

The Cass City Enterprise.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

WORK AND WIN.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR

VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1882.

NO. 35

OUR OWN OFFIC.

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

THE MAILS.

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

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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 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening. Rev. Ben. Reeve, Pastor. Theo. Fritz, S. S. Superintendent.
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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.

THE BOSTON
Billiard Parlor,
W. B. ANDERSON, Prop.,
Next Door to Opera House, Main Street West,
CASS CITY, MICH.

TONSORIAL.

David Tyc,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
Shaving, Haircutting, Shampooing and Dying done in the best of style, opposite C. E. Hinkley'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.
Sole 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.

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

INFIRMARY
FOR SICK AND LAME
HORSES & CATTLE.
OPERATIONS and LAMENESS
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.

THE Indian troubles in Arizona are not likely to extend. The insurgents are about 100 in number they have retreated toward Mexico followed by United States troops. Nothing but prompt and decided action, and treatment which can be appreciated by savages can control and deter these ruffian bands. The number of murders committed by them has been greatly exaggerated, but they have been too numerous. We trust that the firm course pursued by the military will result in preventing the sacrifice of any more human lives. The cow-boy troubles, in the same territory are said to be abating. The efforts of enterprising pioneers who are pushing settlements beyond our present frontiers should be carefully guarded.

The resignation of Mr. Forster, secretary for Ireland, causes great rejoicing in that distracted island. The liberation of American citizens imprisoned in Ireland, suspected of complicity with Irish troubles, is cause too, of great rejoicings. Mr. Gladstone now speaks hopefully of the prospects for peace and prosperity in this distracted land. Parnell, and his two fellow members of parliament, who had been imprisoned have returned to London, and to their parliamentary duties. No doubt they have been cooled off by their incarceration in durance vile. It is earnestly to be desired, for the credit of Britain, and our common humanity, that the ground of compliment be taken away, and that such a position and aid may be afforded to this people that their compliments shall cease, and that they may be placed in the path to true prosperity.

Quite a spread is made, in the form of a report of hospital work done at Minden by a Detroit Committee from December till April last, in the interest of the fire sufferers. It is wonderful what a very little work done in the distance may be made to appear, spread out on paper before the public, or talked of in committee rooms. We were in Minden more than once during the time specified, and we do not think that the best informed citizens of the village would like to vouch for it, that there was any hospital work done at all worthy of being reported as the work of such a city, and of such dignitaries as flourish in connection with this report. Perhaps no foster child was ever less worthy of a great parent, and perhaps no institution with great managers was ever more completely mismanaged than this so called Minden hospital.

We cannot allow the name of Charles Darwin to pass without, at least brief notice. Prominent as a naturalist and traveler in the early part of the century, for many years more recently he has been known and celebrated as an author. His origin of species laid the foundation for the term "Darwinism," now so universally received as the designation of his philosophical theory in regard to the origin of the human race. The decent man, for thus elaborated the theory of evolutions, and many other works followed, all tending to strengthen the same theory. Mr. Darwin was a most industrious worker, in gathering and arranging facts, and although opposed to the recognized views of revelation was never ribald or blasphemous, as Ingersoll, and others of our own and former days. His life was long, he having been born in 1809, his works and his theories will outlive him, they have made and will continue to make an impress on the mind of the age. His theories may be exploded, insofar as they collide with revelation, but his independent thoughtful, daring enquiry, and the reading and study which his works have provoked, will no doubt prove an advantage to science and general knowledge and may tend rather to strengthen rather than weaken an enlightened christianity. He died on the 20th of April.

The lately enacted law in Ohio for closing saloons, etc., on Sabbath came into operation on the 23rd of last month, and if we may judge from the papers which are favorable to "law and order it worked in such a way as to promise to be a success. A correspondent of the Post & Tribune, referring to this subject says: "An attempt had been made, generally regarded as in a spirit of retaliation on the part of liquor dealers, to secure the enforcement of an old law, passed fifty years ago, against common labor on Sabbath." Hence, action was taken to cause all kinds of labor to cease, and the above Sunday was more generally kept, than had been known for many years. The street cars ran as usual, and the Sunday papers were issued duly. The milkman refused to fall in line fully. About half of them refused to deliver milk to their customers. The livery stables pursued their usual course, and Sunday pleasure seekers were fully furnished with rigs. Butchers and bakers generally close their shops, but not gracefully. Many of them were very indignant at the orders to conform. It will be difficult to enforce Sabbath observance generally, but firm and decisive action should, and will be taken to enforce the new law closing saloons, and other liquor houses. It is easy to see that while open butcher and baker shops, livery tables and groceries and the cry or bell of the milkman are not necessary to general comfort and convenience on the Sabbath, they do not compare in the evil arising from them, with the evil of open saloons and free drinks, on that day.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

Three ladies of Millington have inaugurated a jumping contest.

Liquor bonds are resolute to be five thousand dollars in Mayville, this year.

There was a corner on jugs Saturday night, and such a rush as the now defunct saloons enjoyed was a caution to evil doers.

We hear that statute labor is to be assessed at 40 cents on the dollar this year. That will make some growl, but at the same time it will give us good roads.

The school inspectors, of Juniata, met at Watrousville on Monday, and organized a school district out of all the territory belonging to that township on the east side of the river.

North & Son's woolen factory started on its eleven hour run Monday morning. The annual over-hauling and repairs were completed several days since, and full time will be made during the balance of the season.

Phillip J. Brown who is eighty-two years of age went to England a few months ago on a visit and to attend to some heirship matters. He returned last Friday in good health. He had been away fifty years, but had but little difficulty in finding his way to familiar places in London.

A shocking accident occurred Monday on the farm of O. A. Kent, just over the line in Birch Run. His hired man, Charles White, while hauling manure into the field, and standing up in the front end of the heavy loaded double wagon, in turning to speak to a boy behind, fell on the whiffletree. The horse kicked, hitting him between the eyes, breaking through the skull in front and partly across the forehead. He then fell to the ground, and both the front and rear wheels passed over his head, tearing the scalp completely off. The fact of the ground being plowed was all that saved him from instant death. But as it was he was terribly bruised, and the head was covered with dirt, presenting a ghastly sight. He was taken up for dead, but soon regained his senses. Dr. Russell was sent for and was nearly three hours in cleaning and dressing the wounds. The scalp hung on by a shred behind and was returned to its place. What caused him to lose his balance and fall was the wheel running into a hole. He lies in a critical condition, with a chance for recovery with good care.

From the Vassar Pioneer.
D. P. Hinson, of Fair Grove, is reported very low, and it is thought that he can live but a few days at the longest.

The Cass River lodge, No. 153 I. O. O. F. met in their hall in Tuscola village Wednesday evening, April 26, ult., to celebrate the 63 anniversary of, odd fellowship in America.

Denmark reports a settler on every section in the township, so Tuscola can no longer claim this exclusive distinction. Which is the next township to come to the front?

With the first of May, all the places where liquor was sold were closed, none of the dealers taking out license. Tolu, rock and rye, and cider are the only drinks to be obtained in Vassar at present.

The Michigan Central will, hereafter, run a regular morning express train south and an evening express train north on the Bay City division, every Sunday. This is principally to accommodate the travel of the northern peninsula. The train runs on the same time as during the week.


Wednesday about noon, while the merchant at Kelley's Corners, on the narrow gauge, was making preparation containing turpentine on the stove in the store, it boiled over and ignited, and in endeavoring to remove the kettle hit it against his little girl, spilling some on her clothes and setting them on fire. The girl and man's hands were badly burned.

Carrie Bennett, sent to the reform school by Justice Wilder, as noted in the Pioneer last week, was brought back by Sheriff Jones on Saturday, the case having been appealed to the circuit. On Tuesday, before this court, on motion of Prosecuting Attorney Edison, the case was *nolle prosequi*, on the ground of illegal proceeding on the part of the justice, who had failed to notify the county treasurer of the commitment, as the law requires. The young girl was thereupon dismissed.

A horse, harness and buggy were taken from the barn of Tiffany Nettleton, two miles east of Watrousville, on Saturday night last. On Sunday Sheriff Jones traced the vehicle to this place and west on the plank road, where it was found at the toll-gate, the keeper having taken it up. The supposition is that some person who wanted to go to Saginaw or Bay City, appropriated the conveyance, and before reaching their destination, tied the lines up, and started the horse homeward. It came to the toll-gate in this condition, and was taken up by the keeper as stated.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

DRY GOODS.
SILKS,
VELVETS,
CASHMERES,
COTTONS
AND
DOMESTICS.
BOOTS and SHOES.



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

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

EVERYBODY!

that has seen our new
SPRINGSTOCK
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. L. Keiff.
Caro, Mich April 27, 182.

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.

C. Johnson, of Marshall, has been arrested on a charge of having been connected with the Jackson silk robbery, for which E. H. Thomas has already been convicted.

James Beard, an old resident and honored citizen of Port Huron, died on the 29th inst.

Robert McKinney has been convicted in the Recorder's Court of Detroit of receiving stolen watches of Sophie Lyons.

The general opinion in regard to the effect of the consolidation of the Grand Trunk and Great Western railroads is that it will be favorable to Detroit.

The workmen engaged in the surveying of Belle Isle find amusement in killing snakes, of which there are plenty on the island, little striped and rat-lesnakes.

An Allegan dispatch says that Henderson, in company with another, entered the Journal office at that place Saturday night and pried the forms, galley, matter, mail lists, doing damage to the amount of \$200.

The residence of Milo L. Williams, in Hastings, was destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss \$2,500—partially insured.

Peterson, the Swede mangled on the G. R. & L. railroad, near Grand Rapids on Friday, died on Sunday.

The common council of Eaton Rapids refused to accept the sureties of the only two saloonists that asked for a license, and there is now no saloon open in the place.

Judge Nathan Osborne, one of the oldest settlers of Cass county, died in Marcellus on Monday, aged 80.

Itiner's hotel and barn in Bay City were burned Monday morning, together with the furniture of the house and a threshing machine in the barn.

An engine standing on the Jackson, Lansing & Agnawac tracks started for the fire at full speed, and dashed into another engine, wrecking both.

One hundred and eighty laborers on the Michigan Central between Cheboygan and Mackinaw City, who were receiving \$1.50 a day, on Monday struck for \$1.75. They will be paid off and other men employed, though the work of ballasting is delayed.

Ex-Governor B. Aldwin suffered from an attack of vertigo while in a bath Monday morning, and falling, struck his face against a faucet and was seriously injured. Owing to this, the visit of the State Relief Commission to the burnt district will be postponed.

Work will begin on the New Jackson County house in a few days. The structure will contain 100,000 bricks, of which 100,000 are on the ground.

There was a severe frost in some parts of Michigan Monday night, from which fruit suffered badly. At Flint considerable snow fell.

The out of Seely vs. Goodsell, for malpractice, tried at Mt. Clemens for the third time, resulted in a verdict Tuesday of \$1,000 damages and cost.

Jacob Zirns of Coldwater, an inebriate and disorderly person, who had suffered from mortification from arrest and imprisonment, rose from his bed Monday night and shot himself, the ball passing through the brain and out at the left ear.

Wm. Cady, a brakeman on the Flint & Pere Marquette, fell from a car at East Saginaw Monday night, suffering injuries from which he died.

The common council of Hudson has voted to rescind the motion to pave West Main street.

Only one saloon keeper in Portland presented bonds to the village board, and his were refused for want of adequate securities. A previous one had given a bond, but his securities did not justify.

Salt has been found near Howell on the farm of Mr. Buckhart. In sinking a well at the depth of 150 ft. there was a strong flow of brine which arose nearly to the surface.

Reports from Kalamazoo say that the heavy frosts of Monday night almost entirely destroyed peaches, plums and early cherries in that county. But the damage is not confined to that county.

An Arbor is to hold a special election May 17 to vote on a proposition to raise \$10,000 for a new engine house.

The House commerce committee agree to recommend an appropriation for a light house at the mouth of Detroit river.

Burglars entered the hardware store of S. B. Granger in Grand Ledge, on Monday night and attempted to blow open the safe by drilling a hole through the top and filling it with powder. The attempt failed to open, but the books were somewhat burned by the powder, and the thieves got only five revolvers and some cartridges.

The examination of candidates for a cadetship in the Third Congressional District resulted in the appointment of A. D. Niskern of Hastings.

The regents of the university at its meeting on Wednesday had under consideration the Maclean Franklin embroglio, and also certain charges against Dr. D. A. Joy, accused of using or permitting the use of other Professors' names in advertising a certain electrical apparatus.

Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the Methodist church in Manistee, which destroyed that edifice, a saloon and several houses adjacent. Supposed to be incendiary. Loss \$10,000.

On Thursday night burglars visited the houses of Messrs. Allen, Rae and Webber, all bankers of Portland, and got but \$50.

A new ferry boat, designed to run between Port Huron and Sarnia, was launched at the former place, Wednesday.

Andrew and Columbus Beaudry, farmers living west of Ecorse, have been arrested for the murder, last September, of Abram Brisbois, the owner of a threshing machine, and a resident of Eight mile corners.

N. P. Lovett, of Coldwater, has been appointed assistant solicitor of the department of the interior, and soon leaves for Washington.

The House Committee on Commerce report favorably Mr. Lord's bill for the construction of a lighthouse at the mouth of Detroit river; also for the construction of a fog signal in connection with it, the whole to cost \$50,000.

Harry O. Cloesen, alias Edward S. Rose, was convicted Thursday, in Detroit of raising a check from \$10 to \$510, and sentenced by Recorder Swift to ten years in Jackson penitentiary.

A plan to effect the escape of all the prisoners in Detroit jail, organized by Cloesen, is convicted and sentenced forger, was revealed to turnkey Crandall a few days since, by means of which the project was frustrated.

On Wednesday afternoon 27 of Pinkerton's men appeared at Muskegon, from Chicago, and went to the booming grounds. They are heavily armed, to protect the men who work, and if they are not sufficient, troops will be called on. One man who made threats on the streets against any who might work 11 hours, was promptly arrested, and sent to jail.

