

The Cass City Enterprise.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

WORK AND WIN.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR

VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

NO. 44

OUR OWN OFFICE.

The Enterprise is published every Thursday Morning, at our office in the Opera House block. It aims to be a live local paper, and is devoted to the advancement of the Agricultural, Commercial and Social interests of the people of Northern Tuscola. The subscription price is One Dollar and fifty cents per year. We give no paper covered books or other trinkets to induce people to read the paper, and we carry no dead head subscribers.

Advertising rates as low as any other paper in the county having an equal circulation, and no lower. A new and thoroughly equipped Job Office in connection, in which we will have none but competent workmen. Business men intrusting their orders to us are pretty likely to be satisfied.

THE MAILS.

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

OUR CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Sabbath services at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M., alternate Sabbaths. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer and teachers meeting every Wednesday evening at 7. John Kelland, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., every Sunday evening. Class Meeting immediately after morning service, and every other Sabbath evening. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening. Rev. Roni Neve, Pastor. Theo. Fritz, S. S. Superintendent.
BAPTIST.—Services every other Sabbath morning at the Methodist church. James McArthur, Pastor.
METHODIST PROTESTANT.—Service every other Sabbath evening. C. England, Pastor.

LEGAL.

C. J. LOWRIE, Law and Real Estate Office. Careful attention given to Collections, Loans negotiated on Real estate and Village property, Cass City, Mich. 1-11y
HENRY BUTLER, Attorney, Counselor, Conveyancer and Solicitor in Chancery, Cass City, Mich. 1-24y-p
HURST & RANSFORD, Lawyers, Caro, Mich.
A. T. WOOD & MARKHAM, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors in Chancery, Caro, Mich.
N. DANN, Notary public, Real Estate and Collection Agent, Gagetown, Mich.
FARLEY & BOHERTY, Barrensters and Attorneys. Legal business transacted in all parts of Canada. St. Thomas, Ont. 23-1-ly

MEDICAL.

N. L. McLaughlin, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Graduate of the Michigan University. Office and residence over Post Office, Cass City, Mich.
D. P. DEMING, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Adams and Fritz's drug store, Cass City, Mich.
W. H. SMITH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Cass City, Mich.
A. W. CAREY, M. D., Medicines furnished at the office, Cass City, Mich.
W. M. MORRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon Gagetown, Mich.
W. E. BERRY, Dentist. All work Warranted. Office in Opera House, with Enterprise, Main Street, Cass City, Mich.

MECHANICAL.

GEO. SAYLES, Carriage, House and Sign Painter, Calumning, Gaining, Papering etc. All work guaranteed, Gagetown, Mich.
OSCAR LENZNER SEN, Manufacturer and Dealer in Cabinet Furniture, Cass City, Mich. Terms cash. All work warranted, and strictly one price.
MICHAEL STEINHAUSER, Stone and Brick layer, Cass City, Mich.
A. M. Judd & Son, Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Caro, Mich. Sole agents for the Rockford Quick Train Watch, the best in the market for the money.

REAL ESTATE.

TUSCOLA COUNTY ABSTRACT AND Real Estate Office
MONEY TO LOAN, LANDS FOR SALE.
J. S. GILLESPIE & SON,
At Little Brick, Caro, Mich.

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

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
CONVEYANCER.
Money to Loan on Real Estate Security.
Cass City, Mich.

NELSON L. ROBERTS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
East Saginaw, Mich.
6,000 Acres of Land in Tuscola, Sanilac and Huron Counties.
All lands owned by N. L. Roberts and Wm. S. Tennant for sale by Jas. S. Gillespie & Son, Caro, Mich.

JOHN STALEY, JR.,
Has the most perfect
Abstract of Titles
IN TUSCOLA COUNTY.
—ATTEND TO—
Buying and Selling Real Estate

—AND—
LOANING MONEY.
Real Estate Agent and Abstract office.
622cc, Court House, Caro, Mich.

HOTELS.

Caro House
CENTRALLY LOCATED,
FIRST-CLASS.
L. D. HOARD, PROPRIETOR

Cass City Hotel,
Geo. Tennant, Prop.
First-Class Accomodations for Travellers.

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

THE BOSTON
Billiard Parlor,
W. B. ANDERSON, Prop.

Next Door to Opera House, Main Street West,
CASS CITY, MICH.

TONSORIAL.
David Tyo,
TONSORIAL ARTIST.
Shaving, Haircutting, Shampooing and Dying done in the best of style, in C. E. Hinkle's block Give him a call.
CASS CITY.

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
THE UNDERTAKER,
Has a fine stock of
BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS
Which he is selling as reasonable as any house in the Saginaw Valley.
Hearse in Attendance when Required.
Sole Rooms 2nd door East of Post Office.
CASS CITY, MICH.

10,000 MEN WANTED
FOR 1882
—To call at the—
NEW TIN SHOP.

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

HUGH McALPIN,
General Insurance.
First Class Companies Represented.
Estimates furnished on all classes of Risks

D. W. McLEAN,
VETERINARY PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence on Third Street, where he can be found at all hours, night or day.

FOR THE FINEST
Photographs
& Tintypes
—IN THE STATE, GO TO—
McKenzie & Duck,
Caro, Michigan

INFIRMARY
FOR SICK AND LAME
HORSES & CATTLE.
OPERATIONS and LAMENESS
A SPECIALTY.
Examinations Free. The cheapest medicines in the county. All calls attended to.
DR. C. MATTHEWS,
Office 2 doors east of A. C. Young's store.
Caro, Mich.

A Bread-and-Water Duel.

Immense credit is due to the seconds in an encounter recently fought out between two young Hungarian noblemen at Grosswarden, for introducing a peculiarly happy innovation into the sanguinary and senseless practice of the duello. These fiery youths, rival leaders of the local jeunesses doree, had exchanged the description of insult that could only, from their point of view, be washed out by blood, and accordingly, as the phrase goes in such cases, "placed themselves in the hands of their friends." The friends met in solemn conclave, and after carefully discussing the merits of the quarrel referred to them for settlement, came to the conclusion that the following method of combat would exactly meet the exigencies of the situation. Two tiny spheres, one white the other black, were placed in a wine-glass, and the "principals," having been blindfolded, were asked to "draw." Both the would-be combatants, it should be observed, had pledged their honor to observe the conditions of strife prescribed by their seconds in common. He to whose lot the black ball fell found himself, to his infinite surprise and discomfort, condemned to fast upon bread and water for a whole fortnight, under the supervision of his adversary's "friends." According to the *Magyar Polgar*, he fulfilled his pledge with a good grace, to the full satisfaction of his wretched honor, if not of his healthy appetite.—*London Telegraph.*

As soon as the Limekiln Club had opened in due form Brother Gardner announced that the Hon. Catteraugus Tompkins, of Montreal, was in the ante-room and desirous of addressing the meeting. The Visiting Committee were instructed to bring him in, and after a short delay a broad-backed black man, with an eye like an eagle and a mouth betraying great decision of character, made his appearance and was given a general introduction. In taking the platform he announced that he had made the tour of the world three times, received the forty-seventh degree in the Sons of Malta, and would address the club for a few minutes on the subjects of economy and philosophy.

"What an economy!" he began, as he got a brace for his feet and looked Pickles Smith square in the left eye. "I answer dat economy am de art of extractin' de most value fur de least money. Economy am de art of making time count. Take de plummer, fur instance. All he wants to begin life on am a solderin'-iron, a fire-pot an' a bar of solder. Economy does de rest. He gets pay fur de hours he sleeps as well as fur de hours he works. Likewise, moreover, fur his helper. Time am cash to him. Ebery five minutes gone while he am huntin' fur a leak am so much added to his capital. Take de house-painter. If he can kill fo' minutes gwine up a ladder he knows he kin kill seven comin' down. Ebery minute he gains an' dead cash. He would save ten cents a day by economizin' on cigars, but he doan' have to. He can save fifty by economizin' on de man who hires him half a day.

"Practice economy, but let philosophy enter into de practice. Doan' scold de ole woman fur parin' de pertaters so thick when you have just traded a grind-stun, which eats nuffin' an' am allus on hand, fur a dog which eats all de time an' am missin' when a tramp comes along. A shot-gun may be wort mo' dan a watch, but when you git de gun you mus' buy fodder fur it.

"As fur philosophy, de mo' of it you have de less you feel de want of money. Philosophy buys green wood an' lets it season in de stove. Philosophy gives a boss water jist befo' feedin' time to save oats. Philosophy puts three chillun in a bed to save kivers. Philosophy is in no hurry to pay debts. It reasons dat de man who has owed a bill fur six months receives a warmer welcome when he comes to pay up dan de chap who got trusted only yesterday. Use philosophy in your families. If de ole woman wants a new bonnet tell her dat she mus' have a dress an' cloak an' parasol to match. By goin' widout de bonnet she saves de expense of all de rest. If de chillun cry fur maple sugar feed 'em wid fifty-cent syrup. De sweet am what dey cry fur. De same rain storm which stroy your work in de garden will wash whitewash off de walls an' fences, so what you lose by de wet you make in de sunshine. True economy will adulterate castorile wid kerosene, so dat de dose will act on de stomach an' cure a sore throat at de same time. True philosophy will nebbber waste breath in statin de case arter de Judge has passed sentence. Wid dese few disaffected imprudences I will now expand.—*Detroit Free Press*

—There has been organized in New York a "church and stag guild." Its purpose is to vindicate the right of church people to take part in theatrical amusements, either as spectators, or actors, and to promote religious and social sympathy between members of the dramatic profession and the clergy. It is modeled after a similar organization in London. The membership comprises ladies and gentlemen of various religious beliefs.—*Chicago News.*

—Water-gas is now used in fifty cities and towns in the United States.

—Over 2,000 more brass bands in this country this year than last, and yet the base drum pounders go at their work without the quiver of a lip.—*New Haven Register.*

—We say to farmers who desire to raise farm horses, look carefully to the walking gait of the sires. And further, accustom your young horses that are raised for draft purposes to walk rapidly, and to this end if there is any walk in them, never allow them to strike a trot. It is astonishing how rapid a gait can be developed with proper training.—*Wallace's Monthly.*

—No intelligent breeder will pin his faith to pedigree alone, but a good pedigree is one that usually produces meritorious animals; and upon that fact the value of pedigree depends. Pedigree, properly considered, is the history of the ancestry of an individual; and if we find the ancestry good, we can depend upon it that individual excellence will be transmitted. The record of pedigrees enables us to ascertain the quality of the ancestry; and in this particular it is invaluable to all breeders. Pedigree may be, and doubtless has been, idolized to a damaging extent in many cases; but it will never do to run to the other extreme.—*Chicago Times.*

—Felon Cure: Use a plaster as large as a finger nail, spread with salve used for fly blisters, about twelve hours, or until the finger is puffed up, and then prick with a needle (and not a pin) and let out the water. Keep the skin on as long as possible, and wash the sensitive flesh underneath it with cream oil or sweet oil. To make the cream oil put a cup with a spoonful of sweet cream on the stove-heat and let it stand, without stirring, until a clear oil arises. Of course, the sooner applied after the felon begins to prickle, the more certain the cure.—*Lansing Republican.*

Horses Without Shoes.

A Connecticut correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* writes: Over three years ago articles appeared in the *Boston Journal* and several other papers advising the working of horses without shoes, and at the same time giving the experience of several persons who had used them without shoes with complete success. I was so impressed with the statements and the success of the experiments that I was induced to have the shoes of one of my horses taken off. I turned him out to grass for about a month and then put him to work, lightly at first, and I must confess, with fear and trembling; but after a trial I was so pleased with the result that I took the shoes off my other two horses, and I have worked them without shoes ever since, now about three years. I find they work better, more sure-footed, and are far less liable to lameness than when shod, and I am well satisfied that horses' feet as nature made them are all sufficient for ordinary work, and I believe, for extraordinary work. After my long experience I should now as soon think of going to a farrier myself to be shod as to send my horses for that purpose. What surprised me most was that one of my horses was continually falling lame, and we never could discover the cause, but since she has been worked without shoes she has never shown the least symptoms of lameness and never stumbled, which she did very much when shod, from which I infer that the paring the soles when shoeing made her feet very tender and was the cause of all the trouble. Our roads are rough, hilly and stony, much more so than the average roads, so that my success cannot be attributed to superiority in this respect. Equestrians would find it far safer to use horses without shoes, as the sole becomes so hard as to be non-sensitive to small stones, and the animals are thus far less liable to stumble. To prevent the hoofs from chipping the toes should be kept slightly rounded by a coarse file, such as is used by farriers, and as the feet should always be looked to when the horse is groomed the time required to do this is very trifling.

Feed the Calves Well.

Good feeding is always profitable, and never more profitable than when bestowed upon young animals. The younger the animal the less is the cost per pound for the increase of flesh obtained. A given amount of food will produce more pounds of flesh when fed to a calf three weeks old than to one three months old. In an experiment in feeding several calves it was found that during the first week of feeding eleven pounds of milk were required to produce one pound of increase; the second week, twelve pounds; the third week, thirteen pounds; the sixth week, fifteen pounds; at the ninth week, seventeen pounds, or a third more than the first week. The wise farmer will readily see the importance of generous feeding while the animal is young. The less cost of increasing weight is not the only advantage derivable from generous feeding while young. If the young animal is furnished with so scanty a supply of food that his growth is checked and he falls out of condition, he is permanently injured. It is seldom that he can by subsequent good feeding be brought to as good a condition as he would have attained if the feed had been good all the time. An experienced Irish farmer says: "As a breeder you must be careful not to lose the calf-flesh. If you do so by starving the animal at any time of his growth you lose the cream, the covering of flesh so much prized by all retail butchers. Where do all the scraggy, bad-fleshed beasts come from that we see in our markets, and what is the cause of their scragginess? It is because they have been stinted and starved of their growth. If the calf-flesh is once lost it can never be regained." Those who wish to have thrifty, fin looking animals should feed well while they are calves.—*Christian Union.*

BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
VELVETS,
CASHMERS,
COTTONS

AND

DOMESTICS.

BOOTS and SHOES.

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



EVERYBODY!

that has seen our
SPRINGSTOCK
and Styles in
CLOTHING,

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

Furnishing Goods.

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

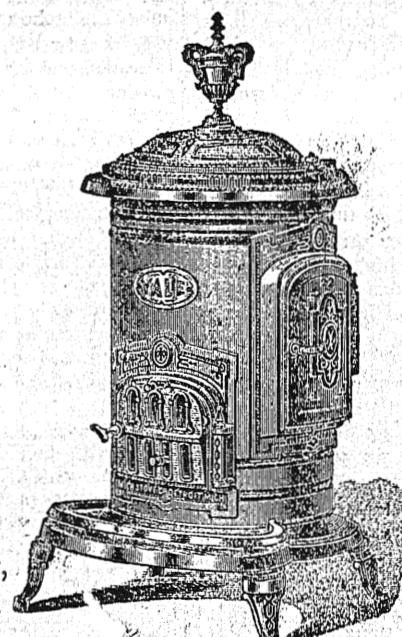
Call And See Us.

Yours Etc.,
A. I. Keiff.
Caro, Mich April 27, 1882.

HARDWARE!

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

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



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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The Brunswick Hotel, Detroit, has passed into the hands of A. B. Dickinson and Frank H. Carr and Mr. E. R. Agnew will continue with the new firm as chief clerk.

The tug Rooney, Foster and Swarthout, owners, of Mt. Clemens, took fire Friday, and was damaged to the amount of four or five hundred dollars.

D. S. Hallow's drug store, 764 Fort St., Detroit, was entered by burglars Friday morning who blew open the safe and robbed it of \$235.

A man in Jackson has taken a contract to kill all the crocodiles and bedbugs in the state prison for a sum between \$300 and \$400. For ammunition he will want a barrel of poison powder.

The verdict of the jury in the case of Hugh Peoples, tried for the murder of Martha Whitla was one of acquittal. The jury was out 2 hours and 30 minutes. Nine voted for acquittal from the first, and on the sixth ballot the verdict was unanimous. Peoples seemed quite affected and took each of the jury by the hand. The court then took Dr. Hollywood's personal recognition in the sum of \$1,000, and the spectators dispersed without demonstration.

Parties in Allegan, to celebrate the hanging of Guiteau, made a large pile of boxes, and poured 30 gallons of gasoline in it. On igniting, a terrific explosion took effect, shattering the glass in five store fronts, and cutting and burning the celebrants.

Whitbeck, Hahn and Clear, of Lansing, visited Peter Cavalier's saloon to "clean it out." In return for their assault on him and his wife, Cavalier drew a revolver and shot Hahn through the head, killing him instantly. He also fired at those who accompanied him which was a sufficient hint for them to leave the premises.

Cavalla, who shot Hahn at Lansing, has been removed to the jail at Mason for safety on account of threats by Hahn's friends. Hahn was shot in the heart, and not the head, and ran about 10 rods before he fell.

Fre Harrod was found dead in Pelton's grove in Cedarwater, having suffered from paralysis. He is home Friday unattended, and was not seen after that alive.

James Stanley, of Moonstown, Ont., jumped from the steamer O. D. Conger, as she was crossing Lake St. Clair, and was drowned. He had been to Detroit to induce his wife, who had deserted him, to return, which she refused to do. He had tried to drown his sorrow in liquor.

The potatoes of Northern Michigan have an established reputation, and the farmers of Grand Traverse region are this year cultivating a large acreage, encouraged by last year's high prices.

