



# THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE

BERRY BROS., Publishers.  
CASS CITY, MICH.

## The Burnt District.

A correspondent of the Free Press gives the following interesting description of the exploration of the "burnt district" by the Governor of Michigan and the Relief Commission:

If Christian in the "Pilgrim's Progress," while stuck in the midst of the Slough of Despond, had been surrounded by a roaring fire he would have been situated very much as hundreds of people found themselves in the "burnt district" the first week of September, 1881. To get them out of this slough, set them on their feet again, shelter, feed and clothe them, and provide food for their surviving cattle, horses and sheep, has been the work laid out for and accomplished by the benevolent people of Christendom for the past six months. It has required an outlay of money and supplies valued at one and a quarter million dollars. To take account of the spring harvest from this winter's sowing of charity was the object of the commission's last week's visit to the counties of Huron and Sanilac.

A comfortable parlor car was hospitably placed at the disposal of the Governor and the commission by the Port Huron & Northwestern Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, in which they arrived at Minden on Tuesday afternoon. Back of Minden some of the worst devastation occurred. The farms were under excellent cultivation, many of the buildings excellent, the orchards well advanced, many of the barns filled with crops, while fall work had just begun.

## A CHANGE OF SCENE.

In place of these evidences of cultivation, rude but comfortable houses made of rough lumber furnished by the Relief Commission early in the fall now dot the landscape. The country, so nearly stripped of trees, lies open to the eye as far as one can see. The skeletons of new barns, many of them of large size, are rising in all directions and the blackened, fire-burned patches are broken by the brown and yellow patches of new plowed earth. In the swamps and along the roads, where the charred remains of forests lie stretched and humped and scrawny with overturned stumps, which project their long fangs into the air, the settlers have been all winter hauling away the ragged remnants of the fire, piling logs lengthwise, in fence fashion around their fields, or dragging them to the hastily built saw-mills and disposed of for lumber. Much of the timber was charred slightly, and a deep untouched heart has yielded some excellent lumber.

## THE WORK OF THE WINTER.

The green wheat covers many a desolate spot with its brilliant verdure, as if it were a battle field whose horrors had been thus buried under the softness and wealth and beauty of nature. Swamps and stretches of timber, with an undergrowth so dense that before the fire it would have been hard to penetrate it very deeply with a rifle bullet, are tilled and cultivated fields this spring. Those who had lived here but a short time and had not accumulated houses, barns, machinery, implements and stock, are, thanks to the benevolence of the people of the United States, better off than they were last fall. Their houses, furniture and tools are, perhaps, better and more abundant than those they then possessed, while of cleared and cultivated land they possess more than they did previous to the fire. Those, however, to whom time, labor and frugality had brought their reward—possessions, improvements, herds, implements, and fruit trees—are far worse off than they were. They lost more because they had more to lose. However, many of these are doubtless better off now than they were when they first set foot in the territory. Some of them, who have been twice victims to the fire, naturally look upon life as a hard and fruitless struggle, and but that they are confident that the territory cannot again be purged with fire, they would give up in despair. Even for these it has its compensations, because the fire has opened to settlement large tracts of valuable land which will attract immigration, and so enhance the general value of the region, in which all will share. Thus, the increased prosperity, ten years hence, may more than equal what it would have been had not the fire removed so many obstacles to the immigrant, and added to the attractions of this part of the country. Portions of the soil are discovered to be of a very rich character—a gravelly loam, warm and dry. Through this part of the country, twenty or thirty miles from the shore, the roads in dry weather are hard and excellent, and even in wet weather are very good, cut out and thrown up as they are from the gravelly soil.

Throughout the whole of the burnt district there is plain evidence of the change which has already been wrought and what has done it. Men and women, in almost equal numbers, and even children under 10 years of age, were plowing, sowing and harrowing. Women in bare feet stood ankle deep in the water, clearing the land of the debris left by the fire, piling it in heaps and setting it ablaze. Horses and oxen were drawing the heavier timber from the blackened ground, and even in the rain the toilers continued their task. Some of the schools were still in session, and healthy, well-clad, thrifty children were making their cheerful way homeward, with no signs to indicate that scarcely six months since they were in childish terror flying for their lives from a fiery tornado.

## Kalamazoo Academy of Music.

The new Academy of Music was dedicated on the 8th inst. The following is a brief description: The site is probably the best that could be found in Kalamazoo, being on Rose street, a few rods south of Main street, facing Brownson Park and Court House square. Work on the building was commenced July 5, 1881, and the building was completed May 6, 1882. The building is sixty-seven feet front and 158 feet deep, extending from Rose st. to a public alley in the rear. The foundation walls extend eleven feet below the surface and are five feet in thickness at the base and three feet at the top, with two cross walls, one dividing the stage from the auditorium and the other supporting the rear of the galleries. There are also large stone piers supporting the columns upon which rest the front of the galleries. The walls of the building are three feet thick, the front being laid with Philadelphia pressed brick, with appropriate sandstone trimmings. The front portion of the building is three stories high, the lower floor being occupied by the main entrance and two stores forty feet deep, and the two upper stories by office rooms. The walk in front is sixteen feet wide and laid in Portland cement.

The main entrance is eighteen feet wide and forty feet long, laid in beautiful English tile, and the walls are richly frescoed.

The foyer is fifteen feet wide and twenty-five feet long, to the left of which is the ground staircase leading to the balcony and on the right opens the handsomely-furnished ladies' retiring room, about fifteen feet square, with toilet room adjoining. There are six openings from the foyer and ladies' retiring room to the auditorium from five to eight feet wide, handsomely draped with Turcoman curtains.

From the entrance the auditorium inclines to the orchestra circle, giving each seat a clear view of the stage. The seats are the patent folding chair, upholstered in crimson plush. The ceiling is frescoed in the latest designs of panel work, the ground work being of light blue and each panel finished in a different design, giving it a most artistic effect. Over the proscenium arch is "Guido's Aurora" painted in rich colors, and life-size figures. The walls are decorated with gold paper, embossed in elegant velvet designs. The wood work throughout the house is of polished cherry elaborately carved and paneled. The seating capacity is 1,250 which may be increased by chair seating to about 1,400. The floors of the foyer, ladies' retiring stairway, and auditorium are covered with a handsome crisp body Brussels carpet. There are four proscenium boxes and four foyers or fashion boxes finished in cherry and polished brass. The balcony is reached by a broad stairway from the foyer and is furnished and seated the same as the lower floor; the upper gallery is not finished so richly. On each side of the auditorium are large double doors for exit in case of fire, and pipes from the Holly system of water works enter back of the stage on each side, to which are constantly attached and in readiness for use five lines of hose, giving the house as complete protection from fire as possible.

The stage is sixty-six feet in width, forty feet deep and fifty-eight feet high; the opening is thirty feet in width and thirty-two feet high, with a drop curtain that raises without rolling. There are twenty-four complete sets of scenery artistically painted and sufficient in variety to meet the demands of all classes of plays. The stage machinery is perfect. In the wing on the north side of the stage there are ten elegantly furnished dressing rooms, four being on the stage level. There are also two large ones beneath the stage.

In the basement of the wing is situated the steam-heating apparatus, which is self-governing. The pipes form a net-work under the auditorium, through which fresh air from without passes and enters the house through openings directly in front of each row of seats. The house is lighted by about 400 gas jets, the fixtures being of polished brass. The main chandelier, beautifully ornamented with glass prisms, is eleven feet in height, with a spread of nine feet, has a large opal glass reflector to diffuse the light over the auditorium and is surmounted with a large number of imitation candle-clusters to light the ceiling. Around the sides are brackets, each containing two candle-clusters of four burners each. The gas is lighted by the electric spark, the entire lighting of the house being thus completely controlled by the stage. The cost of the building completed, is as follows: Ground, \$8,100; building, \$85,800; heating apparatus, \$3,600; lighting and plumbing, \$2,800; wall decorations, \$3,000; upholstering and draping, \$3,300; seating, \$4,400; stage fixtures and scenery, \$4,500; making a total of \$107,500.

## The Recent Aurora and Magnetic Storm.

The magnetic storm which attended the auroral display of Sunday, the 16th ult., in the United States, extended beyond the Atlantic. Mr. G. M. Whipple, an English scientist, reports that at Kew Observatory "a magnetic storm of unusual intensity raged from about midnight of Sunday, the 16th, to midnight of the 17th." The magnetic disturbance traced far westward across our continent was, no doubt, the same which made the instruments at Kew vibrate, and about the time of its occurrence the English observers remarked a tremendous spot on the sun, with a group of smaller spots undergoing considerable changes. How far the aurora and electric disturbances affected the needles of vessels crossing the North Atlantic at the time is a question of great interest to science and navigation, and if any Atlantic seaman

observed any peculiar deviation of his compass on or about the 16th ult. he would do well to make the fact known. The obscurity which still overhangs the aurora and magnetic storm is so great that no pains should be spared to investigate the mysterious phenomena we recently witnessed. Auroral displays never take place except during magnetic storms. Though many magnetic storms are unheralded by these phenomena. Sir John Franklin, who was one of the first to notice the relation between the two phenomena, when wintering at Fort Enterprise, near the Arctic Circle, observed that the effect of the aurora on the needle was not immediately visible, but in about an hour the maximum effect was produced, the needle sometimes not regaining its position for twelve hours afterward.

## The Career of Bothwell.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The Morning News gives the following sketch of a junior partner in the mining stock broking firm of Clark & Bothwell, whose failure at New York with heavy liabilities was reported yesterday:

The junior partner of the collapsed firm, John R. Bothwell has had an eventful and checkered career. He was reared in Dubuque, Ia., where his family, which is composed of most respectable people, now reside. During the war he served in the army of the Potomac, having been attached to the headquarters of Gen. Grant. When the war was over he went to New York, and was under treatment quite a time for deafness, but received little relief. Securing a First Lieutenant's commission in the Fifth United States Infantry he went to Denver, where he went on duty in the Quartermaster's department. Here he was detected in some irregularities, and was cashiered by a court martial, which convened at Fort Lyon, Col., November 8, 1870. The charges were as follows:

1. Making and presenting, or causing to be made and presented for payment, a false and fraudulent claim against the United States.
2. Knowing and willfully misappropriating money and other property of the United States and applying the same to his own use and benefit.
3. Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The court found him guilty of all the charges and sentenced him to be cashiered, and ordered that the crime, name and place of abode, and punishment of Bothwell be published in the newspapers published in the vicinity of Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, and in the newspapers published in the particular state from which Bothwell came, or where he usually resides, and that thereafter it be deemed scandalous for any officer of the army of the United States to associate with him.

After this reverse in his fortunes, Bothwell drifted back to Iowa and engaged in provincial journalism. In the winter of 1871-72 he came to Chicago, and finally secured a rectorial position on the Times. A series of articles under the caption of "Walks Among the Churches," from his pen created quite a sensation, and stamped him a writer of genius and ability. He was promoted to an editorial position on the paper, and was soon given charge of the editorial page of the Sunday issue. An overwhelming passion for gambling kept him in constant financial embarrassment, and in efforts to retrieve his losses he soon became noted as a chronic borrower. Having a good address and plausible manner, he soon became indebted to nearly every one with whom he was acquainted in the city. His favorite racket was to pretend that his sister was coming to the city on the next train, and then ask a friend for the loan of \$15 or \$25 in order to be prepared to entertain her, promising to return the money in the course of a few days. All the money he could earn or borrow was "blown in" at the gaming table or was lavished upon his mistresses, three or four of whom he is reported to have had at one time. His debts became so numerous that dunning creditors visited the Times office in squads in search of him, and as a consequence he rarely appeared about that establishment except on Friday night. He would then lock himself in his room, and by daylight would have ground out editorial copy sufficient to fill a whole page of the Sunday paper. With the coming of the dawn he would vanish for another week. Finally his financial vagaries became so notorious, and he had so largely overdrawn his salary, that he was discharged from the paper, and after serving for a period as editor of the Morning Courier, he left the city.

It is estimated that when he shook the dust of Chicago from his feet his indebtedness amounted to a sum between \$20,000 and \$25,000. He owed nearly every banker, gambler, and lawyer in the city, and he was involved in every possible form of indebtedness. It is said that he would frequently offer his check in faro rooms, and the proprietors, fearing to offend him by refusing to honor it, and still knowing that he had no money in bank, would take it and then secure themselves by dealing him a brace game.

Those who were his most intimate friends say that they believe that Bothwell did not intend to be dishonest, and whenever he offered a check in a faro bank he confidently expected to be able to protect it by his winnings. He is of medium size, with regular features, blue eyes and light hair—a very handsome man—and, among men of the world, is esteemed as being at the bottom a thorough good fellow.

After leaving Chicago Bothwell worked advertising schemes with profit in St. Louis, Baltimore and elsewhere. Later he was for a time one of the proprietors of an ephemeral literary journal in New York called the Round Table. His natural instincts soon led him into the vortex of speculation in Wall street. Forming a partnership with Prof. Clark of Amherst college, under the firm name of Clark & Bothwell, he engaged in the brokerage business at No. 2 Nassau

street. For two years the firm has apparently been doing a very extensive business in the sale of mining stocks.

Bothwell lacks the faculty of accumulation, the money that he acquires being spent as fast as it comes to him. One of his near acquaintances said yesterday: "If Bothwell is a defaulter for \$60,000, I'll wager he not only hasn't a cent of the money, but owes that much more."

Bothwell was married to a daughter of the late Judge Turner of Freeport, Ill., but the union did not prove a happy one and a separation resulted.

## Intermediate Appellate Courts.

The bill providing for intermediate appellate courts, which has just passed Congress, creates intermediate courts, or one in each existing circuit, and eighteen new circuit judges, or two additional for each circuit, who are to be appointed by the President. The court of each circuit will then consist of the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to that circuit, three Circuit Judges and two of the District Judges. The latter will be designated at each term for the succeeding term, and if practicable in rotation, and four of the judges are to constitute a quorum. Appellate jurisdiction is conferred upon the new court over the decrees of Circuit or District Courts in causes involving more than \$500, or where a Circuit or District Judge shall certify that the adjudication involves a question of general importance. The decisions of an appellate court on questions of fact are to be conclusive, but reviews upon points of law may be had upon writs of error to the Supreme court when the matter in controversy exceeds \$10,000, the present limitation being \$5,000. In a criminal case a writ of error may be sued out, if allowed by the Judges of the Appellate Court, but cannot be granted after unsuccessful application to another judge. If the judges do not differ and a case is within their jurisdiction, their action is to be final and a writ may be taken upon a question of jurisdiction, but not to review the whole case. Exceptional permission to appeal to the Supreme Court is also granted in questions involving the construction of the Constitution or the validity of a treaty or Federal law.

