

THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, MICH.

Bombardments.

The history of bombarding towns affords an instance of something like actual deterioration in the usages of modern warfare. Regular or simple bombardment, that is, of a town indiscriminately and not merely of its fortresses, has now become the established practice. Yet, what did Vattel say in the middle of the last century? "At present we generally content ourselves with battering the ramparts and defenses of a place. To destroy a town with bombs and red-hot balls is an extremity to which we do not proceed without cogent reasons." What said Vauban still earlier? "The fire must be directed simply at the defenses and batteries of a place. * * * and not against the houses." Then let us remember the English bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807, when the cathedral and some 300 houses were destroyed; the German bombardment at Strassburg in 1870, when rifled mortars were used for the first time, and the famous library and picture gallery destroyed; and the German bombardment of Paris, about which, strangely enough, even the military conscience of the Germans was struck, so that in the highest circles doubts about the propriety of such a proceeding at one time prevailed from a moral no less than from a military point of view. With respect again to sacred or public buildings, warfare becomes increasingly destructive. It was the rule in Greek warfare to spare sacred buildings; and the Romans frequently spared sacred and other buildings, as Marcellus, for instance, at Syracuse. Yet when the French ravaged the Palatinate in 1639, they not only set fire to the cathedrals, but sacked the tombs of the ancient emperors at Spiers. Frederick II. destroyed the finest buildings at Dresden and Prague. In 1814 the English forces destroyed the capitol at Washington, the president's house, and other public buildings; and in 1815 the Prussian general, Blucher, was with difficulty restrained from blowing up the bridge of Jena at Paris and the pillar of Austerlitz. There is always the excuse of reprisals or accident. Yet Vattel had said (in language which but repeated the language of Polybius and Cicero): "We ought to spare those edifices which do honor to human society, and do not contribute to the enemy's strength, such as temples, tombs, public buildings and all works of remarkable beauty."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

Short-Hand for the Blind.

Dr. Arendts, the inventor of the stenographic system named after him, has finally succeeded in arriving at a most important result in the instruction of the blind. As will be remembered, the German schools for the blind adopted about three years ago the so-called point-type, with the working of which one has had good reason to be satisfied on the whole. Its chief inconvenience was that not only the writing itself but still more the reading of written matter consumed too much time. The idea of utilizing stenography in blind schools has frequently been mooted among teachers, but hitherto never been practically realized. About a year ago Dr. Arendts made a first trial with a thirteen-year-old blind-born boy, whom he taught the rudiments of stenography. Last week this pupil appeared before a Berlin audience, consisting chiefly of experts and persons interested in the movement, and then and there exhibited a surprising dexterity in writing down political articles dictated at random from newspapers, a description of modern Greece, &c.,—pieces, in fact, which an experienced stenographer, in full possession of his eyesight, could not but have considered to be of more than ordinary difficulty. The boy wrote them as rapidly as a quick penman would have done, and afterwards read off what he had written with remarkable fluency, passing his fingers along the lines. The handwriting was perfectly correct, legible and even artistic, and what is more, was accomplished in scarcely more than a third of the time required by the so-called point-type. The subject is to be laid before the national congress of German teachers, which is to be held at Frankfurt-on-Main at the end of this month, and if not immediately can hardly fail to be gradually adopted in the schools for the blind throughout Germany.—*Paris-American Register*.

Europe, in its forest laws, is far ahead of the United States, and is in less danger, at this moment, of becoming a desert than is the United States, unless something prompt and effective shall be done the wholesale destruction of timber which is still going on in all parts of the country. It has been truly said that growth is slow and restorations tedious, while destruction is rapid and injury instantaneous. Palestine and Syria, Egypt and Italy, France and Spain have seen some of their most fertile lands turned into deserts by the destruction of the forests. There are parts of Asia Minor, of Northern Africa, of Greece, and even of Alpine Europe, once covered with luxuriant woods, verdant pastures and fertile meadows, which have become so completely desolate as to be rendered an unfit abode for man. We are really in danger here of such a result in some sections of the country, unless intelligent and immediate measures of remedy are adopted.—*Ex.*

We used to call them chicken croquettes, but now on the menu they are styled "croquettes de capon."

Hunting for Eric-a-brac.

When Bessie saw the old well sweep, which for some unaccountable reason had been swept away by a modern pump, she exclaimed in a stage whisper: "Wouldn't it be glorious if we could carry it home?" Jim found the cool water most refreshing and thought he would rather carry home the well.

"What an enormous wood pile," Bessie continued aloud, in a desperate endeavor to lead up to andirons by an unsuspecting route. "Do you burn wood?"

"Not so much as we used to. The women folks think they must have it to cook with, but we use coal a good deal in the winter."

"Don't you have fireplaces?" was the next innocent question.

"Plenty of 'em in the house, but they're mostly bricked up. It takes too big a woodpile to keep 'em going."

"So you use stoves instead. I suppose it is less trouble; oh, and that reminds me, have you any old andirons anywhere around?"

"Shouldn't be surprised if there was. Yes, there's one now, hangin' on the gate right behind you."

Bessie, as she afterwards declared, was almost ready to faint at this announcement, but on turning to look she saw indeed hanging by a chain to keep the gate closed a dumpy, rusty, cast-iron andiron.

"Should you be willing to sell it for old brass? Isn't there a mate to it somewhere? They generally go in pairs, don't they?"

"No, I shouldn't want to sell it for old brass because you see it's iron. Most likely there was a pair of 'em once, but there's no tellin' where 'other one is now. Maybe in the sullen and maybe in the garret."

"Please could we go up in the garret and look for it? We will be very careful."

The worthy man, considerably puzzled to know what sort of angels he was entertaining unawares, obtained permission from the "women folks," sent a boy off with the jug of drink and showed his callers to the topmost floor of the house.

"Oh, oh! If there isn't a real spinning wheel. This passes my wildest anticipations," murmured Bessie to Jim; then restraining her enthusiasm for fear of spoiling a bargain she inquired aloud: "Do any of your family spin?"

"No, no; not now-a-days. My old mother used to get the wheel out now and then, when I was a youngster, but it's broke now and part of it is lost."

"Would you sell it?"

"If it isn't all here"—Jim began, but Bessie checked him and eagerly accepted the old wheel, which had lost its head and two or three spokes, for the moderate sum of one dollar.

Runnaging among old barrels, Jim found the missing half of the pair of andirons. One broken leg seemed to add to its value in Bessie's eyes, and she quickly closed a bargain for them at fifteen cents, which their owner, after "hefting" them, "guessed" would be about their value for old iron. One old chair, minus a back and extremely shaky as to its legs, and another that had lost a rocker and never had any arms, were secured for a nominal price and Bessie's attention was then attracted to a tall wooden vessel hooped like a barrel, but more slender, "big at the bottom and small at the top," which proved to be an old churn. Jim objected to this until his companion explained how it could be transformed by a judicious application of old gold and crimson into a most artistic umbrella stand, while the "dasher" would make a striking ornament for the hall chimney-piece. As they were about to depart with their treasures, the honest farmer invited them to look at a ponderous machine five or six feet high and nearly as broad—a horrid monster, misshapen and huge, that stood in the back chamber over the wood-shed. It was a cheese-press. "How magnificent," whispered Bessie, and then, turning to their host, inquired—"Do you use it every day?"

"Oh, law, no! Hain't used it this twenty years. Make all the cheese at the factory. It's a kind of a queer old thing and I thought you would like to see it. 'Tain't likely you'd ever see another just like it."

"Would you be willing to sell it?"

"Of course, I'd be willing enough, only it don't seem just right to sell a thing that ain't good for anything but firewood. However, if you really want it you may have it for a dollar and a half, and I'll have the hired man load it on for you."

Spoopeydyke Crab-Fishing.

Coming up the river the other day, I saw a middle-aged gentleman in a plug hat and business suit seated in a scow beside an attractive lady, feeling around among a lot of string pendant from the side of the boat, and warming the lady that she could not keep too quiet.

"Now, my dear," observed the gentleman, "don't you move, because I feel a crab on this line. I'll pull him up until he is in sight, and then you slip the net under him. See?"

"Yes, dear," replied the lady a little flustered as she contemplated her share of the performance. "But, Mr. Spoopeydyke, what shall I do when I get the net under him?"

"Scalp him!" retorted Mr. Spoopeydyke, drawing slowly on the line. "Now wait, he's there," and Mr. Spoopeydyke became even more cautious in his movements. "See him! There he is! Scalp him quick!"

Mrs. Spoopeydyke jabbed the net into the water and swished around with great vigor.

"What ye doing?" yelled Mr. Spoopeydyke, straightening up and glaring at her, as the crab struck a line for Newark bay. "What'd ye think I had there, the bottom of the river? What'd ye suppose ye was trying to catch? Take it out! Give it here!" and he grasped the lady around the waist and took the net away from her.

"Did I scalp him?" asked Mrs. Spoopeydyke, flushed with her exertions and trembling with excitement. "Show him to me! Let me see what he looks like!"

"Looks like!" roared Mr. Spoopeydyke. "He looks like Sandy Hook by this time! Why didn't ye scalp him? What's the matter with you?"

"I—I couldn't tell which was his head," faltered Mrs. Spoopeydyke, who hadn't seen anything at all. "Pull him up again, and you'll see if I don't scalp the last hair on his skull!"

The English language lost its last charm for Mr. Spoopeydyke, and he turned to his strings with a withering look of contempt for his wife.

"Now you be careful," he said at length. "Here's another varmint, and you musn't let him get away. When I say 'Scalp' you shove the net under him and just bring him aboard."

"Can you see him yet?" asked Mrs. Spoopeydyke, waving the net over her head and peering into the water.

"Wait! Yes, there he is! Careful, remember. Now, scalp!"

He must have been a crab of phenomenal scholastic advantages to have gotten rid of that sloop, for Mrs. Spoopeydyke, with a view to redeeming herself, went for the end of the string blindly, but with a strength of purpose that made failure impossible. She not only got the crab, but she slammed net, crab and all over Mr. Spoopeydyke's head.

"What—wah-h!" shrieked that gentleman as he felt himself impounded.

"Lost him again!" exclaimed Mrs. Spoopeydyke, who hadn't the remotest idea what a crab looked like. "Why, dear, what's that awful big spider in the net? Good gracious!"

"Take it off!" howled Mr. Spoopeydyke. "Take it—wow! the thing has got me by the ear! Haul him off, will ye?"

Mrs. Spoopeydyke dropped the handle of the net as if it were an old fashioned bonnet, and gazed upon her husband in consternation.