The State Firemen's Convention at Jackson closed by electing C. E. K. Boston, of Charlotte, President, and the usual set of Vice Presidents. The next place of meeting is at Ionia, first Wednesday in May, 1888.

The residence of Father Buys, of Jackson, was entered by burglars Thursday morning, early, who robbed him of money and valuables. The losses were: A valuable gold watch and chain from Father Maes Franck; a silver watch, \$5 in money, vest and pocket-book full of papers from Father De Kiers; and from Father Buys, a gold watch, about \$2 50 in money, a soft silver cross, a statuette of the Virgin in a rotary tube, a brass statuette of St. Joseph, a relic of St. Barbara, a three-bladed pocket knife, an ebony and gold toothpick, and a dozen small medals, which the thieves probably took for silver coin.

Burt & Burnham's hardware store in Milan was entered by thieves Wednesday night, who took from the safe \$30, and from the store some knives and revolvers.

B. P. Henson, an old pioneer of Tuscola Co., and the oldest living mason in the State, died at Vassar, Thursday, aged 84, of cancer.

A report from Grand Haven says: After a careful examination of the peach buds by our prominent fruit growers here, they report that there will be less than half a crop in this vicinity. The prospects before the frost of May 1 were never better for a crop of all kinds of fruit.

One horse on Water street, Bay City, started a runaway on Friday, and for a period of fifteen minutes excitement reigned supreme. There were some nine or ten runaway horses "on the turf" at one time and demolished vehicles were the order of the day. A man named John Rowell, standing in front of the Union block, was struck by one of the runaways; he received injuries about the head, which will probably result fatally. One man was thrown through a glass front in Forsyth & Pierson's store, but escaped injury.

About 100 Canadian strikers arrived at Muskegon by special train, Friday, and the strikers, who were in waiting for them, escorted them to their hall, where they signed the constitution of the strikers' union, to work ten hours only. The strikers are slated at capturing the Canadians. Gov. Jerome is on the ground, in consultation with the Prosecuting Attorney and Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge McArthur has set aside the verdict for \$100,000 damages in the Kilbourne case for false imprisonment, as excessive, and given each side twenty days in which to make further motions.

In the contested election case from the "shoe-string district," Mississippi, the seat was given to Lynch as against Chalmers—125 to 83.

An unsuccessful attempt on the lives of W. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field, by means of explosives sent to their address in small boxes, was made on Saturday afternoon. The packages were placed in a mail bag, with other material for the up-town district, taken to the elevated railroad station and deposited on the platform of the car. As the train started up town, and before reaching the Ninth street station, one of them exploded, and fire and smoke were sent to issue from it. The burning bags were hastily taken to the P. O. station at Twenty ninth street, when Postmaster Pearson was sent for to examine it. The package addressed to Mr. Field was plunged into water to prevent explosion, and when examined was found to consist of a pasteboard box, covered with gaudy flowers and pictures, with a small string depending, and inside a tin canister containing a half pound of powder, a glass jar containing a white powder, and some liquid, which were sent to a chemist for analysis.

Mr. Vanderbilt's package had exploded, by the joining of the cars, but for which, both packages might have reached their destination, and caused fatal results. The contents of the mail bags were considerably scorched. The post-office officials will do all that is possible to hunt down the authors of these attempts.

The impression prevails at New Haven that Blanche Douglas has turned state evidence in the Jennie Cramer case and will not be tried. She betrays no anxiety on her part and she and the Malveys are no longer friendly.

Mrs. Scoville says that the expenses attending Guiten's trial have left her and her husband penniless and homeless, and she proposes a lecturing tour as a means of pecuniary relief, beginning at Cooper Union.

The New Jersey Pottery Company at Trenton has failed for \$100,000.

The sheriff of Gunnison county, Texas, and his posse had a fight with cattle thieves near Grand Junction, Ute reservation, on Thursday and three of the thieves were killed.

The charter of the First National bank of Chicago about to expire by limitation, the stockholders have notice to put the bank into liquidation and to organize a new First National bank, under a new charter, to go into effect May 1.

T. H. Corrigan, of Kingston, Ont., was arrested on a charge of selling \$40,000 worth of lots in Whittemouth, Manitoba, where he didn't own a foot of land, and the land had not been surveyed by the government.

Thomas R. Gers, of Philadelphia, after being discharged from prison where he had been confined for wife-beating, went straight home on Monday and shot and fatally wounded his wife.

A granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, Mrs. Virginia Jefferson Twist, died at Alexandria, Va., last week, aged 81. She was the wife of Nicholas P. Twist, who negotiated the treaty of peace with Mexico at the close of the war.

A dead body, with two bullet holes, supposed to be that of Capt. Nelson, of the schooner Ironsides, who disappeared some days ago, was found floating in Chicago river Saturday.

Col. Forsyth is on the trail of the Apaches in the Dragon mountains. Two men were killed in a skirmish on Saturday.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce says: It is apparent to close observers that the United States is entering upon a critical period in its progress, when economic and financial questions require most careful examination.

A mass meeting was held at Liberty, Clay Co., Monday, near the home of the James boys and resolutions passed indorsing Gov. Crittenden's action and expressing full sympathy with him in his warfare against the bandits. The meeting was largely attended and the resolutions emphatically and universally commended.

Major Tupper reports having had a fight with Indians at Cloverdale, Los Amnias mountains, in which one of his men was killed and two wounded. About 15 of the hostiles were killed, including Chief Lecocson, and seventy-five horses taken.

A fire at Middletown, Del., on Tuesday, destroyed A. J. Cox & Co.'s carriage factory, St. Ann's Episcopal church and six intervening dwellings. Loss \$30,000.

The Free Will Baptist church in Dover, N. H., which cost \$4,000, was destroyed by fire Tuesday.

The boiler of the steamer Marion, on the Wateree river, S. C., exploded, killing or fatally wounding eleven persons. One whole family was killed. A party of 23 ladies and 11 gentlemen had asked the captain to take them on an excursion and the steamer was about entering a small creek to take on more passengers when the explosion took place.

Michael Kennedy of Troy, N. Y., still continues to fast on skim milk for diabetes, having begun it in January. His face is round and rosy, and he says he never felt better in his life. Weighs 214 1/2 lbs. He will continue the diet some weeks longer.

A dispatch received at Santa Fe Wednesday says that the Apaches routed by Major Tupper in the Las Animas mountains on the 28th of April, were met by Mexican troops under Col. Garcia may ist, and that a battle ensued in which 78 hostiles were killed and 83 taken prisoners.

Superintendent Walling thinks that the ten canisters used in the alleged attempt on W. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field could not have killed anybody, if they had exploded in hand, or effected anything more than a slight scorching.

Hon. Horace Maynard died Wednesday at his home in Knoxville, Tenn., aged 65.

Dora Steinmetz of Pleasantville, Ia., while riding, was thrown from her horse and dragged a mile; by which all her clothing except her shoes and stockings were stripped from her body. She is 17 years of age, and is reported yet living.

Sixteen New York Savings Banks are in the hands of receivers. Polk Wells, a notorious train robber, who was stabbed with a pitchfork in the hands of a farmer, in whose hayrack he and his pals had taken refuge, is wandering about Fort Madison, Ia., the worse for the pitchfork.

The dead body of Judge Darnly was found under the walls of the Free Will Baptist church burned in Dover, N. H. He was editor of the Dover Inquirer, Weekly Journal, &c.

Four hundred laborers in the cotton mill at Newburg, N. Y., and 500 railroad laborers at Cornwall, a few miles below, are on a strike.

Progress at Winnepeg is delayed for the want of lumber for building. Provisions are at famine prices, beef 40 cents a pound and mutton not to be had. Hams 45c, eggs 40c, turpms \$2.00.

Alfred Drake of St. Paul, aged 16, tried to induce Jennie Faulkner, aged 15, to elope with him. Refusing, he fired three shots at her, slightly wounding her, and then blew out his own brains.

Three robbers went through the south bound train on the Santa Fe railroad, standing near Glorieta, Wednesday night, and relieved passengers of about \$500. The conductor and brakeman were on the depot platform at the time and knew nothing of it. The robbers secreted themselves on the train and riding to Lama robbed a hotel and saloon there.

As a crowd was looking on the remains of Albert Emery, killed in the freight yard of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad at Minneapolis, a locomotive dashed in among them and killed John Griffin and John Cochran.

In the same fight in which Gen. Garcia killed 78 Indians he lost 22 Mexican men. Loco, the chief, with 25 warriors, escaped.

Another bed of native copper and silver has been found, 17 miles southeast of Laramie City; said to contain 60 to 100 per cent. copper, and gold and silver in paying quantities.

DeLong and party are found at last. The following despatch was received by Secretary Chandler at Washington, Friday night, dated Lena, Dela, March 29: Found DeLong and party dead. Found all papers and books. Continue search for Chipp. MEVILLE.

The bodies of L. Long and ten men, besides that of DeLong, are found.

The manufacturing company's building at Kinderhook, N. Y., was burned Friday. Loss \$40,000.

Racine has suffered a terrible fire. It broke out Friday in the Godrich steamboat dock, spread to St. Paul elevator and burned it to the ground. Loss, \$50,000. Kaley & Co.'s lumber yard was burned; loss, \$20,000; Jones, Kaupp & Co.'s lumber yard; loss, \$15,000. The docks and salt sheds and all property for four blocks was destroyed.

The star route cases have been postponed until May 18, owing to the failure to secure the attendance of Dorsey.

Miss Baker, of Breitholtz Co., Ky., was killed Friday by a pistol in the hands of a young man, McIntosh. He pointed the weapon at her and pulled the trigger several times, notwithstanding her screams, and then pretended that it was playfulness, and didn't know that it was loaded.

The Empress Eugenie is said to be ill and weak, and rapidly falling.

Another engagement between Major Tupper and the Apaches is reported 45 miles south of Cloverdale, in which 40 hostiles were killed and 200 head of cattle captured. One soldier was killed.

The train which took the Vanderbilt party East on Friday, made the distance from Amherstberg to St. Thomas, 111 miles, in 112 minutes, including a stoppage of four minutes.

Mrs. C. A. Gower, wife of Superintendent Gower, of the Reform School in Lansing, has been appointed matron of that institution. The Board of Control advertize for plans for a new main building and two "new cottages."

Welch, the Jackson lawyer, accused of complicity in the silk stealing case, has been acquitted.

Four hundred tons iron rail have been purchased for the narrow gauge extension rail road at Paw Paw. Fifty five tons answer for a mile.

CONGRESS.

In the House, a resolution was adopted, reciting the recent Apache outbreak, and calling on the Secretary of War for information as to

the number of U. S. soldiers now in the territory of Arizona, and whether it be sufficient for the protection of the people, or if any legislation be necessary for security against destruction of life and property by the Indians.

April 29.—In the House a resolution was adopted to send a sub-committee to New York to take testimony in the Chilli-Perru investigation. The consideration of the contested case of Lynch against Chalmers, was resumed. The previous question was ordered and Mr. Calkins took the floor to close the debate. The first resolution, declaring Chalmers not entitled to the seat passed, 104 to 71. The second resolution, declaring Lynch entitled to his seat, was agreed to yeas 125, nays 83. Mr. Lynch then appeared at the bar of the House, escorted by Mr. Calkins, and the oath of office was administered to him by the Speaker.

May 1.—In the House, Mr. Crapo moved to suspend the rules and make the bill extending the charters of national banks the special order for May 9 was adopted. Mr. Trowbridge offered a resolution which was lost to the effect that as Chinese immigration was injurious and dangerous, the president be directed and authorized to open negotiations to abrogate the treaty.

In the senate Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary committee, reported on the president's message about western cowboys that no additional legislation was necessary, as the president had now ample power to suppress them. The rules were suspended and bills passed for the erection of public buildings at Detroit, \$300,000; Jackson, Tenn., \$50,000; Denver, \$30,000; Greensboro, N. C., \$50,000; Council Bluffs, \$100,000; Lynchburg, \$100,000; Peoria, \$250,000; Galveston, \$125,000.

May 2.—In the Senate the bill granting condemnation to the Morton monument association passed. Mr. Bayard reported adversely from the finance committee the bill for the relief of the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada. The bill for the relief of Gen. Custer's widow was reported favorably.

In the House the bill for the erection of a public building at Quincy, Ill., passed. Objection was made to unanimous consent to concur in the senate amendments to the Chinese bill, and the tariff commission bill was taken up after the passage of the bill for the erection of a public building at Hannibal, Mo., to cost \$75,000.

May 3.—Mr. Henderson, in the house, submitted a privileged report upon the President's message in regard to the Arizona troubles, with a bill to amend the revised statutes so as to permit the use of the army as a posse comitatus, to aid in the suppression of lawlessness and violence, on request of the governor of a territory or state. The speaker announced the enrollment of the Chinese bill, affixed his signature and it went to the President.

In the senate, Mr. Anthony presented an adverse report on the resolution in favor of an amended statement of the expenses of transportation of army officers, on Mr. Plumb's statement that the executive had exceeded his prerogative in creating an excess of expenditure to the amount of \$52,000. Referred to committee on appropriations. The senate gave the remainder of the day to the discussion of the political disabilities bill, repealing the statute prohibiting the appointment of ex-convicts in the army and navy.

May 4.—In the Senate Mr. Voorhees' resolution for a special committee to investigate the alleged corruption regarding the bonded whiskey bill came up. Mr. Windom promising to offer to-morrow a similar resolution of more searching character, Voorhees' resolution was indefinitely postponed. The political disabilities bill by a vote of 29 to 28, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

In the House the tariff commission bill came up. Mr. Kasson gave notice that he would call for a vote Saturday.

May 5.—In the House the tariff commission bill came up. Mr. Randall argued in favor of the abolition of all internal revenue taxes and the collection of government revenue by import duties. This would afford all the protection necessary to the industries of the country.

Mr. Tucker followed, urging a tariff for revenue only.

In the Senate Mr. Windom, from the committee on transportation, reported a bill for the survey of the passage between the valleys of the Mississippi and Columbia rivers, with the view to ascertain the practicability of uniting the rivers by a canal or otherwise. Mr. Windom also offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the allegations respecting the whisky ring, which passed.