The bill prescribes the clerical force of the new courts and fixes the following places at which the first terms of the courts in the respective circuits shall be held: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The terms are to begin the first Tuesdays in May and November, beginning with November, 1882. It is also provided that a district or circuit judge who has tried a cause shall not sit in hearing upon the appeal.

## Prognostications for May.

### WEATHER PROPHECY DEVOTE.

Although the spring is backward, there are good indications of large crops. May will enter warm, but persons having choice plants should keep them well protected till after the 20th. There will be three warm spells in May; the first from the 1st to the 5th, the second from the 12th to 15th, and the third from the 24th to the 31st. Thunder showers will occur about the 4th, 11th, 24th, and 31st. The rainfall from New Jersey to Maine will be below the average. The driest weather will be over the Eastern States, and the heaviest rains will fall in the South Atlantic States. Northeast gales will occur near Washington, D. C., about the 7th, 14th, 18th, 25th, and the temperature will average below the mean of the season. In the Ohio Valley and throughout Pennsylvania and Virginia there will be very heavy thunder showers, and the rainfall will be above the average for the month. In Canada East the weather will be unusually dry throughout the month, and the farmers should plant their crops with all possible haste. The average temperature will be higher in Canada for the month than it will be on Long Island. Nearly all our storms will move from due west to east and pass south to New Jersey. In the lake regions and the Northwestern States the rainfall will be light. Persons having choice strawberry beds in that section should have some coarse hay to cover up their plants to protect them from frost. About the 9th and the 17th, if a bank of hazy clouds is lying along the south and the wind is from the southeast, there will be frost; if the wind blows from the west there will be no danger. Our hay crops will be large.

## A Morganatic Spouse.

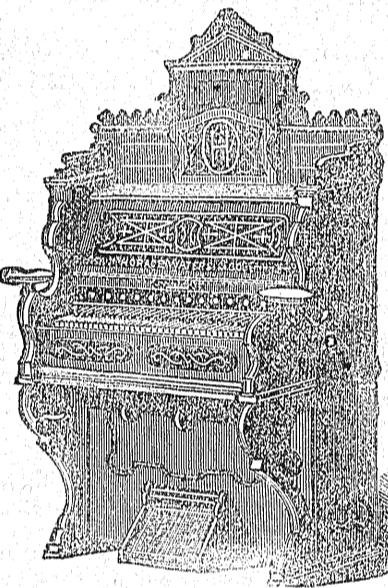
Princess Dolgorouki, who is now staying at the Hotel de Londres, as the Countess Sawieska, with her children, Prince George, aged ten, and the Princess Olga and Catherine, seven and three years old respectively, has just been "interviewed" by a writer in the Evening regarding her reported expulsion from Russia by the Czar. The following conversation is said to have taken place: "It has been asserted," said the Princess, "that there used to be serious dissensions between the Emperor Alexander III. and myself. It has been even added that I had been exiled at the order of General Ignatieff, the Minister of the Interior. General Ignatieff, it is true, never had any kindly feeling for me, but that has never been the case with the present Czar, who wrote me a letter a few days before my departure from St. Petersburg asking me not to leave Russia." Hereupon the Princess, remarking that she had nothing to conceal, requested her lady-companion to read aloud the letter in question, in which the Czar would say by saying he could never forget the Princess had been "his poor father's wife," and that as such "his palace would be ever open" to her. After that letter had been read the

Princess continued: "You can see how erroneous have been the malicious statements regarding the Czar's sentiments toward me. It is General Ignatieff, the victim of whose anger I have been for more than a year, who has been disseminating the statement that I was at the head of a party intent upon producing a revolution to place my little son on the throne. You yourself must feel how absurd these stories are. Even if I had ever had any such idea, my boy could not possibly ever ascend the throne. The truth, besides, is that I refused to be crowned, during my husband's lifetime, so as to be perfectly free regarding the country I love so much. In Russia, moreover, the law on the point is strictly laid down. I have never been anything but the morganatic wife of Alexander II., and neither I nor my children therefore can ever sit on the throne." At this point the Princess's explanations were interrupted by the arrival of the Grand-Duke Constantine, who warmly embraced the children. The interviewer was about to retire when his hostess stopped him with the remark that she had hung out a black flag on the anniversary of the late Czar's palace at Gatschina," she continued. "The present Czar strongly urged me not to leave Russia or visit Paris, where, he was sure, all sorts of rumors would be made current about me. I think of staying here another fortnight, and shall then go on to Switzerland." Princess Dolgorouki, we may add, is described as a very pretty woman of thirty-three, fair, and very graceful in her figure and movements.

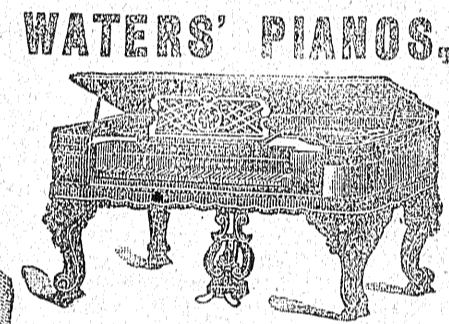
A flock of wild ducks struck the tall electric light at Cleveland the other night, putting out the lights. Three of the birds were killed.

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

The sails we see on the ocean
Are white as white can be,
But never one in the harbor
As white as the sails at sea.

KEEPING WATCH.

Keeping watch! O Christ in Heaven
By my sins weighed down, distressed,
Obliging to Thy precious cross,
Come my soul to thee for rest.

THE SNIFFLER FAMILY.

There are five of them—the General,
his wife, and three little Sniffers.
These last were as bright, handsome,
and gifted young people as you would wish to see;

I ever had when I was a boy; and I
must confess, it is past my comprehension
how they can appear so indifferent
and ungrateful. There might be
some cause for it," resumed he, after a
pause, "if I were harsh or ungracious
to them; but you know how gladly I
would deny myself anything to insure
peace and harmony in the family."

expected somehow, that things would
get done, and were quite as ready to
complain as ever if they were disap-
pointed. "Shure, now, Mr. Edward,
said Ellen one morning, "ye'll have to
go to market for me to-day. I can't
do all the work and be runnin' about
the streets, too."

grown tall, and his opportunity of seeing
the great world had given him an
added confidence and ease of manner
which made him a very entertaining,
agreeable companion.

FACTS ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

Antiquarians say that the umbrella was in-
vented shortly after the flood, and has been the
least improved upon of all appliances for human
comfort, the shape being now as it was in those
youthful days of the world. An umbrella is
much like a pigeon as to the question of posses-
sion—the last one who gets it owns it. The fol-
lowing facts about umbrellas—especially the last
one—may serve every reader a splendid purpose
sooner or later: To place your umbrella in a rack
indicates that it is about to change owners. An
umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting
nothing but drippings of the rain, indicates court-
ship. When the man has the umbrella and the
woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To
carry it at right angles under your arm signifies
that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows
you. To carry it in front of you, the handle of the
silk one signifies that "exchange is no robbery."
To lend an umbrella signifies that "I am a fool."
To carry an umbrella, just high enough to keep
out men eyes and knock off men's hats, signifies
"I am a woman." To go without an umbrella in
a rain-storm shows I am sure of getting rheu-
matism, and will have to use St. JACOB'S OIL to
get well. To keep a fine umbrella for your own
use and a bottle of St. JACOB'S OIL always in the
house, in case of rheumatism or accident, would
signify that you are a real philosopher.



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Moth and Freckle Cure. IT NEVER
FAILS! There is not that case in existence
that this preparation will not cure.

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mon to womanhood. This is no Patent Medicine,
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body feels weak and out
of sorts, because the sys-
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condition is dangerous,
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nature is less liable to
throw it off; and an ef-
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curative medicine.

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system, gives it a good founda-
tion to withstand the strain
of a change of season.

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Malaria, &c. For sale
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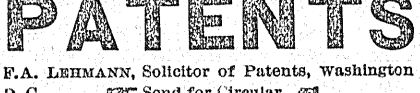
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education should enquire of the busi-
ness men of Detroit where it can best
be had. College paper mailed free.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds,
Whooping-Cough, and all Lung
Diseases, when taken in season.
People die of consumption sim-
ply because of neglect, when the
timely use of this remedy would
have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of
constant use proves the fact that no
cough remedy has stood the test
like Down's Elixir.
Price 35c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia,
Liver Complaints, Indigestion,
and all diseases arising from Bil-
iousness. Price 25 cts. per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT

For Man and Beast.
The most perfect liniment ever
compounded. Price 25c. and 50c.
For Sale Everywhere.

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Iron,
Sulphate of Iron, Potassium
Bicarbonate and other iron prepara-
tions, that will not blacken the
teeth, so characteristic of
other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of
many years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S
IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Debility, Dyspepsia, and an in-
firmed condition of the blood, this powerful remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures.
Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incompar-
able remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound
as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
Dr. ROBERT S. AMES, 3104 Wash. Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26th, 1881.

It gives color to the blood,
and restores health to the
digestive organs and
nervous system, making
it applicable to General
Debility, Loss of Appetite,
Prostration of Vital
Forces, etc.
Manufactured by the DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 215 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS.

Glasses

WILLIAM REID, Wholesale and Retail dealer
in French and American Watches, Gold, Silver,
Steel, and Enamelled Glass, Silver Plated, and
French and German Looking Glass Plates, Lead
and Oil Colors, Putty, Points, etc., 12 & 14 Com-
gress St., East, Detroit, Mich.

HOLMAN'S PADS.

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

For all Stomach, Liver and Spleen troubles, Chron-
ic Diarrhoea, Malaria in all its forms and the ma-
jority of disorders which disturb the human econ-
omy, a never-failing preventive of Small-
pox, Diphtheria, "scarlet," Typhoid and all Malaria
Fever and all diseases which germinate in blood
poison.

HOLMAN PAD CO.,

(P. O. Box 2112. Broadway, N. Y.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
A combination of Hops, Buchu, Man-
drika and Dandelion, with the best and
most curative properties of all other Bitters,
make it the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver
Tonic, and Spleen Stimulant.
No matter what your ailment, without inter-
rupting your daily life, it will cure you.
No disease or ailment is so long and painful as
that which is caused by a weak and impure
blood. It is the source of all our troubles,
and it is the only way to get rid of it.
It will cure you of all ailments, and it will
keep you in perfect health.
It is the only medicine that will cure you
of all ailments, and it will keep you in
perfect health.
It is the only medicine that will cure you
of all ailments, and it will keep you in
perfect health.

Rev. Bishop Harris, of the Episcopal church spent Sabbath 14th inst in Crosswell, and Lexington, in the adjoining county of Sanilac, preaching and administering baptism and confirmation in these places.

The 27th June is appointed as the day on which the vote is to be taken in Iowa on the question of legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. A New York paper announces the impending contest thus: "The issue is whether alcohol shall rule the state, or be caged or slain like a wild beast or venomous reptile."

The "bonded spirits bill," has been creating quite an excitement, and calling forth a good deal of eloquence amongst our Washington legislators for a few days past. We would not object if liquors spirituous and others could be kept in "bond" perpetually. They will do less harm in the storerooms than perhaps anywhere else.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, as held in Detroit on the 12th to 15th inst, was quite an important affair, and much enjoyed by large numbers of the citizens of the great metropolis. A large number of visitors also availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing and hearing these representative men.

Wheat is picking up after these cold rains. Rain every day the past week, and plenty of mud. Some of the Novestaites, have got the Dakota fever bad. A. Livingston is pushing the new school house in good shape.

M. Parker and A. McArthur have each a horse's eye with the pink eye. R. H. Warner is building a new board fence on the front of his place. Char. E. H. Early is very ill at present not much hope of his recovery.

Warner & Houghton's shingle mill is in full blast, with L. D. Snyder at the helm. School district No. 4, have purchased their school furniture from Anderson & Co. Chicago. Logging bees are all the rage here. John Mosher logged 12 acres in one day with 40 men.

Mrs. George Houghton is building a new barn and house, with Wm. Hattan per contractor. A railroad meeting last Thursday, at the White school house, held by the company, to procure the right of way. There was a time when this could have been procured, but I think the time is past, never to return.

Dist. No. 3 have got their school furniture from Northville. S. S. Sells is agent for A. H. Anderson & Co., Chicago, school furniture, the largest establishment in the world of its kind, go in now young fellow and do your best.

privileges of citizenship in this great country. We must have purity at home, purity at the source of power—the ballot box, first, and then we may expect purity in our halls of legislation and in our executive chambers. Self-seeking in the one, will inevitably promote and insure self-seeking in the other, and corruption will be the inevitable result.

The more respectable and thoughtful part of the press of this country deplore the signing of the Chinese emigration bill by the president, in its present amended form. For our part, although opposed to the bill, we cannot see how the president could, without danger to the peace of the country vote this amended bill. His course in voting the first, and more objectionable measures was pretty fully sustained. His signing, so as to make law of the bill as it is, will be favorably looked upon generally. The end, however, is not yet. The California, and other promoters of this measure have a future, and not very far in that future, events will arise which will convince them that to do an act, wrong in principle, though a present good may appear to be realized cannot secure permanent good.

In this case a national wrong is done, a great foundation principle of progress is violated, and before the ten years covered by this measure have passed, the wrong will be felt by its promoters. Already, and before the application of this repressive measure can have had any effect even prospectively, the need of labor is felt in parts of California, Oregon, on Western railway lines, and elsewhere, and this want will increase in a painful degree when the measure comes into play. We cannot innocently "do evil that good may come." The evil done will insure its evil consequences. Its condemnation is not only "just," but certain.

The universal popularity of "Tansill's Punch" cigar is accounted for from the fact that no labor or expense has been spared in obtaining the choicest stock, thus securing a degree of perfection and evenness seldom equalled. Sold by Weydemeyer & Prehmors, Sole Agts.

Novesta Nuggets. What is picking up after these cold rains. Rain every day the past week, and plenty of mud. Some of the Novestaites, have got the Dakota fever bad. A. Livingston is pushing the new school house in good shape.