"Gast the crab!" yelled Mr. Spoopeydyke, tearing the net away. "Let go, ye brute! Wah-hal!" and the unfortunate man wrenched the fish from off his ear and dashed it in the bottom of the boat. "What's your scheme in doing that?" he demanded, holding his ear with one fist and shaking the other at his wife. "Think you've got to eat 'em right out of the water? Got a notion that he come up cooked and you must down him quick or he'll spoil?" yelled Mr. Spoopeydyke, enraged beyond all control by the sight of the carriage that trickled down his fingers.

"What'd ye mean by it?" and he sprang into the air and alighted on the unhappy crab, slipping up and sprawling full length in the bottom of the boat.

Brief Remarks of Dan Pelter's Wife.

"Dan," said his spouse to that yellow-haired individual.

"What?" answered Dan.

"What did ye git me fur?"

"Fur a pet, of course."

"And the way ye pet me is ter seat yerself out at the back door, with yer feet higher'n yer hed an' smoke, an' let me pick up de chips, an' weed de garden, and do all the housework, an' rock de tu babiz, an' watch that boy Chubby, and pick greens fur dinner, an' do all de heavy work 'bout de place, while ye jes smoke an' du de heavy thinkin'."

"But I'm a plannin' er hoss trade."

"Yaas, probly ye'r a plannin' suthin' to keep shad of work. The best kind o' horse trade is ter work the hoss that ye've got now at his trade an' go'n du the work as needs tu be done an' gittin' a livin'. Yer hoss trade is ter pull de plow, an' yer trade is ter foller."—*Free Press*.

What Thrilled The Darkey's Soul.

Uncle Ike was one day riding a mule, and had a little boy behind him.

"Tell you what, Uncle Ike, 'possum mighty good thing," said the boy.

"Yes, 'tis," said Uncle Ike, as the mule struck a trot.

"Specially when you got lots o' gravy wid him."

Uncle Ike was silent, but seemed restless.

"And when you've got some roasted 'taters ter sop in de gravy," said the boy.

Uncle Ike used his switch with nervous energy, and the mule increased his speed to a gallop.

"Yes, Uncle Ike when de 'possum right brown, and de gravy drenin' out, an'—"

"You shet your mouf, you little fool! You'll make dis mule run off and kill us boaf."—*Little Rock Gazette*.

Rough on the Egyptians.

"What a set of thieves those Egyptians must be?" remarked Col. Percy Yegger, who was reading a paper.

"What have they been stealing now?" asked Gus De Smith.

"Well, it says here that during the bombardment a part of the tower of Fort Pharos was carried away. They ought to be made to bring it back."

"They stole more than that."

"What else did they steal?" asked Col. Yegger, who is one of the most intelligent citizens of Austin.

They stole a march on the English by getting out of range under a flag of truce."—*Texas Sittings*.

His LOVE.—It was evening in the country. The moonbeams peeped softly between the leaves of the pulseless elm, and kissed the song-birds lof in happy dreams. The rose and the lily were asleep, so were the parsley and the string-bean, and all the amorous air was toned with languid scent to the sublime altitude of a well drug-store.

They were walking up the shady avenue from the village whither he had taken her to prove his boundless admiration and love at a five-cent soda-water fountain.

"No," he commenced, for he knew they were getting near her vine-clad cottage, and he hadn't much time to lose, "my love for you shall never wane, wilt, or grow less. With you I shall sail through life as tranquilly as over a placid moon-lit lake in a flat-bottomed boat, with a virtuoso at the stern playing the 'Old Folks at Home' on an accordion. You are my evening star this evening and every other evening, and you shall have a seal-skin sacque every Christmas."

She clutched his ready-made coat—or rather its sleeve—in a wild ecstasy of ineffable delight, while he continued: "You are the sweet particular idol of my life, and I shall take you to the circus next week. My love for you is deep as the iceman's cunning and the plumber's pocket, which, like a spring, refills itself when drained. Mine is a wild enthusiastic passion that will withstand the rigors of the arctic butcher and milliner. The strawberry vender may lose the cunning of the hand that arranges the meaner specimens below the large ones in the three-quarter-pint measure which he guarantees to hold a quart; but my love will never lose, even if you bet it on a horse-race. Ah, yes, fair Imogen, while life lasts you shall have in me a defender against all the trials and tribulations of this vexed, uncertain life. My love for you burns like a dollar in a poet's pocket; it also burns like yon snowy star, and not till that goes out—"

"It has just gone out," she broke in. "Alas, too true!" he sighed. "I have been swearing by a Fourth-of-July balloon."

And he didn't say another word until he good-nighted at the gate.—*Harper's Magazine*.

endyke, as I took her boat in tow, "I don't know, but I don't think I care much for crabbing, though I'm not sure but what it's more fun than walking home on the wrong side of the river with no bridge within seven miles either way!"—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Refreshments.

Among the good soups of the hour should not be forgotten puree of crab and bisque of crawfish.

Peaches become better and better as the season advances, and are now in condition to go with cream.

Artificial mushroom sauce one gets at some hotels and restaurants is a good thing to let severely alone.

A nice and sensable entree at this time is chicken cutlets with freshly pickled "field mushrooms."

Devised clams in the shell are a great dish at Coney Island, where some of the cooks know how to prepare it properly.

Wise people will let veal severely alone, especially in hot weather. To eat of it in large or small quantities not only means veal but woe.

Now is the best time of the year for our professional cooks to "spread their selves," for they have what may be called oceans of material.

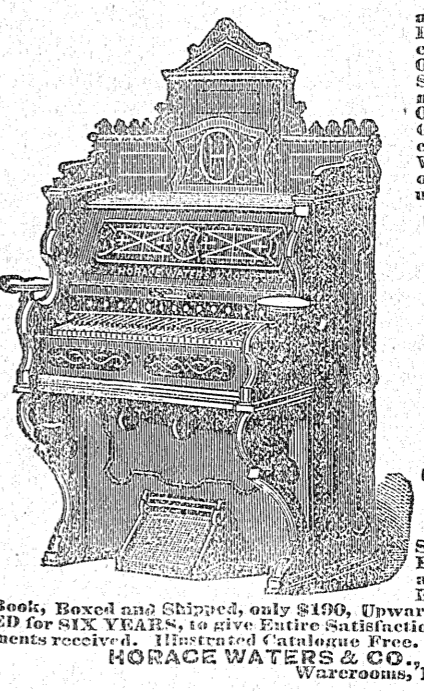
Blackberries are vastly improved and benefited by being covered with cracked ice and powdered sugar for some little time before being served.

Soft-shell crabs, like fried oysters, are ruined by a superfluity of batter, which the average French cook seems bent upon smearing all over them.

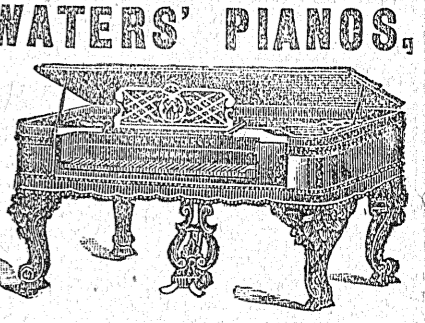
Consumme stock is the foundation for more than half the soups of different names enumerated on the bill of fare at European plan hotels and restaurants.—*New York Express*.

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

Waters' New Favorite Organs



are the most BEAUTIFUL in STYLE and PERFECT in TONE ever made. They contain every improvement necessary for a first-class ORGAN, including our Celebrated CELESTE STOP, which is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. WATERS' HARMONIC, NEW ORCHESTRAL CHORALE and PULCET ORGANS, in unique French cases, elegant designs, combine PURITY of VOICING with GREAT VOLUME of TONE, suitable for Parlor, School or Church. Prices \$50, \$60, \$75, \$85, \$100, upward.



WATERS' PIANOS.
SQUARE and UPRIGHT are the BEST MADE. For QUALITY of TONE, BEAUTY of FINISH and GREAT DURABILITY they CANNOT be EXCELLED. Prices, with stool, Cover and ED 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. 226 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 3,530.

CALL ON
ADAMSON & FRITZ,
At Dr. Deming's old Stand,
Who keep constantly on hand a complete stock of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.
School onery, Law Blanks, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Choice 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.

Representative Convention.

There will be a Republican Convention for the 2d Representative District of Tuscola County, held at the Court House, in Caro, on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The Irish constabulary are agitating in favor of a raise in wages. Generally things look gloomy for the future of the "green isle." Egyptian matters tend to draw attention from her, and even in these East-ern troubles she appears to have hope. Eng-land may become so engaged in this foreign struggle, as to relax, somewhat, her grasp of the sword of coercion at home. Or her armies may be so fully engaged in this foreign war, as to have nothing to spare to enforce her authority amongst the mal-contents whom she has so long tried to govern. Final legislation in regard to arrears of rent, etc., drags its weary length through its parliamentary course. Some-thing satisfactory may be the result, or a few may be satisfied, but the masses yet surge to and fro. It is hard to quiet the ocean while the wind blows, and while the causes of agitation remains, Ireland will be troubled. Given, the removal of her ig-norance and superstition, and the removal of her wrongs and miseries must follow.

The country appears to have run wild after ball playing and other sports. It is surprising to see how the leading papers are taken up with descriptions of games between neighboring cities and towns. It really appears like too much of a good thing. Can it be that "outside sports," are of equal importance with "congressional news," or foreign despatches, at this momentous crisis in the world's history? who can believe that "the batting of Jo." or "the fielding of Jim," or "the bowling of Dan," is of equal importance to the nation with the fate of the River and Harbor bill, or the result of the Star Route trials? Or that as much importance ought to be attached to the time made, and all the circum-stances connected with a "scull race," as to the movements of belligerent armies, and divided councils in the east, upon which, to such a degree, the fate of empires, and the spread of civilization depend? One nau-ceates with this continual "spread" of small things, as though they were of major importance.

The English Premier thus clearly defines his position in regard to the Egyptian ques-tion, at a banquet to Her Majesty's min-isters, given by the Lord Mayor of London on Wednesday evening 9th inst. He said, "It is of vital importance that the position of England should not be misunderstood. The forces have gone to Egypt in pro-secution of the great interests of the empire. If those interests did not exist it would not have been possible for us to have found justification for intervention, but let it be known and proclaimed from this spot, which affords a channel of communication with the world not inferior to the senate itself, that these interests are not ours alone, but inter-ests we have in common with every state in Europe, nay, with the civilized world." Referring to the Suez canal Mr. Gladstone said, "It is essential for mankind that that gate should be opened, and that the country in which it is situated should be peaceable and orderly, and under legal government. The utmost we have in view, though the burden and honor of performing it may fall upon ourselves, as work which is essential for every country in Europe to perform, and the performance of which cannot but re-ound if it be asserted with high and dis-interested objects, to the honor of those upon whom the burden is cast. We do not go to war with the Egyptian people, but to rescue them from the oppression of mili-tary tyranny." Nor do we make war upon the Mohammedan religion. As English-men we respect the convictions of believers in every other faith. We do not want to repress the growth of liberty in Egypt, but desire that she shall be prosperous. Eng-land goes to Egypt with clean hands, and with no secret intention, to conceal from other nations." Thus this great statesman clearly, and we believe honestly defined the position of his government in this strug-gle, and closed by expressing a hope that the difficulty would soon be settled and peace again restored.