Thomas Polver has been made postmaster at Arthur, and Eugene H. Swain at Sand Beach.

A postoffice has been established at Clever, Genesee.

A man who came to Bay City on the Monday night train was on Tuesday found lying back of Munn's machine shop with his skull broken in and a heavy club near which he was killed. The name "John Booth" was on the inside of his boots.

On the 4th a little daughter of Mrs. T. Wake-man, of Port Huron, playing with fire crackers, set fire to her dress, and was fatally burned.

Dewing Cummings, teamster at Moon's camp, had his head crushed by a log and died in a hospital at Big Rapids.

In the prize drill at Grand Rapids on the 4th, the first prize, \$800, was taken by the Detroit City Grays, the second by the Detroit Light Guard, the third by the Jackson Guard and the fourth by the Grand Rapids Guard.

Nine saloon-keepers at St. Louis kept open and sold on the 4th, in pursuance of an agreement to do so, and join in paying their fines if arrested. Five have already been arrested.

Hezekiah G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, has been confirmed as Presiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

The ferry Steamer Michigan ran down and demolished the yacht Diamond in the Detroit river, and came near drowning a dozen men.

The Grand Lodge hotel and the Campbell house were burned Thursday morning. The fire is supposed to have caught from the lamp of a lodger, Benjamin McCullough, who was drunk when sent to his room at 11 o'clock. He was burned to death. He was a bachelor, and lived four miles out of town.

King, Quirk & King, lumber manufacturers of Lowell, were arrested at the instance of Grand Rapids lumbermen on charge of stealing lumber from Flat River.

Cervate, who shot Hahn in Lansing, waived examination, and is returned to jail to await trial at the November term of court.

Fred Lowry, keeper of a disreputable house in Jackson, was caught in the act of burglarizing the saloon of M. Sanwald. He had secured a quantity of whisky and cigars, and made an effort to force open the money drawer with a hatchet.

Mr. D. Solleck of Detroit, agent for Flynn & Darfee, was accused by a highwayman at Im-lay, with a demand for his money. He evaded the demand, and was fired upon, but without effect. He recognized the robber as Henry Wilson, who has been arrested.

Gustave Hubert's carriage and blacksmith shop at Grand Haven was burned down, the second time he has lost by fire in four years. The shop was occupied by C. Hoffmaster & Co., who lose about \$4,000 in stocks and tools. Hubert's loss is about \$8,000. Both were partially insured.

The body of Capt. Driver, who was drowned at Alpena last fall, was brought up by a steam dredge, and identified, though much decayed. His money was found on his person.

The man found at Bay City on the 4th, with his head literally smothered by a club, has been identified as John Welch of Flint. He died two days afterward.

Ruben Mathias, near Brooklyn, was drowned in a small lake in Lenawee county, by jumping in to rescue a son who had been precipitated into the water from a boat that had capsized. The boy came to the surface, and was rescued by his brother; but the father stuck fast in the mud and did not come to the surface.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a large meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway in London, Thursday, the agreement with the Great Western railway, drawn up May 25, was approved with only six dissenting votes.

It is said that Senator Hill's cancer came

from smoking, the nicotine getting into a blister on the tongue while he was indulging the pipe.

The prohibitory amendment in Iowa gets 27,000 majority.

The celebrated Dr. Helmbold, proprietor of the celebrated Buchu medicine, is in an insane asylum in Philadelphia.

The lake freight on corn from Chicago to Buffalo is now 1 1/2 cents a bushel, and the through rates to New York 5 or 5 1/2 cents.

A traveler claims to have seen a herd of Buffalo, fourteen miles in length, near Glendine, Montana.

James W. Converse has served as president of the Boston Mechanics' bank since August 18, 1836, when the bank was organized. Alvah Simonds, the cashier, has also served a like term.

The building attached to the Chester Iron mines, N. J., was destroyed by an explosion of gun powder, Saturday, which killed one man and fatally wounded two others.

The public debt statement shows the reduction for June to have been \$12,569,696, and for the year, \$151,684,851.

A boss on the Tampico railroad named Coyle became enraged at an Italian laborer, and ordered the guards to shoot him. They obeyed the order and the man was riddled with bullets. Coyle fled.

Wm. R. Garrison of New York, died at Long Branch Saturday morning, from the injuries received at the disaster of Parker's Creek on Thursday.

A terrible cyclone visited Coalville, Pa., recently, the track of the storm being 10 miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. The chief damage was at Coalville, where 15 houses were wrecked, and from 20 to 25 persons killed or seriously injured. One woman was blown 300 feet and lodged in a fence corner, but died the next day. A child was blown 500 feet and received injuries from which it died. In the track of the storm there is scarcely a tree left. The damage exceeds \$75,000.

Warden Crocker denies the story that Guiteau slept the most of the night and ate hearty meals at breakfast and dinner before the execution. He says that he did not sleep at all but spent the night bemoaning his fate and crying, and ate not a mouthful of dinner.

The fire in the great flowing oil well in Garfield, Pa., was finally extinguished after burning 1,600 barrels of oil daily for ten days. The casing head was blown off by a gun, and their jets of carbonic acid gas were turned on the flames, and they died away.

On Sunday, the anniversary of President Garfield's death, 25,000 persons visited Lake View Cemetery to pay their respects to his memory.

The verdict of the jury in the Long Branch disaster, in which three persons were killed is that the accident was caused by the spreading of the rails on the bridge at Parker's Creek, and that the New York and Long Branch railroad Company were guilty of criminal carelessness.

The steamer Scook, having a large excursion party on board, sank in the Ohio river, off Mingo Junction, on the 4th, by which about 20 lives were lost. Among the lost were Capt. Thomas, his son, and Steward Piper.

The round house of the Southeastern railroad at Montreal was destroyed by fire July 5. Loss \$100,000.

The convicts in the state prison at Concord, Mass., began a rebellion on the morning of the 4th, yelling, singing, cheering, and breaking furniture in their cells. They were made because of the refusal of the authorities to grant the usual Fourth of July recreation, owing to insubordination. The work-shops were closed.

Buffalo celebrated the semi-centennial of its organization as a city on the 4th.

The body of Guiteau was removed from the jail yard Wednesday night to the Army Medical Museum near by.

The attorneys of the N. Y. Central and Erie railroads ask for a ten days adjournment of the argument on the order issued by Judge Bonou-s, to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue compelling them to discharge their duties as common carriers, and forward the accumulated freight. It is regarded as an intimation that the companies will accede to the demands of the strikers.

The newly-appointed tariff commission met at Washington, Thursday, in accordance with the call of Secretary Folger. They were addressed by Commissioner Hayes, and then proceeded to pay their respects to the President and Secretary of Treasury.

A tornado struck Kansas in the region about Columbus and Girard, and did much damage by way of demolishing buildings, uprooting trees and destroying grain. Two men were killed.

Capt. J. D. Rhoades and his brother of Bradford, Pa., quarreled about the insurance paid on their mother's life. The mother interposed to settle the quarrel, when the sons turned upon her and beat her to death.

The friends of W. H. Smith, teller of a bank in Rochester, N. Y., fear he has been foully dealt with. He visited St. Louis some weeks ago, and on the 26th of June left for Kansas City, since which time they have been unable to get tidings of him.

The convicts of the Massachusetts state prison are on bread and water and the more turbulent are in dark cells. They are unwilling to work until they have had the two hours' recreation, and threaten Warden Earl, saying, "we have killed two wardens, and can kill you." One caught making a disturbance, was ordered removed for punishment, and had in possession an empty bottle, with which he threatened the officers.

The number lost by the sinking of the Scio on the 4th is now estimated at 75. Boats from Stubbenville and East Liverpool, with cannon and grappling hooks, are in demand to help raise the bodies.

A compromise has been effected between the officers and employes of the North Chicago rolling mills and work is to be resumed on Monday.

CONGRESS.

June 30.—In the Senate a joint resolution to provide for the expenditures of the government was signed by the chair. A resolution of the House announcing the death of Representative Hawk of Ill., and asking a joint committee to attend the remains to his home, was secured.

In the House, the desk of Mr. Hawy who died last night, was draped in black and decked with flowers. The chaplain touchingly referred to the fact in his prayer. Mr. Henderson announced the intelligence to the House and offered a resolution, and providing for a committee of three senators and representa-

tives to superintend the funeral ceremonies and attend the remains to Illinois.

July 1. The House unanimously adopted the joint resolutions authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue \$200,000,000 two per cent. bonds with interest payable semi-annually. The bonds are made subject to call whenever there are no bonds bearing a higher rate of interest redeemable. The House passed the senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Sault Ste. Marie river. In the senate consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was resumed. Mr. Beck got excited during the discussion on the amendments, and announced his resignation from the appropriation committee.

July 3.—In the Senate the committee report of adversely Voorhees' resolution inquiring whether any legislation was necessary to secure the Union soldiers better opportunities for employment under the government. The minority brought in a contrary report. Mr. Gorman's bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe was passed.

The House returned the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill without concurring in any of the Senate amendments. Messrs. Allison, Davis and Davis (W. Va.) were appointed a committee of conference. The House also passed the bill for the erection of a public building at Terra Haute, Ind.

July 5.—The House discussed the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Belmont referred to the Chili-Peruvian matter and obtained leave to print his remarks, which is understood to cover a full statement of the subject and his relation to the government past and present. The Senate discussed the proposition to take up Ben Holliday's claim of \$400,000, and agreed to consider it to-morrow. The river and harbor bill, to be reported this afternoon, calls for about \$19,500,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the sum provided for in the House bill.

July 6.—The House has passed the joint resolution requesting the president to call an international conference to fix the prime meridian; also the bill for the relief of Wm. J. Pollock, late collector of the second Pennsylvania district. The naval appropriation bill was amended in some particulars and passed, 119 to 75.

July 7.—The Senate, after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Cameron in behalf of the Ben Halliday bill, took up the Liver and Harbor Appropriation bill. Amendments were discussed and concurred in making the total appropriation \$19,458,975. The senate discussed further amendments regarding the Hennepin canal project and the probable cost of that work, but without action went into executive session.

The House resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill and adopted in gross the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole. Mr. Kasson in the chair on Sunday Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Bayne also made a speech in favor of Civil Service reform and argued in advocacy of restricting the power of the President in the removal of capable and efficient officers.

FOREIGN.

Alexandria dispatches say: The panic has been renewed here. It is rumored that the railroads are to be torn up and the Suez canal rendered useless.

The French cabinet have agreed to uphold the Khedive.

The Newcastle excursion steamer Alice was wrecked on the coast of Northumberland Friday, and 14 persons were drowned.

At a meeting of the council at Alexandria Arabi proposed general sequestration of the property of refugees. Addressing the troops, he declared the invasion amounted to nothing. He could not hold out against England. The speech was received in silence by the soldiers.

Preparations have been made to concentrate in Egypt 12,000 British troops from the Bombay service. It is believed in Alexandria that fanatical emissaries have assisted Arabi in fomenting an anti-English feeling among the Egyptians. The ulemas of Oaifo have been ordered to raise a war loan from the mosque revenues.

Mancini, minister of foreign affairs at Rome, informed the Senate to-day that Italy sympathizes with the national enemy in Egypt, and also that the conference of the powers at Constantinople would settle the question of the neutralization of the Suez canal.

London dispatches of July 3 say: The government soldiers in Woolwich are now making a large order for mule harness, to be employed in working the mule batteries in Egypt. Everything is activity at the Chatham dockyards and at Sheerness. A force of engineers were dispatched with Gatling guns and torpedoes for the use of both the land and naval forces in their operations in Egypt. War is now considered almost inevitable. The impression received here from reports of the actions of the conference is not calculated to allay the prevailing excitement.

Private telegrams from Alexandria represent the situation so strained that a collision is unavoidable. Hostilities are expected to commence to-morrow.

Gladstone's motion declaring urgency for the repression bill was carried by a vote of 402 against 19. Mr. McCarthy thereupon said that he would leave the whole responsibility for passing the repression bill with the government majority. The Ironclad then arose and left the house, amid ironical cheering.

Gladstone announced to the house that the facts do not necessitate the asking of an Egyptian war credit, but he would ask one as soon as it was deemed necessary. He subsequently announced that DeLessops advises that in the event of an attack upon the Suez canal it be closed temporarily, but that it could not be destroyed.

A dispatch from Alexandria states that Admiral Seymour sent an ultimatum to the authorities demanding the instant stoppage of the construction of earthworks, under a threat of opening fire.

A Paris correspondent states the Cabinet has considered instructions to be given to Admiral Conrad in view of the possibility of the English fleet bombarding the defenses of Alexandria. It is understood he shall remain passive and only participate if provoked by some act or incident. France in this decision, wished to remain faithful to her resolutions, not to act apart from European concert and reserve freedom of action pending the decisions of the conference. Admiral Conrad, however, is instructed to remain at his post and not allow the Egyptians to regard the action of England as opposed to the views of France and Europe.

DETROIT MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKETS supplied at rates as follows: Mess pork, \$23.25; family, \$24.25; clear, \$25.00. Lard, 12c; for tallow; 12 1/2c for kegs; hams, 12c @ 15c; shoulders, 9 @ 11c; bacon, 14c; dried beef, 13 @ 15c; extra mess beef, \$15.00. Chickens were sold at 12 @ 14c per lb.; white fish and trout 7 @ 8c.

VEGETABLES.—Quotations range about as follows: Peas, \$.85 per bu.; choice butter beans, 2 25 per bu; string do, about 1 75 tomatoes, 1 50 per third bushel box; Bermuda onions, 2 25 per crate, southern do, 4 00 per bu; cabbage/abaut 3 50 per bu for good sound stock; asparagus is lower, viz, 30; cucumbers, 35c; beets 35c; radishes, 25c lettuce 25c.

FLOUR.

White wheat, roller process, \$6 25 @ 6 75
White wheat pastry 6 00 @ 6 25
Seconds 4 00 @ 4 50
Minnesota brands 7 25 @ 8 00
Minnesota patents 8 00 @ 9 00
WHEAT—white @ bu. 1 15 @ 1 22
BARLEY—@ bu. 1 95 @ 2 25
CLOVER SEED—@ bu. 4 00 @ 4 70
FOXT—@ bu. 50 @ 57
OATS—@ bu. 50 @ 57
STRAWBERRIES—@ qt. 12 @ 15
CHERRIES @ stand 5 00
LACINES @ box 1 30 @ 1 50
WATERMELONS per 100 4 00 @ 5 00
SHEEP PRIZES—each 1 00 @ 1 20
TALLOW—@ lb. 8 1/2 @ 7
WOOD—@ cord 4 00 @ 4 50

Live Stock Market.

Stocks extra per cwt. \$6 50 @ 7 25
Suez shippers 5 00 @ 5 50
Steers native 4 00 @ 4 25
Steers common grades 4 00 @ 4 25
Milk cows 3 50 @ 4 00
Per 100 lbs clipped 3 50 @ 4 70
Per 100 lbs 7 00 @ 7 25

What Causes Bain Storms.

It is a principle of physics that action and reaction are equal. If the increased solar energy actually increased the average temperature of the earth during the past summer and winter, literally burning up the great island of Australia, it is not strange that the reaction chills the month of May and deeply affects humanity with the unaccustomed dampness. The unusual cold and rain follow preforce. The sun has lickered up from the sea an unusual quantity of vapor. Condensing, the air is robbed of heat, and there is a settled chill. On the Atlantic coast there is a special cause for chill winds and fierce storms. The warm and open winter has caused an early breaking up of arctic ice in Baffin's bay and along the coast of Labrador, so the northern Atlantic is at a very early date filled with vast islands of floating ice, lowering the temperature of both the water and the air. This lowering of temperature occurs before the sun has assumed full sway, not enabling the earth and ocean to accumulate any considerable amount of warmth. The wind from the east has an icy breath, as though blown from the ice crags floating in the Atlantic. It will be remembered that last summer England was cold and damp, being fairly deluged with rain. In the autumn the Atlantic was the scene of the most terrific storms on record. Now it seems to be the lot of our continent to suffer from the great reaction. How long it will continue is a question of interest. Our spring winter painted green.—Rocheater Democrat.

The application of Charles Tong Sing, the Chinese steward of the Jeanette, who accompanied Lieutenant Danenhower home from Siberia for discharge from the United States service, was granted. He will go to China to visit his mother.

YACHTING.



One of the most manly and satisfactory pleasures, as well as the most exciting, is yachting. The owner of a boat who sails his craft for the excitement of the race, or for the enjoyment of guiding his craft through the water. These who have the care, management and control of a yacht dwell almost upon the water. As a class, they are quiet, sober, careful, skillful men, but their life of exposure to rheumatism among them, and they suffer considerably from pains, the result of cold, bruises, sprains, etc. St. Jacobs Oil is a favorite remedy with these men, because of the splendid service it renders them. Captain Schmidt, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., says that he has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years. He had severe rheumatic pains in nearly every part of his body, and suffered so that at times he would be entirely unable to attend to his business. He said: "I am quite well now, however, and, as you see, I am able to work without any pain." He attributes my recovery entirely to St. Jacobs Oil. I felt better as soon as I commenced to use that remedy; and whenever I feel anything like rheumatism coming on, I rub the place with the Oil, and it always does what is claimed for it. Finding St. Jacobs Oil did me so much good, I got my family to use it whenever they had any pains or colds, and it has done good in every case when they have tried it. I can say that St. Jacobs Oil is a mighty good medicine remedy, and I don't intend to be without it. This experience is such as has been enjoyed not only by yachtsmen and others, who are on the water, but by people in every walk of life and variety of pursuit the whole world over.