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NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.

Worsteds suits way down to \$5 at the BOSTON. Call and see those beautiful dolmans at A. D. Gillies'.

Satin-ette Suits retailed at wholesale prices at the 'Boston'. The New York store, Cass City, has just received the fine line in cotton and flisle thread gloves ever brought into this market.

The present demand for Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar is greater than ever before. Weydemeyer & Prehmors, Sole Agt.

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.

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 a reliable remedy.

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

Those Cassimere Suits will open your eyes, at the BOSTON.

Have you read these side-splitting burlesque circulars finished free with "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar, by Weydemeyer & Prehmors, Sole Agts.

Feed always on hand at Dubois Bros. grocery.

For the nicest line of Ladies' lace collars ever viewed in this county call at the New York store, Cass City.

Black, brown, maroon, drab and cream colored cashmires, and all goods in the latest style, at A. D. Gillies'.

Practical watch makers at Knickerbocker & Co's, Caro.

Fancy Plaids never excelled for style and beauty, at the BOSTON.

The universal popularity of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. cigar is accounted for from the fact that no labor or expense has been spared in obtaining the choicest stock, thus securing a degree of perfection and evenness seldom equalled. Sold by Weydemeyer & Prehmors, Sole Agts.

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

For linen dusters call at L. Wenberg & Hirschberg's.

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.

Bath's Health Preserving Corsets, the only ones promoted by the medical profession not injurious to the wearer. For sale at A. D. Gillies'.

Fine Worsteds Suits equal to Custom made at the BOSTON.

"Tansill's Punch" is what the smokers say of Tansill's 5c. "Punch" cigar. Try it. WEYDEMEYER & PREHMORS, Sole Agts.

Still something new. The BOSTON Clothing House have put in a fine stock of Boots and Shoes.

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

They are still cutting in prices of Clothing at the Boston.

Why do all the ladies buy their embroideries of L. Wenberg & Hirschberg? Because they have the largest stock and the lowest prices in the county.

Sash Ribbons imported from John Barl, London, at A. D. Gillies'.

Youths' Suits are the attraction at the "Boston".

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.

"Rich," "Fragrant," "Fine," are the expressions of those who smoke "Tansill's Punch" the old reliable 5c. Cigar. Sold by WEYDEMEYER & PREHMORS, Sole Agts.

Our stock of Ladies' summer underwear is now complete. L. Wenberg & Hirschberg.

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

Children's Suits in endless variety of color quality and style, at the BOSTON.

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

For lace curtains, lace bed spreads, lace shams, lace neckties, lace tidies Irish linen undies, call at the New York Store, Cass City.

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 the boy, can find just what they want at S. C. Armstrong's furniture warehouses. Chairs of all kinds, Bedsteads, Cup beds, Bureaus, Spring Beds, the best in the market, Mattresses, Upholstered Furniture, Parlor chairs, new styles, Cabs, Boy's Express Wagons, Carts, Baskets, Looking Glasses, all kinds, Chromes Pictures framed to order. Everything fresh and new and warranted first-class in every particular. Remember the place, at Armstrong's.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes at extremely low prices at the Boston.

The Hat and Cap Department is now complete in all the latest styles in Fur, Felt, Woolen and Straw. Give the "Boston" the lead in that line.

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, 85 acres cleared and 15 acres fitted in good shape for logging. Apply to JOHN LANDRIAN.

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.

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. PRITTEPLACE, Evergreen, May 10th.

We call particular attention to our stock of Boots and Shoes at the BOSTON.

Hamilton's Oriental Balm. Or Magical 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 cents per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

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 appetizing 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, Greenleaf.

The BOSTON Clothing House are again in receipt of more clothing and fine at that. Examine their Goods and Prices.

Farm For Sale. Located 4 and three-quarters of a mile north of Cass City cemetery, containing 128 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. WHEELOCK. A Farm of 40 acres to rent or sell. A job of logging 30 acres or more. One span of horses for sale. For further information enquire of J. L. Hitchcock.

Notice. From the premises of the subscriber, on the night of 21st inst., a small light red cow, with some white markings and the tips of both horns cut off. Any person giving information as will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

D. J. McArthur, Box 127, Cass City.

Strayed. Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership of the firm of Weydemeyer & Prehmors is this day dissolved by mutual consent, O. C. Prehmors retiring. The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Weydemeyer, who assumes all indebtedness of the firm.

W. Weydemeyer, O. C. Prehmors.

S. C. ARMSTRONG, NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Money to Loan on Real Estate Security. Cass City, Mich.

W. WHITNEY & CO., Manufacturers of Italian and American Marble Monuments, Tombstones Etc.

Scotch and American Granite, Flint - Mich. Wm. Walker, Agt. Cass City, Mich.

ADVERTISE !!! or the regular reader will FORGET YOU

OR MAKE UP HIS MIND YOU HAVE PUT UP YOUR SHUTTERS.

Trying to do Business WITHOUT ADVERTISING, IS LIKE RUNNING A STORE WITH THE SHUTTERS ON.

It is SLOW--very slow, and not Very Sure.

It is like winking at a pretty girl in the darkness you may know you are doing, but no one else does.

THE WEEKLY "ENTERPRISE" NEVER ENJOYED SO LARGE A CIRCULATION AS NOW.

And consequently was never before in a position to do as much good to its advertisers.

Notwithstanding which its advertising rates have not varied, while its CIRCULATION HAS DOUBLED.

No pains will be spared to make THE "ENTERPRISE" A Welcome Visitor in Every Household.

AND THE LOW RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION brings it within the reach of all.

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

SMOKE TANSILL'S PUNCH AMERICA'S FINEST 5c CIGAR. PATENT MEDICINES AND STATIONERY. W. Weydemeyer.

SMOKE TANSILL'S PUNCH AMERICA'S FINEST 5c CIGAR. PATENT MEDICINES AND STATIONERY. W. Weydemeyer.

A WHIRLWIND! FURNITURE FOR EVERYBODY.

Having just received a large and elegant stock of Furniture, at my ware room 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.

FRANK HENDRICK, JEWELER



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, SPEC-TACLES 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 C.

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

LIVERY STABLE,

R. Clark, Prop.

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

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.**

**Detroit and Bay City Division.**

TRAINS SOUTH.		TRAINS NORTH.	
am	pm	am	pm
7 10	5 40 10 40	1 40	9 15 6 45
7 38	6 08 11 27	1 05	8 43 5 45
8 06	6 36 12 10	1 23	8 25 5 05
8 13	6 43 12 40	1 33	8 12 4 40
8 26	6 56 1 10	1 43	7 58 4 29
8 36	7 06 1 40	1 53	7 48 4 00
8 55	7 25 2 10	2 03	7 38 3 45
8 57	7 35 2 20	2 13	7 28 3 10
10 50	9 50	2 23	7 18 2 55
9 15	7 02 3 55	2 33	7 04 2 30
9 26	8 02 4 10	2 43	6 54 2 00
9 26	8 10 4 25	2 53	6 44 1 45
9 46	8 18 4 40	3 03	6 34 1 30
10 07	8 40 5 12	3 13	6 24 1 15
10 26	8 55 5 30	3 23	6 14 1 00
11 25	9 55 7 10	3 33	6 04 12 45

**CARO BRANCH.**

TRAINS NORTH.		TRAINS SOUTH.	
am	pm	am	pm
Vassar	8 15 12 55 8 35	8 15	12 55 8 35
Watrousville	8 35 1 15 8 55	8 35	1 15 8 55
Watrousville	8 40 1 20 9 00	8 40	1 20 9 00
Caro	9 00 1 40 9 15	9 00	1 40 9 15

**SAGINAW BRANCH.**

Leave Vassar at 5 10 a. m., 12 50 p. m. and 8 30 p. m.	Arriving in East Saginaw at 6 30 a. m., 1 40 p. m. and 9 15 p. m.
Leave East Saginaw at 7 10 a. m., 5 40 p. m. and 10 40 p. m.	Arriving at Vassar at 7 55 a. m., 6 25 p. m. and 12 00 p. m.

Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and byicago time.

W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City  
I. C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass'ng and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

**PORT HURON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY**

Time Table, Taking Effect Mar. 27, 1882.  
All Trains run by Port Huron Time.

**EAST SAGINAW DIVISION.**

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
am	pm	am	pm
9 20	4 25	11 20	10 20
10 25	5 40	10 25	9 20
11 25	6 40	9 30	8 25
12 40	7 55	8 35	7 30
12 45	8 00	7 40	6 35
12 50	8 05	6 45	5 30
1 30	8 40	5 45	4 30

Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal.

**SAND BEACH DIVISION.**

GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.	
am	pm	am	pm
3 10	10 15	10 35	7 40
4 05	11 35	9 30	6 25
4 50	12 30	8 30	5 15
5 45	1 04	7 27	4 05
6 25	1 24	6 20	3 00
7 05	1 55	5 20	2 00
8 10	2 35	4 15	1 00

Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal. \*Stop for Dinner. †Stop for Supper.

HENRY McMORAN, I. R. WADSWORTH, General Manager, Superintendent.

**CITY AND VICINITY.**

—Slight frosts nightly.  
—The apple trees are out in blossom.  
—Young onions have made their appearance.  
—Smith the Caro cigar man was in town on Monday.  
—Butter has taken quite a drop. Clear down to 20 cents.  
—Miss Eliza Black has returned to the village for to stay.  
—Two law suits last week but both settled before coming to trial.  
—A choir in the M. E. church is expected for next Sabbath.  
—Our old friend A. E. Ransom is quill slinger of the Flushing Patrol.  
—The grading on the railroad is being pushed rapidly through Novesta.  
—Deputy-Sheriff McEachron was in town on Tuesday and made us a short visit.  
—Glance over the mammoth advertisement of Himelchoch & Lewenberg on this page.  
—The band boys were out serenading on Saturday evening and discoursed some good music.  
—Owing to the sickness of Rev. B. Reeve, there was no service in the M. E. church last Sabbath.  
—The peach crop is despaired of in this vicinity as the frost cut the blossoms off as they appeared.  
—H. Y. D'opez has given up the brick making for this season and H. P. Mahoney will continue it.  
—Mrs. Wagoner, sister of Mrs. S. Armstrong, this morning enters the City Drug store, as assistant.  
—Gagetown's new furniture man, H. C. LaFlamby, is doing an immense business. Glad to hear it neighbor.  
—Messrs. L. Wenberg & Hirschberg come to the front this week with a change of advertisement found on another page.  
—Prof. Beach's brother from the east, and Mrs. Whiteside, of Caro, arrived in town last Thursday, for a visit with his family.  
—The firm of Weydemeyer & Predmore, is no more, Mr. Predmore stepping out, leaving Mr. Weydemeyer in full charge of business.  
—The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Reeve at the parsonage next Wednesday afternoon. All are cordially invited.  
—We should like very much to see that piece of walk running along the side of Wilsey & McPhail's store, either repaired and leveled or a new one in its place.  
—W. Schust, late of Switzerland, has arrived in town and will as soon as brick can be furnished, erect a brick building to be used by himself as a bakery, opposite Adamson & Fritz's store.  
—The Masons have completed the furnishing of their lodge room in Hinkley's block. It is very neatly carpeted and seated and arranged with all the conveniences which are used by this fraternity.

—Eva Wickware and Ella Bader wish it announced that they have opened a doll millinery and dress making establishment in the village and solicit the patronage of the young Misses.

—There were probably one hundred of those who received money from the relief commission on Monday who owe us their subscription, yet we did not receive one cent from anyone of these.

—In about two weeks, S. C. Armstrong, will, in addition to his already large line of furniture, add a mammoth stock of every description of furniture and undertaking goods. Watch for the announcement.

—G. Lafferty accompanied by Mr. Lewenberg, of Caro, have gone to Detroit, to put in a fine stock of boots and shoes, and cordially invite the public to give them a call, as they will find it to their advantage to do so.

—Lon Ale who has for the past week been acting private secretary to H. M. Dugal McIntyre in his cash relief distribution, on Tuesday they left here for Newbury and their points to the south, and will take in Detroit before returning.

—We should not be surprised if before long the young ladies of the village should organize a band. At present they are talking strongly of it. Some of them are practicing on cornets already and we should judge from this that it was an assured fact.

—Wm. Walker has taken the agency for the Flint Marble Works, and is now ready to fill orders at rates that will insure sales. He can have monuments and head stones delivered here at lower figures that can be made anywhere. See advertisement.

—Nearly a tragedy last week. An item appeared in this paper last week not exactly suiting someone and we were assaulted while out of our usual haunt, having to resort, to cheese knife and hatchet instead of our ever ready butcher knife and revolver. No blood shed.

—Several weeks ago we mentioned that we were to have a lodge of the Knights of Honor in the village. Arrangements have been completed and on Thursday evening, (to-night) the said order will be organized. Those who intend being charter members be no hand promptly.

—The party given by our band last Friday evening was a success, everyone enjoying themselves greatly. During the evening ice cream and cake were served by the ladies and a large amount of these delicacies were dispensed. Receipts for the evening over \$21.00, netting \$11.30.

—The final distribution of cash to the fire sufferers took place in this place on Monday. Over \$5,300 were paid out by Mr. McIntyre. During the day the village was crowded by the anxious and expectant throng. An extra heavy business was done by our merchants. No drunkenness was noticed, a wonderful improvement on other distribution days.

—Riley Niles who has been in town for a week past, will give a social party in the opera house one week from to-morrow (Friday) night. Through misfortune Mr. Niles is obliged to take this means of obtaining a living, being dependent on his violin. Those attending are assured that first class music will be furnished as he is an extra good violinist. Bill 50 cents. Remember the date and attend.

—To-morrow (Friday) night, the Cass City Band gives a concert in Gagetown at N. A. Vaughn's hall. A new programme has been prepared with great care which consists of instrumental and vocal music, farces and a pantomime. A good time may be expected. Doors open at 7 o'clock, entertainment commences at 8. Tickets 25 cents. At the conclusion N. A. Vaughn will give a party to those who wish to remain.

—And now we hear a soft balmy murmur floating around which says: "Where and how shall we spend the Fourth of July?" We should say by all means spend it here. Go to work and get up a first-class celebration, invite in the neighbors and have a general good time. We must have our orations, music, bowery, calisthumpian and all the other paraphernalia of a "Fourth July celebration." We wish to hear from the citizens in regard to this matter. Will you or will you not have a celebration.