Never in the history of this country did it appear so evident as now, that the ques-tion of the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic must come forward as a leading ques-tion in the political arena. And we are pleased to see the leading political papers of the state, uttering no uncertain sound on this question. Notably, the metropolitan Republican paper, so extensively circulated and read through the entire state, the Det-roit Post and Tribune. We value the in-tegrity of the Republican party. Its record is a tower of strength. It has carried the country through a hard fought war, main-tained her credit in times of utter depres-sion, raised her, by wise and just legisla-ture, and faithful economy to the greatest degree of prosperity ever enjoyed by any country. And, although more than two decades have passed away since she assumed the reins of power, she is yet young and vigorous, and bids fair for future strength and usefulness. Anything to weaken or divide, or in any way to demoralize, would be a source of deepest regret to us. And we have heard

it frequently said that for the Republican party to adopt prohibition as a plank in its platform would be certain to alienate a large and respectable German vote, and that the whole liquor interest would be arranged against it, etc. Now we do not believe that Germans are in any large num-bers against prohibition. Many of them may be, but the more this question is dis-cussed and ventilated, and the more will our German fellow citizens, and others, be convinced of the economy, and absolute importance of some measures which will prove effective to stop the fearful ravages of strong drink. And if a measure is brought forward, as it evidently must, how seemly for that party which has always stood forth as the champion of great moral principles to take a firm stand, and carry forward a reform, not second in magnitude and im-portance even to the abolition of slavery itself. We trust that the party throughout the entire country will adopt this issue. If it is called for by the people, if it is necessary for our protection, for our safety, the wise and humane and patriotic of the party who are in the liquor business will not desert their friends and join the ranks of their enemies, because the party follows on, according to its instincts, where econ-omy, humanity and patriotism lead.

The State Teachers' Institute.

The State teachers' institute for Tuscola county, will be held at Vassar, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., Monday August 21, and closing Friday following.

It is desired to make the Institutes of this series of the greatest practical benefit to teachers. For this purpose some of the most experienced and successful instructors have been engaged to conduct the various exercises. With revised outlines of insti-tute work as a guide, and with the experi-ence of the past to aid us, it is believed that the present series will be of unusual value to all.

Under the operations of the new school law better preparation and greater effi-ciency are demanded of teachers, and in view of this fact all persons that intend to engage in teaching will find it greatly to their interest to be present at all the ses-sions of the Institute to prepare for the in-creased requirements.

The morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to the discussion of topics of particular interest to teachers, while the evening lectures will be of a popular char-acter.

There will be no tuition or enrollment fee.—Full particulars in regard to board, etc., may be obtained upon application to the Local Committee.

VARNUM B. COCHRAN,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received up until noon of the 23d day of August, A. D. 1882, for the building of a school house in school district No. 4, township of Evergreen. Plans and Specifications for which can be seen at this office. The tenders must each be accompanied by at least two sureties. The committee reserve the right to reject each and all bids.

By order of Committee.
William Elston,
John Hagerly, } COMMITTEE.
James Ray.

Evergreen, August 14, A. D. 1882.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received up until noon of the 26 day of August, A. D. 1882, for the building of a school house in school district No. 1, township of Evergreen. Plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office. The tenders must each be accompanied by at least two good sureties. The committee reserve the right to reject each and all bids.

By order of Committee.
M. S. Phetplace,
Andrew Lawrence, } COMMITTEE.
Henry Leslie.

Don't suffer with those griping pains and Diarrhoea, but go to Adamson & Fritz's and get a bottle of Luce & Mosher's Cholera Preventive. A cure is guaranteed.

For Sale.

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

NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.

Elegant line of Gold Pens, Pencils, etc., at Knickerbocker & Co.

We deal in Groceries only at Dubois Bros.

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

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

For cleaning your Silverware try the Diamond Dust Powder, Knickerbocker & Co., Agents.

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

Boots and Shoes all widths at Crosby's. Feed always on hand at Dubois Bros.' grocery.

5 Bottle Castor \$3.75 to \$7, at Knickerbocker & Co., Caro.

Call at Dubois Bros. for prices on a new fresh lot of Groceries.

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'.

Best 10 cent sugar in town at Dubois Bro.

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.

Kerosene oil 16 cents per gal. at Dubois Bros.

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 end 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, di-rect from the manufacturer. You will find in our stock, such well known makes as Lewis P. Ross, Rochester, N. Y., L. Alli-son & 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 largest 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 satisfac-tion.

LEGAL.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF TUSCOLA, } ss.
Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Tuscola, made on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1882, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Adolbert Lawrence, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the vil-lage of Caro, for examination and allowance, on or before the 5th day of March next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 18th day of September, and on Monday, the 5th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated 24th July, A. D. 1882.
JOHN STALEY, JR., WM. JOHNSON,
Register. Judge of Probate.

[Seal.] A true copy.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, county of Tuscola, ss. In the matter of the estate of John Jacobs, an incompetent minor, and Sarah Jacobs, a minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the under-signed, guardian of the estate of said John Jacobs, an incompetent minor, and Sarah Jacobs, a minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Tuscola, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the premises, in the county of Tuscola, in said State, on Friday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided and con-joint interest of the east half of the south west quarter of section two (2) in township No. fourteen (14) north of range eleven (11) east, situate in the ship of Elkland, Tuscola county, State of Michigan. Terms made known day of sale.
Dated August 7, A. D. 1882.
ELLEN JACOBS,
Guardian of John Jacobs and Sarah Jacobs, minors.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, county of Tuscola, ss. In the matter of the estate of John Jacobs, an incompetent minor, and Sarah Jacobs, a minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the under-signed, guardian of the estate of said John Jacobs, an incompetent minor, and Sarah Jacobs, a minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Tuscola, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the premises, in the county of Tuscola, in said State, on Friday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided and con-joint interest of the east half of the south west quarter of section two (2) in township No. fourteen (14) north of range eleven (11) east, situate in the ship of Elkland, Tuscola county, State of Michigan. Terms made known day of sale.
Dated August 7, A. D. 1882.
ELLEN JACOBS,
Guardian of John Jacobs and Sarah Jacobs, minors.

This day having been appointed by the Court for hearing the petition of Ellen Jacobs, Guardian of said John Jacobs and Sarah Jacobs, of Elkland, Michigan, praying for reasons therein set forth, she may be licensed to sell certain real estate, in said petition described; Now come into Court the said petitioner, by due proof on file, that due notice of the hearing of said petition has been given to all persons interested in the premises, and that she has further satisfactorily appearing to this Court, after full hearing upon said petition, and on hearing and full examination of the proofs and allegations of the Petitioner that it is necessary, or would be for the interest of said John Jacobs, incompetent minor and Sarah Jacobs, a minor, in said real estate, to be sold for the purpose of maintaining said minors, that said estate at present the income thereof is not sufficient to maintain said minors and for the invest-ment of proceeds of said estate for the benefit of said minors as aforesaid. Therefore, in consideration of the facts hereinbefore stated, and in pursuance of an order of this Court, that said Ellen Jacobs, as aforesaid, be and hereby is empowered, authorized and licensed to sell, pursuant to the statute in such case made and in force at the time of her appointment, and to execute hereinafter designated and described, and in the order in which the same is hereinafter set forth, and for the purposes aforesaid, subject to all incum-brances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of this sale. And it is Further Ordered, That said Ellen Jacobs, guardian of said minor and incom-petent person, John Jacobs, and Sarah Jacobs, a minor, give a bond in the penal sum of One Thousand dol-lars, with two sureties, to be approved by said Judge, for the faithful discharge of her duty in the pre-mises as required by law, and that she give public notice of the time and place of holding court, and by posting up such notice in three of the most public places in the township of Elkland, in which the land hereby authorized to be sold is situate, and also pub-lish such notice in a newspaper printed in the county of Tuscola, for six weeks successively next before such sale, and also before making the same, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the statute in such case made and provided. And it is Further Ordered, That said Ellen Jacobs immediately after such sale made, make return hereupon to this Court, of her proceedings in the premises by virtue hereof.

The real estate authorized to be sold under and by virtue of this decree is specified, designed and de-scribed as follows, to-wit: The undivided 2-5 (two-fifths) of the east half of south west quarter of section two (2) in township No. fourteen (14) north of range eleven (11) east, situate in township of Elkland, Tuscola county and State of Michigan.

WM. JOHNSON,
Judge of Probate.

[Seal.]

Knickerbocker & Co. are selling their stock of silverware off at great bargains. Caro.

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

REED'S

GILT EDGE TONIC

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, SPECI-ALITIES AND WATCHES.

All Repairing promptly attended to.

PURE DRUGS

AT THE

City Drug Store.

W. Weydemeyer.

SMOKE TANSLES OF PUNCH

AMERICA'S FINEST 5¢ CIGAR

PATENT MEDICINES AND STATIONERY.

W. Weydemeyer.

Look Here!

Fresh Bread

CAKES,

BISCUITS,

WECKS,

etc., etc.

FRESH EVERY DAY,

BY

Heinrich Schust.

NEW

GROCERY.

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

GENERAL GROCERIES.

And everything needed in the grocery line.

GIVE US A CALL,

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

DUBOIS BROS.,

Cass City, Mich.

WISCONSIN LANDS

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

FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers for sale, his property on Main Street, one of the finest busi-ness locations in the vil-lage.

For information and terms,
See undersigned.

DAVID SPITLER.

CRIB YOUR CORNS.

AT THE CASS CITY
Boot and Shoe Shop.
Our prices are sure to please
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.

THIS PAPER

may be found on this at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (40 Spruce Street), where adver-tising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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.

A WHIRLWIND!

FURNITURE FOR EVERYBODY.

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

Undertaking Dep't.

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

JAMES H. HOWELL, Caro, Mich.

GO TO

WICKWARE'S

FOR GOODS

FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

Prices Way Down.

Cass City, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Detroit and Bay City Division.