FOREIGN.

Lieut. Dannenbower and party have arrived at Moscow, all well.

The London press speaks in highest terms of Emerson. The Times says the strongest tie that bound this generation to Boston and Concord is broken. The Standard says he was more genial and delicate than Carlyle, but had much in common with him. The Telegraph says that, alike in his eloquent prose and thoughtful poetry, he has been the most genuine American of all the brilliant New England company to which he belonged.

The London Standard says: The speedy release of the American suspects on terms that may involve the recall of Mr. Lowell, the gradual release of all political suspects, and the treatment of those detained upon suspicion of complicity in outrage, the substitution for the coercion act of a large increase of summary jurisdiction vested in magistrates, and the amendment of the arrears and purchase clauses of the land act are the principal features of the ministerial programme.

Three hundred nihilists were arrested at Moscow Saturday for complicity in a plot to blow up the czar on the occasion of his coronation. Their plan was to throw their caps into the air in greeting. The crown of each cap, a lot of which were captured, contained explosives which would burst on falling to the ground.

The News questions whether Forster's retirement will not be sooner or later involved in the decision of the Cabinet with regard to their policy toward Ireland.

Canon Farrar, in his sermon at Westminster Abbey, eulogized Darwin. He said there was reason to believe the attacks made upon religion in his name were contrary to his solemn convictions. He maintained that religious faith rests upon foundations which no physical discoveries can impair.

The Russian government has issued orders to prevent the emigration of rich Jews.

Mr. Gladstone announced the government change of front in the house of commons, assuming all responsibility for the release of the

suspects and members of parliament. He declared the coercion act had not been a failure; that it had served a useful purpose in a great crisis; and that if peace should be jeopardized by the new policy contracting measures would be proposed. He also announced that the declaration of policy contained in the queen's speech should not be allowed to stand in the way of measures for the restoration of peace in Ireland, but adhered to the proposals for closure already advanced.

The Standard says it is understood that after hesitation, and with reluctance, Chamberlain accepts the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. His appointment will be satisfactory to the extremists of the party.

Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Keley are now in London. Mr. Parnell attended Parliament Thursday night. He is very reticent regarding his future course in politics, and all he will say about it is that he cannot positively say what he will do until the policy of the government is disclosed.

Great rejoicing in Dublin Thursday night over the release of Davitt. Torch bearers paraded the streets, and edifices of Forster and Gladstone were burned. Some disturbances.

A new writ for an election for the northern division of the West of England of Yorkshire has been ordered in consequence of Lord Frederick Cavendish accepting the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Hoffman received a telegram, signed Capt. Berry, from Kolyok, Northeast Siberia, stating that thirty of the thirty seven persons on board the Rodgers were lost.

Lieut. Dannenbower's eyes are so badly affected he has been advised to postpone his departure from this city for a few days in order to consult an oculist, as it is feared continuing his journey would risk the complete loss of his eyesight.

The London Daily News says it believes the appointment of Cavendish will have a detrimental influence in Ireland.

The pope has issued an encyclical letter urging the bishops to use all their efforts to restrain the persecution of the Jews. He also sent letters to the emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria to the same effect.

DETROIT MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION.

Market is supplied at rates as follows: Mess pork, \$19.25; family, \$19.50; clear, \$21.50. Lard, 11 1/2c for tierces; 12 for kegs; hams, 12 1/2c; shoulders, 8 1/2c; bacon, 12c; dried beef, 13c; extra mess beef, 12.50. Chickens were sold at 12c/14c per lb.

VEGETABLES.—Jobbing prices were as follows: Per doz bunches asparagus \$1.50; 160; cucumbers, \$1 @ 10; onions, 40c/50c; pea plant, 80c/85c; radishes, 55c/60; vegetable oil, 45c/50c. Potatoes string beans, 82c @ 25; peas, \$2.75 @ \$3 per bu, lettuce, 75c @ 80c.

Wheat, roller process, \$7.00 @ 8.25; White wheat pastry, 6.00 @ 6.25; White wheat brands, country, 7.00 @ 6.25; Winter patents, 7.50 @ 7.75; Secoras, 4.75 @ 5.00; Minnesota brands, 7.25 @ 7.50; Minnesota patents, 8.00 @ 8.50; WHEAT—white bu, 1.20 @ 1.32; RYE—red bu, 4.00 @ 4.70; CORN—yellow bu, 65 @ 80; OATS—yellow bu, 50 @ 54; APPLES—yellow bu, 4.00 @ 4.50; BARLEY—yellow bu, 1.95 @ 2.25; CHEESE—Ohio & Mich, 14 @ 15; BUTTER—yellow bu choice, 22 @ 23; BEESWAX—yellow bu, 20 @ 22; EGGS—fresh doz, 14 @ 16; HAY—per ton, 14.00 @ 16.00; WOOD—green, 6 @ 7; CURED, 7 @ 8; HOPS—yellow bu, 20 @ 25; POLYTONS—yellow bu, 1.00 @ 1.10; SHEEP FEELS—yellow bu, 75 @ 1.00; LARD—yellow bu, 5 1/2c @ 7; WOOD—yellow cord, 4.00 @ 6.50.

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White wheat, roller process, \$7.0

THE FARM.

Progress Made in Evaporating Fruit

In no one department of farm economy has there been so much interest manifested within the last few years, as in the present application of better methods and appliances for this special purpose. Erroneous principles and practices have, in a great measure, given way to more advanced methods, based on well known facts in chemistry, comprehending the component elements of fruits, their growth, cell culture, development and preservation. The great progress made in this department of domestic economy is commensurate only with its importance in deciding the question: How to secure a universal and regular supply of fruit for all seasons and sections, combining all the healthful and nutritious properties of fresh, ripe fruit, which, when properly treated—with water—is easily restored to the nearest possible former condition of freshness.

The traditional dry house had so long been turning out an insipid and low-priced article upon our markets, that it is even yet difficult to dispel the notions entertained by many in regard to the product of the modern evaporator. Between the old driers, ovens and the sun, our markets have been overstocked with unsavory dried fruits, the price of which is becoming more and more depressed, making it an unprofitable business for the producer, because unsatisfactory to the consumer. The demand for evaporated fruits of all kinds has more than kept pace with the production, and prices have steadily advanced as the supply has opened up new markets, gaining in general favor, and entering into consumption as a wholesome article of food, instead of a mere luxury. Consumers have learned that it is cheap even at current prices, compared with fruit put up in cans. Any one can make the experiment by buying a package of canned fruit, and its equivalent in cost, of evaporated fruits, and then attempt to put the latter—after soaking in water eight or ten hours—into the empty can.

The saving of cost in cans, jars and freight will then also be apparent. In properly evaporated fruits there is no loss except water, in fact the pneumatic evaporating process is a ripening process, and improves the quality of the product. Since 1872 the business has made steady progress, annually absorbing more capital and receiving more general attention. Though the business is yet in its infancy the evaporated products of the United States now amount to many millions of dollars in annual commercial value, besides the fact that the entire fruit crop of the United States is immensely enhanced in value on account of so much perishable fruit being withheld from the (otherwise overstocked) market.

Mr. Alvord's Management of Grass Lands.

In a recent issue of the American Cultivator Mr. Alvord of Wilmington, Vt., gives the following as his method of farming grass land:

It is generally admitted by those well informed on the subject, that the grass crop is one of the most important crops raised, and that in treating this crop such methods should be pursued as will increase its quantity and improve its quality. Those who have investigated the matter claim that grasses grown on rich land contain a larger per cent. of nutritious substances than those grown on poor land, and consequently the same quantity of grass raised on a rich soil is worth more for feeding purposes than when raised on a poor soil. This being the case there is a twofold inducement to improve the productiveness of our grass lands.

In the cultivation of the grass crop, as well as grain and other crops, farmers will have to be governed by climate, location of farms and quality of soils in their different methods. As I am situated it pays me best to make grass the principal crop on all my land suitable for cultivation that I wish to use for mowing lands. For several years past I have grown but little grain. On such lands as I raise hoed crops, I seed down to grass without sowing grain. In this way I get a good crop of grass instead of grain and the land will produce or last about two years longer before it needs to be plowed again than if a crop of grain had first been raised on the land when seeded down.

Every year I turn over more or less greenward, according to the quantity of manure I have to use for that purpose and seed down again, thus getting a crop of grass every year from the land. In this way I can work over my land much faster while the same quantity will produce more grass than when spread on the land as a top dressing without plowing. My land treated in this way will produce two good crops of grass in a year for three or four years, and then one good crop in a year for as much longer before it needs to be plowed again.

Years ago I seeded down my land in the fall, but for some years past I have sown my grass seed in the spring, having had the best success in obtaining a good catch of the grass, and getting the largest crops of hay. By sowing in the spring the danger of the grass being winter killed is avoided and there is ample time for the crop to mature. My grass sown in the spring is ripe enough to cut in from ten to twelve weeks from the time it is sown. On lands that are cultivated which I wish to seed down, I find it a good way to plow them late in the fall, as then they are ready to harrow and smooth down the next spring, but if they are not plowed in the fall, as soon as they are dry enough to work in the spring I work them over with a cultivator before har-

rowing. After harrowing and working the land down smooth the grass seed is sown on the loose soil. The first rain will cover the seed sufficiently. I use a mixture of timothy, red top and red clover. The crop of grass is cut as soon as it gets in blossom.

I have had very good success in turning over greenward in the fall, spreading on the manure, and letting it lay till the next spring, then working it with cultivator and harrow and sowing the seed. On land fitted in this way I have never failed to get a heavy crop of hay the same season. During the fall of 1880 I plowed one-half of an acre of greenward, spread on it twenty-three ox-cart loads of compost manure. Last spring it was worked over and the grass seed sown on the 10th of May. On the 12th of August the grass was cut and when dry there was 53 large cocks of hay. The grass sown started up again and produced a heavy growth of fall feed. Last fall I plowed and manured one-half of an acre of greenward, and also plowed late in the fall one-half of an acre of land, on which I raised 400 bushels of Swedish turnips. This spring I intend to seed down both pieces of land with a mixture of orchard grass and red clover for the purpose of testing the productiveness and value of orchard grass, and also to notice the difference, if any, between the crop raised on old land, and on greenward.

For several years past I have plowed some greenward in the spring, and put on green or stable manure and seeded down again. On such land the crop does not come forward so rapidly in the early part of the season, and is longer in coming to maturity. The first crop of grass grown on land fitted in this way is not generally as heavy as that grown on land plowed and manured in the fall; but after that there is no perceptible difference in its productiveness. If only herdsgrass and clover seed are sown the first crop will be mostly herdsgrass, and the grass will be much finer than the following crops. In the second crop the clover will predominate, if the seed is mixed in the proportion that I use, say two-thirds herdsgrass and one-third clover. I use in seeding at the rate of twelve pounds of herdsgrass and six pounds of clover to the acre. I am aware that some farmers use much more seed to the acre than this, but on my land with my method of cultivation I find this quantity of seed quite sufficient.

Fruit Crops in the United States and Canada.

The wonderful increase of our fruit crops, owing to the defective statistics, is even yet but little appreciated. A little more than twenty years ago it was a popular notion that the successful cultivation of fruits, especially the apple and peach, was bounded on the north by the Mohawk river, and on the south by the James. Many of our present great fruit districts were considered too far north, and many were even yet western wilds.

At our Centennial exposition the display comprised upwards of 60,000 dishes, and over 400,000 specimens, with distant Kansas in the van. Michigan values her apple crop at \$2,000,000; peaches \$1,000,000, and other fruits at \$1,000,000 or a total of \$4,000,000, while the value of the apple crop in one county in New York is stated at a million of dollars. The Delaware and Maryland peninsula produces such enormous crops of peaches that we scarcely dare state the quantity, estimated at 7,000,000 to 15,000,000 baskets per annum.

Virginia claims to lead the chapter of horticultural progress in small fruits. Of strawberries New York alone has raised in one day 7,000 crates, equal to 10,000 bushels. California sends east many millions of baskets of grapes and pears. North Carolina's apple and peach crops if properly handled would constitute one of its leading interests. Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri and Texas claim precedence over Illinois with its 320,000 acres in orchards. The Gulf States in semi-tropical fruits rival Southern Europe in production if not in utilizing the crops. New England's apple crops thoroughly refute the Mohawk boundary, and the Ontario Society carries off the medal at Boston for the best collection of fruits, in 1878, and now our northern neighbor, Nova Scotia, takes the palm at the Royal Society of London. The United States statistics of acres under cultivation in orchards, vineyards, and small fruits, are given at 4,500,000; estimated value of fruit produced: apples, \$50,400,000; peaches, \$56,135,000; pears, \$14,130,000; grapes, \$2,118,900; strawberries, \$5,000,000; other fruits, \$10,432,800; making a grand total of \$138,216,700, or nearly one-half of the value of our average wheat crop. The last census will doubtless, when completed, for the first time afford a carefully taken exhibit. The proper utilization of this vast food supply, it would indeed be difficult to over-estimate, happily the apathy of years past is giving way, and recent progress in evaporating our surplus fruits if continued will place it among the foremost items in the catalogue of our exports, and through it American pomological wealth will assert its supremacy in all the markets of the world.

An Important American Industry.

The prices realized during the past two years and up to this time for domestic evaporated fruits, should invite the careful investigation of every farmer and orchardist. In 1874 the total amount of American dried fruit exported, was less than one and a-half million pounds. In 1880 the exportations increased to two million pounds per month, notwithstanding the greatly increased consumption at home, owing to the superior quality of the product. The old custom of exchanging two

pounds of domestic dried fruit for one of imported has been more than reversed. Even our wild raspberries and whortleberries properly evaporated, stand at par with many of the far-fetched luxuries of Smyrna and Italy. One pound of evaporated peaches commands in our markets a value equivalent to three pounds of raisins, four of Zante currants, and five to eight of figs, prunes or dates. Current prices of all kinds of domestic evaporated fruits, rated on a specie basis, are higher now than ever before.