PATENTS.

Send for our prices and illustrated catalogue. SCHULBERG & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

RUPTURE.

Cured without operation or the injury trusses until by DR. J. A. SEIBERMAN'S method. Once cured, never returns. His book, with descriptive illustrations of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

CIDER.

Dr. Lodge's Medicine Cures and Books. Twelve Remedies—Book and Case—One Dollar. Single vials of any remedy 1/2 dollar. One once vials medicine, tincture, trituration, or globules, 25 cents.

BILLIARD TABLES.

Send for our prices and illustrated catalogue. SCHULBERG & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT COMPANY.

Intended sailings of steamers from Detroit to Sault Ste. Marie and other Lake Superior ports: Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 11 p. m.

THE PUREST and Best Medicine ever Made.

Combination of Hops, Buchu, Marsh-Mallows, and Glandorp, with all the best and most valuable properties of all other Bitters, makes up the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, Appetizer, Tonic and Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

MRS. SARAH J. VAN BUREN.

DISCOVERER OF LADIES' TONIC. A preparation which is unequalled for Purifying the Blood and Toning Up the Female System.

DEPARTERS.

GENELEMEN: I have used DEPARTERS' IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DEPARTERS' IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this precious 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 incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. It is a compound of Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT S. HARTER, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5th, 1881.

IRON TONIC.

GENELEMEN: I have used DEPARTERS' IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DEPARTERS' IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this precious 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 incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. It is a compound of Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT S. HARTER, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5th, 1881.

IRON TONIC.

GENELEMEN: I have used DEPARTERS' IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DEPARTERS' IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this precious 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 incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. It is a compound of Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT S. HARTER, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5th, 1881.

IRON TONIC.

GENELEMEN: I have used DEPARTERS' IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DEPARTERS' IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this precious 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 incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. It is a compound of Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT S. HARTER, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5th, 1881.

IRON TONIC.

GENELEMEN: I have used DEPARTERS' IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DEPARTERS' IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this precious 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 incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any Iron preparation made. It is a compound of Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT S. HARTER, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5th, 1881.

THE FARM.

Experiences of a Colorado Sheep Ranch.

There has been a good deal of poetry written about sheep-herding and sheep, but the facts often have little poetry about them. The following experiences of a young shepherd in Colorado is quaintly told, and perhaps a little exaggerated, but there is some truth about it no doubt. It may operate as a warning to venturesome youths who wish to become shepherds on the western plains. He writes:

"I had a cousin out in Colorado, a sheep rancher, and he wrote to me and offered me \$15 a month and board in summer, and \$25 in winter, to go out to his ranch and herd sheep. He said it would be enjoyment to do that kind of work. Maybe he would call it enjoyment—strange enjoyment, I should say. Before I got through with it, I thought I would rather have good board and no \$15 per month.

"When I first went to my cousin's ranch, I thought it was a fine place, but I soon found out when he sent me 50 miles out to the sheep ranch. Fifteen dollars and board! You ought to have seen the meat. I took a slice of it about a foot long, and tried to cut it with a sharp knife—mind you, we did all our own cooking—and couldn't cut that meat at all; then I took it by either side with both hands, and sitting on the little round stool, tried to tear it. Well, I braced both feet, and tugged with all my might, until my hands slipped off; then over I went backwards all in a heap.

"Then that man out there! There was only one beside myself. Why, that man, he had hair clear down his back, and I was afraid of him, and couldn't sleep the first night for watching him for fear he would 'give me one.' He asked me why I couldn't sleep, and I told him I was watching the sheep; but it was him I was keeping my eyes open for, for he had two rows of cartridges clear round his belt, and I was afraid of some of them might go off in the night and hit me.

"That long hair! Why I asked the fellow how old he was one day, and he said: 'Do you mean to insult me?' I thought he must be a hundred years old from the length of his hair.

"Then the sleeping! Why, we lay right in among the sheep, with straw in a bag on a plank for a bed. The dog, and us, and sheep all slept together, and I could put out my hand on one side and touch the sheep and on the other and touch the dog; but you bet I didn't touch the dog for fear the beast would bite me. And I believe that man was lousy, and I would rather sleep with the sheep than him.

"You see I wasn't armed, and the other fellow had two big revolvers sticking out of his belt; and I didn't dare say much, for every time I said a word he would look down at his belt of cartridges.

"He asked me one day if I was afraid of anything, and said: 'Never you mind, I'll protect you.' Protect nothing! I was more afraid of him and his two rows of cartridges than I was of anything else. What was I to do if he took a notion to 'give me one' out there, 50 miles from civilization?

"Then the cooking!—the way we cut our beef! When I went there the meat was lying on the floor in the corner of the shanty, and two or three sheep lying on it. Fifteen a month and board—I should say board! And when we went to cut the meat we took an axe with an edge about as wide as your finger and pounded it off. Then, when we took a piece of that meat, about an inch thick, and commenced to fry it in the skillet, it would swell up as high as the top of the skillet, as though it was alive. That was board for you and cook your own meals!

"They say tending sheep on a ranch is fun. Well, maybe it is, but it wasn't any fun to lie down at night in a shanty, when if there was a little snow-storm, the snow would fall all over you.

"I gave it up as a bad job the second day, and jumped on a wagon to ride down to the house. When I started away the other herder wanted to know if I was ever going to come back; and I told him that I had found another job, but didn't tell him all I thought about sheep-herding, for I remembered that I had no revolver with me.

"That was in April; and he said, 'You ought to stay here until shearing-time; then the fun commences.' They shear the sheep about this time in June and July; but I'd have been dead if I had staid until now. No, sir—no shearing for me! That meat, and sleeping with the dog and sheep, were enough for me without staying until shearing time. Why, that night I lay on my back and looked at the stars and wondered if I should ever see York State again. Shearing was no object to me; I had had enough of sheep-raising in Colorado without helping that dirty man hold them to have their wool cut off.

"Why for six months after that I could see nothing but sheep, whether I was asleep or awake; they swam before my eyes the whole time."

A NORSE FARM.—Our interpreter, like many of his class in Norway, was an excellent cook, and we, perhaps valued his services most in the latter capacity, as we ourselves possessed sufficient knowledge of the language for all ordinary purposes. He was assisted by the farmer's wife, who owned the house and kept us supplied with milk and butter from her dairy. It was a comparatively rich farm, where they pastured 14 cows this summer, for the hay harvest had been good last year, and upon the excellence of the crop depends the number of cattle these poor people keep through the winter, as they never buy or sell fodder, each

farmer maintaining as large a stock as his own land can feed. There were more than 20 farms in this little valley only four miles long; a few had tenant proprietors, but the greater part were rented by their occupants, who have always to pay down a large sum on taking possession, with a proportionately reduced yearly rent. The landlords do not seem to take much interest in their property, and as for improvements, there is no likelihood of disputes on this head, as things are just as they were 500 years ago. At the age of 60 it is the custom for a farmer to make over the holding to his son, receiving a sum of money for his interest and a promise that the son will house and feed him for the rest of his days. Thus the old couple have a quiet old age secured to them, and the farm is worked by active hands. Whether these arrangements have a legal sanction we know not, but they certainly form the regular observance of a district in many ways remarkable for its maintenance of ancient customs. One of the most curious is the habit of using patronymics, which has died out in many parts of Norway, but is still retained here, and causes a great deal of confusion in successive generations, especially as it is the rule for the eldest son always to be baptized with his grand-father's Christian name; thus Eric, whose father was Lars, is simply Eric Larsen, and is bound to call his oldest son Lars Ericson. A wife, too does not adopt her husband's name, but remains with the euphonious title of, let us say, Petrina Jacobsdatter.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A STRAWBERRY PATCH IN A BARREL.—Persons who live in cities and only have a small yard where the sun shines, can have nice berries enough for family use without being troubled by weeds. Take a hoghead, or cask, and commence six inches from the bottom, and with a two-inch auger, bore it full of holes six inches apart. Then fill up by degrees with rich dirt, and as you fill up set a strawberry root in the dirt, with the crown or leaves out of the auger-hole, and when it is filled to the top you can set a row around the top; but leave a hollow in the centre, so that when you wash you can pour in soap suds or liquid manure, so that you can force them to grow very large, and they will be nice and clean. It would be more durable to have two or three iron hoops on the hoghead. Parsley can be raised the same way. The above is more useful than a rustic stump in the yard.—*Southern Planter.*

Science and Hypotheses.

The *Herald and Presbyter*: "The opposition of theology, philosophy, literature and art, is not to science, but to certain theories which a class of thinkers have called by that name. The controversy with materialism is not a controversy with science, though materialists seem determined that it shall be so considered. Real scientific investigation does not in this age meet with opposition from even philosophy or theology. It is, indeed, helped by them, inasmuch as they insist on its separation from mere fancies and hypotheses. Neither is there opposition from literature or art. These cannot even be classed with the enemies of that materialism of which Prof. Youmans is an exponent. They certainly do not oppose it on the grounds he gives, viz., that it is 'unfriendly to imagination' and 'unfavorable to the inventive and creative spirit,' for writers and artists alike see that it is a model of imagination and creative spirit. The theory which invented Bathybuz and imagines missing links cannot be charged with friendliness to the creative spirit. The professor has evidently looked into an optical instrument which inverts the objects studied, for if there is any one ground upon which, more than another, theology, philosophy, literature and art, unite in objecting to the theory which he calls science, it is the opposite of that he gives. They are not troubled by its unfriendliness to imagination, but by its entirely imaginary and hypothetical character. If Prof. Youmans would write with the accuracy demanded by exact science, he must not continue the buzzing in his own ears with a conflict of the elements, or the opposition to his pet theories with a war on science."

Commencement Week at Ann Arbor.

The exercises of commencement week at the University of Michigan began with the Baccalaureate on Sunday evening.

CLASS DAY.

Tuesday was Class-Day. The exercises of the graduating class opened at 10 o'clock in University Hall with an oration by J. F. Gallaher, of Hillsdale. The hall was crowded with citizens, students and alumni. The subject of the oration was "England and America." Mr. F. E. Baker, of Goshen, Ind., read the class poem; Wm. B. Cady, of Ann Arbor, read the class history, and Miss Laura Hills, of Chicago, read the class prophecy. The historian says, of the predictions of the class for favorite professors, "15 think that Dr. Cocker best fulfils the duties of his position, 9 vote for Thomas, 8 for De Pont, 6 each for Olney and Walker, 5 each for Greene, Beman and Demmon, 2 each for Pattengill, Adams, Frieze and Cady, and one each for Hennequin and Weed." The prophet of the class told in an interesting way the future of each member and the hits,

only appreciated by the graduates, were loudly applauded.

THE ALUMNI.

The meeting of the alumni of the department of literature, science, and the arts was held at 2:30 o'clock in the university chapel. George P. Sanford of Lansing presiding. T. R. Chase of Detroit read the necrological report, showing the deaths of former graduates and students during the past year to have been 16. Appropriate resolutions on the death of Presidents Tappan and Haven, and Prof. Williams, were adopted. The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen:

President—E. D. Kinnis, Ann Arbor.
Vice President—L. R. Fiske, Albion.
Secretary—J. W. Demmon, Ann Arbor.
Treasurer—Z. P. Kiar, Ann Arbor.
Orator—O. P. Dickinson, Chicago.
Alternate—W. W. Washburn.
Poet—H. C. McDougall.
Alternate—Chas. H. Galay.
Directors—C. E. Miller, M. H. Goodrich, Louis Stanley.

The business meeting of the alumni of the department of medicine and surgery was held in the lower lecture room of the regular medical building. Professor Frothingham delivered an hour's address on the "Code of Medical Ethics," and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Dr. Christian of Wyandotte, Mich., class of '82.
Vice President—Dr. Breakey of Ann Arbor.
Secretary—Dr. Vaughan of Ann Arbor.

At four o'clock in the afternoon Prof. H. S. Freize addressed a large audience in University Hall in memory of President H. P. Tappan. It was a masterly analysis of his character, and an eloquent and graphic record of the main facts of his life, labors, and writings listened to by an interested audience.

COMMENCEMENT.

Thursday morning the 38th annual commencement was held, the vast audience room of University Hall being completely filled. The graduates from all departments, 232, formed in procession in front of the law building, and took the usual line of march to the hall.

Hon. J. M. Gregory delivered the commencement address, at the conclusion of which President Angell conferred the various degrees, on 86 of the literary department, 90 in medicine and surgery, 40 in pharmacy, 16 in homeopathy. Among the graduates were 26 ladies—ten in the literary department, eleven in the medical, three in pharmacy and three in the Homeopathic college. The honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on T. C. Chamberlain, of Wisconsin and Miss Alice E. Freeman, of '76, now President of Wellesley College, Mass. The commencement dinner was held in the law building, tables being spread in the law over library rooms. More than 600 people, most after which President Angell made a few remarks and then called upon Gov. Jerome, Rev. Dr. Gregory, of Chicago; Hon. Geo. P. Sanford, of Lansing; Judge Critchett, of Monroe; L. Baker, of Indiana; Prof. J. C. Jones, of East Saginaw, and Mrs. Louisa Reed Stowell, who responded briefly. The annual reception by the University senate was held Wednesday evening. The hall and grounds were brilliantly illuminated and many hundreds of people attended the reception during the evening.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

The Board of Regents, besides the usual routine business, had under consideration at their recent meeting the Frothingham-Joy electrical belt matter. Both Joy and Frothingham were present during the discussion, to ask and answer questions. After a full discussion of the subject, the following report was unanimously adopted:

"Certain members of the faculty of the department of medicine and surgery having requested the board in writing that it be ascertained whether any one connected with the university is responsible for the unauthorized use of the statements of members of the faculty or for the contents or character of a certain publication made by Wegner & Co., relating to the electrical belt or device invented by Dr. D. A. Joy which publication is regarded a violation of medical ethics, and charges having been formulated against Dr. D. A. Joy as the party claimed to be responsible therefor, and evidence having been adduced both in support of and in denial of said charges and agreement had thereon, and the whole matter having been duly considered by the board, do find from the evidence before us as follows, to wit:

1. That the faculty of the department of medicine and surgery are in no manner and to no extent responsible for the advertisement of Dr. D. A. Joy's electrical belt.

2. That Dr. Joy did not by his written contract with Wegner & Co. protect himself and his associates in the faculty from the unprofessional and unethical use of their certificates, and thereby exposed himself and them to the liability of injury, either through the ignorance or unscrupulousness of the advertisers and contractors, and that thus the enemies of the department have taken occasion to make scandal. But believing that Dr. Joy has in good faith discontinued the said business, and so far as he could control it the advertisement thereof, and that he has not intentionally brought this scandal upon the medical faculty, we do not find that he has been guilty of any conduct requiring dismissal from the university.

The proposition of the First National bank to pay 1/2 per cent. interest on daily deposits of university funds was accepted and the bond in the sum of \$50,000 approved.

The French fishing schooner, La Syrene, of Miquelon, sank on the 10th inst., and took down her whole crew with her, numbering seventeen hands. Her starboard bow was pierced by the stroke of a heavy "ice-growler," and she sank without giving one moment's warning."

The Tidal Wave.

MR. CHAS. WHITTLESEY GIVES HIS SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS OF IT.—SOME CURIOUS INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF OLD ERIE—HOW SCIENTISTS ARE PUZZLED BY THE PHENOMENON.

The great wave that rushed upon the lake at Cleveland Friday morning has been the theme of much discussion, and with a view of shedding more light upon the cause, if possible, a reporter called on Saturday upon Mr. Charles Whittlesey, a Cleveland scientist of extended reputation for learning in such matters, and interrogated him concerning the nature and cause of the phenomenon. Said that gentleman:

"Such manifestations are by no means uncommon, though they are not usually attended by so much violence and damage as was the case on Friday. Ordinarily the water does not rise more than three feet in Lake Erie. The same phenomenon is quite common in Lake Superior, and the water frequently rises to a considerable height there."

"What is the proper name for the phenomenon?" queried the reporter.

"The Italians have a word to denote it which has been adopted by several neighboring people; they call it a 'seich.' We usually refer to such a manifestation as a transient fluctuation. You know we have what are called secular fluctuations of level in quiet waters, such as occur periodically, once in a number of years. Then there is the annual fluctuation, which occurs each year. In the former case the water rises five or six feet, and in the latter two or three feet. Finally, there is the sudden or transient fluctuation, which is such an irregular piling up of the waters as was witnessed yesterday. All these variations are noticed even on lakes only thirty-six or forty miles in length."

"What do you assign as the cause of such a disturbance as that of yesterday?"

"That is a field which is still open to scientific investigation. The origin of the wave is not satisfactorily explained. In general, it may be said that the disturbance is due to an unbalanced condition of the atmosphere. Two aerial districts become very unequally heated, and an abnormal pressure is created which results in some manifestation as that which has just visited us."

"Are you familiar enough with previous agitations of this kind to enable you to mention the more important ones which have hitherto visited this part of the lake shore?"

"Certainly," said he. "Mr. Taylor, and old settler of Rockport, Cuyahoga county, states that in 1831, about three miles west of Rocky River, on the south shore of Lake Erie, during a calm hot summer day, he saw a white crested wave approach rapidly towards the beach. It carried a barrel of salt several rods, over what had been dry ground, into the ravine."