TRAINS SOUTH.			TRAINS NORTH.		
am	pm	pm	am	pm	pm
7 10	5 40	10 40	Lv. Bay City Ar.	1 40	9 15
7 25	6 05	11 27	Reese	1 05	8 45
8 00	6 30	12 10	Vassar	12 45	8 25
8 13	6 43	12 40	Millington	12 33	8 12
8 25	6 55	1 10	Otter Lake	12 19	7 58
8 36	7 06	1 40	Columbiaville	12 08	7 48
7 55	4 10	Five Lakes	3 25	7 05
8 53	7 25	3 10	Lapeer	11 50	7 25
8 57	7 35	3 20	Caro & G. R. Ry org	11 46	7 21
10 50	9 50	Port Huron Ar.	7 15	4 15
9 15	7 52	3 55	Metamora Lv.	11 30	7 04
9 26	8 02	4 10	Thomas	11 20	6 54
9 36	8 10	4 25	Oxford	11 11	6 45
9 46	8 18	4 40	Orion	11 05	6 37
10 07	8 40	5 12	Rochester	10 44	6 15
10 25	8 55	5 35	Utica	10 26	5 59
11 25	9 55	7 15	Detroit	9 25	5 00

CARO BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH.		
am	pm	pm
Vassar.....Dep.	8 15	12 55
Watrousville.....	8 45	1 26
Wahjunga.....	9 00	1 40
Caro.....	9 00	1 40

TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm
Caro.....Dep.	7 00	11 50
Wahjunga.....	7 15	12 05
Watrousville.....	7 25	12 15
Vassar.....	7 45	12 35

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 m.

Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and by Chicago time.

W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City
 H. G. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass'gr 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	Lv. Port Huron.	Ar.	11 20	10 20
10 25	5 40	Brookway Center.		10 25	9 25
11 25	6 40	Marlette.		9 30	8 25
11 40	6 55	Chilford.		9 35	8 35
12 05	7 20	Mayville.		9 15	8 15
12 45	7 55	D. & B. C. Junct.		8 25	7 25
12 50	8 00	Vassar.		8 20	7 20
1 20	8 30	Ar. East Saginaw.	Lv.	7 41	6 39

1 40 9 15 Bay City. Lv. 7 10 5 40
 1 40 9 15 Arr. Caro. Lv. 7 10 5 45

*Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal.

SAND BEACH DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.		GOING SOUTH.	
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
3 10	10 15	Lv. Port Huron.	Ar.	10 35	7 40
4 05	11 30	Saginaw Junction.		10 40	7 45
4 50	12 30	Crow.		9 00	8 25
5 45	1 04	Carsonville.		8 27	5 05
6 25	1 23	Deckerville.		7 59	4 39
7 05	1 55	Vassar.		7 20	3 55
7 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 McMOREAN, I. R. WADSWORTH, General Manager, Superintendent.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The M. E. church choir is reviving.
 —Who isn't building or going to build?
 —A new barber at Sam Delaree's shop.
 —W. S. Work will make a specialty of lamps.
 —A good crowd gathered together at John Bader's harvest party last Friday night.
 —Dr. Fritz, dentist, of Caro, was in town on Tuesday.
 —A large amount of wheat was gathered in on Saturday.
 —The doctors are busy handling the cholera morbus.
 —Glance over the "Tenders Wanted" in another column.
 —A. M. Judd, of Caro, was in town on business, last week.
 —The oats along the P. H. & N. W. R. R., are quite green yet.
 —Goods for W. S. Work's new crockery and glassware store are arriving.
 —Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Bad Axe, preached in the M. E. church, on Sabbath.
 —Mrs. Gamble is making some extraordinary sales of the "Domestic" sewing machine.
 —Preston Lawrence, of Rochester, was in town on Tuesday, and called on the ENTERPRISE.
 —The lumber is being delivered for the new building of Larue & England opposite the ENTERPRISE office.
 —The boss Caro Clothier makes a great slaughter of clothing for the next thirty days. See new advertisement.
 —The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church, will meet at the residence of Travis Schenck next Wednesday afternoon.
 —Attention is called to the Boston clothing and boot and shoe house's new advertisement, the new mark now being red.
 —Parties wish to know what became of the wire, of which was mentioned in last week's correspondence from Evergreen?
 —Miss Lola Kelland returned home on Tuesday evening from a two week's visit with old friends in Flushing. She enjoyed a very pleasant time.
 —Elder Reeve nearly squashed us the other day with several squash and cucumbers. When they were boiled and squashed they were delicious.
 —Mr. Gray, of Rochester, N. Y., is our new bank clerk. He is a young man of prepossessing appearance, and are glad to welcome him to the village.
 —W. H. Smith is making extra good harnesses now days. He is preparing to teach a little few apprentice by the trade. Said boy arrived in town last Friday.
 —W. S. Work expects to open up his new crockery and glassware store this week. Give him a welcome by a liberal patronage. Advertisement on first page.
 —Mrs. C. Tuckey, who has been a sufferer from a cancer for a long time past, died yesterday at one o'clock. She leaves a husband and eight children to mourn her loss.

—G. F. Shoettle, druggist of Caro, died on Saturday, after a very short illness.

—John Taylor was taken sick on Monday evening and was very ill through the night.

—Joe, the younger brother of Charles Goodman arrived from the old country on Wednesday last.

—Notice new card of the "Meller House," Caro. Ye farmers, Wilson Reed keeps the boss barns for your horses.

—Mr. Johnson, wife and two children, from Ontario, are visiting their father, Angus Johnson of this place.

—Frank Doying has discharged Valparaiso, Ind., and returned home. We are glad to see him back again.

—Supper will be furnished in the hall tomorrow night at Riley Niles' party. Riley wants a crowd to hear his music.

—The State temperance alliance will meet at the M. E. church on Friday evening. An interesting programme has been prepared for the entertainment of the audience.

—F. D. Campbell, while at work on the railroad bridge using the adze, had the misfortune to cut himself one inch below the knee, which will give him a forced rest of a week.

—The firm of Thomas & Ralston, of Caro, has been dissolved by mutual consent, C. O. Thomas retiring, while the firm now reads G. S. Ralston. All debts due the old firm are payable to G. S. Ralston.

—We acknowledge the receipt of Complimentary ticket to the Sanilac county agricultural society's exhibition to take place on September 26, 27, and 28. We tender our thanks for the same.

—The contracts have been let for grading the road bed and work has already been begun in different places on the line of the Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin railroad, between this city and Oxford.—Pontiac Gazette.

—Parties wishing to use steam threshers, who have policies in the Agricultural or Continental Ins. Co's written up by Cass City agency, can have special permission by applying to Hugh McAlpin, agent for above companies.

—Last week the Caro Advertiser passed its fifteenth birthday. The Advertiser has made wonderful strides toward prosperity during the past year under the experience pen and steady hand of Mr. Pond. Further success brother.

—The personal property of the late "Dei" Lawrence will be sold at auction on Wednesday next, on the premises. The articles consists of a large number of farming machinery and implements, and household furniture. Sale commence at 10:30 a. m.

—E. H. Penny purchased the residence of C. W. McPhail last week, and will with his family become a resident of this village by September 1st. We are glad to welcome such men to our village. Mr. Penny is a thorough man of business and will add much to the future prosperity of our village.

—There are now living in Caro and Cass City, three Himelhochs, three Levenbergs, three Hirschbergs and three Goodmans, an even dozen and all related to one another, either brothers or cousins, all coming from the same town and even from the same street.

—The firm of Berry Bros., is dissolved by mutual consent, and the ENTERPRISE will hereafter be published by W. F. Berry & Co. All subscriptions and accounts due the old firm are payable to the new firm. Please bear this in mind and attend to it at once. We are obliged to have the money immediately, to settle our bills and we cannot do this without you settle yours.

—At midnight on Friday night, A. D. Gillies received a telegram stating that his sister, wife of Wm. McPherson, of Wardsville, Ont., was dead. He at once started to attend the funeral. A little over a year ago, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson were here, and paid Mr. Gillies a visit on their wedding tour. Mr. Gillies has the sympathy of this community in his sad bereavement.

—The Continental Insurance Co., with their usual progressive spirit have recently announced their intention to insure against cyclones and tornado's. As this is the largest and only company doing such a business, parties wishing protection against those devastating storms so destructive to property will find it to their interest to consult Hugh McAlpin, agent for the above company, regarding rates, etc.

—The iron-wood bridge across the Cass river, built by the Smith Bridge Co., of Ohio, was completed last week. It is a fine and shapely structure and is a great credit to the company as also to the township of Novesta. It is not much more than half the length of the former bridge, the abutments extending on either side to the water's edge. The two abutments are of solid stone. The approaches to the bridge are partially of stone, filled up with earth.

—Rev. Reeve met with a disagreeable accident on Sunday afternoon. He was returning from his afternoon appointment in Evergreen, and when about seven miles from this village, the king bolt came out of the buggy, causing a sudden stop in proceedings. After some little time was spent in moving the vehicle to the side of the road, the elder started for Cass City on foot. He arrived at the church at about eight o'clock, after walking the distance of seven miles, quite out of breath, and found a large audience awaiting him. The Reverend brother was fortunate in being able to procure a supply, in the person of Rev. Robinson, of Bad Axe.

—Would it not have been a good idea to have put in gutters and sewers at the same time of the grading?

—John Doying returned home on Tuesday night. John is pleased to get back, so are we to have him.

—The Caro District Agricultural Association have our thanks and appreciation for a complimentary ticket, to their first annual fair which will be held in Caro, September 19, 20, 21, and 22.

—We had a special reporter at the convention in Caro, last Thursday, who took a full report and was to have it copied and sent us in time for this issue, but for some reason unknown to us has neglected sending the same.

—The work of grading Main street progresses favorably. It is a difficult and tedious job, in some places about two feet of earth has to be removed to bring it to a level. We expect to see a great change in the appearance of this street.

—C. F. Doying, of the Pen Art Institute of Valparaiso, Ind., will organize a special class in penmanship during the week of the Teachers' Institute at Vassar. By taking advantage of this opportunity, teachers may greatly improve their own penmanship, and also be better prepared for the fall examinations.

—We are glad to hear that a boom will be made in railroad affairs immediately on the P. O. & P. A. R. R. Mr. Fisk, the superintendent of the road, has taken the construction into his own hands and will give it his personal supervision. A large number of workmen will be put on the northern division and kept there, while the southern division will be pushed along rapidly. Work has been begun between Pontiac and Oxford in several places. We understand that a large amount of iron is being laid off at Oxford and a construction train has or will be immediately put on at Oxford. We hope this is a decided move, and that the construction of the road will not be delayed further. The time will soon be up that was given the company to complete it and we would be sorry to see them loose the large amount of bonus subscribed by our citizens.