—On Saturday morning at 3:40 o'clock the slumbering villagers were awakened from a quiet and peaceful sleep by the "clattering" of fire. A great rushing to and fro by the excited people and a general stampede for the scene of the conflagration. Fierce leaped the flames on high, cleaving the sky with their forked tongues. The Enterprise reporter rushed to the spot, rendering the heavens with his soul stirring cry of "fire." With a pail in each hand and a heart in his mouth onward he rushed not a thought of personal safety, bent on saving life and property. On reaching the scene of ruin and warmth, picture the look of horror and dismay depicted on his countenance on beholding, emerging from a building filled with stifling smoke, the form of a human being clad in—well there was very little cladure about it. This figure rushed out with hands extended in the most fascinating manner, imploring the assembled masses to save the building. This desire was concurred in immediately and the nose, and hook and ladder companies went to work with a will and succeeded with a few well directed pails of water and a squirt or two from the "Babecock" in extinguishing the mighty flame, which threatened to devour the entire town. By these noble men's exertions our reporter feels confident that many thousands of lives have been saved to continue in their useful career. We have since been told that had it not been for our

reporter combining his massive lungs and air together in the first cry, we should have to mourn the loss of one of our most respected citizens. We have bestowed on the said reporter an annuity for life but, hope he won't keep it. Well, to sum up this exciting narrative we will conclude by saying that the afore said form is feeling better now, but says he won't smoke any more cigars in going home, and we are glad to hear of this decision as it relieves our mind very much—he will probably hand them over to us.—Early Saturday morning the house in which Sam. Delaree lives was discovered to be on fire. A large crowd was soon on the spot, and by a little exertion on the part of the citizens the flames were extinguished, with but slight damage to the building.

**CARO.**

The sprinkler commenced operations on Monday.

Frank Nettleton, at the Exchange, has just completed a 40 foot well near his barn.

Rev. T. W. Chapman, former pastor of the Wesleyan church here, spent Sunday in town.

G. O. S. Ralston, of Thomas & Ralston, starts this week for Dakota, on a prospecting tour.

Steve Cross, prop. of the old Caro house, has leased the Kirby house at Saginaw City for five years. He takes possession June 1st.

W. W. Robertson has bought the news depot recently run by O. Williams. Mr. Williams has taken a position on a paper in Alpena.

The Ladies' band is at an entertainment to be given in East Saginaw, May 31st and June 1st, by the ladies of the M. E. church there.

Utter and Hemerick are making preparations for erecting an addition 16 x 66 feet to their already large livery stable in the rear of the Caro House.

**Gagetown Cags.**

All the old business firms seem to be doing a good business.

Buildings are being erected in different parts of the village.

The new furniture store is in full blast with a full line of goods usually to be found in a furniture store.

Robt. S. Brown has opened up a new store in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Morris. We wish him success in his business.

The paymaster of the Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin Railroad Co. was in town on the 24th, but did not pay as he had run short of currency, but he will pay all bills due, some time during the present week. This is his first trip over the line as paymaster. He is a young but seems to understand his business.

**G. C. P.**

Another.  
Dr. Walker has decided to make his home here for the future.

Mr. Arnold, of Bay City has been stopping here for a few days.

George Macomb has sold out his interest in the meat market to Mr. H. H. Bantford, Ont.

Patrick McCabe, wife and five boys, of Brookfield, Huron county, started on last Tuesday for Missouri. Mr. McCabe formerly lived there.

**EVERGREEN ECHOS**

Good roads at present.  
Now plant your corn and potatoes.

School meeting on the 29th, at the house of Mrs. Anderson in district No. 1.

We notice that the gardeners begin to look as if they would furnish a good supply this season.

Mr. George H. Benton lost his horse by fire a few days ago and needs help, give it carefully.

The bridge over Cass river near Mr. Criggs was taken by Mr. Joseph Bingleman at \$30.

Mr. George Phetteplace cut his knee one day last week and is somewhat lame in consequence thereof.

It looks as if the farmers intended to raise plenty to last them over next winter, if possible allowing your correspondent to be the judge.

The logging bee at M. S. Phetteplace's came off on Monday the 15th, with a dance in the evening, which was enjoyed by all present. There will be one at Wm. Elston's on the 23 inst. Turn out boys.

**SCHIBBLER.**

**GRANT.**  
[Too late for last issue.]

Tom. Finkle is again in our midst. Hope Tom will stay with us now.

Notwithstanding the cold wet weather wheat looks comparatively well in this vicinity.

Daniel J. Thomson has returned from the lumber woods and is doing a rushing business in the way of improvements on his farm, etc.

At writing Mr. John Gerety lays very low suffering from the effects of amputation of his leg below the knee, the first operation did not prove successful. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. John Truman, who for a number of years has been a resident of this township died very suddenly in Vassar on the 6th inst. An account book found in his pocket, showed that he had worked up to Tuesday the 2nd in the woods in Gladwin county. It is supposed that he had started for home, and has been dragged in. Bay City by some one supposing him to have money. His remains was brought home and interred in the Grant cemetery.

**Terrible Slaughter! Terrible Slaughter!**

**CLOTHING WAY DOWN.**

Never in the memory of man have Goods been cut so low in prices as at present at **THE BOSTON.**

Eastern manufacturers have manufactured largely and have done no business, which has overstocked the market, and we are not slow in taking advantage and have fought largely at extremely **Low Prices.**

We could not push the weather, but we can push trade by

**SELLING AT LOW PRICES.**

This week we are still adding to our already full stock, but on account of extra inducements offered us we are compelled to buy as we cannot let these great bargains pass without taking advantage, thus giving our patrons the benefit of those prices.

All we ask is, do not purchase elsewhere before you have examined our stock and prices, no matter what is offered we will do better.

**HIMELHOCH & LEWENBERG.**

**N. B. Look out for our complete stock of Boots and Shoes this week at THE BOSTON.**

**W. S. COSSITT,**  
DEALER IN  
**Heavy and Light Wagons, Carriages, Agricultural Implements of all Descriptions. Gale Chilled Plows a Specialty.**

**All Goods Warranted as Represented and at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES!**

**W. S. COSSITT, - CARO, MICH.**

**NEW GROCERY.**

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Cass City and vicinity that they have opened a grocery opposite the opera house, where they will keep always on hand a full line of

**GENERAL GROCERIES, LIME,**

And everything needed in the grocery line

**GIVE US A CALL.**

And we will convince you that we can sell goods as cheap as anyone else.

**DUBOIS BROS., Cass City, Mich.**

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

**Wilsey & McPhail**

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

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS**

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

Yours,  
**Wilsey & McPhail.**

**PATRONIZE HOME!**

Any one wanting a sewing machine will find it to their interest to call and examine my machines, prices and terms before buying elsewhere. I have different styles of first-class machines which are warranted; or if you want a low priced machine, I can sell it to you as cheap as the cheapest.

E. E. Gault,

Photographs, Tin-types, Copying, etc. Work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Opposite Printing Hall, Cass City, Mich.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Anna Prosser, of Battle Creek committed suicide Friday night by drowning herself in the Kalamazoo river.
The house of Ois Baker, on Grand Prairie was burned Friday night with all its contents. Loss, \$3,000.
Jimmie Stapleton, of Cassopolis, cut the ball of his eye with a pocket knife while trying to cut a fish hook out of his coat, and will probably lose its sight.
The Governor and Relief Commission visited the "burnt district" last week, ex-Gov. Baldwin being unable to attend. They report the condition as encouraging, the people discover signs of industry, and will, at no distant day, recover from the terrible calamity which befel them.
Burglars entered the Hurd House saloon in Jackson on Sunday night, by cutting out a pane of glass, and helped themselves to \$40 in money, and took the rest in cigars. Daniel Galbraith's family, in East Tawas, is sorely afflicted with diphtheria. He has lost three children the past week, and his wife and another child are low with the disease.
Three aged men of note in Owosso have just passed away: Amos Gould, on Sunday morning, aged 84, the first mayor of the city; John Todd, on Monday, aged 78, and Samuel Young, on Saturday, aged 80.
The moulding room of H. Brewer & Co.'s foundry in Tecumseh, was burned Sunday morning.
The large warehouse of R. G. Peterson, at East Lake near Manistee, was destroyed by fire Monday. Loss \$6,000, insurance \$3,500.
A Hollander, named Heennensboer, was killed at Grand Rapids on Monday by the caving of a clay bank in a brick yard.
A heavy frost visited Kalamazoo and other parts of the interior on Monday night, doing much damage to the fruit, it is feared.
Fred Gardner, a night switchman on the Michigan Central railroad at Niles, was run over by the switch engine Tuesday morning, and one of his legs cut off near the hip. His injury is fatal. He leaves a wife and seven children.
S. E. Call, who lives east of Greenville, was abandoned by his wife a few days since whereupon he sold his little place for \$475. On Monday night he visited Greenville, and was there robbed of all his money.
A dispatch from Benton Harbor says Monday night's frost did many thousands of dollars of damage to the fruit in that vicinity, to strawberries, peaches and other fruits.
U. S. Marshall Mathews arrested Henry M. Thayer and Sidney Lewis at Elba on Tuesday, who are charged with counterfeiting. The moulds and steel dies for the business were found in Thayer's house, where Lewis boarded. They were brought to Detroit.
A \$75,000 fire occurred in Jesse Hoyt's planing mill and lumber yard, East Saginaw, Tuesday night, 10th. No insurance.
A man named Geo. Moore, from Hamilton, Ont., shot himself Thursday noon near the corner of Fort and Griswold streets, Detroit, the ball lodging in his left ear. He had come in search of work, and is supposed to have done the act in a fit of despondency. His chances for recovery are about even.
Sheriff Henderson, of Marshall, is notified of the arrest in Springfield, Mo., of Warren H. Palmer, charged with forgery, who is wanted at Marshall and Charlotte to answer therefor. Some time ago he reported his own death, by telegraph, all over the land.
James D. Pargent, who has been on trial for some days at Bay City for the murder of Wm. Michie, near Pinconning, in March last, was found guilty of murder, in the first degree on the jury's first ballot.
Peter Mandeshoff, former janitor of the "Contra" building in East Saginaw, died at the pest house in that city of small pox on Tuesday night, making the fourth fatal case there.
The large barn of Wright & Knoulton of Saginaw City, was burned Tuesday night, together with six horses.
A report reached Ionia, Thursday, that the safe of Joseph Acheson & Co. of Westphalia, was blown open Wednesday night and robbed of \$5,000 in notes and a large amount of jewelry. The thieves also went to a neighboring barn and stole a team to convey them to Pewamo, where they turned it loose.
The Congregationalists of Michigan held their 41st annual meeting in Greenville, the session beginning Wednesday evening. Hon. C. L. Walker of Detroit, was chosen president, and Rev. Dr. Hough of Jackson preached the opening sermon.
Sterling Franz, employed in Bryden & Akeley's shingle mill at Grand Haven, was killed Thursday morning while taking slabs from a circular saw. About one-third of his head was taken off, and he expired in 15 minutes. Leaves a wife and three children.
Quinlan's shingle mill and several saw mills are running at Muskegon on 11 hours' time. A crowd of 10 hour strikers started for Quinlan's Wednesday to close the mill but Pinkerton's men were there to protect them, and the strikers did not appear. It is thought the strike will come to an end in a few days. More of Pinkerton's men have arrived to protect the workmen and more workmen from Canada are expected. No collision has taken place but threats are freely indulged.
Manager Chadwick, of the Hoffman House, New York, has obtained from Mr. Beecher a five years' lease of the middle house, Detroit, and will open it the 10th of June.
Hiram J. Beakes, of the law firm of Beakes, Outcheon & Seligson, of Detroit, and who has been sick at Ann Arbor for some weeks, died here on Thursday morning, aged 55.
Nelson's Station and Fawcett's mill, in Montcalm Co., were burned Thursday morning.
An incendiary fire at Osterhout lake, Allegan Co., Thursday night destroyed the saw and shingle mill of Geo. Hannah, of South Haven, and two portable engines of Cooley & Thayer, of Bloomingdale, with much lumber and shingles.
Emerson Choate, ex-supervisor of Monroe township, was found dead in his barn Thursday, having died suddenly.
John M. Nicol, agent in Detroit of the Canada Southern East Frigate Line has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1.
Fred Merritt, employed in the wood pulp mill in Niles, was on Friday caught by a belt and drawn upon a revolving shaft at the rate of 150 revolutions a minute, crushing both ankles, and breaking his right arm twice, and his left wrist. One or both ankles will have to be amputated.
The fire at Nelson's Station Thursday night destroyed Fawcett's lumber and shingle mills

