. McEachin's contract on the south side of the river has been cleared, and grubbing and grading will be commenced immediately. It seems to be a difficult task to hire a sufficient number of teams as is required to push the work to the best advantage. Since the weather has become clear and dryer, and work can be pushed rapidly, the owners of teams have struck for higher wages. At one time in the winter contractors were allowing but \$2.75 per day, but since have given \$3.00 under the promise of steady work. Regardless of this promise the teams have gradually been drawn off, until at present there are but few left. We could not blame the company in the least if they should buy up a quantity of teams and hereafter use only these. Mr. Henderson makes a call for 200 men to work on this division immediately. Good wages and steady work. If the work is carried on with such force and the weather continues as favorable as at present, it can not take but a short time to have this section of the road in operation.

The New Air Line.

Last week we had the pleasure, for the first time since the P. H. & N. W. railroad was completed into Saginaw, of taking a trip over this narrow (in one sense, but very broad in another) gauge road, from Vassar to Port Huron and return. We enjoyed the trip amazingly. The coaches fitted up with all modern conveniences, the only difference being the slight difference in the width of seats and aisles, and the roof somewhat lower. Notwithstanding the newness of the road, the coaches run exceedingly smooth, being far ahead of many standard gauges. The rapidity with which the trains run on this "little road" is astonishing. There has not yet been an accident on any train in motion outside of any station. The road runs for the most part through a new country, which has, since the introduction of the road, rapidly developed to such an extent that in some localities it is hardly recognizable as the once "out of the world" wilderness. At Port Huron we had the pleasure of visiting the depot and general offices of the company, recently erected. This building is a large and beautiful structure, situated on the river front. Mr. C. C. Jenkins, the General Passenger agent, very courteously showed us through the building and ground, explaining everything as we passed through. The lower story is devoted to the ticket and dispatcher's offices, ladies' and gentlemen's waiting rooms, a spacious dining room, and a kitchen. The second floor are offices of the officials, the Superintendent, General Manager, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, and other offices. The company run the express business independently, making it one of the best paying institutions of the road. Their express office is situated in the second story, convenient to the train. The superintendent's office is very pleasantly situated, having a bay window overlooking the yards and river. The whole is heated by steam generated by a furnace in the basement. Two new palace cars have just been put on the road, which are a model of elegance and convenience. The inside is finished in polished rosewood. The high backed, revolving chairs look very inviting to the weary traveler. A stateroom in one end of the car, conveniently holds a party of six. This palace is also heated by steam by a small furnace in the end. Several new and heavier engines have been ordered, two of which will arrive immediately and be placed on the Saginaw division, on the fast express. A large quantity of freight is being carried over this road while it is rapidly increasing. The passenger traffic is simply immense, each day the coaches being crowded to overflowing. The conductors are young and accommodating gentlemen, attending to the wants of the passengers entrusted to their care making a trip over the road a pleasure, rather than a bore. We would particularly speak of Mr. John Madden's conduct toward us and the other passengers. We have heard this gentleman spoken very highly of by many. The company is to be congratulated on the possession of such an efficient and genial conductor as is Mr. Madden. A new depot has been erected at Vassar on the west side of the river for the convenience of the citizens of that place. The last time-table shows an increased speed of thirty minutes by the express, leaving Port Huron at the old time, arriving in Saginaw half an hour earlier. The bonus for the new road to be built by the company, to be known as the P. H. & N. W. R. R. is about raised. Port Huron is still a little behind, but confident of filling out the required amount. This new road is an assured fact, as the engineers are busily engaged on the survey. This will bring Memphis and Almont out into civilization, and give them a boom which they have never yet felt. When such men as John P. Sanborn and several other of Port Huron's enterprising men take anything in hand it is sure to go, let what obstacle there may come in the way. Who knows but in the future, another branch may shoot out from Marlette or some other point to the south of us, running north, via Cass City, to some point on Saginaw bay. We feel confident that it would be a financial success for the company and do much toward opening up a beautiful and productive section of country, both to the south and north of us. We know such a road would be welcomed by the citizens of this place and vicinity, and do not see why it would not be a feasible project. We hope for Port Huron's sake and for our own, that in the near future the company may take this idea into their careful consideration and send this road through our midst.

Our friend John is a fine young man, He tries to learn us all he can; But little that is, for little he knows, But he can't help that, I suppose. If the scholars can't do a sum, They have to take it to another town; He tries and tries and tries to show them how, But they know more than he does now. There is a girl in the back seat, He can't keep from her, she is so sweet; They wink and blink across the room, I think they'll get married soon. He likes to go to meeting nights, And sits and listens with delight; As soon as the folks are out of sight, It's "Jane, may I see you home to-night?" He went to a farmer's place to stay, They had a row and he went away; There was only one that would take his part, It was enough to break the poor lad's heart. Then he went to another place to dwell, And still goes on trying to cut a swell; I do not know what makes him so, Unless he wants to catch a beau. He eats his dinner in the desk, He can't sit up straight like the rest, I guess he's afraid to bend his back; It would serve him just right to give him a crack. When it is noon our dinners we eat, Then the schoolhouse floor we have to sweep. We have to do it or get stuck fast, For he would not do it from first to last. It would be right to leave it at last, And let the old lad get stuck fast; But he wouldn't stay long, for he'd give a shout; For his lady to come and help him out. He likes to listen every day, To see if he can hear what the girls say; He is so good to us every day, I'm afraid we'll cry when he goes away. We will have to try and get away, So he can go back to Canada; We will have to get him out of sight, Or some day we may have a fight. And if we ever get in his wool, He will wish he'd never taken this school; He will have to cry with all his might, For Jane to come and help him fight. And now I've said he's a nice young man, And learns the pupils all he can; Reading, writing and arithmetic, And don't forget to use the stick.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

Case after Case of New **SPRING CLOTHING.** 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,** not found elsewhere in this market.

NEW PATTERNS, NEW COLORS, NEW DESIGNS.

Prices way below Competition, And people are finding this to be a fact.