School Report.

'School report of dist. No. 2, Elkland, for term ending Aug. 4, 1882.

No. of school days, 80; No. of days taught, 76; No. of scholars enrolled, 47.

Aggregate attendance in days 1,936, average No. days attended, 42.2, average daily at attendance, 23.8.

The following are names of the scholars whose attendance has been perfect. George Doying, Charlie Doying, Ernest Maggie Wade.

NELLIE HALL, Teacher.

Grant Gusts.

The continued wet weather has damaged wheat considerable in this vicinity.

The threshing machine is doing its work among the farmers that were lucky enough to get their wheat in before the rain.

Edward Randolph and wife left on the 4th inst., for their home in New York City.

Dr. L. Williamson has returned from his visit with friends in Ohio and Indiana. He reports having a good time.

Conlish, the barber, has opened his shop in Gagetown, and business is booming. That new chair is a darling.

EVERGREEN ECHOS.

Evergreen, Aug. 13.

The tenders for the building of school house in district No. 1, were all rejected by the committee. Advertised again.

Now I am mad only to think that that infernal yankee should hint that I Scribbler a man of my cloth is guilty of such meanness as to place a wire across the road to trip up the school m'am's beau. Why that is beneath my dignity as a man but enough said. Think as you please but give me a fair chance, I'll not call you out for this offense. Go in and win.

Joseph Bingelman is dealing in agricultural implements. Give him a call if in need of a plow, harrow or wagon.

Mrs. Sharrard is getting better, she is able to be about the house.

Rachael Sharrard fell and put her elbow out of joint the other day, but is getting better now.

SCRIBBLER.

Spread the Good News
 And let everyone know the benefits to be derived from the use of Parmelee's Blood Purifier. It thoroughly cleanses the system from all humors. It is a sure cure for Scrofula, Erysipelas, Chronic sores, Tumors, Salt Rheum; and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Piles.

In all the various forms are constant companions of the Human race and produces the utmost suffering and cause many a person to commit sin if not suicide. In Blind, Bleeding, Itching Piles, internal or external immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of Parmelee's Pile Suppositories with hot water. Never known to fail. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Strayed Beasts.

Notice is hereby given that on about Aug. 1st, 1882, two calves of the age of three months old, or thereabouts. One of said calves a dark red, the other a red and white with a white tail, strayed upon my enclosed land in the township of Novesta, and now remains there upon, and that I reside in the said township of Novesta. Dated this 7th day of Aug. A. D. 1882.
 ALICE M. HOUTGIRON.

After taking inventory we have now marked down goods at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for our Fall Stock.

Are the garments that have to suffer. In finishing up our inventory, we find an overstock of odd pants, odd coats, odd vests, which must be cleared out, and now is your time before the best are sold, for the great reduction will clear them out. Come early, Come soon and secure THESE BARGAINS

ODD PANTS

WHILE THE SELECTION IS HERE.

PANTS for the PROFESSOR, the MERCHANT, the MECHANIC and the LABORING MAN.

Suits that will suit all classes, in color, quality, and last but not least, the price.

Hand sewed, Machine sewed, Standard nailed, Pegged.

We have a large stock of stylish and serviceable goods that we must close out. Come and examine our prices after looking elsewhere, as we desire that you should find out prices before calling upon us, then you will be convinced that we are underselling all other dealers

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HIMELHOCH & LEWENBERG.

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

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.

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.

Diabetes.
 Are you troubled with Thirst, Excessive and Frequent Flow of Urine, Pain in the Loins and Back and Nervousness? These are some of the symptoms attending Diabetes and Bright's Disease. Do not hesitate, but get Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure, which will not only cure you but tone up the system and prevent Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver complaint and all kindred diseases. Only \$1.00 for large bottles. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Why Longer Grow
 With pain and hug the delusion that nothing can give you relief. There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to move perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with Dyspepsia and the long list of ills, the results of disordered digestion, Dysentery, Cholera and Cramps. It is Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure. In Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Bruises, Strains, &c., applied externally in is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Diabetes.
 Are you troubled with Thirst, Excessive and Frequent Flow of Urine, Pain in the Loins and Back and Nervousness? These are some of the symptoms attending Diabetes and Bright's Disease. Do not hesitate, but get Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure, which will not only cure you but tone up the system and prevent Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver complaint and all kindred diseases. Only \$1.00 for large bottles. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Why Longer Grow
 With pain and hug the delusion that nothing can give you relief. There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to move perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with Dyspepsia and the long list of ills, the results of disordered digestion, Dysentery, Cholera and Cramps. It is Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure. In Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Bruises, Strains, &c., applied externally in is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

REDUCTION, GREAT REDUCTION!

After taking inventory we have now marked down goods at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for our Fall Stock.

Are the garments that have to suffer. In finishing up our inventory, we find an overstock of odd pants, odd coats, odd vests, which must be cleared out, and now is your time before the best are sold, for the great reduction will clear them out. Come early, Come soon and secure THESE BARGAINS

ODD PANTS

WHILE THE SELECTION IS HERE.

PANTS for the PROFESSOR, the MERCHANT, the MECHANIC and the LABORING MAN.

Suits that will suit all classes, in color, quality, and last but not least, the price.

Hand sewed, Machine sewed, Standard nailed, Pegged.

We have a large stock of stylish and serviceable goods that we must close out. Come and examine our prices after looking elsewhere, as we desire that you should find out prices before calling upon us, then you will be convinced that we are underselling all other dealers

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HIMELHOCH & LEWENBERG.

IMPORTANT!

In consequence of a change about to take place in our firm, we offer our present stock at

Very Attractive Prices.

\$10,000 Worth of Goods must go

Before September First.

Silk and Fancy Dress Goods at less than

Cost of Importation.

Silks, Satin and Cloth Dolmans and wraps at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

Ladies Silk Suits at One-half Price—

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Shirting, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, etc.

Will Be Sold Cheap To Close Out.

One Hundred Different Styles of Parasols at

One-Half Former Prices.

BARGAINS

IN CARPETINGS

SALE BEGAN

FRIDAY, JULY 28th, '82.

Respectfully,
E. O. Spaulding & Co.

Caro, Mich.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

There were 651 prisoners in the state prison July 31. Thirteen had been received during the month; 16 went out by reason of expiration of term, and one by order of supreme court.

The commander-in-chief will inspect and review the brigade of Michigan troops in their encampment at Lone Island lake, near Brighton, on Monday forenoon at the 14th instant. His staff are hereby directed to report at that place on the morning of that day.

The man who walked off the dock at East Saginaw was a Canadian named Dennis Judge. He was about 34 years of age, and has relatives living at Bradford, Ont. His body was recovered this morning.

Heavy storms at Saranac; the water rose so high as to sweep away four mill dams, carrying away bridges, buildings and lumber piles which were in the way of the flood. The railroad bridge and track were also washed out and many fields of wheat swept away. The damage thereabouts will probably aggregate \$50,000. The trains may be able to move again by to-night.

Much damage to wheat in Calhoun county by the rains.

Washtenaw county peaches are in the market.

About half the wheat crop in Genesee county was secured in excellent condition, but the remainder is standing in the shocks and is badly damaged.

Considerable damage has been done to streets and sidewalks and the basements of buildings in Grand Rapids. In the northern part of Flint county a large quantity of grain is standing out, which is badly damaged or spoiled entirely. East of the city, from Ada to Ionia, the bridges are washed out, dams swept away and the country badly flooded. The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad suffers serious loss by having the track washed out. No trains have come from the east over that route and none are expected until Saturday. The construction train with all available help left for the washout shortly before midnight.

The 10th annual reunion of Company H. of the Michigan heavy artillery was largely attended at Charlotte, last week.

Wheat badly damaged near Kalamazoo, as also wheat near Lansing, Corunna and Greenville, by recent rains.

Col. Oscar F. Lochhead, who has been for thirty months at Detroit House of Correction, was released on Saturday, and left for his home at Flint, on the 5 p. m. train.

Geo. Dalley, of Jackson, a brakeman on a way freight train on the Michigan Central Railroad, was run over by the cars while switching in the yard and will probably lose both legs above the knees. He was taken home on the "day express" in charge of Dr. Dibble, who thinks his wounds are fatal.

Harvey Soules, of Portland, accidentally shot and killed Frank May, while hunting Sunday. May was hidden from view by standing corn, and was shot in the face and breast, the fatal shot entering the eye. He had been married about a year, and leaves a wife.

Miss Clara Lane of Ovid was scalded from her ear to her hip, by hot grease.

John Ash of Carmel Township, the oldest man in Eaton county and perhaps in Michigan, died Saturday. He was aged 103 years and 4 months, and has never been sick a day until just before he died.

Clark Sloan of Windsor, Eaton Co., sold the first peaches of the season. The prices paid for them were \$3 per bushel.

A month ago Mrs. J. E. Clark of Charlotte lost her hearing almost instantly. It returned last week almost as suddenly as it had left. Catarrhal trouble is supposed to have caused this.

Hugo Smith of Palmyra, last Sunday, dropped a roll of money containing \$38 on the streets in Adrian. It was picked up by some parties from Eaton county, who advertised it and left it for the owner.

Corn is doing finely, and potatoes never did fairer for a larger crop in Barry county.

The rains have done no material damage in Barry county, except the injury to outstanding wheat.

A special invitation is extended to all members of Co. A, Ninth Michigan Infantry, to attend the reunion at Armada, Aug. 25. Headquarters of the company will be at the hall over H. Barrow & Son's stores.

William R. Cobb, for many years one of the prominent business men of Brighton, died Monday evening, after a long and intensely painful disease, at the age of 79 years.

CONGRESS.

August 4.—Debate on the tax bill was resumed, Mr. Beck delivering extended remarks. Mr. Hale presented the conference report upon the naval appropriation bill, and explained that agreements had been reached upon all the items in dispute except that in reference to the temporary closing of the navy yards and the transfer of perishable property and stores therefrom, and one authorizing a report to be made upon additional lands and water front for the Norfolk navy yard. The tax bill discussion was resumed after Mr. Hale's report was received, but no definite action was taken.

In the house Mr. Hutchins offered a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment, providing that it shall take two-thirds of the members of each House to pass a bill over the President's veto instead of two-thirds of the members voting as at present. Referred. The House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill providing for the printing of the agricultural report for 1881, and a conference was ordered. The House took a recess for half an hour and then the legislative bill was signed by the Speaker. Messrs. Hitchcock, Dutton and Blackburn were appointed conferees on the sundry civil bill.