Boomerang on Table Etiquette.

It has been stated, and very truly, too, that the law of the napkin is but vaguely understood. It may be said, however, on the start, that custom and good breeding have uttered the decree that it is poor taste to put the napkin in the pocket and carry it away. The rule of etiquette is becoming more and more thoroughly established, that the napkin should be left at the house of the host or hostess after dinner.

There has been a good deal of discussion also upon the matter of folding the napkin after dinner, and whether it should be so disposed of or negligently tossed into the gray boat. If, however, it can be folded easily, and without attracting too much attention and prolonging the session for several hours, it should be so arranged, and placed beside the plate, where it may be easily found by the hostess and returned to her neighbor from whom she borrowed it for the occasion. If, however, the lady of the house is not doing her own work, then the napkin may be carefully jammed into a globular wad and fired under the table, to convey the idea of utter recklessness and pampered abandon.

The use of the finger bowl is also a subject of much importance to the bon ton guest who gorges himself at the expense of his friends. The custom of drinking out of the finger bowl, though not entirely obsolete, has been limited to the extent that good breeding does not permit the guest to quaff the water from his finger bowl unless he does so prior to using it as a finger bowl.

Thus it will be seen that social customs are slowly but surely cutting down and circumscribing the rights and privileges of the masses.

At the court of Eugenie the customs of the table were very rigid, and the most prominent guest of H. R. H. was liable to get the G. B. if he spread his napkin on his lap and cut his egg into with a carving knife. The custom was that the napkin should be hung on one knee, and the egg busted at the big end and scooped out with a spoon.

A prominent American at her table one day in an unguarded moment shattered the shell of a soft-boiled egg with his knife, and while prying it apart, both thumbs were erroneously jammed into the true inwardness of the fruit with so much momentum that the juice took him in the eye, thus blinding him and maddening him to such a degree that he got up and threw the remains into the bosom of the hired man plumpotentiary, who stood near the table, scratching his ear with a tray. As may readily be supposed, there was a painful interim, during which it was hard to tell for five or six minutes whether the prominent American or the hired man would come out on top, but at last the prominent American with the egg in his eye got the ear of the high-priced hired man in among his back teeth, and the honor of our beloved flag was vindicated.

A DISPUTED BOUNDARY.—The Canadians are wrangling industriously over the northwestern boundary of Ontario, which has been in dispute for several years. In 1878 the matter was referred to Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Francis Hincks and Chief Justice Harrison as arbitrators, and they fixed the boundary on a line running due north from the northwest angle from the Lake of the Woods and northeast along the Albany river and James bay to the west line of Quebec. The Dominion parliament has, however, refused to ratify the award, and in case it is set aside the northwestern boundary of Ontario will be a line running north from Thunder bay and eastward along the watershed between the great lakes and Hudson's Bay. The territory in dispute embraces 97,000 square miles, or nearly twice as much as the whole state of Michigan. With it Ontario will have 126,000,000 acres; without it only 64,000,000. Should the award of the arbitrators be repudiated, which seems probable, that part of the disputed territory west of Thunder bay will go to Manitoba and the rest revert to the Dominion, and this will leave Ontario the smallest of all the provinces. The Toronto Globe figures out the loss to Ontario as "an average of \$65 to every man, woman and child in the province."

A SUBMARINE EXHIBITION.—A most interesting exhibition of naval and submarine engineering has been opened at the Agricultural Hall, London, the chief feature of which, after many fears that the pressure of the water could not be overcome, is a glass tank, sixty feet in circumference, wherein divers can be seen working, clad in grotesque submarine armor. The exhibition contains a vast number of models of patents, life rafts, sea messengers, lighthouses, engines, boat lowering and ship raising apparatus and thousands of other objects. The visitor can compare the lines of the Chinese junk with the latest Atlantic steamship, or that imperial failure, the Livadia, with the latest racing cutter, or the Mississippi three-decker with a steel clipper tea ship. In Edinburgh, Lord Rosebery has opened the International Fisheries Exhibition, which is as interesting and complete as that to which reference has just been made. It affords a complete insight into the ways and habits of big fish and little fish and into the various methods of transferring them from their native waters to the frying pan.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Heating of Houses.

Entering the door of one of our "comfortable" modern houses, what meets us? A puff of scorched air from a register, redolent of burning iron,—or of boiled air from a steam heater. The thermometer is standing at about 74. We advance to the parlor. There matters are even worse, for no outside cold has entered with momentary freshness. The plants in the window look yellow and forlorn. Ominous cracks are visible here and there in the furniture—may a strip of ornamental veneering has actually split off from the piano and lies on the carpet. Our hostess coming forward to greet us is wrapped in a little shawl and remarks that it's an awful day; that she hasn't been out, of course, but even in the warm house has felt the cold. In effect she looks blue and pinched. Whereat we wonder, for the room feels insufferably hot; but we place ourselves beside her where she sits covering over the register, and conversation goes on with what spirit it may under these circumstances.

At the end of an hour we are surprised to find ourselves a little chilly. That is our head is hot enough—a little too hot perhaps—but both hands and feet are cold, and we are inclined to agree with our friend when she opines that "the girl" must have let the fire go down. But glancing at the thermometer, we stare to see that the mercury has risen instead of falling. It is now at 80. And after all, why should we wonder? Nature is inevitable in her retributions, and we, no less than the poor geranium in the window, must suffer the penalty of a deranged circulation when we violate her laws of temperature.

Bad enough if this were all! One can live and be useful under the trifling discomfort of cold extremities, as our worthy forefathers sufficiently proved. But how much of life and of life's best energies, of thought, of wit, of good humor, of aspiration, go down through those holes in the floor into nether silence? As from some Kobold's cave, the invisible gnomes of the furnace climb, emerge and steal from us the choicest, finest, most intangible part of ourselves. No man ever lived and worked his best in a room heated over 68—a sentence we should like to engrave in letters of gold on the iron plate of every register and the front of every steam heater in the land from this day forth and forever.

The time may come when a perfect system of house-warming, one combining healthfulness, comfort and economy, shall be introduced. But certain it is, we have none such now. The hot water furnace, in which a large chamber well supplied with fresh air is heated by coils of pipe filled with boiling water, and the warmth taken thence and diffused over the house, approaches more nearly to the ideal than any other in all respects save one; it is so costly that only the most luxuriously built mansions can afford to enjoy it. Open fires are not sufficient, except in the most moderate winter cold, to supply the artificially-stimulated demand for heat made by the human race today, and even in the case of that cheapest of fuels, coke, they cost more than the furnace. The big base burning hall stoves, which make many of our country houses so comfortable, take room which cannot be afforded in city entries, where every inch of space is precious. And the air-tight variety—warranted, by a good deacon who dealt in the articles in the days of our youth, to burn up every bit of noxious gas which, as he was informed, abounded in the air, and the name of which was—oxygen!—what can be said in its favor? It is best left to silence, and to that necessity on which bases its sole claim to human toleration.

There remains, then, for the average house only the hot-air furnace and the steam heater. Both have inseparable evils connected with them, both advantages equally inseparable. In one abundant moisture is provided; in the other an unfeeling supply, barring accidents, of outer air. And either can be made tolerably comfortable and sufficiently wholesome only by intelligent watchfulness, by strict regulation of heat, by observation of thermometers, by periodical care of evaporators and water pans, by renewing the air of rooms through open windows, and that perpetual vigilance which is the price of most of the good things we enjoy, and, above all, of that healthful food which we consume with our lungs, and without which we can enjoy nothing.

—*Scribner's for February.*

John Potts's Reward.

Thirty years ago yesterday a poor girl named Carrie Roper, in garments tattered and torn, wandered to the home of John Potts, a village blacksmith, in what is now known as Brooklyn, Pa. Mr. Potts took the girl in, and suggested to his wife that they adopt her, they having no children of their own. Mrs. Potts objected, feeling it her duty to take one of four of her sister's daughters, if it was deemed expedient to adopt a daughter. Mr. Potts would not listen to his wife's suggestions, and determined to support the girl. He sent her to a school in Bucks county, where she took up the study of music with her academic course, and graduated with high honors. Two years after she graduated Potts failed to learn of her whereabouts. His inquiries did not bring any tidings of the girl, and he gave her up as dead. His wife died in the spring of 1877, and he lived alone. He still continued his business as blacksmith, though unable to save anything from his earnings with which to pay off a few mortgages on his property. Two weeks ago a strange lady appeared at the postoffice in Brooklyn, and introduced herself as Mrs. James Rutledge

of Pittsburgh, wife of a millionaire. She inquired for John Potts, and was escorted to his home. The old gentleman recognized her at sight, and was overcome with joy at her appearance. She paid off the mortgages on the Potts property, purchased a handsome monument for the grave of Mrs. Potts, and made Potts a gift of \$50,000 in United States bonds.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Treating a Cow Like a Lady.

A man came into the office, on Tuesday, with a black eye, a strip of court plaster across his cheek, one arm in a sling, and as he leaned on a crutch and wiped the perspiration away from around a lump on his forehead with a red cotton handkerchief, he asked if the editor was in. Being answered in the affirmative, he said:

"Well, I want to stop my paper," and he sat down "on the edge of a chair as though it might hurt it. "Scratch my name right off. You are responsible for my condition. "Can it be possible?" we inquired. "Yes," said he. "I am a farmer and keep cows. I recently read an article in your paper about a dairymen's convention, where one of the mottoes over the door was, 'Treat your cow as you would a lady,' and the article said it was contended by our best dairymen that a cow treated in a polite, gentlemanly manner, as though she was a companion, would give twice as much milk. The plan seemed feasible to me. I had been a hard man with my stock, and thought maybe that was one reason my cows always dried up when butter was forty cents a pound, and gave plenty of milk when butter was only worth fifteen cents a pound. I decided to adopt your plan, and treat a cow as I would a lady. I had a brindle cow that never had been very much milked on me, and I decided to commence on her, and the next morning after I read your thundering paper, I put on my Sunday suit a white plug hat that I bought the year Greeley ran for President and went to the barn to milk. I noticed the old cow seemed to be bashful and frightened, but taking off my hat and bowing politely, I said: 'Madam, excuse the seeming impropriety of the request, but will you do me the favor to hoist?' At the same time I tapped her gently on the flank with my plug hat, and putting the tin pail under her, 'I sat down on the milking stool.' 'Did she hoist?' said we, rather anxious to know how the advice of President Smith, of Sheboygan, the great dairymen, had worked. 'Did she hoist?' we inquired. 'No, she didn't. She only kicked me with all four feet, switched me with her tail and hooked me with both horns all at once, and when I got out of the bedding in the stall, and dug my hat out of the manger, and the milking stool out from under me, and began to maul that cow, I forgot all about the treatment of horned cattle. Why she fairly galloped over me, and I never want to read your old paper again.' We tried to explain to him that the advice did not apply to brindle cows at all, but he hobbled out the maddest man that ever asked a cow to hoist, in diplomatic language.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Talented Wooer.

Miss Millie Pixton has long been known as the most beautiful girl in rural Arkansas. Among the numerous admirers who visited Miss Pixton and entered suit in the court of sentiment for her hand were two young men of unusual promise, Dick Gregg and Hank Oxpatch. These young men "loved with a love that was more than a love." They were stuck. One night while these young men were pleading with the beautiful girl, she said: "Gentlemen I love both of you. It is strange that a woman can love two men just the same, but I do, all the same. Now, I want to do the fair thing by both of you. There ain't nothing diminutive about me. There ain't no molecules in my composition. I am made of the genuine lumps of principle. I know that it is a difficult matter to settle this affair satisfactorily; therefore, I must adopt some plan. The man, who, two weeks from today, will perform in my presence the most wonderful feat shall claim me. Go away and practice."

The young men arose and silently departed. They retired from society. The neighbors knew that each man was preparing himself for the exhibition, and the entire neighborhood became excited over the approaching festivities. When the day arrived the Pixton mansion was crowded. The exhibition was to take place in the yard, where seats for the audience were arranged. Dick, dressed in a tight-fitting suit, was the first announced. Taking position he brayed, and by a muscular movement worked his ears. It was evident that he intended playing the part of the mule. Hank then took position. He did not attempt to work his ears. It was evident that the audience was becoming disgusted. One of Hank's friends entered the arena to whisper something to the actor. Hank squealed, hauled off and kicked the man in the face. The audience yelled with enthusiasm. The victory was decided. The girl was handed to Hank.

Mr. Everts says that a sentence going the rounds, attributed to him, is an attempt at condensing one of his dispatches protesting against the dismemberment of Turkey. It was founded on an incident which occurred at one of his Thanksgiving dinners at home. "I had a roasted New-England goose, well stuffed with sage, wild plenty of apple sauce and the usual cat companions. At the close of the meal I said: 'My children, you now see the difference between the condition of affairs before and after dinner. You then saw a goose stuffed with sage; now you see a sage stuffed with goose.'"

—*Whitehall Review.*

Mollie's Ram.

Mollie had a little ram, as black as a rubber shoe, and everywhere that Mollie went, he emigrated too. He went with her to church one day—the folks hilarious grew, to see him walk demurely into Deacon Allen's pew.

The worthy deacon quickly let his angry passions rise, and gave it an unchristian kick between the sad, brown eyes.

This landed rammy in the aisle; the deacon followed fast, and raised his foot; alas! that first kick was his last.

For Mr. Sheep walked slowly back about a rod, 'tis said, and ere the deacon could retreat, it stood him on his head.

The congregation then arose and went for that 'ere sheep. Several well-directed butts just piled them in a heap.

Then rushed they straightway for the door with curses long and loud, while rammy struck the hindmost man and shot him through the crowd.

The minister had often heard that kindness would subdue the fiercest beast.

"Aha!" he says, "I'll try that game on you."

And so he kindly, gently called. "Come rammy, rammy, ram; to see the folks abuse you so, I grieved and sorry am."

With kind and gentle words he came from that tall pulpit down, saying "Rammy, rammy, rammy, ram—best sheep in the town."

The ram quite dropped its humble air, and arose from off its feet, and when the parson lit he was beneath the hindmost seat.