INGERSOLL AND OLDFIELD, CLOTHIERS, Montague's New Block, Caro, Mich. 27-1-ly

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Having rented the Reynick Block I have opened out of a full stock of Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggies, etc., which I ask the farmers of Northern Tuscola to call and examine. I will handle the Celebrated Jackson Wagons, Ovid Buggies and Cutters, Mason Spring Wagons, Corn Shellers, Wind-Mills, Pumps, Harnesses, etc.

All Goods Warranted as Represented and at the **LOWEST LIVING PRICES!** **W. S. COSSITT, - CARO, MICH.**

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE IN CASS CITY.

Messrs Himelhoch & Lewenberg thanking their friends for their past patronage at their store in Caro, have opened a new one here, so that the people of Cass City and vicinity can always avail themselves in the selection of their wants from their Mammoth Stock recently purchased for this place. Last but not least of all, the extreme low prices and courtesy will always make it an inducement for their patrons to call on them.

THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, - - - - MICH.

Henry W. Longfellow.

The following are what some authors say concerning America's great poet deceased:

The author of "A Year in Spain," who met Longfellow when he was on his first visit to Europe, speaks of him thus:

He was just from college and full of ardor excited by classical pursuits, with health unbroken and with a curiosity which had never yet been satisfied. He had sunny looks, a fresh complexion, clear blue eyes, and all the indications of a joyous temperament.

Jas. T. Fields says: Longfellow's scholarship was profound and special, but it never clogged for a moment the impetus of his nineteenth century genius. He would answer correctly more questions than almost any of his time out of the past, but he never intruded his wisdom into his poetry. It is there, very deep down, like the roots of things, but the garlands of song cover up and conceal the river of knowledge that is flowing beneath them. If he were not known as the great poet he would certainly be recognized everywhere as a pre-eminent scholar and thinker.

"The 'Psalms of Life' came into existence on a bright summer morning in July, 1838, in Cambridge, as the poet sat between two windows at the small table in the corner of his chamber. It was a voice from his inmost heart and he kept it some time in manuscript, unwilling to part with it. It expressed his own feelings at that time, when he was rallying from the depression of a deep affliction, and he hid the poem in his own heart for many months. 'There is a reaper whose name is death' crystallized at once, without effort in the poet's mind, and he wrote it rapidly down, tears filling his eyes as he composed it. 'The Light of the Stars' was composed as the poet looked out upon a calm and beautiful summer evening, exactly suggestive of the poem. The moon, a little strip of silver, was just setting behind Mount Auburn, and Mars was blazing in the south. That fine ballad, 'The Wreck of the Hesperus,' was written in 1839. A violent storm had occurred the night before, and as the poet sat smoking his pipe about midnight by the fire, the wrecked Hesperus came sailing into his mind. He went to bed, but the poem had seized him, and he could not sleep. He got up and wrote the celebrated verses. 'The clock was striking three,' he said, 'when I finished the last stanza.' It did not come into his mind by lines, but by whole stanzas, hardly causing him an effort, but flowing without let or hindrance.

A lady from Kansas City who saw the hospitable old poet in his home, wrote thus to her friends two years ago:

He told me which was Mrs. Washington's reception room—the one at the left of the front door. I was shown in there. It is furnished elegantly now, and great fire places in all the rooms. The corresponding square room across the hall was Washington's dining room, and now Mr. Longfellow's study. Back of that is a large, long room, formerly the one Washington transacted business in, held councils, etc. It is now an elegant drawing room. Piano stands here. Large windows, and a door opening out on the great broad piazza on the east. He said, 'They sat there in summer.' At the back of the reception room, on the left, is the dining room and along corridor, books, pictures and stationery on each side. At the very end is a window, and the curtain is red, which throws a beautiful light over everything. I told him that was the way they had houses in Europe. Some one was playing when I went in. There is a large brass knocker on the door, which of course my curious fingers had to try. I suppose Washington has used that same, but so many have used it since, I guess the dirt from his fingers was all worn off when I put mine on. There is a bell now. Prof. Longfellow is smaller than I thought him to be from his pictures. His hair and beard are pure white.

Longfellow's study is a repository of the beautiful things of the past; souvenirs, busts of noble friends, mementos of departed poets—Tom Moore's waste paper basket, Coleridge's inkstand, a piece of Dante's coffin. In this study stood an old clock, with the colorings of age, rising from floor to ceiling. It numbered the hours in which his best poems were written. It was the 'old clock on the stairs.' In the shade of the beautiful he now rests, the Psalm of life ended, Mr. Auburn becomes his quiet resting place.

Raising His Own Fruit.

"I think there never was a boy who did not love to eat every kind of fruit!"

This sage remark was made by Fred Canfield to his elder brother as they looked wistfully over the fence between their own fruitless garden and Mr. Black's very tempting orchard, which in the proper season produced abundantly apples, pears, grapes, peaches, plums, apricots, and all the small fruits known to the intelligent gardener. Just at that moment Mr. Black himself appeared among the trees, and Fred, forgetting his usual modesty, called out, "Mr. Black, may I take some of these apples that hang over the fence?"

For some unaccountable reason the gentleman spoken to was not in his usual mood of generosity, and, answering the boy quite roughly, replied, "Why don't you grow apples for your-

self?" Poor Fred, who was already moving towards the attractive tree turned quickly away, and the tears started in his eyes.

"I told you not to ask him," said his brother reproachfully, "but you paid no attention to me; you will mind me next time, I think."

"I will have fruit of my own next time!" said Fred, suppressing a sob and drying his tears lest any one might see his mortification; for a spirit of independence had been awakened by the late affront.

"There is not a tree in our garden," said his brother, "and you know the place is not our own; if you were to plant trees you might never eat the fruit." "It will be good for other boys then," said Fred, with determination in his tone. "I will plant them, and I may eat of the fruit, too!"

His brother laughed at his newly-formed resolution; but it only fixed more firmly Fred's manly and independent decision, and he began at once to learn the season for planting the different kinds of fruit trees. Without losing a day, he was soon at work laying out a bed for strawberries. The plants were procured from a neighbor, who was digging up some of his and who said that any one who wanted them might have them.