Aug 5.—The House bill relieving from the charge of desertion all soldiers who served to the end of their term of enlistment, but who went home before they were mustered out, was discussed in the House and referred to a conference committee. The Senate passed the joint resolution appropriating money for mileage to senators for the extra

session. The House adopted the report of the conference committee on the naval appropriation bill. The Senate took up the bill relative to the duty on knit goods, and Mr. Miller, of New York addressed the Senate at length.

The House adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the condition and wants of American ship building and report what is necessary for its revival.

August 7.—The Senate was in executive session over six hours. The doors were thrown open and a proposition was then made by Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, for a sine die adjournment at 11 p. m., but the motion was lost. A motion was then made to adjourn till 11 o'clock next day and carried. Differences regarding the tax bill are what prevented a final adjournment, each party trying to lay responsibility for non-action on the same to the other.

In the House the following bills, etc., were passed: The bill pensioning the widow of the late Brig. Gen. Bamsey. House bill repealing the section of the revised statutes which imposes an export tax on tobacco. Senate joint resolution allowing per diem employees of the senate an extra month's pay. House joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the fees of United States District Attorneys for the last fiscal year. House resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to convene a court of inquiry to investigate as to the loss of the steamer J. Jannette and death of Lieut. Commander DeLong. House joint resolution for a joint select committee upon American ship building and shipwrecking interests passed, 40 to 13.

FOREIGN.

ARABI'S MANIFESTO.

Two British regiments that made a reconnaissance five miles beyond Ramleh outposts found Arabi's position almost abandoned. News from Cairo says 17 pashas are imprisoned in the citadel.—Arabi again destroys the railroad at Mahalla.—American archives not destroyed at Alexandria, but found at Cairo.—Cabled from Berlin that a serious outbreak between England and Turkey is unavoidable.—In the conference yesterday the Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian representatives declared that Turkey should first endeavor to restore order in Egypt; she failing, the powers should do it.—De Lesseps formally protests against passage of troops by the maritime canal for Suez, declaring it an act of war.

PANIC SUBSIDED.

The panic in Alexandria has apparently subsided, on the report that a reconnaissance this morning by the British shows that it is impossible for Arabi to suddenly attack the English disastroously.

AN ATTACK.

On the afternoon of August 5th the advance guard of Arabi Pasha was attacked by the British near Ramleh, between the Mahowidieh Canal and the Cairo railway, the British firing upon the enemy's position from three sides. The enemy were driven in from all their positions and compelled to bring into action all their troops available in front of their principal line of intrenchments at Kaf-el-Dwar, namely, about four battalions of infantry, a force of cavalry and several guns. The latter were completely silenced before the accurate fire of the forty-pounders. The Egyptian infantry held their ground with considerable steadiness. The marines on the railway, who were under the immediate command of Gen. Alison, pushed the enemy back upon their second line of intrenchments toward Kaf-el-Dwar. The marines were supported by the South Staffordshire regiment and rifles. They suffered somewhat but behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness under heavy fire. The object of the British operations, which was to compel the enemy to display what force and what guns they had in front of their main position, was completely attained. This was ascertained by nightfall, when the British were slowly and steadily withdrawn.

A PREPOSTEROUS CLAIM.

The London Times commenting on the action of the ports in withholding its proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel until Arabi's attitude is made known after the landing of Turkish troops, declares it impossible for England to permit the landing of Turkish troops under these circumstances, and regards the port's claim to draw on the Egyptian revenue as preposterous in the extreme.

BRIEFS FROM EGYPT.

By Arabi's order \$250,000 have been collected in the provinces for the service debt. Arabi has 20,000 Bedouins. Alexandria banks have been warned by British consul against negotiating drafts for the Turkish government. DeLesseps is still protesting against the British. British reserves are responding promptly, and fresh troops sailing for Egypt. It is reported that Germany is willing to participate in a collective protection of the Suez canal. Gen. Wolesey thinks the campaign will close by Sept. 15. England and Russia's disagreement is serious, and may break up the conference very soon.

TO BE INDEMNIFIED.

The Khedive of Egypt thinks it incumbent upon his government to indemnify the sufferers from the disorders at Alexandria without distinction of nationality, and has instructed Ragheb Pasha to give notice to this effect without delay.

YELLOW FEVER.

A United States officer at Colon reports the population of 6,000 dying at the rate of 100 a month. Natives, as well as unacclimated, are attacked by the fever. Of a total of 550 Chilean soldiers in the garrison at Chelero, Peru, 200 have died from yellow fever.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

A determined strike is in progress in Ireland among the constabulary, their demand being chiefly for an advance of pay. It is well organized throughout the island.

IMPLICATED.

It is stated on good authority that Prince Nicholas, eldest son of the Duke of Constantinople, and cousin of the Czar, together with several eminent members of the Russian nobility, are implicated in the confession of the nihilist Kyrilloff.

PARNELL DEPRESSED.

Mr. Parnell, it is said, may not return to the English Parliament this season, owing to the death of his sister, which was a severe blow to him.

LOYAL STRIKERS.

The Irish striking constabulary strongly repudiate the imputation that their action is in any way influenced or connected with Fenianism. "Loyalty to the government and better wages" seems to be their motto.

SENTENCED.

Fitzpatrick, convicted of an attempt to kill the Recorder of Dublin, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He begged the Judge to postpone sentence until he could have further legal advice. The Judge refused and said he was a pest to society and on the border of insanity, but quite accountable for his actions.

FUNDS FOR THE STRIKERS.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland announces that £180,000 will be distributed immediately among the constabulary, and that every grievance is to be inquired into.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A VETERAN CONGRESSMAN.

Ex-Congressman Artemus Hale died at his home at Bridgewater, Mass., aged 99 years.

SENTENCED SINNER.

Charlie Stickney has been sentenced to the Ionia prison for two years for embezzlement.

FATAL FALL.

A man named Michael Foley was knocked off the track on the middle ground by a Flint & Pere Marquette train, near Toledo Ohio, and died about two hours afterwards.

CORN CROP.

Much of the corn crop in the region south of Toledo, Ohio, is ruined by the heavy rains. The fields are under water and the farmers discouraged. Trees, fences and crops are prostrated.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Ulysses S. Grant and Wm. Westcott commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico; John H. Dillon of Missouri, secretary of legation to Mexico; Robert C. Crowell superintendent of customs of the port of Kansas City, Mo.

YELLOW FEVER.

Advices from Matamoros, Tex., show an alarming spread of this terrible scourge. There is no exact account of the total number of cases, but it is reported to be between 300 and 400. The disease prevails among the higher classes as well as among the lower classes. There have been a number of deaths among the former. Many of the stores are only open part of the day, which gives the city a very desolate appearance. The disease is also reported in Brownsville, Tex.

A TRAIN LOOSE.

While a long freight train on the Cranberry coal railway was descending the long down grade from the mines to the depot near Oil City, Penn., the brakes or brakemen failed to do their duty, and the result was a frightful runaway and smash up. Six miners are reported killed and 15 others more or less injured.

A FATAL FEUD.

At Antioch Mills near Cynthiana, Ky., Dan Gruelle and John Asbury, two well-known residents, fought with pistols. Asbury was killed. The battle originated in an old feud.

A SWINDLER CAGED.

Rev. J. B. Rockwell, pastor of the Congregational Church at DeWitt, Neb., has been arrested at Lincoln, in the same state, for using the United States mails for extensive swindling operations. His plan was to advertise extensively in religious publications, offering for sale a large lot of rare books, ten per cent. amount to be sent in advance. The books were never sent, though money had been mailed him from all parts of the country.

A BOILER BLOWS UP.

At Hickman, Ky., the other day, a frightful calamity took place, caused by the blowing up of the boiler of the steamer Gold Dust. Particulars are meagre, but the enormity of the disaster is learned from the fact that 17 persons are missing and 47 scalded.

BILLS THAT HAVE BECOME LAWS.

The President approved the bill to reimburse the Creek orphan fund; the act for the sale of part of the Ouahua Indian reservation, Nebraska; the act for the relief of the executors of John W. Foreney; the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill; the act to establish post routes and the Kait Goods bill.

ITS LAST DAY.

On the 8th instant Congress adjourned without day. The following committee was appointed to inquire into decline of American shipping: Messrs. Page, of California, Chandler, of Massachusetts, Robeson, of New Jersey, Dingley, of Maine, McLane, of Maryland, and Cox, of New York, on the part of the House, and Miller, of New York, Conger, of Michigan, and Vest, of Missouri, on the part of the Senate. The tax bill was not acted upon before final adjournment.

TO BE BROUGHT HOME.

Congress having made provision for the expense of returning the remains of Lieut. DeLong and party, steps have been taken to remove them from their icy graves to this country. They will come via St. Petersburg, Russia.

THE NEW CHINESE LAW.

On the arrival of the City of Sydney at San Francisco she was not allowed to go to her dock immediately, as she had a Chinese crew who were not provided with return certificates. In accordance with the new law, subsequently the crew were removed to the hulk and the steamer booked. It is understood the Mail Company will make it a test case by procuring a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Circuit Court.

THE FEVER IN TEXAS.

Fifteen deaths were reported from Matamoros, Aug. 5th. U. S. troops at Fort Brownsville are preparing to leave.

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

In a fight at Lagrange, Ill., Sam Johnson was killed by Joe Lincoln with a hammer. During a picnic at Newcastle, Ky., John Soudan was fatally stabbed by a rough named Sam Collins.

The Van Warner oil well near Garfield, Pa., was struck by lightning, and took fire. The well had been but recently opened, and was flowing at the rate of 1,500 barrels a day.

Three negroes, while sleeping on the railroad track near Birmingham, Ala., were run over by the cars and killed.

DR. MUDD'S CLAIM.

A petition was presented in the house Aug. 8th, by Dr. Mudd, who dressed Wilkes Booth's leg after the shooting of President Lincoln, and who was sent to Dry Tortugas on a charge of being in the conspiracy. He claims compensation for his services as a surgeon during the prevalence of yellow fever among the soldiers and others at Dry Tortugas.

COUNTER JUMPERS RECEIVED.

A dispatch from Paris notes the reception by President Grey, of a number of Boston dry goods clerks. The address to Grey was replied to very cordially. He warmly congratulated the firms who sent their clerks to study the processes of European industry. He hoped this example of practical democracy would be imitated. The clerks also visited Victor Hugo.

SICKNESS IN ASIA.

Universal heat and consequent disease prevail in Peking this summer, and especially in the region where the foreign legation is situated. The thermometer there has reached 100 in the shade. Cholera increases in the vicinity of Yokohama and Tokio. A special bureau has been created in the Home Department to regulate the treatment of this disease. Medical officials are promptly sent to any part of the empire where it appears. Remedies for cholera are exempted from government taxation for 60 days.