Nelson's extensive shingle sheds, containing 2,000,000 shingles, one of his stores, and 1,500,000 feet of lumber. The D. L. & N. railroad lost 12 cars, eight of which were loaded with lumber and shingles. There was \$4,000 insurance on Fawcett's mill.
Rev. Alonzo Sanderson of Flint, a Congregational minister for 40 years, died of paralysis on Friday, aged 40.
The boom men and Pinkerton's men had a collision at Muskegon on Friday, but no great harm was done. Congregating at McCracken's mill in the morning, as a sort of menace they were ordered off by the guards. Some of the strikers resisted and were roughly handled, and one was knocked down.
The jury in the case of John Ritterstorff, charged with the murder of Henry Goodman, and tried in the Ionia circuit court, found him guilty of murder in the first degree. He was eloquently defended by Ex-Congressman Ellsworth.
Fred Killman, of the Inlay Herald office, was accidentally shot Thursday night, by Louis Rutherford, who was carelessly handling a revolver. The ball grazed the skull and lodged in the scalp, from which it was afterward extracted. The wounded boy is around.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Steamer Pilny, of 1,700 tons burthen, of the Liverpool, Brazil and Rio Plata line, from Rio Janeiro with 26,000 bags of coffee for New York, and a crew of 22 men, 38 passengers, after weathering the gales since Tuesday, was driven aground at 3 o'clock Friday, 1,000 rods off Elberton, Long Branch. Twenty-five surfmen fired out a line, attached to the west, over which 38 passengers were safely landed by means of the breeches buoy. Afterward the surfmen manned the boats and took off 17 of the crew, some of them refusing to leave as long as the vessel held together.
A Fort Garland despatch says that Dick Rogers, a cowboy and Jim Ostron, a stage robber, entered the garrison on Friday night and ordered a soldier to light their cigars. He refused, and the desperadoes were on the point of firing, when a guard shot and killed Rogers and mortally wounded Ostron.
The Senate select committee on woman suffrage, three to two agree to report Senator Lapham's joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to allow women to vote.
The House bill providing for a new public building in Detroit was favorably reported to the Senate on Monday.
Hon. C. C. Washburn, ex-Congressman and ex-Governor of Wisconsin, died Sunday afternoon at 8:30 o'clock, at Eureka Springs, Ark., of paralysis and Bright's Disease. He was one of four brothers, two of whom have been Governors of different States, and four of whom have represented four different States in Congress.
The P. M. General orders that after July 1, all letters on which postage is not fully paid, instead of being forwarded, shall be held for the full postage, and the addressee be informed by postal card.
A sail boat on Lake Calumet, 15 miles south of Chicago, containing Capt. Duchon, his two sons, John Smith, foreman of the car department at Pulamino, 12 men in all, was capsized Sunday evening, and all drowned. H. T. Moore and C. F. Pierce, carpenters from Bluffsfield, Mich., were among the drowned.
Up to Tuesday night but two of the bodies drowned in Lake Calumet had been recovered—those of Capt. Bucklin and John L. Smith.
Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is about to visit Cincinnati, on invitation of citizens there, to arrange for the transportation of the remains of the late Salmon P. Chase from Washington to Spring Grove cemetery.
At Crittenden, New Mexico, on Tuesday, white laborers assaulted the Chinese railroad laborers and drove them from the camp, beating them fearfully. They then hung F. Scott, superintendent of construction, to a telegraph pole, until he promised to dismiss the Chinese.
Mrs. Eva Humphrey, who committed suicide at Toledo Saturday night by drowning herself in the Maumee, was late a resident of Adrian, and has a husband in the asylum at Biaghampston, N. Y. She had two boys. Letters left for the boys indicate that life had been a bitter and lonely struggle.
On Monday a mob of 200 men raided the St. Martinsville jail, in Louisiana, removed Joseph E. Jenkins, who murdered his brother-in-law, Castle, took him to the scene of the murder and hanged him. They then seized a colored man, Azur, charged with killing a young man, took him to the same tree and hung him. The governor offers a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons concerned in the affair.
James Vick, the well-known seedsman and florist, died at his residence in Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, of pneumonia, aged 64. His business had become the largest of the kind in the country. He leaves a wife and seven children, all but one of whom are married.
The First National Bank of Davenport, Ia., with a capital of \$100,000, is authorized to begin business.
United States marshals searched the steamer Scythia, on her arrival at New York Thursday, under orders from the state department, for the murderers of Cavendish and Burke, reported to be on board. They are also to search the State of Indiana on her arrival.
At Salineville, O., 700 miners are on a strike for the restoration of the 10 cents a ton, cut off a few weeks ago.
The Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs put to Shipperd this question, Wednesday: "Will you furnish copies of all correspondence between yourself and any persons whomsoever, and all papers and other evidence in your possession tending to show how you attempted to enforce the claim of the Peruvian company, or to induce the United States to enforce its claims against Peru?" Shipperd answered emphatically that he would not. The committee then went into executive session and decided to discharge Shipperd until further orders.
Near San Pedro, Tex., on Wednesday, two brothers named Romero killed Father Luna, a Catholic priest, and his brother Pedro. The cause assigned was that the priest smiled at their disappointment, because the fair they went to see did not open.
Michael Turner, a passenger on the Wisconsin, was arrested in New York, Thursday, as one suspected of the murder of Lord Cavendish. He boarded the steamer Sunday morning at Queenstown, had with him neither money, watch, or baggage, yet had the appearance of being a gentleman. He was observed by the U. S. Marshals, who were on the lookout

and had a long search for him. He accounted for being without baggage by saying he was on a spree the night before and didn't know what he was about.
The steamer Progress was burned Wednesday night, opposite Green Island, near Riviere Du Loup, P. Q. and three of her crew perished.
The harvest in Kansas will begin three weeks earlier than usual. The warm weather and rains of the past few days have settled the question of the wheat crop, which is certain to be a big one. Chinch bugs have endeavored to do damage, but cold nights and rains have kept them under control.
Lieut. Walton, of the U. S. navy, and chief of the life saving service in the Milwaukee district, died of pneumonia Thursday night.
An oil well in Cherry Grove township, Warren Co., Penn., has been opened, which it is estimated will produce over 5,000 barrels.
The mutilated remains of Judge Geo. Ocker, of Achison, Kas., who disappeared last February, were found in a thicket on Thursday a few miles from town. The body was almost consumed by animals.
The steamer American Eagle, running between Sandusky and Put-In-Bay, exploded her boiler about 4 p. m. yesterday near Kelly's Island, killing three of the crew and severely injuring four others and badly scalding six passengers. The steamer Jay Cook, which was about three hundred yards distant at the time, hurried alongside, assisted in subduing the flames which had started, and took off the remaining passengers.
CONGRESS.
May 13.—The commissioner of the general land office has issued a circular letter inviting all holders of certificates to forward them to the general land office to have their genuineness attested. The river and harbor bill was reported from the committee in the House this afternoon.
The Senate committee on woman suffrage have agreed to report in favor of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote and hold office.
May 15.—In the senate, favorable reports were made for public buildings at Louisville, Ky., Hannibal, Mo., Detroit, Mich., Council Bluffs, Ia., and Jackson, Tenn. Bills were introduced to aid in the endowment of a school of forestry at St. Paul. For a public building at La Crosse, Wis. Joint resolution for an international convention to recommend the establishment of a standard meridian for reckoning longitude and time. Mr. Morrill presented amendments to the house bonded distilled spirits bill in the form of a substitute for that measure.
In the house, Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to reimburse the depositors in the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, for losses incurred by the failure of said company. The house, yeas 155, nays 48, suspended the rules and passed the bill providing that no action for damages for infringement of patents shall be sustained for the use of any patented article or device when it shall appear that the defendant purchased such article for a valuable consideration in open market. Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to repeal section 2029 of the revised statutes relative to the appointment and duties of supervisors of elections.
May 16.—In the senate, Mr. Conger introduced a bill to fix the date of entry into the military service, and to correct the record of army officers. Mr. Harris introduced a bill for the appointment of members of the legislative assembly of Montana. Mr. Hampton reported from the military committee a bill for the erection of a monument to Major Gen. DeKalb. Mr. Bayard reported from the finance committee a bill extending the bonded period for whisky, amending the house bill so as to limit the term to five years instead of eight years.
In the house Mr. Crapo's bill extending the charters of national banks was called up. Mr. Hewitt spoke an hour and a quarter, advocating its passage. He favored keeping national banks in existence, but would require them to keep 10 per cent of their revenue and redemption fund in gold and make every stockholder liable for double his stock, and each bank liable for the stock of the other banks, so in case of the failure of one all the others should be liable for its losses.
May 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Call offered a resolution instructing the pension committee to report a bill granting pensions to soldiers in the Indian war prior to 1845. The five per cent law bill was taken up and discussed, the prevailing sentiment being in favor of the bill. Mr. Sherman presented the petition of Mrs. Betty B. Barrett of setting forth that she is the owner of Worthington's family Bible, and offers to sell the same to the government.
In the house debate on the bill to continue national bank charters was resumed, the democrats opposing the bill. The committee on elections, in the case of Lova vs. Wheeler, eighth Alabama District, reported in favor of giving the seat to contestant Lowe. The House Committee on Indian Affairs recommend the concurrence of the House in Senate amendments to the bill granting the right of way for railway and telegraph lines through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company.
May 18.—In the Senate the bill authorizing the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars was passed.
In the house on motion of Mr. Kasson the bill to restore to American citizenship such citizens as have been naturalized as subjects of Great Britain, was passed. The amendments to the Crapo bill extending national bank charters, to 10 years was lost. And the amendments placing national banks on the same standing with state banks, in the states, was adopted.
May 19.—The bill "to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence," as it passed the House provides that any national banking association may at any time within two years next previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence, under the present law, extend its period of succession, by amending its articles of association, for a term of not more than twenty years from the expiration of the period of succession named in articles of association.
The House bill for a new public building in Detroit was passed by the Senate without amendment. It now goes to the President, and will be a law within a few days. After four days' debate the Senate Friday evening by a close vote, passed what is known as the Five Per Cent Land bill, which, if it should become a law, would take in cash from the

treasury at least \$5,000,000. With but two or three exceptions, the senators from the states benefited by the bill supported it, and others opposed it.

FOREIGN.

Parnell has not applied for police protection.
A canister discovered on the railing of the Lord Mayor's mansion was filled with blasting powder.
Sultan Pasha of Egypt has informed Arabi Bey that if the army insist on deposing the Khedive the Bedouins will enter Cairo. The Khedive is solid with the Bedouins and seems master of the situation.
London dispatches May 15 say: The police have discovered the car in which the murderers escaped. It was hired by a stranger from a stable in the southern part of the city, and was returned about 8 o'clock on the evening of the murder. Rush, who it was stated drove the car containing the murderers, is a car owner. He was questioned as to whether any of his cars are missing, but without result.
Robert Dowdall was arrested on the arrival of the train from Dublin on suspicion of being concerned in the Dublin murders. His face was scratched.
The captain, first officer and fifty-five of the crew of a Turkish transport, ashore in the Bosphorus, perished.
The liberal press violently attack Mr. Forster for causing the parliamentary revelation that the release of the suspects was brought about by a bargain between them and the government.
The khedive formally protests against the port's telegram to the Egyptian ministry, accusing them of having violated the constitution asserting that there is perfect accord between him and the ministry.
Lowell, United States Minister, opened the Garfield House, a home for working girls on the Brixton Road, near London, May 17. Luncheon was served, at which there was a large assemblage, including the Countess of Jersey, Lord Kinnaird, Wm. H. Gladstone and Canon Spencer. Mr. Lowell said he had been drawn to the opening of the home first by the name of Garfield and second by his own real interest in the object of the institution. He referred to the good the Peabody building had done in London. He announced that he had subscribed £50 to the home. Letters of regret at inability to be present were read from Spurgeon, Lord Salisbury, Lord Cairns and the Lord Mayor of London.
The government powder magazine at Copenhagen exploded yesterday afternoon, killing six persons and wounding many others.
The damage done by the anti-Jewish movement, including houses, breadstuffs and other property destroyed and money taken away by emigration of Jews, amounts to \$110,000,000, all lost to Russia.
Evictions of tenants for non-payment of rent have been resumed in many parts of Ireland. The sadness and astonishment following the assassination of the Irish Secretaries had the effect of stopping for a time the work of agitation. Taking advantage of the situation process servers again prepared to oust tenants in arrears. In County Galway alone 300 tenant farmers have been evicted inside of a week, and the work goes on.
Advice from Lyon state that a \$500,000 fire destroyed a number of workshops and other buildings. Three thousand persons are out of employment.
Parnell hopes the land league agitation will end with the passage of the arrears bill.
Ten thousand Jews are without shelter at Brody, Austria.
The steamer Cordic, with Danenhower and party on board, has left Queenstown. Cole was violent on leaving Liverpool, but was quiet here.

DETROIT MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET is supplied at rates as follows: Mess pork \$19.75; family, \$20.25; clear, \$22.00; lard, 11 1/2c. for tierces; 12c for kegs; hams, 12c @ 13c; shoulders, 8 1/2 @ 9c; bacon, 12c; dried beef, 13 @ 15c; extra mess beef, 13.25. Chickens were sold at 12 @ 14c. per lb., white fish and trout 7 @ 8c.
VEGETABLES.—Jobbing prices were as follows: Per doz bunches asparagus, \$1 10 @ 1 25; cucumbers, 75 @ 80c; onions, 40 @ 45c; peapods, 45 @ 55c; radishes, 50 @ 55c; vegetable oyster, 45 @ 50c. Per box, string beans, \$2 50 @ 2 75; peas, \$2 75 @ 3; per bu., lettuce, 75 @ 80c.
FLOUR.
White wheat, roller process, \$6 75 @ 7 50
White wheat pastry, \$6 00 @ 6 75
White wheat brands country, 6 00 @ 6 25
Winter patents, 7 50 @ 8 00
Seconds, 4 75 @ 5 00
OATS—per bu. 25 @ 2 25
MINNESOTA BRANDS, 25 @ 2 25
BERSWAY—per bu. 20 @ 22
WHEAT—White per bu. 1 25 @ 1 37
CLOVER SEED—per bu. 4 00 @ 4 70
CORN—per bu. 70 @ 80
OATS—per bu. 25 @ 25
STRAWBERRIES—per qt. 1 95 @ 2 25
BARLEY—per bu. 1 95 @ 2 25
CHEESE—Ohio and Mich., 14 @ 15
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 5 @ 5
—Peaches, 12 @ 13
—Pitted Cherries, 19 @ 20
ONIONS—per bu. 2 25 @ 2 50
BEANS—per bu. 2 75 @ 3 45
BUTTER—per lb choice, 17 @ 18
BERSWAY—per lb. 20 @ 22
WHEAT—per bu. 14 @ 15
HAY—per ton, 14 00 @ 15 00
HIDES—per lb green, 6 @ 7
HIDES—per lb cured, 7 @ 8
HOPS—per lb, 20 @ 25
POTATOES—per bu., 1 00 @ 1 10
SHEEP PELTS—each, 75 @ 1 75
TALLOW—per lb., 5 1/2 @ 7
WOOD—per cord, 4 00 @ 6 50

Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.
Steers extra, per cwt., \$6 50 @ 7 75
Steers good shippers, 6 50 @ 7 50
Steers butchers, 5 00 @ 6 50
Steers common grades, 4 00 @ 5 00
Milk cows, 35 00 @ 55 00
SHEEP.
Per 100 lbs., 4 00 @ 7 00
Per 100 lbs., \$6 50 @ 8 00

GEO. OTTO TREVELYAN, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, is a nephew of the late Lord Macaulay, and is best known in this country as the editor of Macaulay's Life and Letters. For the last few years he has been Secretary of the Admiralty, the office filled by Samuel Pepps in the time of Charles II and his brother James. He represents the district of Harwick, Scotland, and ranks as a Liberal in Parliament.