As he shot out of the door, and closed it with a slam, he named a California town—I think 'twas "Yuba Dam."

How He Made Up for Shrinkage

An old but good sto. of Captain Fred Wording who, forty years ago, was in command of the schooner John. The captain was carrying a cargo of corn from a port in North Carolina to Savannah. He knew it was the custom to measure out the corn and if the cargo fell short of the bill of lading the captain was responsible for the shrinkage. He also knew that in loading the daries had stolen quantities of the corn, and he was afraid the cargo would run short. On the passage down the captain ran his vessel into the gulf stream, and allowed her to remain there for some time. The waters of the gulf stream are from fifteen to twenty degrees warmer than the rest of the ocean, the temperature in some places being at eighty-two. The heat from the water swelled the corn until the hatches were nearly burst off. On arriving the captain wanted the consignee to take the cargo at the invoice, but he refused. The consignee told the captain that he would measure the cargo and share equally in the shortage or overplus. Cap. Wording was somewhat surprised to receive in addition to his freight money, five hundred dollars as his share of the overplus. The cargo in fact had gone one thousand dollars over the invoice. Cap. W. did not keep the money, but turned it in to the owners.

No Cure for Liars.

A Michigander who took in the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia on a recent trip, one day approached an aged negro who was loitering on the street, and confidentially informed him that he had come to the springs to be cured of the habit of lying, and he asked the old man's opinion of the chances for a cure.

"How long has you bin in de habit of lyin', sah?" was the honest query.

"About fifty years."

"Lysin' all de time?"

"Right along, day after day."

"Big lies?"

"Yes—the worst old whoppers you ever heard. Give me your honest opinion, now, as to whether a course of baths will help me."

"Well, sah," said the old negro, as he scratched his head, "pears to me dat if you kin git de water hot 'nuff it might help you some, but de trouble is dat in sweatin' out de lies you may cook de body, an' my 'sperience wid white men am dat I kin git 'long better wid a well man who lies dan wid a parbled man who tells de truff."—*Free Press.*

Poor Pussy.

A white pussy-cat had a very curious adventure not long ago. Pussy lived in a machine shop in New Haven, Conn., where there was an upright engine with a large fly-wheel. One morning at seven o'clock the man in charge started his engine, and soon afterward saw something wrong on the fly-wheel. But the wheel was going around very fast—so fast that the spokes could not be seen—and the engineer thought it was only the sun shining on the wheel. About half-past-nine o'clock—two hours and a half after the engine was started—he noticed the same object was still on the wheel. Then he knew it was not the sunlight, and concluded to stop the engine to find out what it was. To his utter amazement, there was poor pussy clinging to the fly-wheel with might and main, and as scared a kitty as ever was seen. Taking her down, he found that in her rapid ride she had become cross-eyed. But in a few days, with special care, her eyes straightened out again, and now Miss Pussy is a greater favorite in the shop than ever.

In consequence of the improvements made in marine engines in the nine years up to 1872, the consumption of fuel had been reduced one-half; since that further important improvements had been effected, and altogether there was a saving of about 75 per cent. Last year 1,000,000 tons of shipping were constructed, and this year there is under contract another 1,000,000 tons more.

ARIZONA.

A CURIOUS OLD TOWN.—HOW WE BARBARIANS LIVE.—OTHER MATTERS.

Tucson is the second oldest city in the United States, Santa Fe, in New Mexico, being the oldest, and Augustine, Florida, being the third oldest. It was a Spanish town of considerable commercial importance long before New York, Philadelphia and other great cities of the country were even dreamed of. The old mission church, erected more than four centuries ago, and having been occupied as a temple of worship by seventeen generations, still stands in a good state of preservation. Relics almost innumerable are to be seen on every hand. The habits and customs of the people living here two hundred years ago are still retained by the natives and it were not for the American grit and enthusiasm recently infused into society and business, Tucson would be fully a century behind the times. The city is built in the fertile valley of the Santa Cruz river, and is walled in by high mountain ranges on every side. The bold grandeur of these "everlasting hills," with their green verdure and snow capped summits I shall not attempt to describe. The eye never wearies gazing at them resting there in their silent majesty where they have stood during the ages. I wish I could describe to you some of the sun-set scenes I have witnessed since I came here. But that is an impossibility. Even a poet's pen or a painter's brush are incapable of portraying such sights. The memory of their rich and charming beauty will never fade from my mind. The style of architecture is oriental. The houses are mostly built of sun dried brick made from mud and straw. The people here find as did the Hebrews in Egypt that it is hard work to make "brick without straw." Few of the buildings are more than one story high, have flat roofs, and do not usually contain more than three or four rooms. Till a dozen years ago the houses had neither floors nor glass windows. There are only four or five regular modern brick buildings in the city, among which are the new court house and the Methodist church. We live in a regular abode (mud) house, and now that we have got used to it, like it. I felt just a particle rebellious about the matter at first, but when they told me that the Governor of the territory, and men worth several millions of dollars, had houses of precisely the same kind, I made up my mind to submit gracefully. The streets are narrow and crooked. The streets and avenues are all named, the houses are numbered, we have water works, gas, telephone, Herdic coach system, large hotels, and all appliances of a large modern city. Very few cities in Michigan have as fine post offices, and I never saw as large wholesale and retail stores in the state outside of Detroit. Building operations are exceedingly lively this summer, and the city is growing rapidly. The population is estimated at 12,000, but I think 10,000 would be nearer the truth. More than half of this is Mexican, Indian and Chinese. The Mexicans shiftless, dirty, dishonest, immoral and poor. The Indians ditto. The Chinese an industrious, good-natured, money-making, exclusive, and are said to be grossly immoral. The American population is chiefly from California, Nevada and the territories of the Pacific slope, and shows signs of wonderful energy. They have changed Tucson from a sleepy old Mexican Pueblo into a live and thrifty American city which has already become the commercial metropolis of the entire territory. Mining is the great industry here, and every one is more or less directly connected with and dependent upon that interest. A man who doesn't own a half dozen mining claims at least is out of fashion here. All branches of trade, and all the learned professions, are represented. I think there must be fully fifty lawyers in the city, all apparently doing well. There are not many doctors. People don't get sick much here, and very few seem to die. Whether the scarcity of doctors has anything to do with it or not I don't really know. We have a huge Catholic cathedral, with a Bishop and several priests, while the Protestant denominations are represented by the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Baptists and Methodists. A finer or more cultivated class of society cannot be found anywhere. It is no reflection on any former congregation when I say that I never addressed brighter or more intelligent audiences anywhere, and never have been treated with greater consideration and respect.

To one coming from the eastern or middle states everything is new and strange indeed. We have no farms here, we have ranches. There are no yards, but courts or corrals. Our wood is not delivered to us in wagons, but packed on the backs of jackasses such as travel with Uncle Tom's cabin combinations. They are very numerous, and can be bought for from \$4 to \$10. People seldom sleep in the house during the summer months, but out doors in the corral. New comers usually object to doing such an unheard of thing, but before many weeks they succumb by the experiment, and then couldn't be hired to sleep in the house again. Not a particle of rain or dew falls between January and July, and the air is so dry one never takes cold. A night out in the cool, dry air is equal in its effects upon the system to the most refreshing shower bath you ever enjoyed. Then eastern people are very apt to open their eyes at the prices asked for the necessities of life. For instance, flour is \$3 per cwt., butter 60

cents per pound, coal oil 90 cents per gallon, sugar 25 cents per pound, ham 25 cents per pound, and other things in proportion. It costs you \$350 to \$400 to rent an abode house with three or four small rooms. Single rooms furnished command \$300 per year. But, of course, wages are high, and even at these prices, people are making money; many of them becoming rich. The chances are, however, that this Methodist preacher will not be cumbered with his riches to any alarming extent.

J. F. BERRY. Tucson, Arizona. (Continued in next issue.)

Nothing improves the appearance of the waitress at a table so much as a neat and tasteful apron. At a recent entertainment given in a church parlor a few very pretty aprons were worn. One was of white dotted muslin trimmed with a ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace; another was of plain muslin with two deep fluted ruffles of the same, with black velvet heading. Another had Valenciennes insertion put over blue ribbons, and still another was of plain white linen with a wide hem and a broad band of ric-rac above that. Daintier than any of these, but less serviceable, was one of pale pink silk with a deep muslin flounce put on in places.

EVERGREEN ECHOS. The roads are good. Had a small winter Monday. Heard the first whippoorwill's sound Wednesday eve. M. S. Phetplace will have a bee some time about the 10th or 11th inst., with a dance.

Those who have been outside say wheat looks better in the woods than out in the settled country. G. B. Phetplace had a bee Monday the 1st inst., and got 5 acres logged in good shape and had a dance in the evening.

Joseph Biugelmann had his bee on the 3rd inst., and he got 5 acres logged, and gave the boys and girls a chance to trip the light fantastic in the evening.

Redman Walsh who has been sick so long, died on the morning of the 1st inst. his remains were taken to Gagetown for burial. He leaves a family of a wife and four children all of which are grown up to mourn his loss.

O. Williams went to Alpena last Saturday.

Mrs. L. H. Hankerson will now rush things on her new block.

The casemen for Miss Ryan's new brick block is ready for the stone wall.

L. A. Spencer and wife, of Saginaw City, have been visiting in Caro the past week.

John C. Watrous has associated himself with J. H. Knickerbocker in the jewelry business.

Chas. A. Ryne is at work on the Advertiser. Hope you will make a good paragon, Charley.

The young ladies' band went in Detroit Monday and Tuesday playing for C. R. Mabley's grand opening.

Fred Robins, who has been in the jewelry store J. H. Knickerbocker for a long time, has gone to Bay City to live.

Herbert Trumble, who has been at work on the Advertiser for some time has taken a position on the Jeffersonian.

The firm of E. E. Rundel & Co., have dissolved, Grace Rundel retiring. Elmer will run the business himself hereafter.

Last Saturday was the busiest day we have had this spring. Most of the merchants were a happy smile all the evening.

Knickerbocker & Co., are doing an extensive telephone business. They have just finished a line running from Cleaver's mill to Ben. Harris' feed store, a distance of over a mile, and it works like a charm.

MARRIED. STRIFFLER—ARR.—At the residence of Oscar Striffler, Jr., Cass City, May 9, by Rev. B. Beve, Mr. Samuel W. Striffler and Miss Paulina Arr, both of Cass City.

BORN. LAFERTY.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., the wife of G. Laferty, of a son.

The \$1 white shirts at the Boston are a perfect fit. The finest assortment of undertaker's goods ever brought to Cass City, can be found at Armstrong's.

Black, brown, maroon, drab and cream colored castmores, and all goods in the latest style, at A. D. Gillies'. A complete line of suspenders at the Boston.

Practical watch makers at Knickerbocker & Co's, Caro. Just see those \$1 pants at the Boston.

Notice. On and after June 10th, the undersigned will be prepared to do all manner of building in first-class style, and workmanlike manner, and prices to correspond with the times. Give me a call, all work guaranteed, good references given. M. S. PHETPLACE. Evergreen, May 10th.

Farm For Sale. Located 4 and three-quarters of a mile north of Cass City cemetery, containing 123 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. WHEELOCKE. Strayed or Stolen. A small red cow, with new bell and strap, on Thursday, the 27th of April, from the premises of Delmer Ross. A liberal reward for the return of the same, or for information which will lead to its recovery. DELMER ROSS.

NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.

Buy your Baby Carriages from Armstrong.

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 sobby line of whips. ROWLEY & POOLE, Caro.

Those white shoes and slippers at H. N. Montague's, Caro, "take the cake," for beauty and elegance. 1/4 off.

Headquarters for a complete outfit at the Boston.

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

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, 1/4 off.

You will find A. C. Mc Graw hand made boots and shoes at J. L. Hitchcock's.

The Boston takes the lead for fine clothing.

The determination of the manufacturers to furnish the smoker a strictly first-class Havana-filled Cigar at 5c. accounts for the wonderful demand for "Tansill's Punch." Weydemeyer & Predmore.

Burial Robes of all kinds at Armstrong's.

Sash Ribb as imported from John Burl, London, at A. D. Gillies'.

Saws gummed at the Cass City Foundry.

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

All kinds of Furniture fresh and new at Armstrong's.

The latest styles in hats at the Boston.

T. H. Hunt has a full line of everything usually kept in a first-class grocery.

We have about 75 second hand Watches which will be sold cheap at Knickerbocker & Co's, Caro.

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

Fine Cloth Covered Caskets, Fine Rosewood Casket, Burial Cases in endless quantities at Armstrong's, the Cass City Undertaker, 2nd floor East of Post Office, Main Street, Cass City.

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.

Buy your High Chairs from Armstrong. All kinds cheap for cash.

Carosheka Buttons in all shades and styles at A. D. Gillies'.

More of "Tansill's Punch," America's finest 5c. Cigars, are sold in New York, Chicago and San Francisco than any other city. We have the agency for them. Weydemeyer & Predmore.

Now is the time to get a good watch for a little money at Knickerbocker & Co's, Caro. I ders.

Call and see those beautiful dolmans at A. D. Gillies'.

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 a reliable remedy.

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

S. C. Armstrong, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Cass City, Mich.

Let those now smoke Who never smoked before, And those who always smoked Let them smoke the more, Of "Tansill's Punch" world renowned 5c. Cigar. Weydemeyer & Predmore.

If you want pictures framed, take them of Armstrong's, he has a fine assortment of mouldings and rustic frames.

If you want a first-class smoker for 5 cents, buy "Tansill's Punch" Cigar. Weydemeyer & Predmore.

The poor as well as the rich, the old as the young, the wife as well as the husband, the young maiden as well as the young man the girl as well as boy, can find just what they want at S. C. Armstrong's furniture warerooms. Chairs of all kinds, Bedsteads, Corodes, Bureaus, Spring Beds, the best in the market, Mattresses, Upholstered Furniture, Perambulators, new styles, Cabs, Boy's Express Wagons, Cans, Brackets, Looking Glasses, all kinds, Chromo Pictures framed to order. Everything fresh and new and warranted first-class in every particular. Remember the place, at Armstrong's.