Fred next found two nice apple trees growing wild in the wood. As they were just the size for transplanting, when November came he removed them to his little garden. A young plum tree was dug up from the fence, with his neighbor's permission, and several peach trees, which came up of themselves the spring before, and stood in a cluster in the back yard—all were transplanted to the new garden. Some grape-vine cuttings were carefully planted in a damp corner near a high wall, and a cherry tree from the roadside found its place in Fred's orchard in the early spring.

Our little gardener was more and more interested day by day, as he watched the growth of his trees. His delight was boundless, however, when he saw the strawberries put forth blossoms. "Now," said he, "I shall say nothing about them till they are ripe, and then surprise mother with a dish of strawberries and cream."

Fred was not sparing with the watering-pot, and when other boys were romping along the street, he was to be found in his garden, pulling up weeds, training his grape vines, or, after sunset, sprinkling the young plants with water. In the meantime he learned how to graft and bud his trees, and, when an opportunity offered, he added another tree or picked up some new information about the cultivation of fruit.

The fourth of July had come, bright and lovely, after a heavy rain of the night before. Fred was out in his garden at sunrise, for he expected something of interest there. Imagine his delight when he saw his strawberries red with ripe clusters. He gathered some of the finest, and, by the time breakfast was ready, he had a dish of beautiful berries placed by his mother's plate. She, too, was delighted, and praised the fruit. All the family tasted them, of course, and his little sister clapped her hands and said: "How nice, to have fruit growing in our own garden!"

Fred's vines bore some bunches of grapes the second year, and the grafts which he set in the young trees all did well. His garden was a source of great pleasure to him, and he never tired of showing to his friends his thriving and promising orchard. In a few years he had apples and pears, cherries and plums, apricots and peaches, and different kinds of small fruit. No wonder the boy was proud to hear his mother tell a friend from a distance, "We seldom buy fruit now; Fred grows it all in our own garden."

This little gardener had now grown up to be a young man, and his father had procured for him a situation in a business house in a distant town. "I want to go very much," said he, "but what will become of my garden when I am away?"

"I will take care of it," said his little brother, "and if it is not as fine when you return as when you leave it, you can blame me for neglect."

Though Fred grew up and prospered in other pursuits, his garden never lost its attractions and pleasant memories, and when, in after years, he revisited the home of his boyhood, before taking a seat in the house, he had to take a ramble through the garden, to look at the trees which his own hands had planted years before.

The beginning of the year should be a time for the balancing of the farm accounts. New books are opened, and with the inventory taken, as suggested last month, the farmer knows how he stands. The first of January usually brings an end to the paper subscriptions, and if not already attended to the renewals should be made at once. It may be that some farm journal or family paper has come to sight that will need to be added to the list of those already counted as necessary. Farmers, as a class, are yearly reading more and more, and for a number of very good reasons. The improvements of farm machinery allow of more time for mental culture; and not the least of the reasons for an increase of reading among farmers is the better quality of the matter provided for them by the agricultural press. It may be that the insurance policy runs out with the old year, and this important safeguard against distress should be looked to. Only the best companies should be patronized; the rates for ordinary farm buildings should be comparatively low. A co-operative system of insurance has worked admirably in some localities.

Seth Green believes that many farmers have fortunes in frog-ponds without knowing it. He thinks that a little care and cultivation will insure a large crop of frogs—enough for family use and market.

She was only ten years old; and when she was asked whether she had a big piano at her house she sweetly replied, "No; but father's an Odd Fellow, and he has been made a noble grand."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Drying Fruit.

The drying of fruit by rapid artificial evaporation has become an important branch of industry, by which not only is the market better supplied, but the quality of the fruit greatly improved. The old process of drying in the sun was very uncleanly, the fruit being exposed to dust and to the depredation of flies and other insects for days, and even for weeks, the result often being unsatisfactory in regard to the condition of the fruit.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Milford, Del., in regard to the method generally pursued in that region, by which the fruit is dried in a current of heated air, says: "The popular style of machines, in this section, which is the centre of the fruit evaporating business, is one that has a hot-air furnace in the cellar or basement, with a wood or metal trunk resting upon the floor directly over the furnace, which trunk is supplied with any convenient hoisting apparatus so arranged that the trays of fruit can be suspended in said trunk at distances of about six inches, one above another; and the construction such that each successive tray of green fruit can be suspended beneath the one that preceded it into the machine. Peaches are pared and cut in halves; or, if small, or help is scarce, they are halved without paring, and are placed by some with the convex, and by other managers with the concave side to the wire cloth which forms the bottom of the tray. Apples are pared and sliced in rings with the ordinary apple parer. They are sometimes dried in 'nests' or just as they come from these parers with the core and skin removed; but more generally a knife is pressed through one side of the 'nest,' and the result is a number of rings of sliced apple. In any case, care is taken to place the fruit evenly upon the tray, letting the pieces touch each other at the sides, but never letting them lie on the top of each other.

Bleaching is an important feature in the making of the high-priced fruit, and is done by some in the machine, burning the smallest possible quantity of sulphur in the air passages of the furnace; others bleach in a small closet made for the purpose, into which they place the green fruit when it is ready for the evaporator, and they leave it in the sulphur fumes about fifteen minutes. For larger fruits a wire cloth having meshes two to the inch, is generally used in making the trays, but for huckleberries they use a cloth having five meshes to the inch. This cloth is galvanized, and if to be in small meshes it is important that the galvanizing be done before the wire is woven, but if in the large mesh it is better galvanized after it is woven. Small meshes are apt to fill up with the galvanizing, large ones will not."

At the Western N. Y. Society, at Rochester, the subject was recently discussed. Mr. A. M. Purdy said he had two evaporators which turn out 250 bushels of apples in a day. A single machine will dry 75 to 100 bushels by daylight. He usually obtains 6 pounds of dried fruit from a bushel of apples. The cores and skins are used for the manufacture of vinegar.

Mr. Root, of Skaneateles, related several instances where evaporated fruit was better than fresh fruit for winter culinary uses, and he spoke of the great importance of using none but of the best quality for the process, as no one could change poor fruit to good by drying it.

J. S. Woodward said great havoc had been done to this business by the worthless stuff which had been employed for evaporating, and which was then thrown on the market—some of which was hardly fit for pigs. One man boasted that he had sold 600 bushels of fruit for drying which was good for nothing else, and in this way the reputation of evaporated fruit was quickly ruined. The fruit must be of the first quality.