"In the spring of 1830, Mr. Luther Winchell, a resident of Lake county, O., and three others, were fishing at Madison Dock, Lake Erie. The day was pleasant, no wind stirring, the lake entirely smooth, with no wave or ripple. While rolling up their net they were struck by a wave with great violence, throwing them six or eight rods inland. Mr. Winchell was taken by the swell and borne upon its crest several rods striking a heavy stick of timber, which lay endwise to the lake, as it was raised by the wave. Running along the timber and jumping off, he found the water over his head. He reached the shore safe, but one of his company was caught under the timber and injured. There were three waves or swells, the first rising fifteen or twenty feet. The succeeding ones were less, and the water soon regained its former level."

From a pamphlet published at the same time by Mr. Whittlesey we take the following records of tidal waves in the chain of lakes:

On Lake Superior in 1786, opposite Isle Royal, there was a sudden fall of four feet in the waters. When they returned they did so with a rush, the vibration continuing for several hours.

In 1834 the waters above the Sault Rapids suddenly receded, and in half an hour returned with great velocity.

In August, 1845, Dr. Foster states that while in an open boat between Copper Harbor and Eagle River, and enormous surge twenty feet in height and crested with foam, rolled toward the shore, succeeded by two or three swells. Dr. Foster observed repeated flows and reflux of the waters in 1857, 1848 and 1849, which preceded or followed storms on the lake.

In 1851 D. D. Brockway reported in a perfect calm, a sudden rise of one foot and three inches, and in another two and one-half feet.

The Lake Superior News of July 17, 1855, reports extreme fluctuations between the hours of 9 in the morning and 4 in the evening.

On April 14, 1858, the Milwaukee Sentinel reported a change of level in Lake Michigan of 6 feet.

May 10, 1822, according to DeWitt Clinton, at Otter Creek, on the Canadian shore, a wave came in 9 feet in height, and the same occurrence took place at Kettle Creek, 20 miles distant.

In 1844 or 1845 a wave came into Euclid Creek, 15 feet in height, carrying everything before it.

On November 18, 1845, the water at Cleveland suddenly fell two and eight-tenths feet during a high wind from the southwest.

The Toledo Blade records a change of ten feet on December 3, 1856.

On June 15, 1872, at Genesee River, the water rose over twenty-two inches.

In May 1855, the waters of Seneca Lake exhibited a like phenomenon of

continued rise and fall of 16 1/2 inches to two feet, through two days.—*Cleveland Voice.*

Alexander Cruden.

Of the contemporaneous religious and humanitarian workers of the sixteenth century, we find that Dr. Watts died in 1748, Whitfield and Cruden both in 1770, Charles Wesley in 1778, John Howard in 1790, and John Wesley in 1791, all living to a ripe old age, and each of these has left a record of abundant usefulness and labors. Mr. Cruden's labors were of a character to be very helpful to other religious teachers of greater prominence. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1701. His parentage was such as to give him a religious bias. He was a graduate of Mansfield college, and was educated for the ministry. He had a great reverence for the sacred volume, and always maintained an unsullied reputation for purity of life and moral character.

He, however, early manifested some mental aberrations which disqualified him for his chosen profession, which, not being hereditary, were surprising. The most reasonable explanation of it is a love disappointment in early life, and three times in his life suffered longer or shorter confinement from this cause.

He settled in London in 1732, as a bookseller in the shop under the Royal Exchange, and also was employed much of the time as a corrector of the press. Here his position, his labors and good qualities procured him the esteem and influence of persons of culture and wealth. It was here that he commenced on his Concordance. By his reverence for the sacred book, his learning and persistence, and his habits of industry, he was eminently qualified for this work.

The expense of getting it through the press was so great, that with the neglect of his other business, it absorbed all his means. He dedicated his work to Queen Caroline, who promised him pecuniary assistance in the matter; but dying seventeen days afterwards, she left her promise to him unfulfilled. Overwork and disappointment brought on a recurrence of his mental disorder, and he was for a second time confined in a lunatic asylum. But he was never long disqualified for literary work, however ludicrous his hallucinations may have been. He was able to write and superintend the publication of valuable classical works, with great accuracy.

At one time he made application to George II for knighthood, but not succeeding in this, he persistently presented himself as a candidate for member of Parliament, because he thought good men, and not wicked men, should be entrusted with the religion and the liberties of the nation. He published an account of his experiences in three cases, and his interviews with people high in rank, which was said to be very amusing.

He made proposals of marriage, this time to one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Abney, at whose house Dr. Watts lived for thirty-six years, and this lady was a pupil of his in her early years. One argument he entertained for her acceptance of him was that she possessed a very large revenue in her own right, and at her own disposal, which might be made to advance his plans of benevolence. The lady failing to be convinced that such an arrangement was desirable, he drew up a document which he styled his "Declaration of War," which warfare was to be carried on by prayer to heaven day and night that her "mind might be enlightened, and her heart softened." When she was on a journey he would send requests for prayers in her behalf to places of public worship, and upon her return, requests for public thanksgiving therefor.

His necessary duties in the preparation of the new edition of his Concordance, with its corrections and alterations, and his engagements on a public journal at this time, kept him at work in all his waking hours. He worked from six in the morning until evening on his Concordance, and then till one at night in the printing office, and his assiduity was a great correction of his hallucinations and love attentions. He was very philanthropic and benevolent, and bestowed liberally in money and labors to comfort those needing consolation, and to correct the lives and habits of sinful persons; and he was successful in many such cases. He was not always prudent in such matters, but no one suspected him of having any but the best of intentions and of possessing a loving and generous heart. He was especially intent on the reformation of lascivious manners, which were shockingly bad in his day. At his native town of Aberdeen, and other places, he delivered public lectures for the reformation in morals and for the better observance of Sunday. He was very devoted to his king and government. He thought that a bad man could not make a good patriot, and he wrote a pamphlet against a political demagogue of his day for his assumptions. He was appreciative of true piety in others, discriminating between the genuine and the counterfeit. He was apt in condemning professors of religion for manners inconsistent with their professions. To a young clergyman whose manners displayed

a marked conceit and levity, to express his disapprobation he presented him with "The Mother's Catechism dedicated to the young and ignorant." He carried with him a sponge with which he would wipe out indecent inscriptions and pictures in public places. He published a third edition of his Concordance in 1761. His first edition occasioned him great pecuniary loss, but the second and the third brought him considerable profit.

His literary labors furnished him with a competence in his old age. In the last ten years of his life his mental malady was scarcely perceptible. Though he published several works his Concordance is the greatest, and the only one by which he is known to-day.

On the morning of the 1st of November, 1770, his servant rang the bell to call him to breakfast. Not making his appearance, she went to his room and he was not there, but in a closet adjoining his sleeping room, she found him kneeling in front of a chair, and his hands upon his back, but he was rigid in death.

Prominent among his qualities of character, are benevolence, devoutness, persistency, and love of purity. When not engaged with literary labors, he was occupied with something to serve the cause of religion, and for the blessing of those around him. Considering the disadvantages of his mental derangement, that which he accomplished for the help of others of the religious, English-speaking people is a marvel. Many have left brighter records, but when shall we find one more devout, more benevolent, or more pure?

The library which President Dodge presents to Madison University is valued at \$9,000, and the fire proof building which J. G. Colgate pledges himself to build for the library and museum will cost \$50,000, of which \$30,000 must first be raised by Dr. Speer, which he pledges himself to do expeditiously.

An American Exile.

One of the most interesting exiles in Irkutsk is an American dentist, Dr. Ledyard, who, with his wife and child, arrived only a month or two from China intending to make a home and fortune for himself in Eastern Siberia. But I am afraid the Doctor will not stay long on the Angara, having inherited too irrepressible a desire to travel from his ancestors to think of settling anywhere for a long time together. Dr. Ledyard, who hails from the Pacific slope (San Jose, I think), is the grandson of one of Capt. Cook's officers, John Ledyard, who had the most romantic enthusiasm for adventure of any man of his time. He conceived the project of traveling across Europe, Asia and America as far as possible on foot, and to this end set out from London, with some \$250 in his pocket. He reached Yakutsk, where he met Capt. Billings, an Englishman, who, after sailing with Cook, was employed by the Empress Catharine II. to make discoveries on the northeast coast of Siberia and among the islands in the Eastern Ocean stretching to the American coast.

Dr. Ledyard, his descendant, is an inveterate wanderer, too, and I trust that before he leaves Eastern Siberia he will make the journey up the Lena, and make a special study of the wonderful teeth of the Yakuts he will see along the road, and tell the world the reason why this aboriginal race can boast of the most beautiful teeth in all the wide world. Three hundred versts from Yakutsk I have seen old men of 60 and 70 with sets of teeth small and pearly white and polished and healthy as those of the handsomest American girl of 16. Premature decay and suffering and unsightliness and loss are actually unknown. A pilgrim of Yakutsk tells me that he believes the reason of this phenomenon is found in the habits and kind of food eaten by the natives, as well as to the certain care taken by them from childhood up. In the first place, the Yakuts do not touch sugar in any form, for the simple reason that they cannot afford to purchase it. Secondly, they are in the habit of drinking daily large quantities of fermented sour milk, summer and winter, which is antiseptic, and is very beneficial in preserving the teeth. And lastly, they have the habit of chewing a preparation of the resin of the fir tree, a piece of which, tasting like tar, they masticate after every meal, in order specially to clean the teeth and gums of particles of food that may remain after meals. The gum or resin is prepared and sold by all apothecaries in Siberia, and is much used by Russian ladies. The fermented milk is said to be a not very savory drink. First the milk is cooked and then put into a large vase-shaped utensil made of frozen cows' dung, in which it is allowed to ferment until the winter, when it is broken up into blocks and preserved for use in the cellars all the year round.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

OPTIMISTIC VIEWS are rather comforting. Mrs. Stowe's words at the commemoration of her seventieth birthday, "Everything that ought to be done will be done," or, as another report renders them, "let us believe that everything that ought to happen is going to happen"—may be taken with some grains of salt. As a faith-inspiring motto, it is equal to, "Great is the truth, and it will prevail," or "The right is ever uppermost." Rightly applied, it may, like the doctrine of election, or final perseverance, stimulate hope and zeal; or it might be abused to the ends of ease and security.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican county convention for the county of Tuscola, will be held at the Court House, in the village of Caro, on Thursday, August 10th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to elect ten delegates to attend the Republican State Convention, to be held at the village of Kalamazoo, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1882, and also to nominate county officers, and a county committee, and also a representative district committee for each of the 1st and 2nd representative districts; and for the transaction of other business. In accordance with a resolution adopted in Caro, June 23rd, 1882, each township will be entitled to one delegate for each 50 of the total votes cast for governor at the last election, (1882) and one additional for every fraction of 25 votes.

Through the influence of Windon and others the bonded whiskey bill, died in the senate. Thus millions are saved to the treasury.

Affairs in Egypt are working to a crisis. It may be a work of time, but good will come to civilization and progress by these complications.

The triumph of the J. A. McDonald Ministry in the late elections in the Dominion of Canada, is complete, and another term will thus be afforded to test the National Policy.

The coercion act will soon go into force, and be tested in Ireland. When order is restored, if it can be, something effectual will be done by the Gladstone government for the unhappy country.

The peach crop in Deaware is said to be excellent; perhaps the largest in the history of the state. This is true also, of many other sections, and this state is not an exception. We may hope for large quantities of this luscious fruit this season.

The triumph of the prohibition movement in Iowa is asserted by a majority in favor of a constitutional amendment of above 60,000. This is demonstrative evidence of the impregnable position which prohibition principles have taken in the minds of the citizens of this large prosperous and influential state. It is noteworthy that the villages and rural districts voted largely for the amendment. The cities on the other hand gave a larger majority against it. Now it is known and acknowledged that the cities are the seat and stronghold of impurity, vice, and crime of every kind. This fact alone would be enough to characterize the movement. Let Detroit alone be cut off from participation in the struggle and we would carry an amendment and vote the traffic forever out of our state. But Detroit and other cities, and large populations, with their rings, and corners, and pools, and schemes for ill-gotten gains, entail upon us a curse, and a reproach, which the industrious rural populations strive in vain to shake off. Still the time is coming, when our peninsular state, so notable for its resources and industries, will shake off forever this intolerable incubus caused by this nefarious traffic. Iowa's victory thrills us with hope. Ever long we will follow her example.

The labor troubles still continue. Pittsburgh appears to lead not only in numbers and popular demonstrations but in freedom from extravagant threats and violence. Still the loss to the men must be immense. Think of 20,000 working men out of work in one community. The New York Witness wisely says on this subject.

Trade-unions have their objectionable features. They compel their adherents to part with a certain portion of their individual independence, and sometimes a good deal of their money. They initiate strikes, against the judgment, often, of many of their members. Strikes, likewise, even when looked at with sympathetic eyes, have many attendant evils. Those engaged in them get a taste of idleness, and the habit of idleness once formed is sometimes hard to conquer. Money is spent in liquor saloons, and thus worse than wasted, instead of being earned. During this idleness, and perhaps under the influence of liquor, the grievance which caused the strike is brooded over, and the passions of envy, hate and revenge, are fanned and fuel play. Thus it will be seen that even when a strike is quite just in its origin, and perfectly proper in its purpose, it should only be brought forth as a weapon of last resort.

We are too fully occupied at present to reply at length to remarks of the "Jeffersonian" in regard to the tariff question. When we have a little more time at our command we will return to this question. It is one of vital importance, and one on which no politician ought to be "mixed." Still, without the time, now to enter into the merits of the whole question, through the remarks of our contemporary in endeavoring to clear himself up, the question is forced upon us. If 70,000 artisans are thrown out of employment in two states, with the higher wages necessarily arising from a protective tariff, what would have been the result, had the democratic principle of free trade obtained, which must have lowered the wages of the working man from twenty to fifty per cent? And had this loose principle obtained in the election of Hancock and English, instead of Garfield and Arthur, would our national debt have reduced, as it has this year by \$150,000,000? Facts are potent arguments when they tell for or against a case. The Republicans have the fact of unparalleled prosperity, not only by the country as a whole, but by all classes of citizens, as an unanswerable argument in favor of the

wise and paying policy of a carefully discriminating tariff protecting our own productions and manufactures.

The Arizona Daily Star, a very respectable and well conducted paper published in Tucson, the principal city in that territory, contains an account of the doings of a company of extemporized citizen soldiers, which was organized and sent out under the direction of the Tucsonians, as a sort of home police, to protect them, and the vicinity, from the attacks of the Indians, during the late troubles. It appears that they were mounted, and well equipped. They, however, must have much transcended their commission, as they went out and scoured the country for leagues around, looking for the hostiles. Failing to find them on American soil, they crossed over into Mexican territory, they formed a company of unfortunate women and children who were fleeing from Arizona. These they shot down to the number of forty or more. Then proceeded on their heroic (?) errand, but were checked by meeting a company of Mexican soldiers. Their infraction of international law now became evident, and they were obliged to submit to being disarmed. They were allowed to take their horses and stores, excepting their guns, and they sneaked back to make report of the utter failure of an expedition, which should never have been undertaken. The management of these Indian affairs by the Washington authorities is undoubtedly shabby, and requires to be tightened up. The result in this case is, to drive citizens to self defense and self defense, in the form of armed citizen soldiers, is a difficult thing to manage, so as to prevent abuse of their power, and unwarranted acts of violence. In this case a number of defenseless women and children were ruthlessly murdered, and a trespass against international law committed which may cause much expense to the government, if not serious difficulty between the two nations.

AVAKENING THOUGHTS. HANGING is not played out. The insanity dodge didn't work worth a cent. GUILTEAU revelled in fire works on the glorious Fourth. GUILTEAU's dance on air may have been fun for us, but it was death to him. NECKTIES with the knot behind the left ear, are popular this season in Washington. Now that the devil has got Guiteau, let the prying people that have been so interested in him, turn their attention to something sensible.

Relation of Brain-Work to Blood-Supply. But, even if it is true that the larger and healthier physique affords more blood for brain use, it does not follow that the larger the supply the greater the amount of brain-work possible. The argument assumes that the brain has no limit to its activity except in the quantity of blood that can be prepared for it. But it needs no scientific education to know that there are other influences which limit the thinker's activity, and that these limitations are somewhere in the mysterious recesses of the brain, or in the forces of which the brain is the organ. The physical health of the brain-worker may be perfect, his digestion unimpaired, his power to assimilate food the same, and yet he may not be able to concentrate his thoughts or carry on a complicated train of reasoning. The defect is not in his body—that is as healthy as ever; nor is it in any of the processes of blood-making—these go on as before. The trouble lies in the brain itself, whose capacity for work is measured by some hidden standard of its own, and which gives warning when a cessation of brain-work is imperative. The body is a furnace whose power of consuming fuel is greater than the capability of its boiler—the brain—to generate power. To keep the latter in good working condition, something more is necessary than building and feeding the fires. A supplementary but important consideration is, whether the steam beyond a certain point will not be productive of unpleasing consequences in the form of an explosion.—Nina Morais, in Popular Science Monthly.

—To be useful on a daily paper it is only necessary to be able to write a pretty school composition on the limpid and luxurious beauties of nature. Copy designed for the waste basket may be written on both sides, if accompanied by the name of the writer and tied with a blue ribbon.—N. O. Peayane.

—Tennyson's poem shows an alarming poverty of resource. A man, now, who was posted in the salutatory art would not have been content with "Hands all around." He would have worked in "chassez," "cross over," "balansez," "forward and back," "promenade," "swing," and so forth, if he had to bust the meter to do it. Clearly Tennyson is failing fast.—Boston Transcript.