Crops in Michigan.

The Michigan crop report issued from the office of secretary of state on May 1 is based on returns received from 938 correspondents, representing 696 townships. Five hundred and ninety-five of these returns were from 405 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.
The reports show that wheat was injured in all parts of the state by the cold, dry weather during the month of April. That on clay soil suffered severely. The acreage winter-killed in the southern four tiers of counties, and also in the entire state, is ten per cent. of the acreage sowed. The condition of wheat not winter-killed is estimated to be 42 per cent. better in the southern four tiers of counties, and 33 per cent. better in the entire state, than on the first of May, 1881.
The condition of clover on the first day of May was not as promising as on the first day of April. Thirty-eight per cent. or nearly two-fifths of the acreage in the southern four tiers of counties, and 32 per cent. or nearly two-thirds of the total acreage in the state, is reported winter-killed. The condition of the clover not winter-killed is, in the southern four tiers, 12 per cent. and in the state 9 per cent. below the condition May 1, 1881.
The figures given in this table indicate that the outlook for apples and peaches is favorable; but many of the correspondents express fear that the severe freeze on May 1 had injured, and, in some localities, possibly ruined, peaches.
Cattle and sheep are reported to be in better condition than one year ago.
Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of April at 343 elevators and mills. Of these 285 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is six-sixths of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 971,490, of which 244,553 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 285,277 bushels in the second tier, 195,590 bushels in the third tier, 212,731 bushels in the fourth tier, and 33,339 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 48 elevators and mills, or 14 per cent. of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month. At 203 elevators and mills the quantity of wheat marketed was 691,882 bushels, which is nearly one and eight-tenths times the quantity marketed at the same place during the month of March.

This Month's Total Solar Eclipse.

The activity now noticed on the solar surface lends peculiar interest to the occurrence on the 17th of this month of a total solar eclipse. In the eclipse of 1878 the sun was in a state of quiescence, but the astronomers who had made arrangements to view the coming phenomenon will have a fine opportunity to study spectroscopically the prominences and the corona. The path of the total eclipse, or the central line, is over Asia and Central Africa, in a direction from west-southwest to east-northeast, and the phenomenon of total obscuration will be best visible at Teheran and on the Nile about a hundred miles north of Teheran, where at this season the probabilities favor clear and cloudless skies, and the period during which the moon entirely covers the sun will be about 72 seconds. On the 19th ult. an English expedition, under Mr. Lockyer and Dr. Schuster, started for the Nile station, fully equipped, under the auspices of the Royal Society, to obtain photographic and spectroscopic observations of this important eclipse. Though not visible to us it will be seen as a total or partial eclipse over most of Europe, Asia and Africa, and there is good reason to expect some valuable results from the observations. The total solar eclipse of 1868 over India marked a new era in the study of the sun's atmosphere. The unusual duration of the total obscuration, being nearly six minutes, gave time for securing photographs and subjecting the protuberances to spectroscopic examination, which revealed the "bright lines" characteristic of incandescent gases. Total solar eclipses are rare, but the observations of every new one since 1808 have greatly augmented the knowledge of the sun's constitution, so that astronomers are now prepared to attack the great problem at new points and with unprecedented prospects of success.

BUSTLES.—Apropos of the announcement that bustles are again coming into vogue this conundrum, with its answer, presents itself. In what respect does a bustle differ from a rich man about to become bankrupt? The one is better off before, and the other is better off behind.—Yonkers Gazette.

Josh Billings Heard From.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 11, 1880.
Dear Bitters—I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glorious result. I have been greatly helped by the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so.
Yours without a struggle,
JOSH BILLINGS.

George Otto Trevelyan is appointed chief secretary for Ireland. Immediately after the acceptance of the office special policemen were placed before his residence.

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I have such humbugging.—H. T. St. Paul.—Pioneer Press.
Mrs. Jackson, wife of Presiding Elder Jackson, of Lansing, died in that city on Tuesday.

The first through train from Detroit, on Monday last, arrived here only six minutes late, while the one going east arrived at the Point exactly on time. That is what we call pretty good for a new road. The distance is one hundred and fifty miles, and the running time six hours—25 miles an hour. By this line people bound for Detroit and points further east save 12 hours over the old route—the time between Marquette and Detroit being only three hours more than between Marquette and Chicago, and the saving in distance traveled being nearly, if not quite, 300 miles. A through car from L'Anse to Detroit is under consideration, and may soon be made one of the features of the new line.—Mining Journal.

When Hatrick saw the announcement in a shop window, "Great Slaughter in Clothing," he stepped in and inquired for "wan of thim kilt suits."—Boston Transcript.

Saratoga trunks are way off now. No young lady can possibly visit a summer resort and be fashionable without a Jumbo trunk. That is the latest size. Oil City Derrick.

Suddenly Weakened.

"I suffered with rheumatism of the back and hip for a number of years," said Mr. Thomas Morgan, Superintendent of Streets. "I was waited on by physicians, but they gave no permanent relief, and I resolved to try St. Jacobs Oil. My rheumatism weakened at the first attack of its great enemy, St. Jacobs Oil, and soon I was well."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

There is an immense ice floe in mid-Atlantic 300 miles in diameter.

Mr. Michael Robbett, 77 Sargent street, Cahoes, N. Y., was cured of a very severely injured knee by St. Jacobs Oil, says the Rochester, N. Y., Sunday Herald.

The oysters marketed from Virginia in 1880 were valued at \$2,218,376.

"First a cough, carried me off, and then a cold, they carried me off in." This will be your epitaph if you take your cough and cold, when attacked by Medical Discovery, in time. It is specific for weak lungs, spitting of blood, night sweats, and the early stages of consumption. By all means.

At the inquest on the bodies of Cavendish and Burke medical evidence was given to the effect that the victims had apparently been stabbed simultaneously from before and behind with long bowie knives.

Lord Byron, in reference to a beautiful lady, wrote to a friend—"Lady—has been dangerously ill, but now she is dangerously well again." American Belles, when attacked by any of the ills that flesh is heir to, may be kept healthy, and avoid being killed by taking Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which banishes feminine weaknesses, and restores the bloom of health. By all druggists.

Forster says he believes the murders were accomplished in order to show that it is impossible to conciliate the Fenians.

Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

A specially. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Irish Times, of Dublin, says Earl Spencer had arranged on Saturday to release all suspects except eighty on Tuesday.

Brown's Iron Bitters—Invariably question the best medical remedy for all diseases requiring a tonic, such as Dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, Malaria, &c. For sale by all druggists.

If you are languid, constipated or generally debilitated from lack of rich blood, try James' Tonic Pills. They are the greatest blood purifier of the age, and when used the above troubles know no more. Baxter's Bitters, Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich.

As a part of Dr. Holman's Absorption theory of cure the HOLMAN'S PLASTERS are of the utmost importance. They are especially intended to act as an adjunct of HOLMAN'S PLASTERS in all cases, where there is a local pain or distress of circulation; but they may be used without the Plaster, if desired, in any spot or place where a powerful and really curative Plaster is useful.

A Long Snooze.

Rip Van Winkle slept a good while, yet had his sleep occurred about 50 years ago, when Douglas's Elixir first attained its reputation, on awaking he would have been dead, if not for the friend of the afflicted, and might have taken another twenty years, and waked up to find Douglas's Elixir at the end of half a century the most popular and the best Cough Remedy known to man. Baxter's Bitters for all diseases, not so old, but good.

Mrs. Sarah J. Van Buren, of 192 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y., whose portrait appears in another column of this paper, is preparing a "Ladies' Tonic" which has proved a blessing indeed to many a woman who has been afflicted with the weaknesses of woman's organization makes her more susceptible to disease than a man, and there has been a long-let wait among ladies for something which would overcome these many weaknesses common to the sex, and assist nature in building up a shattered constitution. This Mrs. Van Buren's "Ladies' Tonic" has never failed to do.

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

Rescued From Death.

William J. Conhlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1879 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctor said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At 6:30 a.m. a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write as hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

## THE FARM.

### The Battle of the Breeds.

The coming season will probably witness a genuine revival in the live-stock business, especially as applied to the breeding of pure-blood cattle. European purchases during the past winter have been larger than at any time for years past, and the cattle secured for America are the very highest pedigreed stock. It has become evident that the grand struggle for supremacy between the different families of beef cattle has become one of great proportions. The Short-Horn fanciers are certainly intent upon preserving their present position, while the men who perceive beauty and profit only in the Herefords are equally bent upon forcing their favorites into the front rank. Last, but by no means least, are the polled Angus, or Aberdeen fanciers, and this breed of hardy Scotch cattle is gradually winning its way, its growing popularity being based on many points of excellence. Black polled cattle are bringing fabulous prices, the best of the tribe being secured for American breeders. English exchanges assert that the rage for these cattle is unprecedented in the history of the country, and the natural consequence will be to spur other breeders to renewed efforts.

### How to Raise Turkeys.

Old turkeys can take care of themselves. Our object in this article is to tell how to care and raise young turkeys successfully, and be at the same a source of recreation and profit to their keeper.

When the turkey chicks appear upon the stage of life, they should not be suddenly removed or allowed to leave the nest, as the warmth of the mother is still necessary for some time after hatching. The young poult needs nothing the first twenty-four hours after hatching; then give them hard boiled egg in small quantities crumbled fine. Later feed curdled milk and bits of bread soaked in milk, and still later ground corn and barley or oats mixed with milk.

Turkey chicks should be confined to a warm place after being hatched until they get strong. Their dam must not be let out at liberty until the dew is off the grass, moisture and cold being exceedingly injurious to them, occasioning cramps and every kind of infirmity. They can not even endure quarters subject to that degree of cold and dampness in which the common barnyard chicks will thrive and grow. They require dry, warm weather and strong hearty food. When young they make rapid headway toward development, and should be forced along as fast as possible, that the body may keep pace with the quick growing features.

Turkey poultens when well fed and cared for grow rapidly. At the age of three weeks their backs are nearly covered and they have obtained their first quill feathers in the wing and tail and can endure more foul weather. As they increase in growth and strength they should be allowed more and more liberty each day until given free range to go and come at will.

### Management of Foals.

Commencing with the time that the foal is born, it is generally found that for the first month or six weeks both it and its dam are well cared for, having a good loose box to themselves at night; whilst during the day they have the run of a yard or small paddock, either attached or in close proximity, as soon as they are sufficiently strong to bear it. The diet of the dam must be of the best. In the majority of instances the season is yet early spring, and consequently what grass there is is short, scanty and possessing but a slight amount of nutriment. Two feeds of corn a day must at least be allowed, consisting of a liberal amount of oats and bran, with hay chaff, and a few carrots or a mangel sliced up in each.

In many localities, in the case of cart mares, it is the custom, when about from three weeks to a month after foaling, to put the mares to some light work. Some breeders even do so before, others not quite so soon, it being a matter that depends more upon the condition of the dam and off-spring than anything else. Roadster mares are, as a rule, allowed to go on a longer period before being re-used. At first, during the time the mare is away, the foal ought to be shut up in a loose box.

If there are other foals, and it can be so arranged, nothing is more suitable or answers better than to shut two or three in a box, they will quiet down much better, and be companions to each other. At this time a great point is, when the mare comes home from work, if she is any way approaching to a heated condition, not to let the foal suck until she has become sufficiently cool. Some breeders both practice and preach that the mare should be partially milked directly she comes home from work. My own experience tells me that it is better to slightly milk the mare once or twice during the time she is working, so that she does not become over-stocked; and she will, consequently, on her return, be in much more fit condition for her foal to suck than otherwise.

As the season progresses and grass becomes more abundant, the mare and foal may be turned out all day, when she is not required for working purposes, and, as the weather gets suitable, all night also.

If farmers and others would make chicken yards of their plum and cherry orchards they would be less troubled with the curculio or other insects. Keep plenty of old and young chickens under the trees to eat the insects as they fall from the branches. There should be six or more fowls to each square rod of space, so that they may

keep the ground bare of weeds and grass and be able to see the insects, which generally crawl, though able to fly. They begin their work on the fruit soon after the blossoms drop, and the fowls should be on hand and ready for them. I have watched this plan for years, and never knew it to fail. It is the cheapest way to get rid of the pests.

### Bones as Fertilizers.

In the annual report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station is found the following: It is not an easy matter to reduce fresh whole bones to a suitable form for use as a fertilizer. Treatment with sulphuric acid does not appear to be practicable. The acid suitably diluted acts energetically on bones at first, and readily disintegrates them to a certain depth. Unless, however, a large excess of acid be used the action soon becomes sluggish, because where the acid is in contact with the bone it forms sulphate of lime, itself being spent as an acid or solvent in the operation, and its place is taken by the bulky sulphate. Fresh acid must then be brought in contact with the bone by abundant stirring, in order to maintain the action. The pulpy sulphate of lime holds mechanically a large quantity of liquid, and thus hinders the desired result. The excess of sulphuric acid rapidly absorbs moisture from the air, and the final result is the solution of the bone, or most of it, at the expense of a wasteful excess of acid, and the product requires mixture with something to take up the water and neutralize the excess of sulphuric acid.

These difficulties would not be so serious if suitable and cheap vessels could be had in which to carry on the process, for after the bones were disintegrated the sloppy mass could be dried and its excess of sulphuric acid utilized by admixture of South Carolina phosphate rock, or other similar material, which would be thereby converted into superphosphate.

On a very small scale cast-iron vessels could be employed. A pit lined with blue flag-stones, or with hard bricks closely laid in common lime mortar (not cement), would be more suitable for large quantities. It would appear, however, that there is doubtful profit in undertaking to reduce whole bones by sulphuric acid on the small scale, especially since the use of this acid has been attained by considerable risk to those inexperienced in handling it.

In Russia, Ilienoff and Engelhardt claimed to have successfully employed caustic potash for the conversion of bones into a pulverulent fertilizer.