Farm For Sale. Eighty acres, 3 1/2 miles north of Cass City, and 80 rods east, good frame house, good orchard and good well, 35 acres cleared and 15 acres fitted in good shape for logging. Apply to JOHN LANDRIGAN.

We wish to call the attention of the smoking public to the fact that we have secured the agency for "Tansill's Punch," America's finest 5c. Cigar. Weydemeyer & Predmore.

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. Asa White, Cass City.

Tenders Wanted. Sealed Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock Saturday noon, May 13, 1882, for the erection of a frame school house 24x36 in district number 4, of the township of Novesta, said building to be built in a workmanlike manner. Plan and specifications can be seen by applying to Silas Huffman chairman of building committee. Silas Huffman, Hiram Wilson, James Bruce, F. D. Curtis, Wm. Balch, Joseph Hack.

Dated at Novesta this 24th day of April 1882. P. S. said committee does not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CROSS & PARSON'S. Groceries, Stationery & Pure Drugs. AT THE City Drug Store. Weydemeyer & Predmore.

PURE DRUGS AT THE City Drug Store. Weydemeyer & Predmore.

SMOKE TANSILL'S PUNCH AMERICA'S FINEST 5c CIGAR. Weydemeyer & Predmore.

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, Spectacles and Watches.

All Repairing promptly attended to.

CRIB YOUR CORNS.

AT THE CASS CITY Boot and Shoe Shop.

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

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.

GRAND Musical Entertainment!

BY THE YOUNG LADIES' BAND OF CARO, Saturday Eve'g, May 13th, IN THE CASS CITY OPERA HALL

PROGRAMME

The Entertainment will commence with a Comedy, in one act:

THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

CHARACTERS. MR. TWITTER, BYRON PODGE, JEREMIAH CLEP, MRS. RATTLETON, MRS. TWITTER, JANE CHATTERBY, M. L. Kinyon, W. W. Robertson, J. P. Westfall, Mrs. E. K. West, Miss Emma Jones, Miss Nellie Rogers

SACRED QUARTETTE—Mrs. West, Miss Jones, M. L. Kinyon, W. W. Robertson.

MEDLEY OVERTURE—A Day at Coney Island, Ladies' Band SOLO—M. L. Kinyon

KNIGHT WALTZES—Ladies' Band SOLO—Mrs. E. K. West

REMEMBRANCE OF HOME—Ladies' Band COME WHERE THE LILLIES BLOOM, (Quartet)—Mrs. West, Miss Jones, M. L. Kinyon, W. W. Robertson.

SOLO—Mrs. E. K. West

The Entertainment concluding with Prof. Robertson's GREAT MUSICAL SPECIALTY, in which he performs the difficult feat of playing a solo on each instrument used in the band.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 sharp.

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 Dept.

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.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Detroit and Bay City Division.

TRAINS SOUTH.		TRAINS NORTH.	
am	pm	am	pm
7 10	5 40 10 40	1 40	9 15 6 45
7 35	6 05 11 27	1 05	8 43 5 45
8 00	6 30 12 10	1 20	8 25 5 05
8 15	6 45 12 40	1 35	8 12 4 40
8 30	7 00 1 10	1 50	7 58 4 20
8 45	7 15 1 40	2 05	7 48 4 00
9 00	7 30 2 10	2 20	7 38 3 40
9 15	7 45 2 30	2 35	7 28 3 10
9 30	8 00 3 00	2 50	7 18 2 50
9 45	8 15 3 30	3 05	7 08 2 30
10 00	8 30 4 00	3 20	6 58 2 10
10 15	8 45 4 30	3 35	6 48 1 50
10 30	9 00 5 00	3 50	6 38 1 30
10 45	9 15 5 30	4 05	6 28 1 10
11 00	9 30 6 00	4 20	6 18 9 50
11 15	9 45 6 30	4 35	6 08 9 30
11 30	10 00 7 00	4 50	5 58 9 10
11 45	10 15 7 30	5 05	5 48 8 50
12 00	10 30 8 00	5 20	5 38 8 30
12 15	10 45 8 30	5 35	5 28 8 10
12 30	11 00 9 00	5 50	5 18 7 50
12 45	11 15 9 30	6 05	5 08 7 30
1 00	11 30 10 00	6 20	4 58 7 10
1 15	11 45 10 30	6 35	4 48 6 50
1 30	12 00 11 00	6 50	4 38 6 30
1 45	12 15 11 30	7 05	4 28 6 10
2 00	12 30 12 00	7 20	4 18 5 50
2 15	12 45 12 30	7 35	4 08 5 30
2 30	1 00 1 00	7 50	3 58 5 10
2 45	1 15 1 30	8 05	3 48 4 50
2 60	1 30 2 00	8 20	3 38 4 30
2 75	1 45 2 30	8 35	3 28 4 10
2 90	2 00 3 00	8 50	3 18 3 50
3 05	2 15 3 30	9 05	3 08 3 30
3 20	2 30 4 00	9 20	2 58 3 10
3 35	2 45 4 30	9 35	2 48 2 50
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4 20	3 30 6 00	10 20	2 18 1 50
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8 05	7 15 1 30	1 60	8 88 5 50
8 20	7 30 2 00	1 75	8 78 5 30
8 35	7 45 2 30	1 90	8 68 5 10
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THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

HERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, MICH.

Upper Michigan.

Mining regions are proverbially barren and rocky, and the upper peninsula of Michigan—at least that portion of it which is so productive of iron and copper—forms no exception to this rule. It is old—older than most of our hills, for it was the first land that was attached to the original Laurentian nucleus about which our continent has been formed. It has, in consequence, always been a favorite field for geological study, and its novel industrial features make it no less interesting to the ordinary traveler.

The face of the country is rugged and seamed and worn. Were it not for its mineral wealth it would remain permanently a wilderness. Lumber companies would invade it here and there, and retire after having robbed the forest of the pine which is found in a few scattered patches. It would be an eddy where the stream of Western migration had left a few Indians and woodsmen to subsist by the methods of primitive life. The land is generally valueless from the farmer's point of view, for the soil is a light drift—too light for wheat—and the climate a winter modified by a season of summer weather too short for Indian corn to ripen. Hay, oats, and potatoes yield the farmer a fair return, but the climate is so rigorous that the securing of shelter and fuel calls for so large an amount of energy that little is left to devote to cultivation. It is a proof of this that a very inconsiderable fraction of the population attempts to subsist by farming, although the freight from Chicago is added to the price of all the staple articles of production—hay, for instance, being from twenty to twenty-five dollars a ton, and milk ten cents a quart. Curiously enough strawberries and currants reach a perfection unknown in more hospitable latitudes, a Marquette strawberry resembling in size a Seckel pear, and in flavor a wild strawberry. This is owing, no doubt, to the fact that in northern latitudes—Marquette is about as far north as Quebec—the few summer days have from eighteen to twenty hours of sunlight and afterglow, and vegetable growth is virtually uninterrupted by darkness. Light, the botanists tell us, bears the same relation to aroma that heat does to sweetness. Such strawberries as these must be seen to be appreciated, and must be visited to be seen, for they are too large and too delicate to bear travel themselves.

I have spoken of the climate as a winter modified by a short summer. The July and August weather I can vouch for as delightful. Even when the sun is hottest you feel instinctively that there is no prostrating power in it, and the nights are invariably cool. In July the mean daily range was 19°, and the monthly range 50°, the lowest recorded temperature being 38°. Near the lake the presence of so large a body of water which at Marquette never falls below 52°, and on the extreme northern end of the peninsula never below 48°, acts as an equalizer, and restricts the range within comparatively narrow limits. This low temperature of the lake water, which is higher than that of any of the streams entering it, precludes the idea of bathing. As a consequence few of the lake sailors can swim, and it would be of little avail to them as a means of preserving life if they could, for the most robust man if he falls into Lake Superior chills and dies in a few moments. The numerous trout streams in the woods are of an icy coldness. The snow, which falls to a depth of six or seven feet, melts and sinks into the sandy ground, to re-appear from deep-seated springs with a temperature of 39°, which is exactly equal to the average annual temperature of the place. The thick forests prevent the sun from warming the ground or the water. And finally the lake is so deep—its bed reaching several hundred feet below the level of the sea—that the summer air has little effect on it before it is again covered with ice. There is no other place on the globe where so large a body of cold fresh water lies at an elevation of six hundred feet above the sea. The air in contact with this deep chilly water seems to acquire a peculiar vivifying and refreshing quality, quite impossible to describe, but very easy to appreciate. Here must be the great summer sanitarium or cooling-off place for Chicago and Milwaukee.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by 55 observers of diseases in different parts of the state, show leading causes of sickness during the week ending April 22, 1882, to have been euralgia, bronchitis, intermittent fever, rheumatism and throat and lung complaints.

Diarrhea, erysipelas, neuralgia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and scarlet fever increased in area of prevalence. There was no marked decrease of any disease reported.

At the State Capitol, the prevailing winds were west; the average temperature, the average absolute humidity, and the average night ozone, were greater, the average day ozone was the same, and the average relative humidity was less, during the week ending April 22, than during the preceding week.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending April 22, and since, at 15 places, scarlet fever, at 10 places, measles at 9 places, and small-pox at 4 places in all as follows: at Manistee, Flint, and at Detroit, April 22; at Plainwell, Allegan, Co., (3 new cases), April 24, 1882.

HENRY B. BAKER, Sec'y.
LANSING, April 28, 1882.

Mississippi Steamboat Travel.

D. L. Crossman in the Williamston Enterprise, in a series of interesting articles, thus describes a trip on the Father of Waters:

To any one whose knowledge of steamboats has been confined to such as are in use on the great lakes, a Mississippi steamer is a curiosity. The average river boat draws but four or five feet of water, therefore she has no hold, her boiler and engine are all on the deck, her stokers and firemen have no sub-marine den, and whatever freight she carries is not stowed away under hatches, but arranged in rows or piles in plain sight. The occupant of the cabin or state room who confined his attention to the decoration and furniture, might imagine himself on the way to Duluth, but in any other part of the boat that illusion would be dispelled. An ocean steamer takes water from 20 to 35 feet deep to float her. Our lake steamers draw from 11 to 18 feet, the machinery and freight of either being largely below the water-level; judge, then, of the great difference between those and of these river boats that sit on the surface of the water propelled by a single paddle-wheel at the stern. This wheel, however, is very large, being about twenty-five feet in length by twenty feet in diameter, driven by a pitman at each end attached direct to a crank, and as it rolls around on top of the water, it realizes to the beholder the poetic name of the first steam vessel on our lakes—"Walk on the Water."

To the winter visitor, of leisure, or in search of health, the line from Cincinnati to New Orleans is a desirable route, the accommodations are good, the time taken for the trip is ten to fourteen days, and the expense which includes state room and meals is twenty dollars, much less than hotel rates for like fare.

From the fact that the lower Mississippi was above the level of the surrounding country, and that the river boats took very little water, I had obtained the impression that the river was shallow; a thousand miles or more north it is some seasons but I was much mistaken as to the southern portion, for the average depth through the state of Louisiana, of the current line, is one hundred and forty feet; then the question that naturally occurs is, why have boats in use that require so little water? I'll tell you, first, docks are impracticable on a stream whose water fluctuates in height twenty or thirty feet in a single season. The boats must come to the shore; second, the Mississippi is a highway, and the steamer making regular trips upon the lower portions of it are like the stage coaches upon the old fashioned turnpike, they stop at every body's call. No street car driver is more observant of the signals for him to stop, than is the captain and pilot of a Mississippi line boat, in fact not so much so for a boy with simply a letter, to put on board, stands on the levee and swing his hat with all the assurance of knowledge that for the moment, he commands the steamer, and she gracefully curves to the shore, receives the letter and moves on. I watched this operation of the simple receipt of a letter several times, studying in my mind how they could possibly make it pay to stop thus, and finally I went to the pilot with the question when I got this answer. "The theory is, that each letter received is from some patrons of the line in relation to business, an order for men, mules, merchandise, or something that will add to the paying business of our return trip." This may be a good theory it sounds well, but I question its honest application.

These numerous stops for letters, single packages, passengers, hunters, etc. would be impossible if docks, snubbing posts, hitching cables, stopping and starting with loose gang-way to throw out and pull in, were necessary as with our lake boats, nothing of the sort is needed there. Each steamer is provided with two huge gangways about forty-five feet long, one on each side of the bow, one end of each is attached to the boat by a hinge, which not only allows the other end to be moved up and down, but also permits lateral motion so that it can be swung around at any needed angle with the side of the boat. These gangways are very solidly constructed of timber, and held in position by means of a rope attached to a ball toward the outer end, the rope passing up through tackle blocks to a spar, then down to a small engine, provided for the sole purpose of raising, lowering or swinging these immense portable side-walks, called gang-ways. When the boat is moving on its regular course, they are swung directly forward and raised to an angle of about 45 degrees, extending out like the feelers of a mammoth grasshopper; but when a stop is to be made, and twenty pieces of freight delivered, as the boat nears the shore, the gangway is swung around so that it projects from the side, lowered to nearly a level and twenty deck hands with the bags, boxes, or bundles to be discharged, upon their shoulders, take their places in line upon it, ready to land the goods the instant the levee is touched, by the still descending gangway. Thus, when not more than twenty articles that can be carried, are to be left, the boat seldom comes to a full stop, and if I have made myself understood, thus the reader can see how the sugar plantations along this great highway can be supplied with their daily block of ice and furnished postal facilities without serious inconvenience to their great common carrier,—the steamboat.