—To broil fish a clear fire is required. Rub the bars of your gridiron with dripping or a piece of beef suet, to prevent the fish from sticking to it. Put a good piece of butter into a dish, work into it enough salt and pepper to season the fish. Lay the fish on it when it is broiled, and, with a knife-blade, put the butter over every part. Serve very hot.—Indiana State Journal.

WE ARE ANXIOUS. That every young lady should know what a delicate and harmless beautifier is to be found in Hamilton's Oriental Balm. It is absolutely harmless, and it makes the complexion so soft, and brilliant, so surely removes all Tan and Freckles, that one needs only to give it a trial to be convinced of its merits. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

THIS PAPER may be found on the corner of ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertisements may be made for it in NEW YORK.

NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.

That new Reservoir brush mop is the boss. A pleasure to scrub. No hand wringing. Anyone can have a white floor in a few moments. For sale at Dubois Bros' grocery, Cass City.

Buttons put on with Heaton's patent button fastener and warranted not to pull off. (No extra charge) at Crosby's Boot & Shoe House, Cass City.

The noblest Ladies and Gents fine boot at Wickware's.

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

5 cent French blacking at Crosby's.

Ladies, call and see that splendid line of Glassware at Wickware's.

H. S. Robinson's Fine hand Sewed Boots and Shoes at Crosby's.

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

Boots and shoes made to fit, nicely over-corns and bunions by use of Patent Stretchers at Crosby's.

Boots and Shoes all widths at Crosby's.

Feed always on hand at Dubois Bros' grocery.

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

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

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. PHETTEPLACE. Evergreen, May 10th.

Strayed or Stolen. From the premises of the subscriber, on Monday the 19th inst, a light bay mare, slim built, lean condition, dark mane and tail, about 9 years old. When last seen south of Jas. Hendrick's corners, in Ellington. Any information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. JOHN KELLAND, Cass City.

Tenders Wanted. Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to July 3rd for the building of a school house in district number 3, of Evergreen. Specifications to be seen at C. W. McPhail's.

Tenders Wanted. Tenders are solicited and will be received by the undersigned, for the furnishing of material and building a school house in the fractional district number 6, of Elkland and Novesta. Plans and specifications furnished by applying to the subscriber. By order of the School Board. A. BRADSHAW, Director.

A thoroughly posted dry goods man wanted to take charge in our dry goods department. A man competent to assist in keeping books, preferred. No application considered except the best of references are furnished as to experience and ability. WILSEY & MCPHAIL.

The Household. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Headache seem to take the place of the three graces in many households. How sad is the condition of such a family. The Kidney and Liver often get deranged and perhaps the parents or even children may be suffering from Diabetes, Brights Disease or some kindred disease. As a preventive and also a cure for all the diseased conditions of the Human family no preparation equals P. Price's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver cure. Only \$1.00 or large bottles. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Agents wanted. The best chance in the world to make money on small capital. Send stamp for particulars to F. J. PRICE, 520 1/2 East Markham St. Little Rock, Ark.

Flower and Garden Seed Free. Ten new and very choice varieties of Flower Seeds sent to any address FREE on receipt of Fifteen cents to pay postage. Everything new, may be sown as late as July and August. Lovers flowers write to F. J. PRICE, 520 1-2 East Markham Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Remember This. Hamilton's German Bitters are the best Bitters made. They promote sleep and allay Nervousness. They tone up and strengthen the system, without exciting the brain as do most all other stimulants. They soothe to rest the jarring nerves, and calm the irritable and jaded system. They are prepared from the purest materials and are the best medicines you can use for restoring health and strength. Try them. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Dissolution Notice. Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnership lately existing between J. P. Hern and J. W. Higgins, of Cass City, Tuscola county, Mich., under the firm name of Hern & Higgins was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of June, 1882. J. P. Hern having disposed of his interest to W. J. Ostrander. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by Ostrander & Higgins, and all demands on the said partnership to the amount of \$61.15 are to be presented to them for payment.

J. P. HERN, J. W. HIGGINS. Cass City, July 1st, 1882.

FOR SALE. The personal estate of Morrison Jones, deceased, and of W. J. M. Jones are offered at private sale. For further particulars apply to W. J. M. Jones.

Wilsey & McPhail

In Dry Goods

We have recently added largely to our stock of Notions and Fancy Dry Goods, Trimming Silk, bought in New York.

We intend increasing our stock in this line, and with this in view have secured the agency of the celebrated Broadhead Dress Goods direct from the mills. Call and examine our stock of Dry Goods.

In Boots and Shoes: We intend in future to drop out of our stock all shoddy Eastern goods, and handle only standard goods, direct from the manufacturer. You will find in our stock, such well known makes as Lewis P. Ross, Rochester N. Y., L. Allison & Co., Canister, N. Y., H. S. Robinson & Burtenshaw, Detroit, all of which we warrant to give you the worth of your money in wear.

In Groceries:—We claim to carry the large stock in town. We will guarantee prices in every article as low as the lowest, and on some lines of goods which we buy direct from the manufacturers in jobbing quantities to supply our several stores, we can distance all competition. This a large share of our customers know, and we can prove it to any who will call and examine our stock.

To all we say, come to our store for your goods and we will guarantee you satisfaction.

PURE DRUGS AT THE City Drug Store.

ADVERTISE!!! or the people 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 dark; 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.

! YOU WANT IT ! "CHEEK"

Published every Saturday morning by JAMES U. MILLER, 180 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

"CHEEK" is a weekly Literary, Humorous and decidedly original newspaper, containing a fund of valuable contents found in no other journal. Among the regular departments for the year 1882 will be "Squads and Squads," or the Sunny Side of War," written expressly for "CHEEK" by Burr Castle; "parking N. Y. Letters from "CHEEK's" regular correspondent, Beppo; "CHEEK's Chicago Chat "Audacities;" "The Sample Case," edited expressly for the commercial travelers of the United States, Amusement and Sporting Notes; "Prominent People;" crisp editorials and the drollest of original humorous sketches and poems. "CHEEK" is sold on all the news stands, and in the cities also by the newsboys. Terms: One year, \$2; six months, \$1; three months, 50c. Sample copies free. Agents should write for club rates. Address all communications to JAS. U. MILLER, Publisher and Proprietor "CHEEK," 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

LEGAL. SHERIFF'S SALE.—State of Michigan, county of Tuscola, ss.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court for the county of Tuscola and State of Michigan, in favor of Henry P. Mahoney, Plaintiff, against the goods and chattels, lands, tenements and real estate of George N. Houghton, Defendant, I have seized the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the said county of Tuscola, to wit: All of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section twenty-four (24) township fourteen (14) north of range eleven (11) east, on the east side of the North Branch of the Cass River, containing one hundred and twenty-one (121) acres more or less, which I shall expose for sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Caro, that being the place for holding the circuit court for the county of Tuscola, on Saturday the 29th day of July, A. D. 1882, at two (2) o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 14th day of June, A. D. 1882. Morgan A. Jones, Sheriff.

CASS CITY DRAY, Leont Deming, Prop.

Moving and Teaming attended to promptly. Can be found at Frank Austin's Tin Shop, or word and directions may be left there when absent.

W. WHITEY & CO., Manufacturers of— Italian and American Marble Monuments, TOMBSTONES Etc.—And Dealers in—

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

JACOB MAIER, Photograph Artist.

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

PURE DRUGS AT THE City Drug Store.

ADVERTISE!!! or the people 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 dark; 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.

! YOU WANT IT ! "CHEEK"

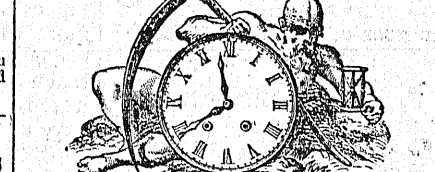
Published every Saturday morning by JAMES U. MILLER, 180 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

"CHEEK" is a weekly Literary, Humorous and decidedly original newspaper, containing a fund of valuable contents found in no other journal. Among the regular departments for the year 1882 will be "Squads and Squads," or the Sunny Side of War," written expressly for "CHEEK" by Burr Castle; "parking N. Y. Letters from "CHEEK's" regular correspondent, Beppo; "CHEEK's Chicago Chat "Audacities;" "The Sample Case," edited expressly for the commercial travelers of the United States, Amusement and Sporting Notes; "Prominent People;" crisp editorials and the drollest of original humorous sketches and poems. "CHEEK" is sold on all the news stands, and in the cities also by the newsboys. Terms: One year, \$2; six months, \$1; three months, 50c. Sample copies free. Agents should write for club rates. Address all communications to JAS. U. MILLER, Publisher and Proprietor "CHEEK," 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

LEGAL. SHERIFF'S SALE.—State of Michigan, county of Tuscola, ss.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the circuit court for the county of Tuscola and State of Michigan, in favor of Henry P. Mahoney, Plaintiff, against the goods and chattels, lands, tenements and real estate of George N. Houghton, Defendant, I have seized the following described piece or parcel of land situated in the said county of Tuscola, to wit: All of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section twenty-four (24) township fourteen (14) north of range eleven (11) east, on the east side of the North Branch of the Cass River, containing one hundred and twenty-one (121) acres more or less, which I shall expose for sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Caro, that being the place for holding the circuit court for the county of Tuscola, on Saturday the 29th day of July, A. D. 1882, at two (2) o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 14th day of June, A. D. 1882. Morgan A. Jones, Sheriff.

FRANK HENDRICK,



The Cass City JEWELER

—And Dealer In— Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

—A Full Stock of— Bar Pins, Ear Rings, Ladies' NECK CHAINS, GENTS' GUARD CHAINS, FINGER RINGS, SPEC-TACLES AND WATCHES.

All Repairing promptly attended to.

COLORADO EXCURSIONS. COLORADO ROUND TRIP TOURIST TICKETS at greatly reduced rates, via C. B. & Q. R. R., new Chicago and Denver Through Line, good during summer months and National Minnie and Industrial Exposition in September are now on sale and full particulars as to trains and rates can be obtained from any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada.

CRIB YOUR CORNS. AT THE CASS CITY Boot and Shoe Shop.

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

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

LIVERY STABLE, R. Clark, Prop.

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

A WHIRLWIND! FURNITURE FOR EVERYBODY.

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

Undertaking Dept.

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

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

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

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

Yours Respectfully, WM. WICKWARE, Cass City, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Detroit and Bay City Division.

TRAINS SOUTH.		TRAINS NORTH.	
am	pm	am	pm
7 10	5 40	10 50	9 00
7 58	6 08	11 20	9 30
8 00	6 30	11 50	10 00
8 13	6 43	12 08	10 18
8 28	6 58	12 38	10 48
8 36	7 06	12 58	11 08
7 55	4 40	1 28	11 38
8 55	7 25	1 58	12 08
8 57	7 27	2 28	12 38
10 50	9 00	3 58	1 48
9 15	7 02	4 28	2 18
9 26	7 13	4 58	2 48
9 36	7 23	5 28	3 18
9 46	7 33	5 58	3 48
9 56	7 43	6 28	4 18
10 07	7 53	6 58	4 48
10 17	8 03	7 28	5 18
10 27	8 13	7 58	5 48
10 37	8 23	8 28	6 18
10 47	8 33	8 58	6 48
10 57	8 43	9 28	7 18
11 07	8 53	9 58	7 48
11 17	9 03	10 28	8 18
11 27	9 13	10 58	8 48

CARO BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH.		TRAINS SOUTH.	
am	pm	am	pm
7 00	11 50	7 00	11 50
7 12	12 02	7 12	12 02
7 24	12 14	7 24	12 14
7 36	12 26	7 36	12 26
7 48	12 38	7 48	12 38
8 00	12 50	8 00	12 50
8 12	1 02	8 12	1 02
8 24	1 14	8 24	1 14
8 36	1 26	8 36	1 26
8 48	1 38	8 48	1 38
9 00	1 50	9 00	1 50

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 by Chicago time.
 W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City
 H. G. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Passgr 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.		STATIONS.		GOING EAST.	
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
9 20	4 20	Port Huron.	Ar.	11 20	10 20
10 25	5 40	Brookway Center.	Ar.	10 25	9 20
11 25	6 40	Marlette.	Ar.	9 30	8 25
11 40	6 55	Clifford.	Ar.	9 18	8 15
12 05	7 20	Mayville.	Ar.	8 50	7 50
12 45	7 55	D. & B. Junct.	Ar.	8 25	7 20
12 50	8 00	Vassar.	Ar.	8 20	7 15
1 30	8 40	Ar. East Saginaw.	Lv.	7 41	6 30
1 40	9 15	Bay City.	Lv.	7 10	5 40
1 40	9 15	Ar. Caro.	Lv.	7 10	5 40

*Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal.

SAND BEACH DIVISION.

GOING SOUTH.		STATIONS.		GOING NORTH.	
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
3 10	10 15	Port Huron.	Ar.	10 35	7 40
4 05	11 30	Saginaw Junction.	Ar.	9 40	6 35
4 50	12 30	Crosswell.	Ar.	9 00	5 45
5 45	1 04	Carrollville.	Ar.	8 25	5 05
6 25	1 23	Deckererville.	Ar.	7 50	4 30
7 05	1 55	Minden.	Ar.	7 25	3 55
8 10	2 35	Ar. Sand Beach.	Lv.	6 45	3 05

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

HENRY McMORRAN, L. R. WADSWORTH, General Manager, Superintendent.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Buildings are going up in the rear of the town hall.
 Mrs. James Adamson returned from Saginaw on Thursday.
 "It is better to be born cheeky than rich."—Chicago Check.
 A little child of G. Lafferty was taken dangerously ill on Saturday but is now recovering.
 Prof. A. C. Brower, of Caro, was in the village on Tuesday and made the ENTERTAINMENT a pleasant call.
 Mrs. James Rogers, of St. Thomas, Ont., is visiting with Mrs. Doying. She will probably return to-day.
 How about that drain! Isn't it about time that those in authority had commenced to make a move?
 Frank Austin left on Saturday morning for his wife's old home, and will remain there a few days. Mrs. Austin will return with him.
 The Boston clothing house regardless of the unfavorable season is doing a fine business. Look over the new advertisement on this page.
 W. B. Anderson and wife left this morning for their old home at Wahjamega, to remain there a week of two, visiting with friends and relatives.
 The boy fresh from a slipper bath across his mother's knee, is supposed to know a little something of the stern realities of life.—Chicago Check.
 Orson Hopkins, Jr. was tried before his highness, Justice Tennant and jury, on Tuesday, for stealing some chains etc., from Mr. Muzzy. Found guilty.
 The Minden Post comes to our table once more as a five column quarto. It makes a good appearance and leads out with a successful patronage. May it have better luck than last fall.
 We are under obligations to Mrs. Huble for a dish of large luscious strawberries. We always had a preference for berries, and we have not got over it yet, and never refuse when they are offered.
 A nice warm shower on Monday morning, and C. W. McPhail might have had a good garden if it had not been for the stock breaking down his fence on Sunday night and destroying the whole business.
 Hon. Dugal McIntyre and Lon. Ale left on Monday morning on the last cash relief payment tour. They will reach Greenleaf on Saturday next and this place on Monday. About \$25,000 will be divided in the burnt district.
 We leave to-day for a ten-day trip in Ohio, and we will be absent at the time of issuing the ENTERTAINMENT next Thursday. We leave the editorial work in the hands of Robt. Tennant and the mechanical part with the "devil." Any assistance by dropping in any little news item, will be appreciated by the editor. We will not promise that we will be responsible for anything which may appear next week, so if there is any blood to be shed, please have it completed before we return.

Miss Boegert, of East Saginaw, a niece of Mrs. Jas. Adamson, is making a visit with Mr. Adamson's family.

The contract for the Methodist Episcopal church at Ubley, eighteen miles north of Cass City has been awarded to Messrs. Cook & Redman, of Ubley, for \$1,300. The plans indicate a beautiful and commodious structure. The contract calls for the completion of the work, ready for occupation by the 1st of September.

It is decidedly a very fine thing to get your garden sassa growing good, and then have your neighbor's cows and d-d hogs break through your fence and destroy in 30 minutes, that which has taken three months to grow, but then you must not say anything, the poor man's cow and pig must get a living off the highway, or your garden, it does not matter which.

Cherry picking is being carried on quite extensively this week in the surrounding yards and we have had a number of soul stirring invitations to assist but owing to the extra press of work the past two weeks we have been unable to accept the kindly solicitations. However we won't "put you in the paper," young ladies for climbing the trees. You have as much right to do that as anyone.

The third meeting of the State Temperance Alliance, met at the M. E. church on Thursday, July 6th, Rev. E. B. Sutton, agent for Huron and Tuscola counties being present. P. R. Weydemeyer occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by singing by Prof. Smith and Dr. Smith. Although late in the evening when the exercises began, the meeting was a success owing to the time being fully occupied with interesting speeches, readings, singing, etc. Two new members were added to the alliance. The meeting was adjourned to meet next Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Sutton is expected to be present.

The boys designated as the "west siders" on Friday morning last sent a challenge to the "east siders" to play a friendly game of base ball in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. The challenge was accepted and at the appointed time most of the playists were on hand. The east siders, finding a deficiency in their numbers refused to play, and sides were chosen, with captains, Frank Austain and C. W. McPhail. A game of five innings was played resulting in the victory of C. W. McPhail's boys of 29 to 15. Frank Austain's men then invited their conquerors to Bader's restaurant, where the company partook of a first-class supper. A base ball club will probably be the result of this little excitement.