Neglected Fashions.

The New York Sun gives the following description of fashions prevalent in some circles in New York but which out west have been greatly neglected. Visiting one of these bazars the proprietor remarked:

"Your hand has been badly neglected, and needs treatment. The skin is bad in color, the knuckles look dark, and the nails are dreadful. While for more attention the writer observed in a case on one side of the room wax models of hands of all shapes and sizes. Fat hands, thin, bony hands, some with long fingers, some with short—hands as they should not be. Opposite these a show case contained an assortment of soaps, salves, and lotions, and a lot of gloves, coarse and clumsy, that seemed strangely out of place in a place devoted to hand beauty. The young woman said: 'They are cosmetic gloves. These are only a few of the kinds we use. The Doctor prepares others to suit the needs of different patients. These are prepared to whiten the hands. These are spread inside with preparation of yolk of egg oil of sweet almonds, and tincture of benzoin. The double lap at the wrist effectually protects the cuff from being soiled. The gloves next to them are to soften the hands, and the lining is saturated with a mixture of honey, myrrh, wax and rose water. The gloves in the corner are still more powerful. They contain as strong agents as can safely be applied to the hands, and cannot be used when the skin is chapped, scratched or broken in any place. They are lined with a preparation of tartaric oil, lemon juice, oil of bitter almonds, brown Windsor soap and some other ingredients."

Some puffed-out bags looking like boxing gloves proved to be bran mit-

tens, and the attendant explained the use of a box of curious looking silver thimbles about two inches long:

As a lady closely veiled came out from the back parlor and left the room, the doctor announced himself ready to attend to another patient. The treatment begins by scouring the hands with fine white flint sand, soap and hot water. Then followed a bran bath, which is merely rubbing the hands with bran until thoroughly dry. Stains and dark lines about the knuckles were then touched with some acid on a bit of chamois skin, and the hands were anointed with cold cream and held in warm towels until dry. This process being completed, the doctor requested his patient to sit before a table near a window, and, seating himself opposite and opening a case of ivory instruments, he asked:

"Are you superstitious about nail spots?"

"No. What do you mean?"

"It is an old belief that white spots upon the nails bring good fortune, while black ones are considered unlucky. Both are ugly, however, and if you have no prejudices I will remove them;" and so saying he dropped a black, pitchy substance that smelt of sulphur to each spot, and during the ten minutes he allowed it to remain there employed himself in pushing down, with a dull ivory instrument, the skin growing around the base of the nail. When the salve was removed from the nails the fingers were dipped into a pink wash and then polished with a powder and chamois skin brush until each nail shone like a conch shell.

By this time it seemed as though a scribbler's cramp had seized each finger, and a strong desire was felt to thrust the aching hands into the pockets.

"Character is shown by the shape of the nails," said the doctor. "When they are long and narrow it is a sign of dullness and when curved they show rapacity. Short nails imply goodness, said he, as he tightened his grip upon the fingers and commenced filing off the nails at each corner. The reporter declined any further attention, and paying the doctor a dollar, departed with his beautiful hands in his pockets.

Children's Beds.

Children who are busy during the day with active out-of-door sports often become so wearied as to be restless during the night, and unless the room is warm, or a watchful mother keeps the blankets drawn over them, the limbs are soon numbened, and colds and croup are the result. Older children who awake sufficiently to realize that they are cold make ineffectual attempts to cover themselves, and will at last succeed in kicking the sheet to the foot of the bed, allowing a blanket to slide off at one side, and the coverlet at the other, finally drawing a quilt over their shoulders, and shivering, fall asleep.

To prevent this, very young children should have the coverings of their cribs securely fastened to the mattress at each of the upper corners by means of a clasp-pin. This will allow perfect freedom to roll over, or toss about, and still keep the blankets over the restless little sleeper. Night-drawers are thought objectionable because the limbs should furnish warmth to each other. Long, narrow night-gowns are to be preferred, of flannel if possible, double about the shoulders, with long lined sleeves. Then if the little bed is furnished with soft flannel sheets there need be no fears that the baby will sleep uncomfortably. For older children the bed coverings should be so thoroughly tucked under the mattress at the foot that they will not become loosened, or else be secured with clasp-pins. Lay the sheet in such a manner that a quarter of a yard may be turned back over the blankets to keep them from becoming soiled. Then pin sheet and blankets together in two or three places at the top and sides, and, if possible, fasten to the mattress at one of the upper corners. Then when the sleepy child tries to replace the disarranged coverings it can be done at a single effort, as all are fastened together.

WORMS IN DRIED FRUIT.—Sometimes after exercising the greatest care in putting away dried berries, apples and corn, the house-wife will, in a few weeks, find them infested with worms. Many methods are suggested to prevent this—heating in the oven just before tying up in a thick paper bag; mixing with the fruit a quantity of sassafras root bark; sprinkling the outside of the bag with pepper; enveloping the bag containing the fruit in another of thick paper, &c. All these will sometimes fail, and it is therefore necessary to examine the fruit frequently, and if any trace of the little pests are found to remove them at once. The most satisfactory way of doing this I have ever found, is to pour the fruit into a large pan and place it over a kettle of boiling water. If there are ten to fifteen quarts of fruit it will take nearly two hours before the worms will come to the surface, then lay over a handful of strips of paper, and cover with a large piece to shut out the light. As the heat increases they crawl up on the strips of paper which can readily be dropped into the fire. If the fruit is badly infested, the paper will need changing several times; the whole process will occupy three or four hours.

"These are finger tips for shaping the ends of the fingers. Tapering fingers are not an impossibility. Ladies are willing to undergo inconvenience for the sake of tapering waists, but make no effort to improve the shape of their hands."

A New Brunswick 4-year-old, on seeing the cook take the baked potatoes from the oven, was astonished at one which had burst its skin. "Oh, Annie!" he exclaimed, "there's one all unbuttoned!"

How Charlotte Comday Killed Marat.