Their method of reducing entire bones with caustic potash, or what amounts to the same thing, with wood ashes and lime, is described by Ilienoff as follows:

"To 4,000 pounds of bone take 4,000 pounds of unleached wood ashes, 600 pounds of fresh burned lime and 4,500 pounds of water. First slack the lime to a powder, mix it with ashes, and placing a layer of bones in a suitable receptacle—a pit in the ground lined with boards, stone, slabs or brick—cover them with the mixture; lay down more bones, and cover, and repeat this until half the bones, or 2,000 pounds, are interstratified with the ashes and lime; then pour on 3,600 pounds of water, distributing it well, and let it stand. From time to time add water to keep the mass moist. So soon as the bones have softened so that they can be crushed between the fingers to a soft, soup-like mass, take the other 2,000 pounds of bones and stratify them in another pit with the contents of the first. When the whole is soft shovel out to dry, and finally mix with dry muck or loam (4,900 pounds), or enough to make it handle well."

I should suppose that this method might be advantageously modified somewhat as follows: Arrange a circular layer of bones closely laid on a bed, a foot thick, of good loam, under shelter, wet them from a watering pot and sprinkle over them wood ashes enough to fill all the chinks. Then give a coating of gypsum; put upon that a few inches of muck or loam, adding all along as much water as will wet moisture the earth and ashes, but not more than the mass can easily absorb; then place another layer of bones with ashes, gypsum, loam or muck, and water as before, until the heap is built up several feet; finally cover with loam and keep moist by adding water from time to time, but not enough to run away from the bed. When the bones are sufficiently softened, mix well together with the loam used as bed and cover, and with more if need be. This plan would require more time, but perhaps would be as efficacious and more convenient than the process last described.

Instead of wood ashes a mixture of lime and some form of "potash salts" might be employed, but trials on a large scale would be needful to learn the proper proportions and mode of working.

### English and American Vegetables.

The reappearance of our tables of sea-kale and asparagus—our only two eatable green stuffs—naturally raises once more the perennial question, Why have we in England no vegetables? To doubt the fact is impossible—at least to anybody who knows what real vegetables are like. "Sir," said an American stranger at a restaurant in the Strand one day, "Sir, this is one thing you can raise in your country and we can't raise in ours—a mutton chop; but then you never tasted green peas in all your life." That antithesis puts the great vegetable question in a nutshell. It is impossible in the same country to have good meat and good vegetables. For the best beef and mutton are a product of the soft, tender English green-sward, which only exists in a few countries along the Atlantic seaboard of Europe, and owes its origin to the constant rainfall.

The same causes which give us good meat, however, deny us in England the possibility of good fruit and vegetables. For while the herbage requires copious rain, the fruits, seeds, pods, flowers, buds and other miscellaneous objects which we class from the culinary point of view as vegetables all require copious sunlight. That is why we have none of them. Our only good vegetables, such as very young rhubarb, sea-kale, asparagus and celery, which are the blanched sprouting shoots of perennial plants. These mostly come in spring time, and as they are none the worse, or even all the better, for a little wholesome soaking, they manage to survive our climate well enough in the long run. But most other vegetables are more or less fruit in their nature; and really to taste these one must go to America or Italy—for choice the first.

Of thoroughgoing fruity vegetables—such as the tomato—we in England know nothing. We never have sun enough to ripen them properly; and even with all the appliances of modern gardeners, they never get thoroughly red and soft throughout in our gardens as they do in the open air under a Canadian or Italian sky. They always have a half-green taste, and are wholly lacking in the true rich tomato flavor. Indeed, the tinned American specimens, though tasting of the selder of course, are better savored after all than our poor starved unless English things. As to purple egg-fruit and green chow-chows, we know them not at all; while the profusion of rich red-fleshed water-melons and primrose-skinned squashes and golden pumpkins in a Massachusetts market would astonish Covent Garden, and set some nascent Turner to work with all the pigments on his palette to try his hand at a new and many-colored subject. These things require the sun to ripen them, and we see his face here as a rule for some two and a half hours weekly, as duly registered at Glynde Place, Lewes. Then, again, there are the winter cherries, the sweet potatoes, and best of all earthly vegetables, green Indian corn, eaten off the cob with fresh butter, and likeliest to nectar of all mortal delicacies. As for pulse generally, our beans are all stringy; we have neither the variety nor the tenderness of the American bean. Our peas have some good points—for English peas; but they are not half so large, or luscious, or melting, as American peas. They take too long growing, and have got old and hard before they are big enough to pick. The delicious crinkly eatable pea would be impossible here; it would have got tough and sinewy a month before it was ready for cooking. We grow buckwheat to feed our pheasants, but it never ripens as it ought, and buckwheat pancakes at breakfast will doubtless be an unknown luxury with us forever.

In the matter of leafy vegetables we can do a little better, but not enough to boast about. We are strong in salads; our climate provides us with plenty of fresh green lettuce, and plenty of slugs, too, to hide in its recesses. But endive does not flourish; it is a scrubby-looking plant in England; though we make up for it in cresses and the lesser salad stuffs. Our roots, too, are good; who will deny the British farmer the glory of his turnips, his beets and his mangold-wurzel? When it comes to edible flowers, however, we are hopelessly left in the lurch. Our top artichokes are the hardest and poorest in the world; they contain a maximum of fibrous, uneatable bract and a minimum of soft, starchy pulp. In the south France, Italy and America you can often eat the whole flower-head, choke and all; in England you can only extract a pitiful pittance of a soft mouthful off the base of each great leathery scale. It would be impossible to dress English artichokes in fried butter as they do so deliciously in Florence; one might as well eat fried boots. Our cauliflowers and broccoli are not nearly so good as the American; they are neither so white nor so delicate in flavor. We can grow cucumbers (under glass), because cucumbers are eaten green; but what a miserable farce are our vegetable marrows! What is true of vegetables is even more true of fruits. To be sure our English hot-house grapes are the best in the world; but for strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, plums and cherries we must go to America. Our peaches are a success; our apples are a national failure; and our pears are a standing insult to the human intelligence. But we may at least congratulate ourselves that with the aid of glass and stoves we can obtain heat and light enough to grow the best pineapples in the world at the moderate price of one guinea apiece. In Jamaica they usually sell at two for three halfpence.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

His REST WAS BROKEN.—"Did you go to war?" "No, but I was in camp at Elmira for ten days." "Were you accidentally wounded?" "No." "Have a heavy fit of sickness?" "No." "Contract rheumatism?" "No." "My friend," said the lawyer, as he looked at him in a fatherly way, "some pension agents might be discouraged over your case and refuse to touch it, but I shall at once forward your papers for a pension on the ground that you were broken of your usual rest during those ten nights. Call again in sixty days for your back pay. Good morning, sir—next!"—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"How did you like my discourse last Sunday?" asked the parson. "To tell you the truth," replied Fogg, "I was not altogether pleased with your premises; but I was delighted beyond measure at your conclusion." The parson would give something to know just what Fogg meant.—*Doston Transcript*.

It was Longfellow who slyly described the lady as wearing flowers "on the congregation side of her bonnet."—*Springfield Republican*.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

### Graham Gems.

A word about graham flour. We always procure the best to be found at market or mill; but before using I put it through a quite coarse sieve, which removes the coarsest and hardest bran or hulls. These I cannot think fit food for any human stomach; I know they are not for mine.

Graham, it must be admitted, possesses or retains a certain sweetness when mixed with cold water, obtainable in no other way; yet this is over-balanced, in my opinion, by the heaviness and toughness of crust, inseparable from this way of making; and the unleavened graham, although agreeable to the palate, does not agree with us so well as when made in the following manner.

Take one and one-half teaspoonfuls of good buttermilk—not too sour—and one-half teaspoonful of quite rich sweet cream, a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of sugar. Add of the sifted graham flour till of just the right consistency. This you must learn by experience; a little thicker than pancake batter, not quite so stiff as stirred cake. If too stiff, the gems will be dry; if too soft they may fall a little. Stir all thoroughly together; then add just enough soda to sweeten the buttermilk; one and one-half even teaspoonfuls is sufficient unless the buttermilk be very sour. Stir this in quickly; have the gem pans hot; grease over each pan with a bit of lard (I use for this purpose a little swab, made by tying a bit of soft cloth to the end of a stick); put a spoonful into each cup and set into the oven at once. The heat must not be so great as for cold water gems, but greater than for white flour biscuits.

This amount will be sufficient for one filling of a pair of gem pans with eight compartments each. If you have not the cream, use two teaspoonfuls of buttermilk and three or four spoonfuls of melted lard or fried meat drippings. These, if properly made and baked, with a good cup of coffee, or better, of rich sweet milk, make as reliable a breakfast dish, now and then, as one can well desire.

### A Word to Husbands.

Praise your wife when she deserves it! It won't injure her any, though it may frighten her some, from its strangeness. If you wish to make and keep her happy, give her a loving word occasionally.

I called on a friend one day, and found her up to her eyes in work.

"Oh, dear!" she said, "this is one of my bad days; everything goes wrong, and I haven't got a thing done!"

"Let me help you," I said.

"No, no," she replied, gently pushing me into the sitting room; "I'm going to leave everything and rest awhile; but I must wipe up this slop first," pointing to an ugly spot that disfigured the presbytery oil-cloth.

Just as she stooped to do it, her husband came in; he didn't see me but went straight to his wife. One quick lift and he placed her on her feet, and taking the cloth from her hand, wiped up the spot himself.

"There, Busy Bee," he said, "you have done enough to-day. You tired yourself all out getting my favorite dinner. Now, I think I'd leave the rest till to-morrow."

I spoke to him then, and he sat with me a few minutes before going down town. Shortly after, my friend came in, looking very much amused.

"I guess I was in the dumps," she said, laughing, "for I've finished; and everything has gone swimming since John came in."—*Selected*.

### Entertaining Company.

The whole philosophy of hospitality is summed up by Emerson in the following manner: "I pray you, O excellent wife! not to cumber yourself to get a rich dinner for this man or that woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bed-chamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in you, they can get for a dollar at the village. But let this man see, if he will, in your looks, in your accent and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, what he cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may well travel fifty miles and dine sparingly and work hard in order to behold. Certainly let the board be spread and the bed be dressed for the traveler, but let not the emphasis of hospitality be in these things. Honor to the house where they are simple to the verge of hardship, so that the intellect is awake and sees the laws of the universe, the soul worships truth and love, honor and courtesy flow into all deeds." One of the greatest comforts of having a home should be that in it we have a place for friends and even strangers—rooms, more than supply the needs of the family and extra "leaves" to the extension table. The secret of true hospitality, as Emerson has stated, is in its coming from the heart.

### How to Prevent Forest Fires.

The New York Herald gives the following pertinent advice relative to forest fires: The destruction wrought by forest fires on Long Island last week shows again, and at least the thousandth time in the history of the present generation, how careless the American farmer is of such of his ground as is covered with trees. The "forests" that burn are generally small tracts of wooded land which are parts of farms, but as they are utterly left alone except when the farmer wants firewood, they are full of undergrowth, brush heaps and dead leaves. Forest fires are scarcely ever heard of in Europe, for the poorest and busiest peasant who owns a bit of wooded land finds time to cut away the undergrowth, remove dead trees and fallen boughs, and even to cart away some of the leaves

to his compost heap. German and English farmers who come here begin by preserving their wooded lands, but too often they fall into the shiftless American way, and frequently they pay the penalty. Any farmer can prevent fires on his own forest land; he can clear away undergrowth and leaves, the work being easiest done in winter, when he has little to do on any other part of his farm. Or he can fence this ground and turn his cattle into it to eat or break down small growth and trample leaves to pieces and into the ground. Both plans have been tried with great success and neither is costly. Of course in great wooded tracts of hundreds and thousands of acres such preventives would be impracticable, but these are not the lands most frequently burned over.

### Play-Day at Mentor.

One very hot day last July, I left the Lake Shore train at Willoughby, a little station eighteen miles east of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio. Some business took me to Mentor, three miles away, and while the boy was driving me over there, I thought I should like to make a call for pleasure also. You know that President Garfield lived in Mentor, and you will guess that I wished to call upon his two younger boys, who were then at the Garfield homestead.

The house does not seem like a farmhouse at all. It is more like a dwelling in a village, or in a city, set in a little piece of lawn, and sheltered by three great locust trees. I knocked at the door, and was asked to enter the parlor. After a little talk I asked about the boys, and was told that they were in "the office," a little one-story building, back of the house, used by their father for a study or working place.

Then I was led out through a long hall, where a tall clock looked down on me, and just outside the rear door was the office. A narrow path led out to it, and I followed along and stepped upon the floor of the little porch that covered the only door there was, which was the front door. The study was a very small building, with a window on each side of the door, a window at each end, and a window just opposite the door. A mite of a chimney came out of the middle of the roof.

The door was open as I stood upon the porch, and I could see four boys playing on the floor. I said to them: "Well, boys, is this a fort?"

Now the reason I thought it was a fort was that I saw some pieces of white chalk, which the boys had mounted on blocks and set on the floor, so as to look like cannon.

This was all that I could see from the door when I asked the question.

But when I was inside the room, I saw a lot of paper soldiers standing up, and found out my mistake before this answer came to my question:

"Not much a fort. We are deploying troops in the field," said one of the two Garfield boys—whether Irvin or Abram, I forget just now. The other two boys were cousins of theirs, and they were rather younger.

I then looked more closely. Besides using crayon for cannon, they also had brass casters for cannon-wheels, and their soldiers had been cut out of cardboard, with jackknives. Small stones, nails, and peas were the bullets and cannon-balls. Small paper flags showed which side was the enemy, and which the American.

"And who is the enemy in this game?" I asked.

"My brother," the elder Garfield replied. "He doesn't want to be, but he has to be, because he is beaten so much."

"But I beat you the other day," chimed in the younger Garfield.

"Yes, and the way you did it was to bring out a lot of soldiers that had been sent to the hospital the day before. This was no fair."

By this time, the boys were again sprawled upon the floor, and ready to begin the battle over again.

While they were picking up the stones to throw, I looked about the room. Several large book-cases were filled with the President's books, and a desk at the back window, opposite the door, had upon it an inkstand and pen, that had seen better days. The floor was bare and painted.

"How long have you been here?" I asked.

"We came here on the 2d of July," they said. "The very day papa was shot."

"And do you like living here as well as in Washington?"

"We like it better here," said they, "because there are more boys, and because we can play out of doors more."

I should say here that at the time of my visit a great many persons thought the President would get well.

"Now, then," I said, "go on with your fun, and let me see how you fight the battle."