A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

The Department of State, at Washington, is in receipt of advice from Consul Panner, at Liege, Belgium, showing that the crops of England and Belgium suffered severely through the protracted wet weather. Farmers of Belgium only hope at best to secure half a yield of wheat. Market gardens sustain a heavy damage and Irish potatoes are taken out of the soil so wet they commence to rot a week after they are gathered. Large importations must necessarily follow and American farmers are strongly urged to devise means of placing their Irish potatoes on the market of Brussels and Antwerp, where they will meet with ready sales the coming winter. At the date of the Consul's writing (July 20, 1882), the prospects of the crop yield in England and other European states were gloomy in the extreme, the persistent wet weather having produced a bad failure, leaving only hopes that a bare half crop may be secured.

UNCLE SAM AND YELLOW FEVER.

The President, who has \$100,000 available for the suppression of epidemics, has referred the matter of the yellow fever in Texas to the Secretary of the Treasury.

EXTREMES OF WEATHER.

A dispatch from New York, August 9th, stated that four strokes had occurred there on that day, one fatal. In Michigan it was cold enough for an overcoat and fire.

DEAD DEVILS.

A dispatch from Matamoros, Mexico, says: News has just reached here of the execution of twenty-five Apaches who were captured by Mexican troops and publicly shot at Chihuahua. They met their fate with expressions of the greatest contempt on their faces.

FOREST FIRES IN THE EAST.

Michigan is not the only unfortunate locality in the matter of forest fires. A dispatch from Sandwich, Mass., Aug. 10th, regarding a disastrous fire in the woods of that locality, said: "The wind is south, blowing harder than ever. Fifteen valuable houses and out-buildings are on the line of the flames, all of which seem to be fated. The tenants are packing their household goods, watering their roofs and plowing up around, anxiously waiting to move at a moment's notice. The loss of property will be much larger for the next forty-eight hours if the winds keep in the present quarter. The fire is now six miles wide and progressing toward Monument."

AN ADVANCE IN MATCHES.

It is a good time now to buy a stock of matches, as they have taken a rise. In Philadelphia every wholesale has been notified of an advance in the price from twenty-five cents to \$1.50 per gross.

SMALL-POX.

Five cases of the most virulent type of small pox have been discovered in a family named Lund in the Village of Sanchfield, Ianti Co., Minn. Two children died a few days ago and it is believed none of the five now sick will recover. A local Board of Health has been organized by the State Board of Health. Lund's house has been quarantined and all the inhabitants of the neighborhood are being vaccinated.

ILLINOIS TESTAMENTARIES.

The prohibition convention of Illinois, recently held at Bloomington, adopted a strong platform against liquor-selling and pledged candidates of the convention not to receive endorsements from either of the old parties. Following are the nominations: Treasurer, Judge J. G. Irwin, of Madison; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Andrews, of Galesburg. After appointing twenty-two members of the State Central Committee the convention adjourned sine die.

WHAT THE APOCHES ARE DOING.

A special from Guayamas, Sonora, says: Last Wednesday the Apaches raided and killed all the inhabitants of the rancho of Carlos Solanaropa, in the district of Sonora, Mex., women and children included, and burned the houses. Saturday morning they murdered a Vaquero near Pelomosa, two escaping, being fortunately a little behind the one shot. On Monday they ambuscaded a scouting party of rancheros consisting of fourteen men, two of which only escaped, eleven being left on the field, while one of them, who was shot through both legs, was dragged a short distance into the bush. This massacre occurred at Hedionda mine, which is but a short distance from Yaquin river, at Bacods, and lies between the California and Potrero mines, belonging to the Laharranca Mill & Mining Co. The same day the mail rider was also shot while crossing the Rio Chico.

BURNED TO DEATH.

An account comes from Litchfield, Minn., of the burning of two children to death. They belonged to the family of Geo. Harding, of Forest City, whose house was consumed and the unfortunate children with it.

A NATIONAL BAZAAR.

Under the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress passed during the early part of this month, the society of the Army of the Cumberland will give a national fair and bazaar industrial and art exposition in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, from November 26th to December 31, 1882. It is for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to Garfield at Washington.

A FEMALE REBELLION.

The lady applicants for positions in the Interior Department under the recently authorized increase in clerical force, and who failed to receive recognition, held an indignation meeting at Washington and organized "The Woman's National Labor Organization." The resolutions adopted recite that women have been excluded from positions under the recent act by the imperative decisions of Secretaries Teller and Lincoln. Against this decision the members of the organization protest, and declare that they will call upon the women of America and the labor organizations throughout the land to unite with them in their honest efforts in behalf of women who work for a living. They resolved, further, to call upon the soldiers to defend the rights of soldiers' widows and orphans who have been shut out by this "one-man power." Mrs. Charlotte Smith of St. Louis was elected President of the association, Mrs. Mary Barton Green, secretary.

RE-NOMINATED.

Gov. St. John of Kansas, has been re-nominated by the Republicans of that state. His opponents in convention made a strong fight against him, and the nomination was not made unanimous.

A FRIEND OF THE IRISH CAUSE.

Says a Philadelphia dispatch: "Capt. Wm. Cusack, a member of the Sarisfield Skirmishing Club, speaking about the Irish movement to give financial aid to Arabi Pasha, announced at their meeting that every man was in favor of helping, both by sending men and money, and that 'we are in for dynamite and bullets first, and all the time.'"

DETROIT MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET is supplied at rates as follows: Mess pork, \$23.25; family, \$24.25; clear, \$25.00. Lard, 12c. for tierces; 12c for kegs; hams, 12@15c; shoulders, 10@11c; bacon, 14c; dried beef, 18@15c; extra mess beef, \$15.00. Chickens were sold at 12@14c per lb.; white fish and trout 7@8c.

VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes 1@1 1/2 per \$25 bu box; string beans 7c @ 1 25; wax beans 1@ 1 25 and peas 6@70c per bu; cucumbers 30 @35; onions, 20@25c; beets 25@30c; pie plant 25@30c and asparagus, 25@30c per dozen bunches; cabbages, 1 7/8 @ 2 per bush, and 2 60 per crate.

FLOUR.

White wheat roller process, \$8 25 @ 8 75; White wheat (patent) 8 00 @ 8 25; Seconds 4 00 @ 4 50; Minnesota brands 7 25 @ 8 00; Minnesota patents 8 00 @ 9 00; WHEAT—white @ bu. 1 15 @ 1 25; BARLEY—@ bu. 1 05 @ 1 25; CLOVER SEED—@ bu. 4 00 @ 4 70; CORN—@ bu. 70 @ 75; OATS—@ bu. 50 @ 57; HOPS—@ bu. 2 00 @ 2 50; HUCKLEBERRIES 2 00 @ 2 75; CURRANTS—@ bu. 1 25 @ 1 50; CHERRIES @ bu. 1 50 @ 2 00; APPLES—per bush 3 75 @ 4 00; PEACHES @ box 1 00 @ 1 25; CHERRIES—Ohio @ Mich. @ bu. 4 @ 12; DRIED FRUIT—Apples @ bu. 5 @ 6; —Peaches 12 @ 13; —Pears 18 @ 23; —Pitted Cherries 20 @ 21; ONIONS—@ bu. 2 50 @ 3 25; BEANS—@ bu. 2 50 @ 3 00; BUTTER—@ lb choice 18 @ 21; BEESWAX—@ lb 20 @ 22; EGGS—@ doz 18 @ 20; HONEY—@ gal 14 @ 15; HIDES—Green 6 @ 7; —Cured 7 @ 8; HOPS—@ bu. 20 @ 25; POTATOES—@ bu. 1 25 @ 1 55; STEERS—Ohio @ Mich. @ bu. 35 @ 40; SHEEP FEELS—each 75 @ 1 75; TALLOW—@ lb 5 1/2 @ 6; WOOD—@ cord 4 00 @ 4 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE. Steers extra per cwt. \$8 00 @ 7 00; Steers shippers 5 00 @ 6 00; Steers common grades 3 50 @ 4 00; Milch cows 35 00 @ 25 00. SHEEP. Per 100 lbs. clipped 3 40 @ 4 25; Per 100 lbs. 7 00 @ 7 50.

WAR AND AMERICAN GRAIN.

At the present moment there is a prospect of more than an average crop of every kind of grain but corn, and that crop is making marvellous progress under the blazing July sun. An average wheat crop is 400,000,000 bushels, one-fourth of which is available for exportation. Unless some unexpected misfortune overtakes the spring wheat of the prairies, it is not improbable that the crop will be much more than an average, that we shall have 150,000,000 bushels to send away. The permanent closure of the Suez Canal would so much increase the expense of the shipment of grain from India to England that the demand for our wheat would be greatly increased. It would have been a vast expense for the 2,727 vessels which passed through the Suez Canal last year to go around the Cape of Good Hope. Were the war in Egypt to close the canal for six months the price of our wheat and many other products might increase 10 per cent., and if the great powers of Europe were drawn into the struggle, closing the canal for a whole year, everything we have to sell would be taken to Europe at prices which would have been paid six months ago to predict. But, however entertaining it may be to speculate as to what advantage would accrue to us as the result of a long war in Egypt, it is fortunate for humanity that the struggle is to be a short one, and the interruption of the Suez Canal will be very brief.—New York Mail and Express.

FIFTY DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

Fifty-five dollars and fifty cents pays the way of an emigrant from the eastern province of Germany by rail to Bremen, by steamer to New York and by rail to Escanaba, Mich., and puts five dollars in his pocket for spending money; fifty dollars and fifty cents is the sum of the fares.

Martin Van Buren.

Probably no character in our history is so hard to analyze as that of Martin Van Buren. The secret of his power seems to have died with him. He was not renowned as an orator, and yet must have had great power as an advocate. He is not usually credited with having devised any great public measures, yet, during the most important epoch of his party's history, every measure to which it owed success not only required his approval, but showed his shaping or modifying touch. He was not eminent in debate, but was always a leader of his party in legislation. He is said to have been personally calm, self-poised and unconfiding. He heard every one's opinion, but took no one's advice. He was accounted shrewd and cunning, but never was accused of personal treachery. He was cautious to the verge of timidity, and, at the same time confident to the verge of rashness. He never exulted over victory, nor whimpered at defeat. He had few personal friends, but an amazing popular following. In theory he was the broadest of democrats; in practice the most exclusive of aristocrats. None of his associates seem to have regarded him with affection, and few of his opponents looked upon him with animosity. Perhaps no political life in our history shows so few mistakes. In no single instance did he fail to make the best of the occasion, viewing it from his own standpoint; unless it were the last and greatest of his life—the opportunity to lead the movement that eventually transformed the nation. He seems to have had all men's regard, but to have given none his trust. By his opponents he was called cunning; by his followers sagacious. More justly than almost any other politician he may be said to have achieved his own successes. Living, he was the envy of all who would succeed; dead, he has been the model of unnumbered failures. Few statesmen would covet his fame; fewer still do not envy his success. He is the Sphinx of our history—the hidden hand in many great events—a man in whom the elements were so deftly mixed that no friend knew his heart, and no enemy ever came within his guard.—Our Continent.