GRAIN FREIGHT FREE TO LIVERPOOL.—The speculative holding of grain at Chicago for higher prices led, in the fore part of April, to some curious results. The export of grain had been stopped, the market rates at Liverpool being lower than those of Chicago. The railway officials refused to lower their rates, saying that they saw no good reason for sacrificing their revenues to enable the promoters of "corners" to adjust questions of supply and demand between themselves and consumers. The managers of certain ocean steamship lines having steamers billed for early departure were in great straits for freight, and even begged for grain to be carried as ballast, free freight. A press dispatch from Chicago, April 7, said that the day before the agents of the eastern lines terminal there were asked by wire if they could not furnish small cargoes on condition that no charge should be made for transporting it by water to Liverpool. Again, on the 7th, the steamship people renewed their appeal, offering as additional inducement a premium of several cents per hundred pounds to the shipper. The offer of a premium was made by the four lines running between Boston and Liverpool. No offer of so unusual a nature were received from the New York lines.—*Am. Ship.*

The Dummy Enemy.

"Archibald, my boy," said old Mr. Diffendorfer, the rich commission merchant, the other day, as he called his son into his private office, "my dear boy, I have just executed the deeds by which I retire from business today, and leave you sole active partner in the wealthiest house on the Coast. Naturally you expect me to give you some timely counsel for your future business guidance."

"Keereet!" replied young D., who was a member of the Bohemian Club, and knew it all.

"You probably suppose that I wish to enjoin upon you frugality, temperance, integrity and punctuality as the sure means of success. Not at all. Those virtues are all very well for the copy-book, but the only real requisite to success in life—especially in this State,—is a really good reciprocating dummy enemy."

"A what?" queried the scion of the house of D., as he put his feet on the desk and lit another cigarette.

"Why a first-class, bitter, unrelenting dummy enemy. Something like my dear old friend Guffey, for instance."

"Why I thought you were down on that man the worst way?"

"That's just the point—that's just the joke of it," said old D., with a chuckle. "Fourteen years ago I met Guffey on the steamer, coming round here from New York. We had both failed in trade, I in Boston, he in Philadelphia; both of us fairly driven out of business by the usual slanders, jealousies and underhand defamations peculiar to—well, to everybody."

"Why didn't you go into partnership?" asked the junior.

"I'll tell you. After talking the matter over, Guffey and I agreed that the only way for a man with small capital to get along was to have some trusted friend on the outside who would keep him posted as to the doings of his enemies. Some one they would talk to, don't you understand?"

"I catch on," remarked the youth.

"So we concluded to act as each other's dummy enemy. And from the day that we stepped off the steamer down at the wharf, Guffey and I have never spoken to each other, except on the 1st and 15th of every month, when I visit him in disguise to compare notes."

"Well, by Jove!"

"It's a fact, though. Every time my enemies—and every body has them they sorter grow somehow—put up a job on me, or lie about me, or try to injure me in any way, they go to Guffey and attempt to rope him into the plot. He sympathizes with them; says I'm the most infernal old wretch unhung, and then sits down and writes me the particulars. Good scheme that, eh? and the old merchant laughed until he was black in the face."

"Well, I should smile," grinned the other.

"Of course I do the same for Guffey. Why, I can't tell how many thousand times I've scowled at him on the street and remarked to whoever I was walking with: 'There's that miserable scoundrel, Guffey. Look at the airs he puts on because he is rich, I'd like to break his rascally head with a club.'"

"Was Guffey rich then?"

"Why, no; of course not, at first. It was a part of our scheme, don't you see, to brace up each other's credit under the cover of abuse. For instance, I'd apply for a big discount at some bank, and the cashier would slip around to Guffey for information, knowing he'd give away all my weak points. Guffey would scowl, and say, 'Well I suppose the old villain is solid enough, but deliver me from a man who'd turn his mother-in-law out doors on a cold winter night. The old beast! I wonder they haven't tarred and feathered Diffendorfer years ago. They say his grandmother is in the Poor-house. With all his money, too; just think!'"

"And does that help you?"

"Why, certainly. A bank cashier doesn't care for grandmothers. What he is after is stingy old capitalists, and other Muldoons. Why, Guffey once borrowed \$50,000 because I privately told McLane that G. had swindled the Government on a half-million contract. Mac had him up to dinner the very next day. Think over what I have said, my dear boy, and go thou and do likewise."

And, promising to look carefully around up at the Club, which was crammed full of dummies of all kinds, young Diffendorfer dived into his ulster and hastened to get up to Kearney street before the matinee let out.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Dr. Brown-Sequard has 150 guinea pigs at the College of France, upon which he is making experiments in regard to changes of the eyeball which come to pass through careful inbreeding.

The Chicken Question.

The other day a colored man was arrested in Washington for being in the possession of felonious chickens. According to a leading religious journal, the man was visited in prison by his colored pastor, who informed him that he would at once call a church meeting in order to provide ways and means of 'expiating the unfortunate brother from jail.' As the religious journal in question intimates, this incident forcibly illustrates the inability of the colored mind to recognize a right of property in chickens.

Why it is that passion for chickens and a total inability to resist temptation in connection with Caucasian herds characterizes the negro, wherever he may be, is a question which certainly deserves investigation. A colored man may be conscientious, intelligent, and perfectly honest, with the solitary exception of chickens—and yet he firmly believes that the chickens are a birthright of his race, and that no man has a right to keep them from him. The colored preacher whose sermons are full of the very best morality, whose lime is pure, whose method of whitewashing is above reproach, and who could be trusted with a moderate amount of gold, goes down before the first chicken temptation that besets him. Were he to steal a dollar bill, or to use adulterated white-wash, he would feel ashamed to stand in the pulpit and preach the colored Gospel, but he has no hesitation in visiting a hen-roost at midnight on Saturday and in preaching a powerful sermon the next morning on the duty of keeping the eighth commandment.

White men, earnest in the cause of morality, even when devoid of any pecuniary interest in chickens, have in vain endeavored to instill into the colored mind the true nature of chicken stealing. It is by no means difficult to induce a docile colored man to admit that theft is wrong and that chicken stealing is, in the eyes of the law and the Gospel, theft. Yet, after all, these truths are only apprehended intellectually. Though the colored man cannot but admit the force of the reasoning by which he is shown that chicken stealing is wrong, his heart remains untouched. He feels in every fibre of his body that chickens were created for the benefit of the colored race, and that he is justified in seizing them wherever he may find them. The consequence is that, in spite of his admissions and promises of reformation, the first plump chicken that he meets in circumstances favorable to larceny causes him to fall. He brings it home and cooks it without a pang of remorse, and sleeps, after his sur-reptitious feast, with a conscience as clear as that of a baby.

There is evidently an affinity between colored men and chickens so strong as to defy the efforts of morality to keep the two separate. We find the evidences of this affinity wherever the negro lives or has lived. On the tombs of ancient Egypt are paintings representing chickens, and in every instance a colored man is painted in close and suspicious proximity to them. The Egyptians so clearly recognized the impossibility of preserving hen-roosts inviolate in an African country that they invented the plan of hatching chickens artificially, and thus prevented the extinction of the species which would otherwise have resulted from the stealing of all chickens without distinction of age, sex, or laying proclivities. To this day the native kings of Central Africa show their love for chickens by adorning themselves with chicken feathers and by imitating in their walk and conversation the habits and manners of their beloved fowls. The chicken is an essential feature of the mysterious Voodoo ritual among the negroes of the West Indies and our Southern States. A chicken-bone, carefully picked and laid on the doorkill of an enemy, will, in the opinion of the Voodoo believer, bewitch that enemy to such an extent that he will wish he had never been born. Likewise the chicken occupies an important place in the colored materia medica. Burned chicken feathers are held to be a sovereign remedy for a dozen different diseases, and the comb of a cock, when dried and pulverized, is a dose that will loosen every grip of chills and fever. In fact, there is scarcely a phase of colored life in which the chicken does not play an important part, and were the negro to be wholly cut off from chickens he would probably pine and die.

The fact of the existence of this close affinity between colored men and chickens is so plain as to be impossible of denial, but its secret is elusive. It is true that the negro and the chicken have many tastes in common. They are alike fond of gay colors, of singing at inopportune hours and in a way adapted to cast a gloom over the neighborhood, and of eating at all times and to an unlimited extent. We may admit all this, but it throws no light on the question why the colored man cannot refrain from stealing chickens. He may be supposed to love the taste of roasted or broiled chicken, but there is no reason to believe that he greatly prefers it to fresh pork or oppium, neither of which he is addicted to stealing. The truth seems to be that there is implanted in the breast of every colored man a mysterious, powerful, and ineradicable yearning for chickens.—*Albany Journal.*

The Emperor William shed many tears at the funeral mass held in Berlin the other day on the anniversary of the Car's assassination. He sat throughout with bowed head, and when all were gone lingered to pray alone in the chapel.

Seal brown and sapphire blue are shades that blend well.

Railway Fusion.

News from London, under date of April 27, was to the effect that the fusion of the Grand Trunk and Great Western railroads had taken effect, and that the Board of the Great Western had resigned. Of the significance of the fact, the Free Press says:

Primarily it means that the Great Western system is practically absorbed by the Grand Trunk; but it also means that the Wabash will have an open gateway from west to the east at this city; it means that the Erie will have an outlet to the west through the same channel; it means that the Grand Trunk can have an independent line from Detroit to Chicago; it means that the Canada Southern railway will at once be compelled to build the Essex Center cut-off, and run its Chicago trains directly to this city, instead of to Amherstburg and Grosse Isle. It will have a direct and sensible effect upon the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific railways, and it will fill the hearts of the "Anti-Monopoly" party in Canada with dismay. The opponents of the fusion have now only one hope, and that is in the Canadian Parliament; but that is a frail support for any substantial expectations. The power of immense corporate interests to shape legislation is too well known to admit of any serious belief that the management of the law-givers at Ottawa will be a very difficult one.

Engineers have examined the end of the Coney Island piers, with a view of trying the experiment of having the electricity for the lights upon the piers generated by the action of the waves upon an apparatus devised for the purpose.

Jessie James and Giteau never smoked.

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE.
CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY
PRINCIPAL LINE
AND OLD FAVORITE FROM CHICAGO
This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nationally reported as being the Great through Car Line.
KANSAS CITY
All connections made in Union Depots.
OMAHA DENVER
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Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the U. S. and Canada.
All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc. cheerfully given by T. J. POTTER, Vice Pres't & Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill.
PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Waters' New Favorite Organs

are the most BEAUTIFUL in STYLE and PERFORMANCES ever made. They contain every improvement necessary for a first-class ORGAN, including our celebrated CELESTE STOP, which is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. WATERS' HARMONIC, NEW ORGAN, STRIKE CHORDS and DIRECT ORGAN, in unique French and elegant designs, combine PURITY of VOICING with GREAT VOLUME of TONE, suitable for Parlor, School or Church. Prices \$50, \$60, \$75, \$85, \$100, upwards.
WATERS' PIANOS.
SQUARE and UPRIGHT, with the BEST MADE. For QUALITY OF TONE, BEAUTY OF FINISH and GREAT DURABILITY they CANNOT be EXCELLED. Prices with Grand Cover and Bench received. Illustrated Catalogue Free. AGENTS WANTED.
HORACE WATERS & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers, Warehouses, No. 326 Broadway, N. Y. (P. O. Box 3,530).

CALL ON ADAMSON & FRITZ,

At Dr. Deming's old Stand,
Who keep constantly on hand a complete stock of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.
School onery, Oils, Coice Cigars and Tobaccos
Law Blanks, Varnishes, Violin Strings
Perfumery, Brushes, and Trimmings,
Dye Stuffs, Wall Paper, etc., etc.,
Cass City, Mich. ADAMSON & FRITZ.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE

Buying Your
HEAVY WAGONS
FROM
Wickware & Waldon,
CASS CITY.

A First-class Blacksmith Shop in connection, where competent men are employed.
Repairing in both Departments promptly done.

LONGFELLOW.

ALPHABET OF SAYINGS FROM HIS POEMS. Act, act in the living present. Better be dead and forgotten than living in shame and dishonor.

ENTERTAINING HER BIG SISTER'S BEAU.

"My sister" he'd be down in a minute and says, "You're waiting, if you please, if I'd promise her never to leave."

THE CONVICT'S CHILD.

It was early morning. "Is this the way, sir, to Sing Sing?" "Yes," roughly replied a broad-faced countryman, and passed on.

going to Sing Sing for? Have you had your supper?

Katie shook her head. "Have you had any dinner?" "Again the child shook her head.

ENTERTAINING HER BIG SISTER'S BEAU.

"My sister" he'd be down in a minute and says, "You're waiting, if you please, if I'd promise her never to leave."

THE CONVICT'S CHILD.

It was early morning. "Is this the way, sir, to Sing Sing?" "Yes," roughly replied a broad-faced countryman, and passed on.

The warden looked at the jailor.

"Loyd; there are three Loyds here—Jim, Bondy and Dick," said the jailor.

ENTERTAINING HER BIG SISTER'S BEAU.

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the child tried to comfort him, till his strength seemed to be gone and his sobs were like gasps.

"Oh, Katie, when did she die? Oh, my poor May! my poor girl!" "Ever so long ago, I think, ever so many weeks," replied the child;

ENTERTAINING HER BIG SISTER'S BEAU.

"My sister" he'd be down in a minute and says, "You're waiting, if you please, if I'd promise her never to leave."

THE CONVICT'S CHILD.

It was early morning. "Is this the way, sir, to Sing Sing?" "Yes," roughly replied a broad-faced countryman, and passed on.

COMFORT BY THE WAY.

The small boy's idea of genuine comfort and happiness was to be pitched into a pond of ice cream whose shores were made of sponge cake.

ENTERTAINING HER BIG SISTER'S BEAU.

"My sister" he'd be down in a minute and says, "You're waiting, if you please, if I'd promise her never to leave."

THE CONVICT'S CHILD.

It was early morning. "Is this the way, sir, to Sing Sing?" "Yes," roughly replied a broad-faced countryman, and passed on.



MARIE FONTAINE'S MOTH and FRECKLE CURE.

A scientific preparation for removing Moth, Tan, Freckles, and all discolorations of the skin, leaving it clear, smooth, and unblemished.



MRS. SARAH J. VAN BUREN, DISCOVERER OF LADIES' TONIC.

A preparation which is unequalled for Purifying the Blood and Toning Up the Female System.