On Saturday night last a large and respectable audience greeted Prof. C. H. Smith and his convention at the M. E. church. The interesting programme, consisting of solos, duets, quartettes, glees, anthems and choruses, by the class, covered a space of about three hours and was listened to with marked interest by the entire audience. The professor has done a good work in this capacity and his sojourn among us has been productive of a great improvement to the musical talent of our villagers. Mr. Smith has made many friends by his good natured and gentlemanly conduct while here who are sorry to see him leave. He speaks favorably of the village and hopes to make it his permanent home in the near future.

The grading of the Bad Axe & Port Austin branch of the Port Huron & Northwestern Ry is nearly all done from Palms to Ubley. The grade is easy and the road will be nearly straight to Bad Axe. In the whole length of the road from Palms to Pt. Austin there are but two curves. The road will be running according to present calculations about the 1st of September. The company are going to build an elevator at Tyre, where some leading men have property. This village will be greatly benefited by this, while Ubley will in this particular be left in the cold. Not in retaliation, but honorable self defense, Ubley talks of securing Mr. Jenks of Sand Beach to build an elevator for them. This whole county will be lifted up by this railroad company, and the narrow gauge gains favor every day.

We have before us the report of the Port Huron Executive Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the great forest fires of last September, a neat pamphlet of 32 pages, gotten up by the secretary, M. H. Allard Esq., and containing, in addition to extended tables, presenting in detail the receipts and expenditures of the committee, a brief history of the circumstances calling the committee into existence, and the work done by it, especially during the time immediately following upon the great calamity. Not very complimentary reference is made to the manifest jealousy and unfairness of the Detroit committee, in their effort to assume the control of the whole work of distribution, and governor Jerome comes in for a full share of blame. No doubt the Port Huron committee, who were first on the ground, and unquestionably active and competent for the discharge of their duties, had much to complain of, and will stand justified by posterity in doing as they did, and refusing to be jostled off the track by their big sister city. Still, it is much to be deplored that so much feeling should arise and strife exist, in the promotion and management of a charity so timely, well directed and praiseworthy. Such, however, is human nature, even in connection with its best acts. The tone of kindly appreciation of the doings of the Detroit commission, and other favorable references show that no unkind feelings have prompted the Port Huron committee in this matter, but only a desire to vindicate themselves in the course which they saw fit to pursue. Notwithstanding the little strifes, and estrangements which took place, a grand work has been done for our suffering fellow subjects in this burnt region.

We have heard some threats in regard to poison and shot guns being used on the hogs that are allowed to run in our streets. The owners of these animals had better take care of them and avoid a law suit, for there are three lawyers in the town now, and of course they want business.

We have on our table the yearly catalogue of "the Michigan Military Academy." Situated at Orchard Lake, near Pontiac, an institution which was incorporated in 1877, and has been constantly giving favor with the public since that time. The location of the Academy is very beautiful, on the shore of one of some two hundred small lakes found in that region. The grounds are ample, the company having about one hundred acres of land around the institution. Easy facilities for communication with all parts of the state are by the Detroit, New Haven and Milwaukee, and the Toledo Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk railroads. It is the aim of the school to secure the best culture "to trustworthy students." Moral and religious oversight is secured in the most effectual manner, in order to secure against "the downward currents setting in" to lead the youth astray. "While the Academy is not conducted in the interests of any religious denomination, it is the desire of its managers to make it a decidedly Christian school." This school enjoys the benefit of one of the free military professorship established by Congress, and is thus recognized and patronized by the government. The professor of military science and tactics is a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. It is subject to governmental inspection, and graduates are "eligible to appointment as Brevet Second Lieutenants in the state troops." "The use of tobacco by Cadets is strictly prohibited." No intoxicating liquors are allowed on the premises. The Academic year begins, first term 13th September, second term 1st February. The expense of this school is necessarily pretty high, costing for the year, in all about \$500.00. This includes board, clothing and incidentals, indeed everything requisite for the year. The management is composed of men of first class character and position, giving, in their names a guarantee of the honorable and efficient conduct of the institution, while the "staff," Academic and military is composed of accomplished scholars and instructors. The institution has already graduated young men from some of the best families in this and neighboring states, while it has on its roll 116 students. Its superintendent Col. J. S. Rogers, and assistant superintendent and Chaplain Revd. E. A. Berry, and their excellent staff, have our hearty well wishes for the increased prosperity of this important institution.

Our Merchants and Business Men.

J. C. Laing, one of the pioneer merchants of our village was born in New Jersey. He remained in that State until 1854 when he came west and located in Oakland county. In that county he lived for two or three years when he moved to Flint. After the lapse of eighteen months he took up his residence in Elmwood where he built the second house in that township. By his influence a post office was established at the corner now known as Elmwood corners or more generally as "Shebang" and was appointed the first postmaster. He lived in this township for ten years when he moved to this village, and together with P. R. Weydemeyer bought a small stock which was contained in the only building in this vicinity, which stood on the ground now occupied by Wilsey & McPhail's store and after erecting the building now occupied by Mr. Laing moved the stock therein, adding to the same. Warren Weydemeyer was about this time taken into partnership. These gentlemen were associated together until 1877 when the Weydemeyer brothers withdrew. In 1872 the firm of Laing & Co. purchased the grist mill and this firm existed until about three years ago, when Mr. Laing assumed entire control of the property. Mr. Laing was the first post master in this village and retained this position until five years ago. Mr. Laing has by his honesty and industry gained many friends in this community, who have the utmost confidence in him, as a friend, a gentleman and thorough business man.

County Temperance Convention.

A convention under the auspices of the Tuscola county branch of the Michigan State Temperance Alliance, and for the purpose of furthering the cause of temperance in the county in the line of alliance effort, viz by effecting the action, of existing political parties, will be held in the Baptist church at Caro on Tuesday, July, 25th, at 11 o'clock a. m., continuing through the afternoon and evening. The several township branch alliances will elect delegates. Lodges of good templars and J. M. S. of Temperance are requested to send delegates, and general invitation is extended to the friends of the cause. Let there be a rousing rally of the temperance men of the county. The action of the convention will have important bearings. In behalf of the Alliance.
 John Staley, Jr., E. P. Clark, Secretary, President.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received up to July 20th, 1882, for the erection of a frame school house, 24x36, in district number one (1) of the township of Greenleaf, said building to be built in a workmanlike manner. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to Wilson J. M. Jones, chairman of building committee.
 WILSON J. M. JONES, } COMMITTEE.
 JAMES R. REED, }
 ORLANDO WHITE, }
 P. S. Said committee does not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tenders.
 Date: at Greenleaf, this 23rd day of June 1882.

WE CARE NOT FOR PROFITS.
 Come to us for CLOTHING. Come to us for BOOTS & SHOES. Come to us for your HATS & CAPS.
HIMMELHOCH & LEWENBERG.
 Come to us for your FURNISHING GOODS.

Every Dept complete at the Boston Clothing and Boot & Shoe House.
 It is wondered at how it is that we are continually doing business while others complain that it is dull on account of the backward season. The secret of this is, we turn our stock over at prices that cannot help but sell itself. Those small profits and quick returns are what tell, besides our stock being so much larger than other dealers, gives the public something to select from, and knowing that to keep up the trade to its usual standard, we must cut prices. This we have done and the result has been beyond our expectations; our trade is increasing every day. Other dealers still clinging to the old fogy style of doing business, pile up the profits and keep the goods piled up from one season to another until they become so shop-worn that people will not have them at any price.

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 price machine, I can sell it to you as cheap as the cheapest.
 R. E. Gamble,

Nature Cleanses

The system, if given an opportunity, but very few persons find time to give nature a chance and so the blood, which is the great drain for carrying away impurities, becomes so clogged with disease that unless some help is given it, the person will be afflicted by blood poisoning and suffer with Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Cancers, Scrofula, &c., and often die without help. Save yourself from all this suffering and loss of time by using Parrot's Blood Purifier which prevents all diseases in the system. Large bottles \$1.00. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dunn, of Greenleaf.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

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

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!!

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

For Sale.

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

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.

Grand Combination
HOT WEATHER, TWIN CLOTHING,
LOW PRICES.
Every Dept complete at the Boston
Clothing and Boot & Shoe House.

GREETING
 To the Citizens of Cass City and Vicinity.
 I have opened an exclusive
BOOT and SHOE
 store in the store formerly occupied by P. R. Weydemeyer.
 My Stock is complete,
ALL NEW AND OF THE LATEST STYLES
 All Goods marked at the
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED
 that it is so.
J. D. CROSBY,
 CASS CITY, MICH.

NEW GROCERY. Look Here!
 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
FRESH BREAD
CAKES,
BISCUITS,
GENERAL GROCERIES,
LIME,
WECKS,
etc., etc.
FRESH EVERY DAY.
BY
Heinrich Schust.

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.
DUBOISBROS,
Cass City, Mich.

THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, - - - - - MICH.

Common Sense for Young Men.

HON. THOS. W. PALMET.

The following address by Mr. Palmer was delivered at the Orchard Lake Military Academy June 14. It contains more common sense than any article we have ever seen delivered before a school of boys, and it should be read and pondered by young men everywhere:

You who are about to graduate will now enter upon other arenas, some possibly to pursue your studies under favorable auspices, and some to begin the battle of life with the outside world. The battle you began long ago, the objects of pursuit and ambition have been different, and heretofore you have always felt that whatever the result of the conflict might be, there was a refuge and a retreat open to you. Now you pass out from the limited theater of action, where the competitors have been few and select, into the great amphitheater of the world, where he of steadfast purpose and greatest endurance takes the prizes. You are coming into competition with what the world calls self-made men.

All men are self-made, only some make themselves under less propitious circumstances than others. The world, with a curious perversity, calls those men self-made who have the most favorable circumstances for growth.

The conventional idea of the self-made man is about this: In boyhood he saws or chops wood for his board while he goes to school in winter. He hardly ever goes but three months, and only during one winter until he begins to prepare for college, if he has a leaning that way. He generally slides barefoot on the ice. He usually sleeps on a very hard bed, where the husks or straw has wadded itself into knobs, among which he has to adjust himself without regard to lines. When at home he has only cornmeal mush, milk and potatoes for his diet, with meat once a week. If his biographer can make him the only support of a widowed mother and three little orphan sisters, the picture is complete, and people wonder how a man could rise to eminence from such a humble beginning.

Now, if I had a boy for whom I was ambitious, and he was a robust boy, these are just the conditions I should choose for him, barring his being an orphan, as I should want to see the result of the experiment. Look at it, he has the open air, work, and the knowledge of what work means, and play for his physical well-being. The winds of heaven are not tempered to his cheeks and the smiles of men are not tempered to his pleasure, as they will not be in after life. He comes up like a second growth hickory, the sun filling his veins with life, the cold summoning nature to do her best. Conflict with others, possibly on an unequal footing, disciplines his temper and his will. Obstacles oppose and combat him, awakening within him counter resistance and combativeness, two great qualities when regulated by a regard for the rights of others. His affections are developed by the work he does for those he loves, and the corresponding affection bestowed. His brain backed up by a healthy body, is spurred to do its best to better his own condition and that of those dependent upon him. Heart, brain, and muscle—this is the trinity which makes a man, and the above are the conditions which more surely develop them than any other. These were the conditions which surrounded the youth of Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield, the fairest and most symmetrical product of American life among our public men.

The boys thus circumstanced are not the ones to be pitied. They have a fair chance. The boys who do not have a fair chance are those who are born in the lap of luxury, who are fed on charlotte russe, who are cream and strawberry shortcake, who play on Turkey carpets instead of on the ground, who are clad in fine raiment, who are not permitted to go near the water until they have learned to swim, who move in an artificial atmosphere, social and physical. If a boy emerges from all these into the stature of a perfect man—self-reliant, without being arrogant, sound in body, brain and heart, he may be regarded as pre-eminently favored of God.

Now there are some of you, probably the most of you who have been reared in comfortable and even luxurious homes with no necessity for labor and no incentive to it. You who have wealthy parents, and I do not say this to discourage but to point out the danger, will never know your relative value in the world until you get away from the influence of your parents' position. This influence is impalpable, but it is very vital. A rich man's son walks in an artificial atmosphere. He walks in the shadow of his inheritance. His parents and friends may tell him of the fact and warn him of the danger, but the atmosphere is more potent than the antidote.

I knew a young man once who had always lived among friends, who had never learned to do anything which the world is in need of, who went through college. He was averse to a profession, he dressed well, wore patent leather boots, buff vest and blue coat with brass buttons, and life was pleasant to him. He was genial, loved his friends and a good time; but he had learned nothing practical, and there was no immediate necessity, so he drifted.

Now, drifting is the poorest business a young man can go into, it may answer as a method of rest when he has been pulling against a strong current, but even then I think he had better tie to a tree. However, this young man wondered one day where this was to end, and he said to his father, "Let me have a hundred dollars, that I may go and seek my fortune," and his father let him have it. The son took the mon-

ey and traveled into a far country. Arriving there he tarried at an inn and found many companions as idle as he and bent on having a good time. One morning, when his money was all gone, he started out in search of employment. At the close of the day, after going everywhere where business was done, he came to the conclusion that positions were not being eagerly pressed upon him, and that the world, which some of Shakspeare's characters call his oyster, was a very close-mouthed one and its pockets are not visible to the naked eye. The only place offered to this young man—college bred—was that of a slab carrier in a saw-mill.

Do you know what that is? It is the lowest place in a saw-mill, requiring little intelligence and much heavy lifting. He can't hurt the slabs, and it is his lookout whether the slabs hurt him. Now the difficulty was, when asked what he could do, his answer was, "Most anything." This, to the average man in business means that you can not do anything well. This young man was not proficient in any of the arts which society demands. He could not work in metal or wood, in leather or cloth, in clay or paper, in any of those materials on which civilization rests. He had been through college, but literary attainments, unless of a high order, are not in demand in the struggle for bread. Literary training elevates a man and enlarges his horizon and if it does not enervate him, or give him false ideas of life, it better fits him to learn what the world demands. Furthermore, it makes him happier and is essential to the highest success. If this young man had known how to supply one thing based upon the wants of society, he would not have been compelled to carry slabs in a saw-mill. He, however, learned the lessons I am trying to inculcate. He learned his relative value and position in the world, when not propped by the influence of friends, and further, that to be in demand, he had got to know how to do one thing well.

I remember a story, which I read when I was a boy, which made a great impression on me. During an incursion of barbarians upon a civilized state, among the captives torn from their homes were a king and basket-maker, a worker in willow. At home the distance between these two in society was almost immeasurable; in captivity both were put to laborious service. It came hard upon them, particularly upon the king, on account of the degradation of servitude and the unusual effort he was obliged to put forth. The king braved off his fate, but could do nothing to ameliorate it. Not so with the basket-maker. In his spare moments he wove a rustic crown from twigs, and presented it to one of his captors. To another he presented a picnic basket of his own manufacture. This was something unheard of in the tribe, and he at once found himself a big man. The story goes that they made him king, while the king had no resource but to chop wood and carry water for the use of his masters to the end of his days. These men found their relative positions. One could do something that supplied a taste or a want felt, the other could not.

I think if I had a boy I should desire him to become versed in some art of the possession of which would make him master of the situation wherever he might land, whether at Timbuctoo or at the mouth of the Lena river.

The knowledge of an art and how to exercise it will not come amiss at home or abroad. You have plenty of time to learn a trade. It will help educate you, and your education is just commenced when you leave school. I know of two or three successful lawyers whose success is largely attributable to their practical knowledge of mechanics and seamanship. I know a physician and surgeon whose first great success which gave him a large reputation, sprang from a simple application of mechanical laws. He was formerly a carpenter.

The intelligent use of money is something that you should learn. No man has a right to hoard or squander. Remember that money is only a name for so many days' work, and when you foolishly throw away a dollar and a quarter you are wasting what some man has to earn by working from seven in the morning till six at night with a spade or some kindred tool. On the other hand to hoard is to keep so many days' work from being intelligently applied to forward the work of the world. Be economical, but not stingy; often a wise expenditure is the truest economy. Cultivate a habit of giving in accordance with your means.

Even a sponge when alive gives out as well as takes in. It is only the dead sponges which require squeezing to discharge.

Your happiness will depend upon what you are rather than upon what you have or what your surroundings are. What are landscapes, paintings or statuary to a blind man, or the symphonies of Beethoven to the deaf? A man may devote himself so entirely to the pursuit of some selfish aim, such as money getting or other personal aggrandizement, that he will become spiritually blind to anything but bank bills or bullion, and spiritually deaf to every call but that of the object of his pursuit.

In early life many of you will be liable to entertain and incur petty dislikes, which will develop into animosities. Beware of them. Their only tendency will be to sour your dispositions, embitter your lives and dwarf your growth. I often think that could all the vim and intensity involved in unfruitful hates—and all hates should be unfruitful—be utilized, we could light every town, village and city in the country with the electric light by the combined expenditure of force. Keep your motive power for other use, when you have reached the end of your journey, the gratification of your dislikes will appear to you the most unprofitable investment you have made. We are not so constituted that we can like or be liked by every one; but where there is ungenerality, act as Uncle Toby did when he took the fly from his cup, opened the window and let him go, saying "the world is wide enough for us both."

Many young men think it manly upon leaving the tutelage of their elders to be fast, to begin sowing their wild oats. If you mature into good men you will look upon this idea with disgust. I have known many a bright, lovable, high-spirited and promising young man to commence sowing his wild oats, and then fall into the furrow, to be covered with the clouds of the valley before the field was one-quarter plowed. I have known others who have gotten through with the sowing and been forced to the harvest. No one ever reaps his wild oats willingly. It is a perennial crop. It is a crop which cannot be marketed. Every one must consume his own. The harvest is pain, disease, regret, remorse and premature death.