On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock Charlotte hurried out of the Rue des Vieux Augustins, and, walking rapidly to the Palais Royal, entered a cutter's shop, and bought a large sheath-knife, with double edge and an ebony handle, paying three francs for it, and hiding it in her dress. She then went straight to the Place des Victoires, where she hired a hack, telling the driver, "To the Rue des Cordeliers, Numero 44!" now the Rue de l'Ecole de Medecine, Numero 20. It was the domicile of Doctor Marat. The anarchist was living in quite a humble dwelling, in company with his housekeeper, Catherine Evrard, whom he had declared his wife, after the fashion of Rousseau, by proclaiming her such "in the face of the sun." She was now known as Albertine Marat. The citizen was sick and could see no one, so Madame Marat came to the threshold curtsy to say. The visitor seemed disappointed, but quietly went away, leaving no name or message. Returning to the Hotel de la Providence, she deliberately penned Marat the following short note:

"I have arrived from Caen. Your love for the country makes me presume that you will hear with interest the unhappy events of that part of the Republic. I shall present myself at your house about 1 o'clock. Have the goodness to receive me, and grant me a moment's interview. I will put you in a way to render a great service to France."

There was no tremor in the lines, nor hesitation of language, and the "great service" she meant to make Marat render France is now obvious enough. To this note she received no answer. She accordingly wrote another message, still more pressing, and set out with it herself, by coach, at 7 in the evening. She was carefully clad in a white dress, covered on the shoulders by a silk *fleche*. Her hair was confined in a Norman *coiffe*, of which the falling lace touched her pallid cheek. A broad green ribbon fastened the *coiffe* on her temples, while a few curls, full and dark, with auburn ends, lay on her pearly neck. A handsome daughter of Normandy had never set foot in Paris.

It was the 13th of July, 1793, yellow day with active out-of-door sports often become so wearied as to be restless during the night, and unless the room is warm, or a watchful mother keeps the blankets drawn over them, the limbs are soon numbened, and colds and croup are the result. Older children who awake sufficiently to realize that they are cold make ineffectual attempts to cover themselves, and will at last succeed in kicking the sheet to the foot of the bed, allowing a blanket to slide off at one side, and the coverlet at the other, finally drawing a quilt over their shoulders, and shivering, fall asleep.

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COME TO ME, DEAREST.

Come to me, Dearest, when I call;
Come! Clear as the dawn;
Come, swift as the listening doe
Springs to her hunted fawn.

THE WORKING MAN.

The noblest men I know on earth,
Are men whose hands are brown with toil,
Who, backed by no ancestral groves,
Hew down the wood and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder name
Than follows king or warrior's fame.

MY GREAT-AUNT ELIZABETH.

As I can remember my great-aunt Elizabeth—and I was a very little boy when I used to see her—she was a well-rounded old Quaker lady with the neatness of caps and a spotless kerchief folded across her breast.

A year passed, when one day John rode up to the old man's, a prey to some excitement which changed his whole features. His father-in-law looked at him with amazement.

She was the youngest daughter of my ancestor, her father, who, with due respect to his memory, must have been a clever and tyrannical old fellow. She grew up a beauty, and as that time marriages were formed early among the settlers of Upland where the family lived, her sisters were soon carried off and she lived alone with her father, then a widower.

The latter was a dapper gentleman of the day, with a wig and black silk stockings, and with the courteous manners of the Established Church of which he and his parents were members.

Elizabeth, I see thee has two followers who are coming off; I shall not urge thee to marry either, but I shall tell thee one she shall not marry, and that is Thomas Ebsworth. Nor shall he come again into this house. I shall have no sparks in silk stockings enter my doors.

Elizabeth knew well the hard inflexible character of her father. She could never remember to have sat on his knee, nor to have kissed him. Yet she knew that in his way he loved his family before all else, and what rendered her case hopeless was that it was this very love for her that prompted his cruel action.

Her father had expected passionate remonstrance perhaps, but not silent acquiescence. He well knew what her affections were for Ebsworth. Many men would have worked themselves into a rage to justify their harshness. But he needed no such self-deception. He acted as Friends usually act, with perfectly clear convictions.

These knows that in this I act for thy welfare. I cannot allow thee to enter a family where the hours are passed in worldly pleasures, where religion is a hollow profession, and whose goods are squandered in follies. Let this relation go no further, and now go to thy sleep.

Not till she was in her bed did Elizabeth give way to those wild choking sobs which she had stifled by a mighty effort. Life stretched before her a long and sterile blank. The light and the glory had utterly gone from it.

Next day she rose pale and haggard and went about her duties as usual. Her father made no reference to the conversation, but he was restless. He knew that on Fifth-day evening Thomas Ebsworth paid his usual weekly visit. This was Fifth-day, and the old man evidently had something on his mind. So had Elizabeth, fearing she knew not what.

Toward sunset Ebsworth entered the lane on horseback. He was dressed as usual with much care in the latest English fashion, and with the usual black silk stockings. As he entered

the yard the old man went out and addressed him:
'Thomas, she can turn round and go home and stay there. I do not wish more of thy visits.'

The young man was taken aback by this language but lost neither his presence of mind nor his courtesy.
'Friend James,' he said, 'may I ask why thee treats me thus? I have not deserved it.' Thomas, thought of the Established Church, adopted out of policy the plain language with his Quaker friends.

'I will tell thee why. Thee comes for my daughter. Thee shall never have her,' and here the hot-headed nature of the old man got the better of him and he burst out: 'I shall never give her to a worldlying who thinks to get my money to spend on cards and wine, and,' he added, looking scornfully at the shapely limbs of the young man, 'on black silk stockings. Get thee gone. Neither she nor I want to see thee again.'

A faint cry from an upper window led both of them to look up. There, prone across the sill, lay the fainting form of Elizabeth. The old man with gesture of anger bade the youth depart. Looking hopelessly at the house he turned down the lane and never was seen to enter it again.

But did he thus give up the chase? Ah! that is where a dreadful mystery comes in. Watched and lectured by her father, dogged by surly John Hatton, Elizabeth sank into apathy, the roses faded from her cheeks, and at last she was worried into consenting to a marriage with this persistent suitor.

'That, Anna,' she replied in her usual calm tone, 'was Governor Ebsworth of Maryland. I knew him when I was a girl. But as he was associated with much that was painful in my early life, I should prefer that thee would not speak to me of him again. 'And I never did.'—Our Continent.

beth! he repeated, 'have I no place in thy memory? I have never forgotten, never can forget.'