LADIES' TONIC is prepared by Mrs. Van Buren, at 123 Franklin St., Boston, Mass., and has been used successfully by ladies for years.



NEILSON'S SECRET FOR THE COMPLEXION.

A Most Elegant Toilet Preparation. As its name implies, it was the favorite and only preparation used by that most beautiful and accomplished actress, Mrs. Adelaide Ristori.

WILLIAM REID'S Glass.

WILLIAM REID, who, as a Retail dealer in French and American WINDOW GLASS, PLATE GLASS, Ribbed and Rough Plate for Sky Lights, Cut and Etamined Glass, Silver Plated Sash Bars, French and German Looking Glass Plates, Lead and Zinc, Colored, Patterned, etc., 22 & 24 Congress St., East, Detroit, Mich.

THE BEST AND BEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandragora and Dandelion, with all the best and most valuable properties of other herbs, makes of the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Imbalance.

RUPTURE.

Cured without an operation or the injury caused by Dr. J. A. HERRICK'S method. Office 55 Broadway, New York. His book, with Photographs of cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

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PENSION CLAIMS.

Can be rushed lectured by, if the return is not made, we will refund the money. Address: MILLO B. STEVENS & CO., 1201 West Building, Washington, D. C.

Anti-Liquor.

To come before the public with an absolute cure for drunkenness, or a specific to remove the desire for alcoholic stimulants, seems to many, an absurdity; such is the case, nevertheless, and before offering our medicine to the public we thoroughly convinced ourselves by actual experiment that it would do all we claim for it.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

A complete non-alcoholic tonic, will not only remove all the nervous disorders and weakness remaining after excessive indulgence caused by liquor, but will absolutely kill that desire for artificial stimulants that every intemperate man feels driving him to ruin.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

is also a remarkable and trustworthy remedy (having the confidence of the medical profession) for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all disorders of the nerves, muscles, and digestive organs. As a spring tonic for ladies, children, and all that need new life and rich blood, it is without an equal. Price \$1.00 a bottle. Get the genuine.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Imbalance.

IRON TONIC.

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The Best in the World. THE AUZAN & TAYLOR CO., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

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If you want to learn telegraphy in a few months and be sure of a situation at good wages, address VALENTINE BROS., JAMESVILLE, WIS.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER.

25c. package makes 7 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling beverage. A-K your druggist or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HILKE, 48 N. Dear, Pa., Pa.

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Offers superior advantages to students. They are thoroughly drilled in office work, letter writing, and the accounting of business paper.

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Operate by absorption through the Nerve Forces and the Circulation. Dr. Holman's Pad is A Positive Cure!

For all Stomach, Liver and Spleen troubles, Chronic Diarrhoea, Malaria in all its forms, the majority of disorders which disturb the human economy. It is a never-failing preventive of Small-pox, Typhoid, Cholera, Typhus and all Malaria Fevers and all diseases which germinate in blood poison.

BEWARE OF BOGUS AND IMITATION PADS. EACH GENUINE HOLMAN PAD bears the PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP of the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY being the above Trade mark printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Price—Regular 1/2 and 2/3.

FULL TREATISE SENT FREE. HOLMAN PAD CO., (P. O. Box 2112) 744 Broadway, N. Y.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. C. Laing, General Merchant.

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

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

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

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

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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

Produce bought for Cash and taken in exchange for Goods.

CASS CITY
FLOURING MILL
A First Class Mill, lately repaired and improved to meet the wants of its many customers, where will be found constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail a full stock of FLOUR, FEED, &c. Special attention given to CUSTOM WORK. Highest Market Price paid for Wheat and other grain.
J. C. LAING, Prop.

ONWARD!

"A nimble sixpence is worth a dead shilling" A penny saved is worth to earned." are old and good sayings

READY PAY

is the ROCK which we propose to build upon, and invite you to assist and receive

A Mutual Benefit

Yours Truly,

J. L. HITCHCOCK.

—Dealer in—

HARDWARE

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cass City, Mich.

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Spring Goods

Spring Styles

People visiting Cass City wonder at the elegant line of Fancy Dry Goods and Notions which are being received at Lewenberg & Hirshberg's which they offer to sell at figures that defy competition. Please give us a call. Goods shown with pleasure.

Respectfully,

Lewenberg & Hirshberg,

NEW YORK STORE,

Cass City, Mich.

A modest clerk in a popular drug store was astonished the other day by a young, sprightly school teacher walking up to the counter and remarking:

"I would like a sponge bath."
"Ah, oh, a—will you please repeat, I did not quite understand," stammered the clerk.

"I would like a good sponge bath," again demanded the customer, while a pair of sharp gray eyes beaming with wonder and impatience, made him tremble.

More dead than alive he managed to tell his fair visitor his inability to catch her meaning.

"Well, I never! If this isn't queer! I think I speak intelligently enough. I want—you—to—give—me—a—good—sponge—bath!"

At this moment a fellow clerk whispered. "She wants a bath sponge."

At the same moment she comprehended the situation and fled from the store before she should be recognized by any one, but too late! A gentleman raised his hat to her, passed in and all was discovered.

A Common Mistake.

To consider as consumption what is really an affection of the liver. To keep your liver healthy and your blood pure and thus avoid many distressing complaints, use Parmelee's Great Blood and Liver Purifier. It cures sick and nervous headache, indigestion, an dremoves all unhealthy bilious secretions of the stomach and bowels. For costiveness no medicine is so effectual; also for bad breath, sour stomach etc. A positive guarantee of no cure, no pay. Price per bottle \$1, sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

The country uses over 300,000,000 postal cards a year. This is a million a day, or several tons every twenty-four hours.

Jeff. Davis, in an address before the Southern Historical society, at New Orleans the other day, said: "Our cause was so just, so sacred: that had I known all that has come to pass; had I known all that was to be inflicted upon me; all that my country was to suffer; all that our posterity was to endure, I would do it over and over again; and the sentiment was greeted with tremendous applause.

The Human Locomotive.

Should be carefully engineered, otherwise it may run off the track of life at any moment. To keep its delicate internal machinery in perfect trim, or put it in good working condition; use Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. The tone and vigor which it imparts to the stomach, its purgative effects, the relief it affords in headache, its anti-bilious properties, and its superior merits as a general corrective, make it the most valuable family medicine of the age. Price per bottle \$1; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by Cass City druggists and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

"Great truths are often said in the fewest words." For instance, when the Indian sat down on the wasp's nest he remarked: "Heep hell!"

A lot 30x16 feet in size at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, New York, has been sold for \$168,000, which is about the highest price on record for real estate.

Hamilton's Oriental Balm.

Or Maical Beautifier, removes all pimples, freckles and skin blemishes, and gives a clear, transparent complexion, while its naturalness of operation is such that the use of a cosmetic is not suspected. It is the only preparation that meets the wants of refined ladies. Price 50 cent per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Two street urchins were looking in one of the Center street show windows the other day, when one noticed the picture of John McCollough. "Hey, Billy," he said, "what part does the fellow with the sword take?" "Why, Jackie, don't you know? He plays Spartacus." "Is that so," replied Jackie; adding, "I thought he was a cuss to spar." "Oh, that ain't it," replied Billy, "it is his part to cuss.—Bay City Tribune.

Jay Gould was in Omaha. Immediately upon his arrival he was waited upon by a delegation of prominent citizens, who petitioned him to lay a new plank sidewalk in the principal street of the town. Mr. Gould smiled and said he would do so after he had cut his corn in the fall.

The latest anti-burglar machine thrown upon the market fires off a small cannon-light the gas, catches and binds the thief, wakes up the family, and then goes to the next corner and rouses the slumbering policeman. It is also used as a witness in court.

Lost.

Between John Dixon's residence and Cass City, on Monday morning, a lady's gold stem winding watch, 18 carats fine, in a fancy case. A reward of \$10 will be given to the finder who will deliver it at this office or at her residence in Novesta.

SARAH J. DIXON.

In the Third avenue street car stables, New York, they have a curious machine which cleans horses by steam, the operation being more quickly and also more thoroughly done than by hand.

Dressmaking.

First-class dressmaking done by Miss Maggie Taylor, in Mrs. R. E. Gamble's rooms.

A pretty girl in Sweden turned up her nose at her poor but deserving lover, and it froze in that position. Now she doesn't know whether to go into a convent or hire herself out to stand in somebody's hall as a hat rack.

SPITLER & SON,

CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP,

—Next door East of Weydemeyers Hardware—

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Repairs on Woodwork done promptly All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices Moderate.

CASS CITY, MICH.

R. A. LUTZE, BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work a Specialty

AGENT FOR

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of all descriptions.

Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cass City, Mich.

BROWN & BENTLEY, JOB AND HORSE-SHOEING SHOP,

In Jno. Bader's old stand, south of the New York Store.

WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

Special Attention Given to Horse-Shoeing.

Prices Moderate.

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W. L. PARKER,

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Manufacturer of Fine

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

—AND—

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH GRANITES.

Executed in Plain and Ornamental Designs. Do not go abroad for your monuments and Tombstones before seeing our work and getting prices.

BUCKEYE T. H. HUNT

REAPERS And MOWERS

Manufactured by

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For Sale By JAMES DOYING, Cass City, Mich.

—GO TO SHOETTLE'S—

Drug Store

—FOR—

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICAL, PERFUMERY, Fancy and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded, and orders by mail promptly filled at the Lowest Prices.

G. F. SHOETTLE.

Opposite Care House, Caro, Mich.

CASS CITY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

Is running now and is doing all kinds of

REPAIRING

at present. Saws gummed at low prices.

MOULDING

Has commenced,

On and after Wednesday the 26th, we furnish Points and Castings of all descriptions.

HERN & HIGGINS, Proprietors,

Cass City, Mich.

—SELLS— Groceries, Provisions

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, and TOBACCOS a Specialty.

—ALSO KEEPS— Crockery, Glassware, Woodenware.

Best Market Price Paid For BUTTER and EGGS.

Opposite the Grist Mill, CASS CITY, MICH.

Farmers while waiting for your grist, will find it to your advantage to give me a call.

L. A. DEWITT,

Will say something in reference to his

PLANING MILL

—AND—

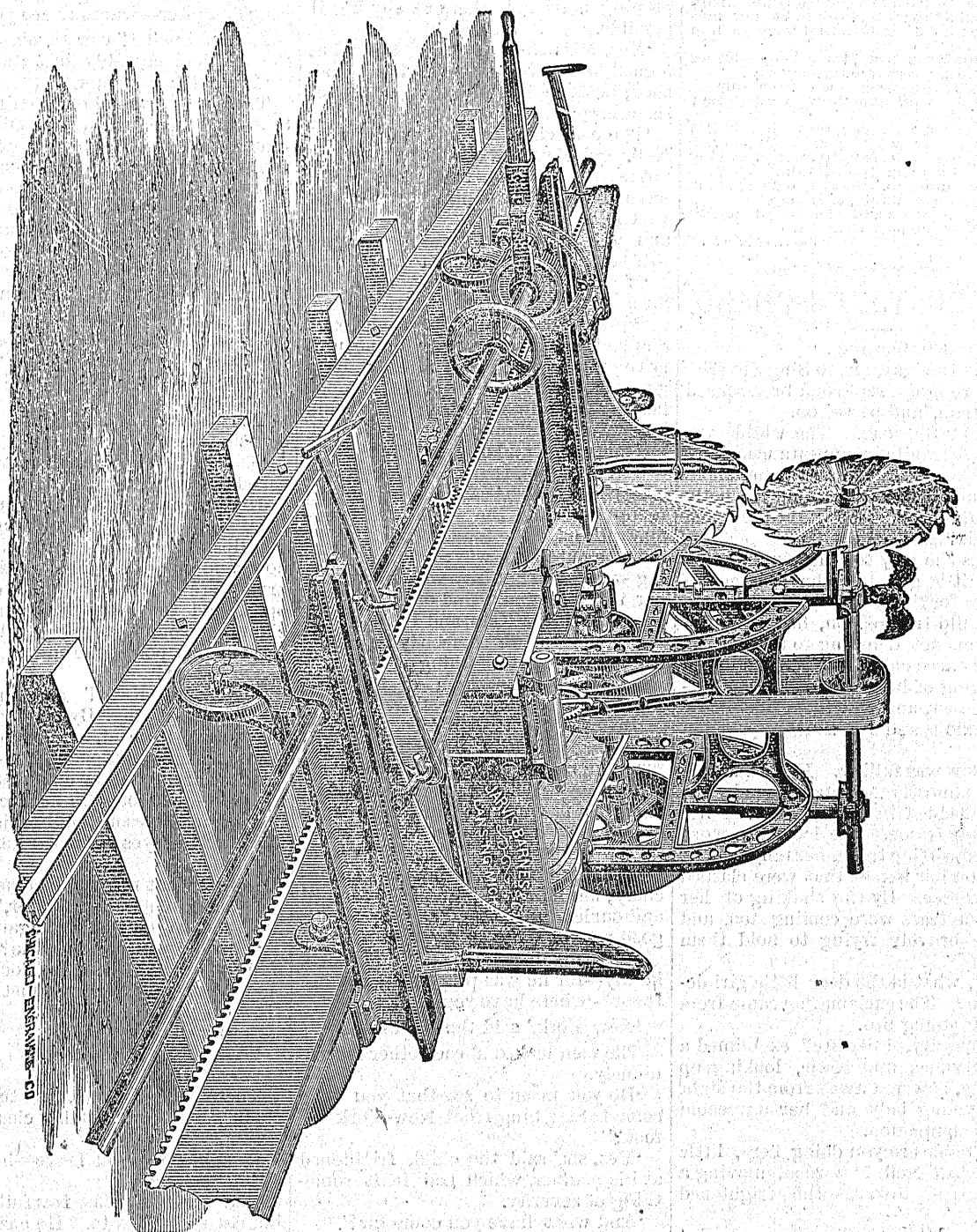
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Wareroom,

In our next issue.

ATTENTION SAW MILL MEN!!

C. H. VAN WAGONER Keeps the Best Saw Mill Machinery in the State



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State Street, Next Door to the Post-office, Caro, Mich.