DO NOT MISTAKE LIVER COMPLAINT FOR RELIGION.

Never speak slightly of religion; never think lightly of it. It involves your happiness and the happiness of others here and hereafter. I know it is the fashion of some to wag their heads at professions of religion because among recitals of defalcations, social and financial, the guilty ones are sometimes those who have stood high in the church. But what would you think of a man who would sneer at a Union soldier because rebel spies or bounty-jumpers had donned the uniform for sinister purposes, or some good soldier had been found with it on sleeping at his post? Who can tell how many have been restrained and redeemed by religion? Remember that the apparent skepticism of the present time is not a doubt of the great essentials, but rather a revolt against certain dogmas which the world has outgrown. Deep in the heart of humanity, forever unassailable, is the consciousness of an over-ruling power, who has established laws, moral and physical, for the government of the universe. Do not mistake liver complaint for religion, nor indigestion for piety. I have seen such cases. It is not necessary that you should wear faces like the gorgones you have seen on the corners of stone churches at the eaves— which seem to have been put there to frighten little children. Be robust Christians, happier for your faith.

Take the life of the great Master whose sacred feet trod the hills of Judea nineteen centuries ago for your model, the Sermon on the Mount for your promise, and the ten commandments for your rule of action. You need not give up a single pleasure that is good for you. Time was when men looked upon religion merely as a means to attain a happy hereafter. A more enlightened public sentiment finds it to be the surest guarantee of happiness here as well as hereafter.

The aspirations of all good men are towards the same object. Their differences are about works and forms. Their sign boards are different, because starting from different standpoints they travel on different avenues converging to a common center.

Scoffers may tell you that the world has outgrown religion; that science and philosophy have supplanted the Bible, but Herbert Spencer, one of the great disciples of advanced modern thought, says: "The religion of humanity does not satisfy the soul; the religion of humanity can never exclude the sentiment awakened by that which is behind humanity and behind all other things; a power of which humanity is but a small and fugitive product." Tyndall, the great physicist, says: "You who have escaped form these religions into the high and dry light of the understanding may deride them; but in so doing you deride accidents of form merely and fail to touch the immovable basis of religious sentiment in the emotional nature of man." Plutarch said 18 centuries ago: "If we traverse the world it is possible to find cities without walls, without kings, without wealth, without letters, without coin, without schools, without theaters, but a city without a temple, or that practice not worship, prayer or the like, no one ever saw." This is as true today as then.

In conclusion, let me tell you to be careful how you carry yourselves. A man can afford to be slighted by others, although it is not agreeable, if he only retains his self-respect; but he cannot afford to do anything which will bring in its train remorse and self-condemnation, as an infraction of moral law will surely do. You may avoid those who do not treat you well, and the reproach of those whom you have incensed, but there is one man you cannot get away from. He is bound to eat, drink and sleep with you. It is well that he should have a good opinion of you, based upon a clean record. That man is yourself.

Down in the Connecticut river, I think it is, workmen in the quarry, when, with bar and wedge, they lift the blocks of stone, find on some of the layers the imprint of the rain, and the slant or angle at which the drops struck the plastic bed, not then hardened into stone, tells which way the wind blew thousands of years ago; and again they will find traces of sea monsters and birds, till by the tracks left behind, geologists can tell the order in which these animals appeared, their habits and how long they remained. The strata of the rocks are the volumes in which the Almighty has written the physical history of the globe and the lamina are the leaves.

Each one of you is writing the history of his life, the record of his thoughts and deeds, whether you will or not, in characters more indelible than in stone; and if in turning back the leaves you find traces of north-westerly of passion, unrighteousness, anger or foolish hates—tracks of lizards or unclean birds, in the way of degrading habits, or of monsters in the way of ingratitude, broken faith or trachery, make haste to bring up the average of the book by good work and manly effort.

Do this, that toward the end of the volume you may not feel like writing, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," as has been written; or sadder still:

"I have lived long enough; my May of life has fallen into the sea and yellow leaf. And that which should accompany old age, as honor, love, obedience and troops of friends I may not look to have."

Rather live so that you may utter these words: This is a brave world, and I thank God that I have been permitted to live in it—adversity has not soured me, prosperity has not puffed me up; the friends of my youth, all that are left of them, are the friends of my old age, and I can reverently say that life to me has been worth living.

Our Public School System.

It has been no secret for some years that the first attack made upon our common school system would come in the shape of a determined opposition to the superior branches of education taught in our high schools. In 1878, during the adjourned session of the Sixty-third General Assembly, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives tending to reduce the curriculum of studies, and during its consideration the discussion degenerated into an undisguised attack upon our public school system. Its author, Representative Booth of Franklin county, a prominent Democrat and an able lawyer, declared that the object of his bill was to free the people from paying taxes for the education of children in the advanced branches taught in our high schools. A large number of the wealthy men in the state manifested their interest in this measure by going to Columbus and working for it. They stated that they sent their children to colleges and were unwilling to be taxed to pay for the higher education of the children of other people. The bill was supported by a large majority on the Democratic side of the House and was strenuously advocated by all the enemies of our public school system.

It is admitted that quite an important class of the community are unalterably opposed to our public school system and they will avail themselves of every advantage to impair its usefulness. Their first attack will be upon our high schools, and if successful there, the whole system will be assailed. The Board of Education, in proposing to cut off the higher grades of studies, are, unintentionally we hope, inaugurating the very policy desired by these selfish enemies of our school system. Should their program be carried out it would be followed by a general attack upon common school education in this State. It would remove from the poorer classes of society the only means of fitting themselves for any of the learned professions. Statistics prove that a large percentage of pupils in the high schools of Ohio are the children of mechanics and laborers; that many are the children of poor widows who are compelled to make great personal sacrifices in order that their children may complete their studies. Impair the usefulness of the high schools and you deprive this class of an education. You blight the ambition of every poor child in the State. You draw a harsh, sullen line of demarcation between the rich and the poor. You say to the children of the latter: You may sit in the basement, but you must not aspire to the higher temples of education. We will feed your mind upon the coarsest food, while the noble fruits of science and literature, the immortal conceptions of the master minds of the world, "those thoughts that wander through eternity," shall be tasted only by the children of the wealthy to whom the college doors open. We will clothe the bare nakedness of your minds but to the purple and fine linen you must not aspire.

No such social demarcations must be made in this country. Instead of receding we must advance in popular education. Our country will be what our public schools make it. In Sparta every man was educated for a soldier, and the nation was invincible. In the United States every child should be educated to discharge the duties of a freeman, to fill the whole wide fields of citizenship and the American citizen will then be impregnable to the influences at work against the perpetuation of human liberty. Who is it that today rules this country? Who build our railroads, tunnel the mountains, make and interpret our laws? The men educated in our public schools. The common educated mind of the country rules it. Whenever we cease to educate the common mind we go backwards. We provide for substituting the *sans culottes* for the intelligent mechanic, and we open that wide breach through which the man on horseback rides into decadent republics. —Leader, Cleveland O.

Organized Theft.

The South Carolina Legislature is discussing plans for the stealing of the Congressional delegation from that State. The news is forwarded that the scheme most in favor is called the "Dibble plan," being the invention of Mr. Dibble who was recently removed from a stolen seat in Congress. The name is, therefore, a very appropriate one. Mr. Dibble's scheme is constructed with the single object of depriving the Republican majority in the State of as many seats in Congress as possible. The Bourbons have declared under no circumstances will they allow the Republicans to elect more than one of the six Congressmen. Their idea is to group all the heavy negro localities in one district, and a unanimously allow the people of that to have their vote counted as it is cast. The "Dibble plan" carries out this idea. We are told that "it arranges the districts without reference to county lines;" and that under it the Democrats will be able to control five of the districts. The State will probably imitate Mississippi, and disgrace itself by making a second "Shoe-string District." The full dimensions of the theft can only be comprehended when we remember that the State has a clear Republican majority of 40,000.—N. Y. Tribune.

Seth Green says fish never close their eyes, and that the natural age of a trout is about 15 years.

By the laws of New York money illegally won by gambling or lottery is forfeited for the support of the poor of the county. It having got out that two Brooklyn men had drawn tickets in a Louisiana lottery which entitled them to \$50,000, and that they had received the money, Mr. Anthony Comstock called Mayor Love's attention to the matter to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for Kings Co., and they have put it in the hands of the counsel.

"Father," said the young man, as he leaned on his hoe, "they say the balance of trade is agin us." "They do, eh?" "And that our bank reserves are rapidly diminishing." "Du tell!" "And that railroad extension has come to a halt." "Well, I swan!" "And that the volume of securities is substantially without a market." Great snakes! Well, I never. And do they say anything about a fellow stopping to lean on his hoe to talk, when he might just as well talk and hoe too?" Reuben spit on his hands and resumed.—Wall Street News.

Not caught in that way: "I really hope summer has come at last, don't you dear?" said a New Haven belle to her intimate. "Yes, indeed; it has been so trying to know what to wear, you know." "But now I suppose we can wear our spring suits—" "Spring suits! Catch me wearing a spring suit in summer! Well, not at all. I shall look as breezy and summery as possible if it takes all the white mull and Spanish lace in town to do it."—New Haven Register.

Philadelphia kills her superfluous dogs, not by drowning them in a cage, but by introducing carbonic oxide gas into an apartment which, after the dogs have been driven into it, is made airtight. One hundred can be dispatched in this manner at once, and their death is quick and painless.

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE.

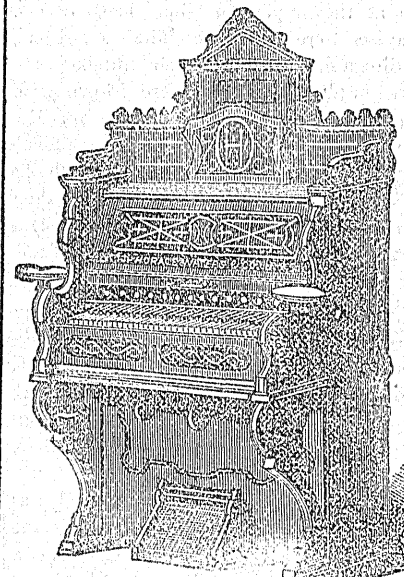
PRINCIPAL LINE

AND OLD FAVORITE FROM CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY

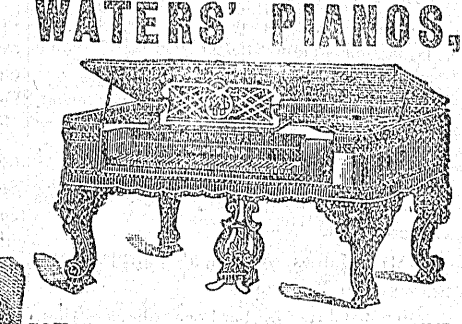
OMAHA DENVER LINCOLN CALIFORNIA

T. J. POTTER, PERCEVAL LOWELL, Vice Pres't & Gen'l Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

Waters' New Favorite Organs



are the most BEAUTIFUL in STYLES and PERFECT in TONE ever made. They contain every improvement necessary for a first-class ORGAN, including our Celebrated CHESTER SPOFF, which is a Fine Imitation of the Husk and Voice. WATERS' ORGAN, NEW ORCHESTRAL, HORALE and DUET ORGAN, in which French music is beautifully combined with PURETY OF VOICING with GREAT VOLUMENOT DUBBLE suitable for Parlor, School or Church. Prices \$250, \$300, \$375, \$450, \$500, upward.



SQUARE and UPRIGHT are the BEST MADE. For QUALITY OF TONE, BEAUTY OF DESIGN and GREAT DURABILITY they CANNOT be EXCELLED. Prices with case, Cover and 100 for SIX YEARS, to give Entire Satisfaction. Prices Extremely Low. Monthly Installments received. Illustrated Catalogue Free. AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers, Warerooms, No. 522 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y.

CALL ON ADAMSON & FRITZ,

At Dr. Deming's old Stand,

Who keep constantly on hand a complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

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

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE

y Buying Your

HEAVY WAGONS

FROM Wickware & Waldon,

CASS CITY.

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

Repairing in both Departments promptly done.

THE NEGLECTED PATTERN.

A weaver sat one day at his loom, Among the colors bright, With the pattern for his copying Hung fair and plain in sight.

SIR JONES AND HIS RIDE.

Sir Jones he twisted his slight mustache, And he gazed in the glass with pride, "And if it were not," he said, "so hot,

FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

I suppose if Amy Melaney had been like some people I have seen—both large and small—the air about her on that bright April day would have been as blue as a disorged indigo bag could make it, but, fortunately she was one of those admirable characters who seldom trouble others with their griefs and vexations.

with a full corps of assistants, such as French, German, Italian, drawing, writing, and dancing teachers, maintained a "Young Ladies Seminary," and it was one of Amy's inexpensive pleasures to watch the group of gaily dressed young girls of all ages, as they passed in and out at the genteel doorway, judging from the scenes clustering around this one portal, school was to Amy, a fairy land, where lovely girls, and stately ladies, and distinguished looking gentlemen dallied the pleasant hours away.

The Bobolink

The bobolink is one of the liveliest birds of all the feathered race. His jollity and frolic excite the admiration of all observers, who see no end to his lively manoeuvres until the decline of day. His day, however, is not so long as that of some other birds. He does not begin to sing until the robin becomes silent in the morning, and is seldom heard after dewfall in the evening, when the veery and the vesper bird are most tuneful.

Breakfast in Tahiti.

Breakfast was prepared for us in a native house, which was decorated in most original style with large patchwork quilts in lieu of flags, and relieved with graceful fronds of tree-fern. Here, as at most other feasts, there was a considerate consumption of raw fish, which is considered a very great delicacy, and one for which many foreigners acquire a strong liking.

The Mysterious Mole.

The lore relating to talpa seems absolutely inexhaustible. A large volume might be written about the habits of this underground animal, every page telling of something strange. The more I observe the greater grows my record of facts relating to it, many of them to me quite incomprehensible.

deserving poor. In time as the paper prospers he comes to regard himself as the founder and chief proprietor of it. The only wonder is that he does not sell out as is frequently the case, it fails to reflect his religious and political views. When an editorial demolishes one of his pet theories, he begins to regret that he has been nourishing a serpent in his bosom, and talks of withdrawing his support from the paper.

The Solar Halo at Washington.

The remarkable halo seen at Washington on Wednesday forenoon, "consisting of a bright concentric double rainbow halo round the sun," may be taken as an indication of the northward advance of the upper tropical current, and was doubtless related to the atmospheric variations which produced the tornado in Kansas and Wisconsin.

Thales of Miletus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was the first person to predict the appearance of an eclipse.

Rub It In.

Jacob Loeckman, 274 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

"Here, madam, is your watch, and had this curious incident been told me, I should not have believed it. Now, having seen it for myself, I am able to vouch for its perfect truth."

A Hive of Bees.

Burdock Blood Bitters Bring Back health, when the Body is Badly disordered By Impure Blood. Biliousness, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia and other Bad disorders cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00.

Bodies called ptomaines, and having the composition of alkaloids, are formed in the cadaver by putrefactive processes. This fact, discovered by Selmi increases the difficulties of toxicological analysis.

Trouble Saved.

It is a remarkable fact that THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is as good for internal as external use. For diseases of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds, and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

The English delegate has been ordered to withdraw from the commission appointed to inquire into the recent riots at Alexandria.

"YELLOW PETE."

A gentleman well known in Pittsburgh, Pa., had business relations in the West Indies, and went over to give the matter his personal supervision and attention. He there contracted a bilious affection, and his liver was in such a state of torpidity that it was utterly incapable of performing its functions.

"PETER L. COLLINS,

Such was Mr. Collins' experience, which is corroborated by hundreds of other unsolicited testimonials equally as reliable, proving that Burdock Blood Bitters now supplies a want long needed, and that as a remedy for acting upon the blood, the liver, and the kidneys, it is simply peerless. Sold by all druggists. FARRAND, WILLIAMS & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich.

All the important steamship companies carrying immigrants to New York except one—the Monarch Line—have notified the Commissioners of Emigration their willingness to pay the 50 cents head-money tax, in order to have their steerage passengers taken care of by the Castle Garden authorities.

Messrs. Flinn and Durfee manufacturers of ice cream and wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, having removed to their new brick building 136 Michigan Ave., would respectfully announce that they are now prepared to fill orders promptly from any part of the state. When in Detroit call and see them.

Ladders.

Farmers, painters, tinnners and every one who needs a ladder of any style or size. Send your order to G. A. Burch & Co., 12 Gratiot Ave. Fruit ladders pointed. Special discount to agents or trade. Send for list. Door and window screens, wood turning scroll sawing, etc.

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

The material best adapted to Monumental Art is now generally conceded to be Granite, as well on account of its inherent solidity, as of its long tried qualities of endurance. Of this most valuable mineral David Patterson is connected with the proprietors of the most extensive quarries in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, from whence every variety of this stone may be furnished at the lowest rates consistent with first class work and material. Mr. Patterson's work is finished in the most artistic manner. By dealing direct with him you save agents commission and are sure of being satisfied. Office 256 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

How to Secure Health.

It is strange any one will suffer from disarrangements brought on by impure blood when SCOTT'S EMERALD, SERRAVALLO'S STILLEN-GIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organism. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast.