'What mother answered I do not know. Something she said in a low voice, and for some minutes they talked together in an undertone. Then mother began to cry and she made a motion to him with her hand, as she did to us children when she wished us to leave her. I heard the words 'Thomas, thee has a wife.' With that the gentleman put his handkerchief to his eyes, entered the coach and was rapidly driven away.

'Mother sat crying for a long time under the oak, and I was so frightened I did not dare speak, nor did I say a word about it to her for several years. Then one day I asked,

'Mother, will thee tell me who that gentleman was who spoke to thee under the oak tree?
'That, Anna,' she replied in her usual calm tone, 'was Governor Ebsworth of Maryland. I knew him when I was a girl. But as he was associated with much that was painful in my early life, I should prefer that thee would not speak to me of him again. 'And I never did.'—Our Continent.

Suggestions for the Season.

It is now March, and much of the farmer's labor is to keep himself and family, and the farm stock, warm and comfortable. For the household there will be a good supply of fuel needed. This does not mean that a sizable pile of green wood just from the living trees, and full of water is adequate. Dry, well seasoned wood is the only kind that is either pleasant or economical to use, especially in the stove in early morning. The man who, with a large wood lot on his farm, does not provide a good supply of dry wood for the household, is not doing his duty. The slipshod method of chopping the daily wood on the day it is to be used, though it is to give a freshness to the product, is a fruitful source of bad breakfasts and bad tempers, and it may be in extreme cases leads to harsh words and disgraceful actions. All this can be avoided by cutting a year's supply of wood during the winter, and giving it the whole of the following summer to become thoroughly dried. In this way the cutting and splitting of the year's fire wood becomes a part of the regular winter work on the farm. The methods to be observed in harvesting this crop should be as systematic and economical as any other. Unless the land is to be cleared, the trees that are old and dying should be cut first, thus preserving the wood lot in good condition.—American Agriculturist.

Save.

Children who have a little money ought to practice saving something. Many boys and girls of to-day hardly know a higher use for any money that comes into their hands than spend it for some foolish thing as quickly as possible. To such, a lesson of self-denial and economy is very important. As go the boy's pennies and dimes, so, very likely will go the man's dollars and hundreds, and by and by. Without having the spirit of a miser, the person accustomed to save has more pleasure in laying up than a spendthrift ever knows.

The way to keep money is to earn it fairly and honestly. Money so obtained is pretty certain to abide with its possessor. But money that is inherited, or that in any way comes in without a fair and just equivalent, is almost certain to go as it came. The young man who begins by saving a few dollars a month, and thrifty increases his store—every word honestly and manfully done—stands a better chance to spend the last of his life in affluence than he who is in haste to become rich, obtain money by dashing speculations of the devious means which abound in the foggy regions which lie between fair dealing and fraud. Let the young man make a note of this.

Never before was it so necessary to open up new fields for American agricultural and manufactured products. The extension of American commerce interests all classes of people. New markets to absorb our surplus products means firmer prices, steadier demand and better profits at home. The extraordinary increase in productive capacity going on demands the outlets proposed to be furnished by the steamship lines. England is liberal to her shipping interests. France pays her shipbuilders twelve per cent on the gross cost of the vessels built by them, but we stand still and clutch our pennies, while foreign powers run away with our ocean traffic.—North American Manufacturer.

Talk about 'unkissed kisses' and unthought thoughts.' It is unvoted votes that make half the mischief in politics.

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?

New Orleans decides not to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle. The floods up the valley have dampened enthusiasm.

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 or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine 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. At the Star route examination on Saturday Bob Ingersoll cited a statute 160 years old in the interests of his clients, the Star routers

The Great Lakes.

Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep; but Ontario, which is 502 feet deep, is 330 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the bottoms of Lake Huron, Michigan and Superior, although the surface is much higher, are all, from the vast depths, on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now, as the discharge through Detroit river, after allowing all the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three other lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Ontario. This conjecture is not improbable, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but no others. As the falls of Niagara must always have existed, it would puzzle the naturalists to say how these fish get into the upper lake without some subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

BEATTY INVESTIGATED.

A TRIP TO WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY. A representative of the Advertising department of this paper, visited the new mammoth Piano and Organ factory of Daniel F. Beatty, at Washington, New Jersey, a few days since and while speaking of the gigantic enterprise—leaving New York, foot of Barclay Street, a run of two hours brought us to the city made famous by its present Mayor, Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, who owns and controls one of the most extensive and well organized factories on this hemisphere, where is manufactured his well-known and highly prized pianos and organs.

'Our party was met by his private coach (run to all the principal trains for the sole accommodation of his visitors) and driven direct to the factory where we, in a hurried manner, took a run through the acres of floor in the new factory devoted to the manufacture of his celebrated instruments. We could hardly realize that this indomitable man had within five months been burned out entire, and these immense structures had been erected and put in operation since and now turning out 30 musical instruments a day, which we were assured would be doubled in 30 days, and trebled in 90, for it must be remembered that the final finish on instruments in this new factory had but just begun. If those who have spoken disparagingly of Mr. Beatty could take a look at these enormous works, as we did, common justice would demand retractions for all they ever said.

'The treatment received from the proprietor and the facilities given to look thoroughly into his business showed an entire confidence in himself, his system and his instruments. At the well-known Beatty Building, in the heart of the city, he has the most magnificent and well arranged suites of office rooms on the continent, and busy, intelligent and polite managers, correspondents and clerks, attest to the perfect system necessary to the transaction of such a mammoth establishment. We listened to the music of the Beethoven Organ, now being so well advertised, for nearly an hour. The instruments were taken at random from the lot, and we never heard better, sweeter toned reed organs than each proved to be, and it is yet a complete wonder to us how such a magnificent instrument, in appearance, in tone and in variety, can be made for anything like the money he asks for it. We can see how upon such a scale, selling direct to the consumer and having perfect organization Mr. Beatty can outdo all competitors, but that they should be out done to the extent they are, is yet a mystery. Success to Mayor Beatty and his efforts accomplished in bringing these instruments within the reach of all.'