You should have seen the stormy time that came when I said this. First one side would throw at the other until all the soldiers were knocked over, and then the other side would begin. This made the enemy beat for a while, and then the Americans. The sport lasted for a long time, and when I went away it was not because I wanted to, but because I had to, in order to take the train on the railway. As I sat in the car I thought over the pleasant afternoon that I had spent; and I could not help saying:

"Well, after all, boys are boys, and they play much alike, whether President's sons or not."—*Frederick C. Mathers, in St. Nicholas for May*.

Dr. Lawrence Washington, the grand-nephew and nearest relative of George Washington, is a farmer and fruit-grower near Denison, Texas.

Although there are scattered through the land many persons, I am sorry to say, unable to pay for a newspaper, I have never heard of anybody unable to edit one.—*Charles Dudley Warner*.

## FOR THE CHILDREN.

### The "Spunky" Party.

Tommy Nye was four years old on the first day of April. Mrs. Nye was baking, and as she cut out her ginger-snaps and doughnuts with a cookie cutter in the form of a cat, she said:

"I will make you a birthday cake, Tommy, and tie a ribbon around each of the cat's necks, and you may have a little party this afternoon and invite any four of your friends that you please."

"Oh goodie!" cried Tommy, dropping the bit of dough he was kneading upon his pretty blue kilt suit. "I will have Hattie Clark, who sings at meeting and looks so pretty, with a blue feather in her bonnet, and lame Jack Spicer, who saws wood for papa and moves the saw-horse every time I ask him, so I can get the clean sawdust in my wheelbarrow, and I will invite Grandma Grey and Mrs. Frisbee's baby."

Mrs. Nye laughed at the queer choice he had made, but she told Stephen, the chore boy, to harness the old gray horse into the business wagon and go and invite the four people to tea with Tommy; and, if they accepted the invitation, to bring them along, as the way was very muddy, and to have Grandma Grey bring the baby and be sure to tell Mrs. Frisbee that they would take the very best care of it.

Stephen was a queer fellow and he gave the invitations in such a droll way that Grandma Grey, Hattie Clark and lame Jack Spicer each, in turn, declined, with thanks, saying, with a laugh, "Oh, no, you don't make an April fool of me so easy."

As the baby could not go alone, Jack was obliged to drag back through the mud with his wagon as empty as when he set out.

Mrs. Nye heard Stephen's report, looked at her tea-table, set with her best flowered china, at the birthday cake, and the silver basket filled with astonished looking cats, each with a bright bit of silk about its neck, and said:

"It looks now as if we were to be fooled out of our party, but we will make one more effort. Stephen you drive down to the corner and invite Minnie Robbins, Benny Thayer, Charlie Perkins and Gertie Snow, and hurry so as to have them here when Tommy awakes from his nap."

So, it came about that when Tommy crawled out of his snug crib and came out of the darkened bedroom rubbing his two black eyes with his two fat fists, he was surprised to see those four children about his own age standing shyly about the sitting room fire, instead of the four favorites for whom he had sent.

"Oh dear!" he began to shout. "O dear!" Where is lame Jack Spicer and his saw? and he made such an ado that his mother had to take him out and give him one of the plumpest ginger cats.

He went back into the sitting-room as the cat's ears disappeared in his mouth just in time to hear Benny Thayer say:

"Hokey, isn't he a spunky party?"

"No it isn't a spunky party, it's a birthday party—four years old—and I've invited you I wanted. What are you here for? You wasn't 'vited," and Tommy walked up and hit Benny a slap in his face.

Benny began to cry and Minnie gave Tommy a shake, as punishment for his rudeness and set him in a chair.

"That's no way to do," said Gertie seizing Minnie by the arm, "it's his own party," and she pinched Minnie until she too began to cry. Charlie Perkins came to the rescue, disciplining them all and getting not a few blows himself.

"I should think this was a spunky party, sure enough," said Stephen, who had been standing with his back to the kitchen stove watching the young four-year-old receive his guests.

Mrs. Nye hearing the uproar now came in with a rocking-horse and a jumping-jack, and order was at once restored.

The party was a very pleasant one after all, and when, after having regaled themselves on birthday cake and nuts, they were putting on their wraps to go home, and Stephen had gone for the gray horse, nanna Nye said:

"I am sorry my little boy should have been so rude to you when you first came. It is just such hasty words and hasty blows in after life that get people into trouble. So, children should be careful what they say and what they do while they are small as they will grow worse and worse as they grow older, and when they are men and women will make much trouble in the world. I hope none of you will ever again be numbered with the spunky party."

After that these children used to say when they heard of any one who had committed a crime or done a wrong deed: "They belong to the spunky party when they were small," and the other day Tommy said, after hearing Guit-eau's sentence read:

"Mamma Nye, don't you believe when he was a little fellow he belonged to the spunky party and didn't have any one to tell him he was naughty to be naughty."—*Annie E. Preston*.

It is stated by a Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, that the unlucky person mobbed at Lyons was a delicate English lady of fortune, named Long, travelling for the benefit of her health. Her resemblance to the ex-Empress and her magnificent way of living had caused her to be mistaken for the ex-Empress. Eugenie, however, was quietly enjoying the sea breeze of the sunny south, and reached Paris on Thursday morning, and after a short stay at the mansion of a friend, left unobscured and unmolested for Ems.

It's the woman who has a brown plush sacque on who can quickest tell a seakins when she sees it on another woman.—*Steubenville Herald*.

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### Importation of Foreign Fruit.

In the year 1881, the importation of Mediterranean fruit at New York consisted of 117 cargoes by English steamers, and twenty-five cargoes by Italian and Norwegian sailing vessels, in all comprising 819,223 boxes and cases of oranges, 850,241 boxes of lemons. On comparison of these figures with the imports of 1880, the result shows an increase of twelve cargoes by steamers, and six cargoes by sailing vessels. This increase in the number of cargoes is represented by an increase of 204,485 boxes and cases of oranges and 20,092 boxes of lemons. The total number of oranges imported in 1881 comprised 226,220,720, of which 0,438,283 perished on the voyage, a loss of forty per cent., and the total number of lemons imported in 1881 was 233,879,563, of which 56,775,906 perished on the voyage, a loss of twenty per cent. As a whole, the Mediterranean fruit trade returned but little profit to the importers.

There were 47,000 barrels and 10,000 half barrels of grapes imported, on which there was a loss of twenty-five per cent. Compared with the imports of 1880, there was an increase of 5,46 barrels and a decrease of 466 half barrels.

The importation of oranges from the West Indies in 1881 consisted of nine full cargoes and several parts of cargoes by sailing vessels; also, 119,497 barrels of oranges by 114 steamers. On comparison of these figures with the imports of 1880, the result shows an increase of 44,230 barrels, and of 12,435,706 oranges, over the imports of 1880, also an increase of twenty-one steamers engaged in the trade, and a decrease of eight sailing vessels. Of the increase of 44,230 barrels of oranges, 33,319 were from Kingston. The orange crop of the Island of Jamaica in the last year was very abundant, and oranges generally sold at remunerative prices. Some of the oranges imported from Nassau were seriously affected by the destructive parasite which has recently made its appearance in that region. The oranges from Kingston were also more or less affected from the same cause.

The importations of pineapples from the West Indies consisted of thirty-three full cargoes by sailing vessels, and parts of cargoes by seven steamers, making a total of 2,056,019 pineapples, of which 514,004 perished on the voyage—a loss of twenty-five per cent. On comparison of these imports with those of 1880, the result shows a decrease of twenty-nine cargoes by sailing vessels, and 1,171,933 pineapples, during the last year. The large decrease of the number of pineapples is mainly owing to the failure of the productiveness of the soil on which the pineapples are grown, its strength having become exhausted from long and continued cultivation, and also to the large number of pineapples required for canning at different establishments in the West Indies. The deficiency was partly made up by the receipt of 255,222 pineapples from Florida, from which State a largely increased number of pineapples is expected the present year.

The importations of bananas from the West Indies in the last year consisted of ninety-two full cargoes and parts of several cargoes by sailing vessels, and seventy cargoes by steamers, making a total of 424,281 bunches, showing an increase of 81,634 over the imports of 1880. Of the above, 84,856 bunches perished on the voyage, a loss of twenty per cent. The trade in West India bananas did not prove profitable to the importers, but resulted in some considerable losses. A large part of those losses was sustained by the importers of bananas from Baracoa, and was principally caused by the long and severe drought which prevailed in that part of the island of Cuba last season.

The importations of bananas from Aspinwall largely exceeded those of any previous year, and consisted of sixty-seven cargoes per steamers, comprising in all 463,961 bunches, of which 85,139 bunches perished on the voyage, a loss of 18.47 per cent. There was an increase of fourteen cargoes, and of 163,881 bunches of bananas over the imports of the previous year.

Cocoanuts were imported from the West Indies, etc., to the number of 11,378,829, which constituted the cargoes and parts of cargoes of 114 sailing vessels and ninety-two steamers. Of the above, 967,200 perished on the voyage, a loss of eight and one-half per cent. On comparison of the above with the imports of 1880, the result shows an increase of 1,346,849 cocoanuts for 1881.

The importations of limes comprised 1,865 barrels, on which there was a loss of thirty per cent.; 1,110 shaddock, loss ten per cent.; 13,000 grape fruit, loss ten per cent.; 47,525 mangoes, loss sixty-five per cent.; 24,300 plantains, loss ten per cent.; 3,350 sapodillas, loss forty per cent.; 400 guavas, loss thirty per cent.; 400 Avocado pears, loss thirty per cent.—N. Y. Evening Post.

### A Bashful Man's Dilemma.

A horse-car is a bad place for a nervous or bashful man. Such a one was noticed recently, and he was a very polite man, too, which somehow seemed to aggravate the case, although the reason why it should do so is not quite evident. He was a little near-sighted, also, and when an aged woman got out and dropped a particularly disgraceful handkerchief on the floor the bashful man did not perceive the article for a moment, although the rest of the passengers did, and two who were on the platform bawled out unavailingly after the unconscious owner. But when the modest man did see it—being also, as above recited, a polite and gentlemanly person—he picked it up at once, and smilingly offered it to the young lady who sat opposite. The look she gave him made his spinal marrow feel chilly, and when he passed it in turn to all the other women in the car, and got only sniffs and "Well, I declare!" and "What an idea!" from each in turn, he looked such a picture of hopeless misery that he was quite pitiful. And when a rough, brutal man at the other end of the car called out, "You'd better keep it yourself," the bashful man smiled feebly, said: "Very likely," and stuffed the rag into his pocket, and then attempted the feat of reading his paper upside down. And when he left the car the people who looked after him saw him pause at an ash barrel on the sidewalk, drop something into it, and ram it down with his cane.—Boston Journal.

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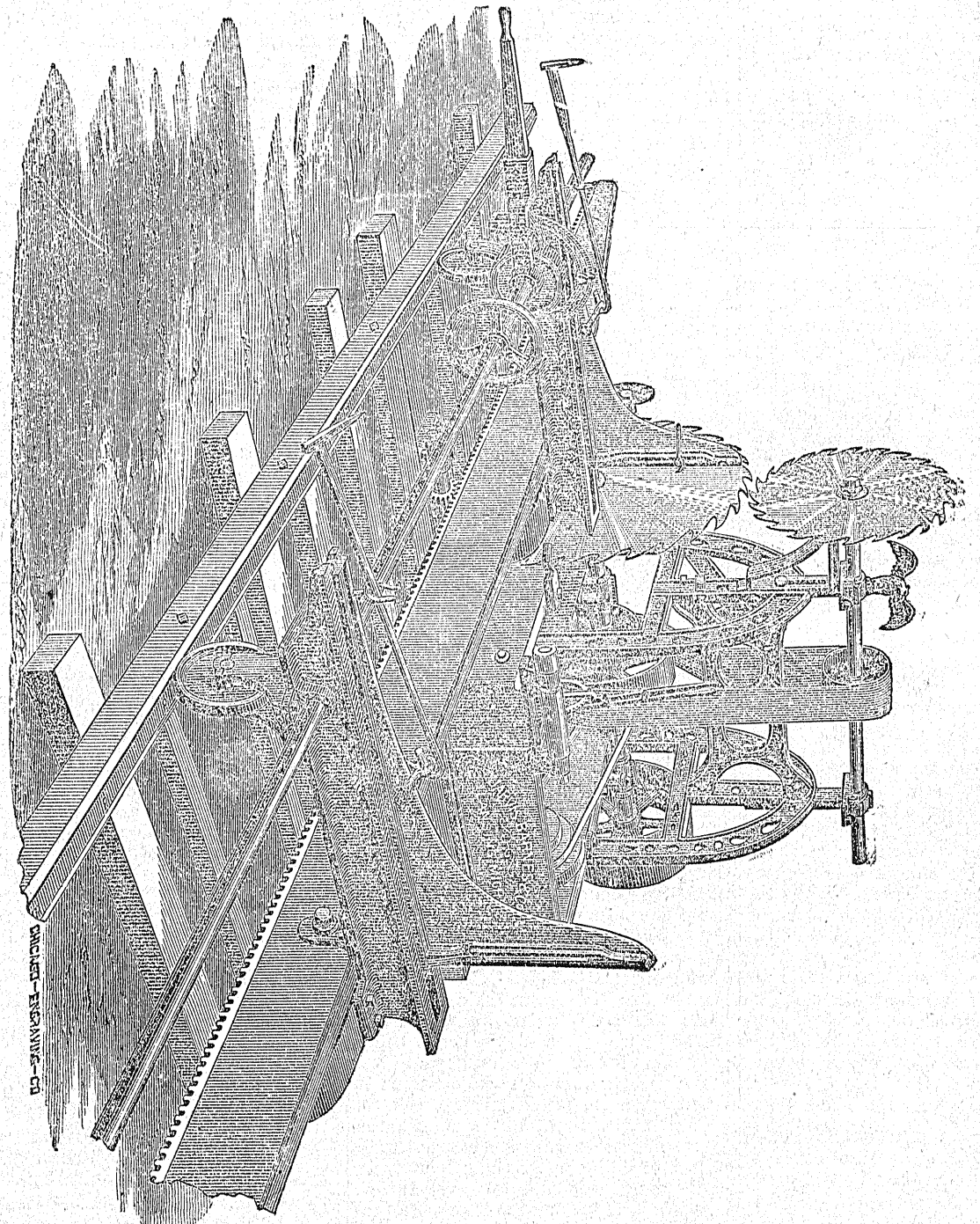
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