DR. RODGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

During a trial for assault in Arkansas, a club, a rock, a rail, an axe-handle, a knife and a shotgun were exhibited as the "instrument with which the deed was done." It was also shown that the assaulted man defended himself with a revolver, a scythe, a pitchfork, a chisel, a hand-saw, a flail and a cross dog. The jury decided that they'd have given a dollar apiece to have seen the fight.

LANGUAGE CANNOT DESCRIBE IT.

Mr. Robert Gould, book-keeper for Walker & Maxcy, who are lumber dealers, recently said to our representative: "About one year ago I was taken with the genuine sciatica. I employed the best physicians, but they could only relieve me for the moment. Finally I used St. Jacobs Oil and it effected a complete cure.—Kennebec Reporter, Gardiner, Me.

The exposed sandstone and limestone formations of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama are honey-combed with fissures, subterranean passages and caverns.

Mr. Gail B. Johnson, business manager of the Houston (Texas) Post, has used St. Jacobs Oil with the greatest benefit for rheumatism, says the Galveston (Texas) News.

A. Mr. Schwilz seem to have been the chief spokesman at a recent freemason-Sunday meeting in Cincinnati.—N. Y. Times.

TWENTY YEARS A SUFFERER.

R. V. PERCIE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollars, with no benefit, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery" and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground.

I am yours, WILLIAM RIDER, 87 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Isaac Hewitt, a wealthy farmer near Marshall, has just died.

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing back ache, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflammation, or ulceration. By druggists.

The new bank of O. P. Bills & Co., Tecumseh, began doing business on the 23d.

The original "Little Liver Pills" are Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," and are extensively imitated. They cure sick and bilious headache. Private Government stamp with Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait mark the genuine. By druggists.

C. C. Bentley of Monroe, traveling salesman for a St. Paul house, died at Pipestone, Minn., suddenly, of spinal mening.

Again, how does the animal throw up its hills? In all that I have read of moles, I find no explanation of this; indeed, no attempt at one; zoological writers seem shy of alluding to the subject, doubtless from inability to deal with it. Yet in all the unexplained actions of animal life I know none more puzzling, and few more mechanically interesting. Here we have a little round hole, less than two inches diameter, in the firm turf of a pasture field, through which a heap of underground earth, often a bushel measure of it, and at times even a barrowful, is thrown up in a single night. Nor is this all of the night's doings; half a dozen, or it may be a dozen, smaller ones seen near by at varying distances, the work of one mole between the two daylight.

Still it is not the wonderful exhibition of industry which perplexes; that were comprehensible enough. The puzzle is how the task is performed. For the heap is in most cases a regular cone, so obtuse as to approach hemispherical shape, and there are no tracks nor signs to show that the mole comes out upon the surface while raising it; instead, every evidence is that it does not. How, then, is the earth thrown up? It cannot be by the animal's feet and claws, however well adapted these are, the fore ones especially, for burrowing. There seems but one way possible: that the mould is projected upward by the creature's snout, just as is done by pigs when "rooting." All the mole catchers I have consulted agree in this being the modus operandi, and no doubt it is so, though still a puzzle.

There is yet another puzzle—as to whence comes the ejected earth. Some of it, of course, from the ground immediately underneath the vertical shaft; but it cannot all come thence. A bushel, or even half a bushel, of loose mould could not be got from a bulk of the firmest packed soil scarce so big as a man's fist; and there is no larger cavity just below the orifice. It must, then, be brought along the horizontal passages—the "runs;" but how so? By pushing forward, or a series of backward scrapings? To these questions even the oldest talparis can not give satisfactory answers. I have spoken of hills where the tossed-up mould will quite fill a bushel; but there are exceptional ones of more than a barrowful. I have just measured one in a meadow near my house, of oblong form, to find the greater diameter four feet, the lesser three feet, and the vertical height, or axis, eighteen inches! On scattering this vast heap I discovered that no less than eleven "runs" led away from it, radiating to every side. Still there was no nest nor cavity within; though this might have been made later on, as the heap was but recently raised, and no doubt intended for the family.—Harper's.

A Patronizing Subscriber.

The patronizing subscriber is the most exasperating man with whom the journalist has to deal. He does not hand \$2 to the editor and request that the paper be sent to his address for a year. He is not that sort of a man.

When he buys a railroad ticket he pays cash down to the clerk who edits the tickets with a hand stamp, and to the Chinese journalist who edits the shirt with a flat-iron he disburses some of his wealth before he gets his shirt. But when he patronizes the editor his tactics are different. He says: "Well, I reckon you'd better put my name down for your paper. I really take more papers now than I read, but I suppose I will have to take yours, too. We are all expected to do something toward supporting the press, you know." He says this with the air of a philanthropist subscribing for the controlling interest in a narrow-gauge railroad, or a new church, on which he never expects to draw a dividend, but, at the same time he forgets to reduce his cash balance by subscribing his \$2 in advance. He tells the editor to call on him for the amount when he needs it. He is careful to leave the impression that he has no possible use for the paper, and he will likely never read it, but he merely wants to help the editor out with the \$2 he does not pay. Although the patronizing subscriber does not contribute a cent, he positively imagines he has squandered money that should have gone to the really-

'TIDAL WAVES ON THE LAKES.—The great waves which rushed into Cleveland with such terrific force Friday morning has revived the stories of similar phenomena heretofore. On Lake Superior, in 1780, opposite Isle Royal, there was a sudden fall of four feet in the water. When they returned they did so with a rush, the vibration continuing for several hours. In 1834 the waters above the Sault rapids suddenly receded, and in half an hour returned with great velocity. In August, 1845, Dr. Foster states that while in an open boat between Copper Harbor and Eagle river, an enormous surge 20 feet in height and crested with foam rolled towards the shore, succeeded by two or three swells. Dr. Foster observed repeated flows and flux of the waters in 1847, 1848 and 1849, which preceded or followed storms on the lake. In 1851 D. D. Brockway reported, in a perfect calm, a sudden rise of one foot and three inches, and in another two and one-half feet. April 14, 1858, the Milwaukee Sentinel reported a change of level in Lake Michigan of six feet. May 10, 1823, according to DeWitt Clinton, at Otter creek, on the Canada shore, a wave came in nine feet in height, and the same occurrence took place at Kettle creek, 20 miles distant. Another in 1830 reports three waves at Madison dock, Lake county, Ohio, the first rising 15 or 20 feet. In 1844 or 1845 a wave came into Euclid creek 15 feet in height, carrying everything before it.

New Goods, New Prices!

COME ONE, COME ALL,
AND

Examine our new stock of Fine Dress Goods. Lace Goods in endless variety, such as Ties, Lambrequins, Ladies Collars, Bed Spreads, Curtains, Shams, etc.

Our stock of Parasols is now complete in all the different styles, having been just in receipt of a large stock

Our Glove and Fan stock is one of the finest ever put on exhibition in any business house in Tuscola county

Thanking you for past favors in giving us a share of your patronage, a cordial invitation is now extended to you to examine our Stock, as we have everything new the market affords.

Yours,
Lewenberg & Hinzberg,

Cass City, Mich.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. C. Laing, General Merchant.

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

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

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

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

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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

Produce bought for Cash and taken in exchange for Goods.

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

ONWARD!

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

READY PAY

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

A Mutual Benefit

Yours Truly,

J. L. HITCHCOCK.

—Dealer in—

HARDWARE

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cass City, Mich.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—The St. Louis Post says the street sprinkling company of that city cleared \$239,500 on its business last year.

—Large deposits of roofing slate have been discovered in Berks County, Pa., and would be opened immediately.

—It is estimated that in Great Britain 378,151 persons are engaged in underground work, conducted in galleries extending 38,744 miles.

—It is estimated that the total length of sub-marine telegraph cables in the world is 62,100 miles, having a money value of about \$200,000,000.

—John H. Austin, of Clifton, Staten Island, has a record showing the sales made by his father and himself since 1798, as auctioneers. Since 1821, the sales have amounted to \$104,518,775.80, of which sum \$1,034,656.02 was paid to the State in duties.

—The emigration from Switzerland last year was the greatest on record, the number of emigrants who left the country in 1881 having been 10,935, against 7,255 in 1880, and 4,288 in 1879. By far the greater proportion of them were from German Switzerland.

—Last year the German wire mills supplied England with 30,000 tons of wire, and Russia with 40,000 tons. France received from Germany from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of steel wire for sofa springs, and America not less than 30,000 tons from the same source.

—There are fifty-seven oil mills now in operation or being constructed in the South and along the Mississippi River, distributed as follows: Ten in Tennessee; nine each in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; eight in Arkansas; six in Alabama; two in Georgia; two in Missouri; and one each in South Carolina and Illinois.

—According to its annual report to the stockholders, the net profits of the Paris Figaro for the year 1881 were \$480,000. The catalogue of expenditures contains the following items: Type, \$32,000; paper, printing, stamps, etc., \$327,000; editorship, \$117,000; carriage, \$71,000; administration, \$52,000.

—It is estimated that 100,000,000 feet of logs were cut on the head-waters of the Kennebec last winter, which, with the 15,000,000 feet of old logs "hung up" along the tributaries, will make a drive of 115,000,000 feet to be floated down the river. Last year the drive was the cleanest ever made, owing to the copious rains, and 150,000,000 feet of timber came down.

—There are many expensive bridges and trestles between Binghamton and Elmira on the Lackawanna Road. Near Waverly there is a bridge 1,000 feet long approached with 7,000 feet of trestle, which cost \$150,000. About six miles west of that place is a bridge 600 feet long with 1,350 feet of trestle. There are two or three others about the same length within a short distance of each other.

—The importation of potatoes has become of great importance to dealers and consumers. The total receipts at New York in January, February and March were 742,842 barrels, or 2,228,527 bushels. At 70 cents per bushel (which is about the wholesale price received by the importers), the potatoes were worth \$1,559,963, and the customs duty yielded a revenue to the Government of \$394,279. A large proportion of these potatoes came from the four ports of Glasgow, London, Liverpool and Hull. About one twenty-seventh came from the continent.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Some of our recent novels remind us of a comet, for both are a long tail from a small head.

—The individual who "stole a march" has been put in the same cell with Procrastination, the thief of time.

—Why will the postage-stamp never become familiar with the alphabet? Because it is always stuck on a letter.

—We meet in society many beautiful and attractive women whom we think would make excellent wives—for our friends.

—A young lady attending balls and parties should have a female chaperone until she is able to call some other chap her own.

—Second thoughts are sometimes best, which is a good reason why a man who attempts to commit suicide by drowning should be able to swim.—N. Y. Graphic.

—Kill time to-day, and, to your sorrow, He'll stare you in the face to-morrow; Kill him again, in any way, He'll plague you still from day to day; Till, in the end, as is most due, Time turns the tables and kills you.

—Attentive: "I do so like to talk to you," she says softly, in a pause of the conversation, beaming on him and sighing. "Why?" asks the unsuspecting youth. "Because," she answers gently—"because you are all ears."

—To actors: Even in the very whirlwind of your passion, you must beget a temperance and not hug the heroine too closely, if you would avoid carrying away on your coat sleeves some of that divinely fair complexion.—Boston Transcript.

—A school-teacher asked: "What bird is large enough to carry off a man?" Nobody knew, but one little girl suggested "a lark." And then she exclaimed: "Mamma said papa wouldn't be home until Monday, because he had gone off on a lark."

—The Norristown Herald observes: "Of what benefit to this or any other country are all the planets discovered during the past quarter of a century? A method of raising boneless shad would be a greater boon to mankind than a cartload of planets."

—"Agriculture is on the decline in Austria," read farmer Longrop. "I should think it would be," answered his wife: "didn't I hear you say the other day that Austria had 60,000 men in the field, and ain't that enough to trample down all the crops, I'd like to know?"—Rome Sentinel.

—A London paper recently contained the following advertisement: "A gentleman (R. C.) of very respectable family and holding a good business appointment is anxious to acquire a loan for a short time to enable him to settle his mind in religious matters. Kind offers in strict confidence."

SPITLER & SON, CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP,

—Next door East of Weydemeyers Hardware—

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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

Prices Moderate.

CASS CITY, MICH.

R. A. LUTZE, BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work a Specialty

AGENT FOR

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

of all descriptions. Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cass City, Mich.

BROWN & BENTLEY, JOB AND HORSE-SHOEING SHOP,

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

WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

Special Attention Given to Horse-Shoeing.

Prices Moderate.

CASS CITY, MICH.

W. L. PARKER, CARO, MICH.

Manufacturer of Fine

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

—AND—

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH GRANITES.

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

BUCKEYE T.H. HUNT

REAPERS

And

MOWERS

Manufactured by

Aultman Miller & Co. AKRON, O.

For Sale By

JAMES DOYING,

Cass City, Mich.

—GO TO SHOETTLER'S—

Drug Store

—FOR—

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEM. CLE. PERFUMERY.

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

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

G. F. SHOETTLER.

Opposite Care House, Caro, Mich.

CASS CITY FOUNDRY AND

MACHINE SHOP

Is running now and is doing all kinds of

REPAIRING

at present. Saws gummed at low prices.

MOULDING

Has commenced,

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

HIGGINS & OSTRANDER,

Proprietors,

Cass City, Mich.

—SELLS—
Groceries, Provisions

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, and TOBACCO as a Specialty.

—ALSO KEEPS—

Crockery, Glassware, Woodenware.

Best Market Price Paid For BUTTER and EGGS.

Opposite the Grist Mill,

CASS CITY, MICH.

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

L. A. DEWITT,

PLANING MILL

—AND—

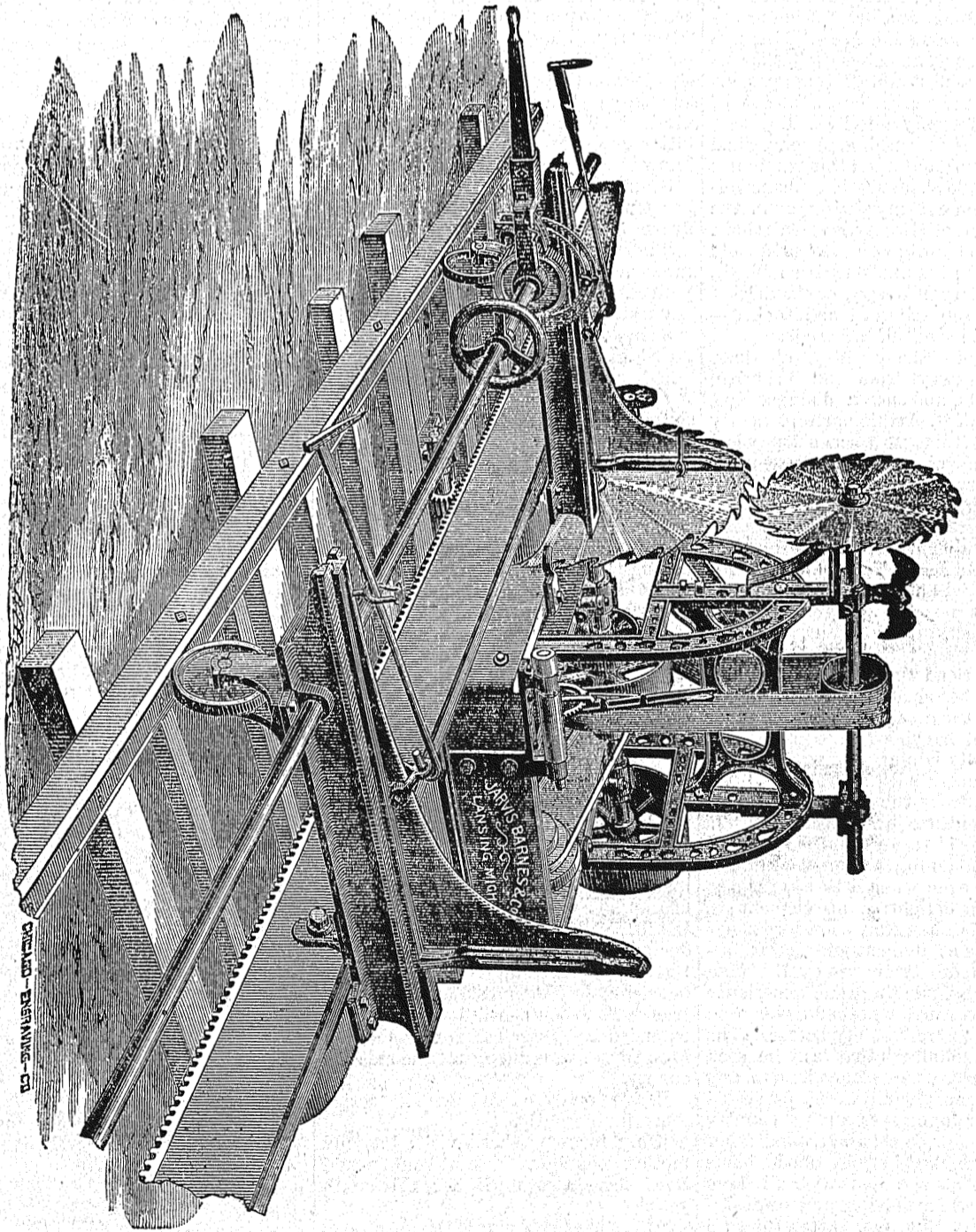
Furniture

Wareroom,

ATTENTION SAW MILL MEN!!

C. H. VAN WAGONER

Keeps the Best Saw Mill Machinery in the State



CALL AND EXAMINE.

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