The Mule.

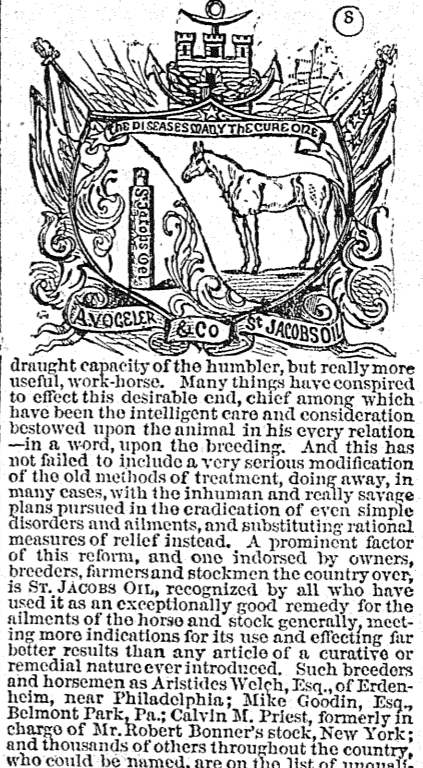
This is a mule. He feels sick. Do not put a mule because he feels sick, for he may make you feel sick. The mule's tail is short and slim. He cannot brush off the flies with his tail. His ears are large and long. He can brush flies off his tail with his ears. With his ears he can fan himself too. His fore legs are quite short. His hind legs are exceedingly long. Many nat-u-ral-ists have tried to measure the length of a mule's hind leg, but have only succeeded in having their own lengths measured. A wise man has said "there are some things in nature past finding out." This is one of those things. It is safer to play with a mule's ears than with his tail. It is safer to play with a can of nitro-glyc-er-ine than either. Dear children, if your papas have lots of money do not let them buy any mules with hind legs on to celebrate Fourth-of-July with, for mules with hind legs are apt to off sud-den-ly, and remove your sweet young soul from life's pleasant scenes.—Yonkers Gazette.

A sea captain who has just come in from a cruise off the "banks," declares that he sailed through sixty-nine miles of fish which looked like codfish but were probably fish from Southern waters—the red snapper among them, that had swum North and died of the cold. They were in excellent state of preservation, hard and firm and very nice eating. The captain was so afraid that he wouldn't be believed that he began his story with fifteen miles and finally worked it up to sixty-nine. Considering, however, that one codfish can lay a million of eggs, it would not take many maternal ancestors to hatch out a good many miles of offspring.—Free Press.

Michigan has the most productive fresh water fisheries in the United States; the value of their yield in the last census year was over \$700,000. Its vessel interest is more important than that of any other State away from the seaboard. Its coast-line upon navigable waters is only surpassed by that of Florida.

Time Testers and Burden Bearers.

From time immemorial the horse has been man's best friend. But a few years back we can all remember the comparatively little attention paid to this most indispensable of animals. We say comparatively little attention for the horse was as well groomed, and certainly well fed, as now; and those great gatherings—agricultural shows—you would see the pride of the county and State stables and farms assembled. But there was a conspicuous want of noble draught horses, and of speeders—well-bred, fast and great ultimate limit that owners in those days failed to strive for. But now a 240 animal, esteemed a fair roaster, and fine animal, well deserve the name when they can shade the first quarter of the third minute. There have been instances of horses in the civilized countries of the world, as shown by the time-records of the racers and



draught capacity of the humbler, but really more useful, work-horse. Many things have conspired to effect this desirable end, chief among which have been the intelligent care and consideration bestowed upon the animal in his every relation—in a word, upon the breeding. And this has not failed to include a very serious modification of the old methods of treatment, doing away, in many cases, with the inhuman and really savage masters of relief in the eradication of every simple disorder and ailment, and substituting rational methods of relief instead. A prominent factor in this reform, and one induced by owners, breeders, farmers and stockmen the country over, is St. Jacobs Oil, recognized by all who have had more than a passing acquaintance with the ailments of the horse and stock generally, meeting more indications for its use and effecting far more results than any article of a curative or remedial nature ever introduced. Such breeders as Norman Aristides Welch, Esq., of Philadelphia, Belmont Park, Pa.; Calvin M. Priest, formerly in charge of Mr. Robert Bonner's stock, New York; and thousands of others throughout the country, who could be named, are on the list of unqualified endorsers of the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil.

A Chinese steamer—the Meifoo—is has arrived in the Thames. It is the first of the regular line of steamers sailing under the Chinese flag, intended to carry on direct import and export trade between the two countries. The Meifoo brings three thousand tons of tea, and it is said to be the first Chinese steamer which has ever delivered such a cargo in England.

Vegetine Will Cure Scrofula.

Scrofulous Humor.

Vegetine will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough, or pimply skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Dyspepsia.

If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine is not a stimulating bitter which creates a ravenous appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

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Walnut or Ebonized (Gold Laid) Case as desired. 5 Octaves, 10 Sets Reeds, 27 Stops. PRICE, delivered on board cars here, with Stool, Book and Music (a \$90.00 complete musical outfit) for ONLY \$100.00

The Beethoven Organ can be shipped in 5 minutes notice. (Now shipping over 1000 a day, demand increasing.) Working nights by Edison's Electric Light Co. Registered Letters of Patent. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. If the Beethoven Organ, after one year's use, does not give you entire satisfaction, and if you return it, we will promptly refund you the \$100.00 with 5% interest. No return can be made. My office in placing this organ at \$100.00, is a guarantee that it is worth at least \$100.00. All this is done to induce the purchasers after giving the organ the first one hundred. All this is done to induce the purchasers after giving the organ the first one hundred. All this is done to induce the purchasers after giving the organ the first one hundred.

THE BEETHOVEN CASE. Height, 45 inches; Length, 52 inches; Depth, 21 inches. The case is made of Walnut or Ebonized (Gold Laid) Case as desired. The view is of a Walnut Case, highly polished, and is mentioned in gold. A perfect fine effect, new very beautiful. The organ is made of the same pine. When ordering, specify definitely which case is wanted. The organ is made of the same pine. When ordering, specify definitely which case is wanted. The organ is made of the same pine. When ordering, specify definitely which case is wanted.

27 STOPS! (NO PREMIUMS, ALL OF THEM) There are no Reed Organs made in this country, but what when the stops are being used, some will give no sound, hence are combinations. If used as directed every stop produces a distinct sound. Don't be deceived by misrepresentations of Home Organs. There are 10 perfect combinations on this organ, equal to 100 ordinary organs usually sold by agents combined, and the full effect cannot be produced with a 27-stop organ. It can be used by no other manufacturer.

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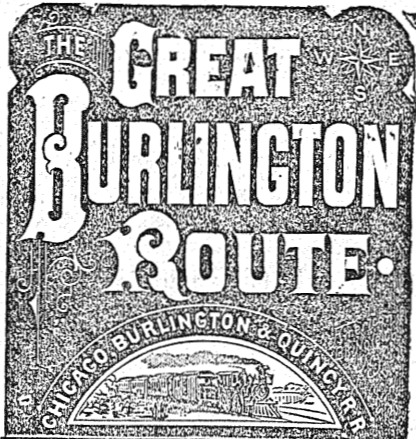
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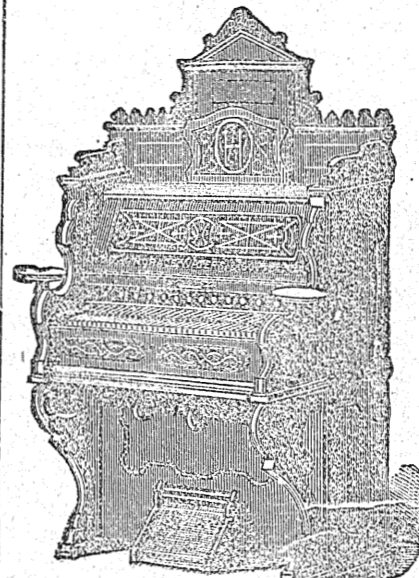
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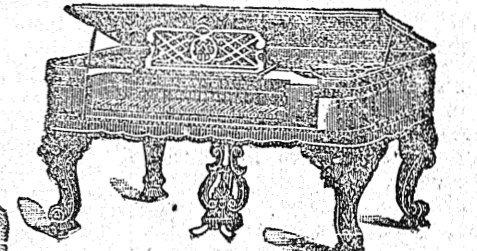
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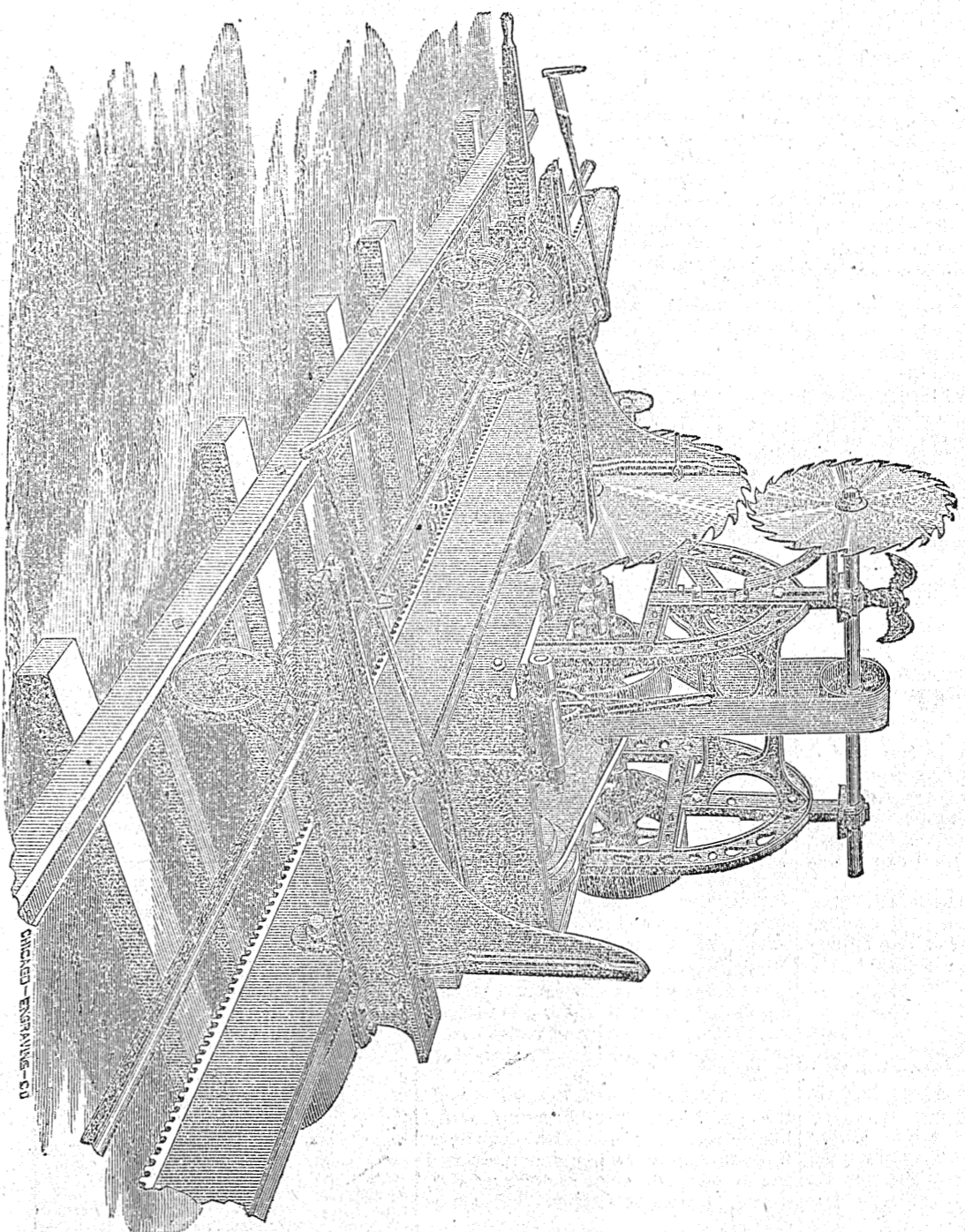
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