John and Jonathan.

There is a resolute persistency characteristic of the Englishman, which, however admirable it may be—as for instance at Waterloo—is amusing at other times—as for instance in his current opinions of American manners and customs. The average Briton is convinced in his own mind that if the American woman is not a Daisy Miller at least she ought to be and that if the American man does not wear his trousers in his boots and carry a revolver he distinctly falls short of the true ideal. It is not to be denied that there are Daisy Millers in America, nor that a very large number of our fellow citizens habitually wear their boots outside of their trousers—a fact which is not in the least to their discredit, provided their daily avocation calls for that style of dress, but it is very comical to find John Bull gauging his estimates by this rule. Perhaps his convictions in this direction reached their climax when, a few years ago, a certain western poet had the wit or the effrontery—call it which you please—to present himself in London society booted, shirred, armed and equipped in the regulation uniform of the plains. He "took" to admiration. John and his ladies were delighted. Here, at last, was the typical American in his native costume! Now it goes without saying that this was all a piece of wretched affectation. The boots and all the rest were as out of place in London as full evening dress would be a camp in the "Rockies," but the poet made his

THE FARM

Jack will sit on the old farm gate,
Swinging away the whole day long,
Little he thinks of fortune or fate
As he whistles, or hums, or sings a song.

Down by the pond where the lilies grow,
Or out in the fields where the birds sing
Up in the barn, his song will show
"Jack is as happy as any king."

Gathering apples each autumn day,
Fishing for trout in the water clear,
Hunting for eggs among the hay,
He has always a laugh and never a tear.

Picking nuts from the forest trees,
Down in the orchard having a swing,
Flying his kite in the evening breeze,
"Jack is as happy as any king."

Kings have troubles and cares of state,
Peace and quiet they often lack;
I envy not their fortunes or fate,
They're never so happy as dear old Jack.
Youths' Companion.

Dairying in Western New-York.

The high price of dairy products is directing increased attention to milk cows, which have of course advanced in price. Whether the increased cost of the cows will take profit expected from them during the summer, remains to be seen. It will not be strange or unusual if it takes a large part of it. If a new-milch cow in March or April is worth, or will sell for, sixty dollars, and the same cow in December is barely worth thirty-five or forty dollars, the balance must be deducted from the sales of milk, butter or cheese during the milking season. True, by keeping the cow another three months, if she is with calf, something near the first value may be claimed for her, less deterioration by age and fluctuations in the market. While good cows are dear as they now are, the chances are that what changes in price occur will be against the buyer. It has always seemed to me that the profit in cows, especially where the milk is manufactured, must come mainly from the manure pile. Either butter or cheese, if made in the house, demands a great deal of labor, indoors and out—so much so, if made largely, as to interfere with other farm work. In localities well adapted to dairying, with good natural pastures and abundance of clear spring water, the business is undoubtedly profitable. But in such places, the land restricted to this use is held at a lower valuation than in this vicinity. It is the lower-priced land, too rough or otherwise unsuited to grain production, that makes a good part of the profit of dairying. On good grain land it has been tried over and over again, and always relinquished after one or two years' experience. On an average, our grain lands are seeded with clover once in three or, at most, four years, and clover has always been the main seeding. This land keeps in good heart for grain, but it does not make the best pasture for milk, butter and cheese production. Possibly the grain takes so largely from the phosphates in the soil as to restrict the quantity of milk which the herbage it produces will yield. Besides, it is generally known that clover is not the best feed for milk or butter, and perhaps it is in part because it is unusually the alternating crop after the more exhaustive yield of grain.

CREAMERIES AND FACTORIES.

Wherever dairying is practicable, it should by all means be conducted by associated effort in factories for cheese, or creameries for butter. The housewife should not be taxed to take care of the milk from several cows, working it up into what must almost necessarily be an inferior product to that of a well-conducted creamery. With every appliance, and the greater skill which ought to be commanded in creameries, the product is well worth the advance it commands over the best home-made butter. The great bulk of butter made in farmers' homes is much poorer than it should be. The milk is almost always exposed to unpleasant odors from the cellar, and too often is set in the cellar, surrounded by all kinds of fruits and vegetables in varying stages of decay. From these, the creamery house is or should be free. But the most common cause of poor butter is sheer neglect—allowing milk or cream to stand too long, not thoroughly cleaning pails or pans, and churning the resultant bitter or mouldy cream. From the abominable character of most of the butter sold at groceries in cities and villages, I am satisfied that a revolution in butter-making would be effected if farmers' wives would resolutely throw to the pigs such parts of the cream as had accidentally or otherwise become too old before churning. Better still would be more care to prevent such result. The poor quality of winter butter is not the result of the dry feed altogether, but mainly because the milk is kept in close rooms, exposed to bad odors, and in winter is almost kept too long before it is churned. Many a housewife can make good butter from two to three cows, requiring churning to be done twice a week, who will fall if the cream is not churned oftener than once in eight or ten days. When cream is "bitter" to the taste, throw it away; for this bitterness is due to mould, which is poisonous, and will certainly affect the butter. I am safe in saying that more than half the butter sold in Rochester is unfit for use. Citizens there tell me that Monroe county butter has an especially bad reputation. They get the best product from counties somewhat farther from Rochester. I do not believe that Monroe county housewives are less proficient or careful butter-makers; but here, so near Rochester, comparatively few cows are kept, and the fewer cows in the dairy the worse the butter.

The Raid of the Army Worm.

Last year this scourge devastated parts of Michigan and Illinois; this season it has fairly overrun portions of Ohio and states south and east, appearing in such numbers as not merely to

destroy the crops, but in some cases it even blockaded the railroad trains. There are certainly two broods of the insect each year, and very likely in some years and in some sections, three. The moth varies from an olive to a pinkish gray, expands about an inch and a half, and on the center of the front wings is a whitish spot, hence the scientific name—*Leucania unipuncta*. The white eggs are laid on the grass, hatch in a week or two, and the caterpillars begin the ruinous work. Usually they are not so numerous as to do very much harm, and are not noticed at all by the farmer. Occasionally they come forth in such numbers that they are forced to migrate to secure food, and in such cases often devastate the grasses, oats, wheat and corn, though the latter is not so liable to destruction generally as are the other crops mentioned.

It has been thought that a damp season, following a dry one, was favorable to the development of this scourge, but the reverse of this was true last year in Michigan. It is probable that the coming of this pest in such numbers is due to some fatality among its insect enemies—the numerous parasites that prey upon it. Many persons in the regions of these invasions have observed the white eggs upon the caterpillars. These are the eggs of a parasite whose larvae will eat up the array worms thus attacked. Professor Clark has expressed the opinion that of every 100 of the army worms in Michigan last year, ninety-nine were fatally parasitized. For some reason not yet understood, the previous brood escaped these mortal enemies. As yet we do not know the nice points that govern the balance of these insects, so that we can predict their coming with any certainty.

The only way to successfully fight this horde as they march through the fields, is to meet and destroy them while yet on the march. Were they not so numerous, we might sprinkle the part of the field which was to be first invaded, with the arsenites; in some cases this might check their ravages. Ploughing, or digging a ditch about the field which shall be steep or perpendicular even, toward the field, has been tried with the best success. Holes may be dug every few feet at the bottom of this trench, into which the worms will fall. It might be better to drag a pole in the ditch by use of a horse, and thus kill the insects. Straw has been scattered in the line of march, where to burn it would do no harm, and as the worms get well engaged in this, all would be fired. Sometimes a board fence has been used instead of the ditch, and at its base the holes dug every few feet to catch the insects so they would fall into it as they passed back and forth at the bottom of the boards, which they were unable to scale. Other means may be devised to interrupt these fell destroyers. The only way to cope with them is to check their progress while on the march, and destroy them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Live Stock in Midsummer.

The latter part of summer is often very trying to live stock. Pastures are short, old grain is high, the new not yet fit to feed. Milk may be in great demand, and the farmer loath to cut in upon his corn fodder, intended for curing, to feed off the aftermath; he is licky who can turn his young stock of cattle and horses into mountain or high wooded pastures, where they will have water and may make at least half a living upon underbrush, etc. Early sowed fodder corn comes in well now for milk cows, and there is really no other good use for it. If cut for curing, it is hard to dry without molding and decaying, and if left to stand until after the middle of September, when it will cure well, it will be as woody and tough as "corn stalks." When fed to milk cows, fodder corn ought to be cut short and sprinkled with two to four quarts of corn meal per cow each day. There will then be no complaint of the quality or the quantity of the milk. If these are fed without the meal, the milk will surely be thin, and the cows are exhausted by the increased flow, and soon fall off in yield.

Horses in pasture are often extremely annoyed by flies. If they can stand when not in use in dark sweet stables, by all means turn them into the pasture only at night. Gnats and mosquitoes are of little annoyance to horses, but the larger day flies, and the *Cestrus*, or *Dot-fly*, set them almost crazy.

Ewes and lambs are usually separated in August, and while none of our domestic animals is more often used as a type of maternal affection than the ewe, yet the agony of separation will be of short duration, and not especially painful if the two flocks, dams and lambs, can be pastured so far apart as not to hear each other's calls. It is well to put with the lambs a few wethers as flock leaders, or a ram or two if there is danger of annoyance by passing dogs. The ewes should be penned and their milk drawn enough to relieve their udders several evenings in succession after taking the lambs away. Wounds on any kind of animals are liable to be fly-blown and very annoying. The best treatment that we know of is an application of strong carbolic soap. That which is sold as sheep-dip is very good; but be careful not to use the arsenical sheep-dips or anything of that kind. Soft soap, or semi-solid soap, strongly impregnated with crude carbolic acid, is good, and any one can make it. It will be found good for all kinds of raw sores, galls, bites, scratches and the like on man or beast.

The place for pigs at this season is in the apple orchard; the falling fruit is wormy, unless indeed a gale shakes off sound fruit, and the pigs unconsciously slay thousands of injurious insects.

Anger and jealousy can no more bear to lose sight of their object than can love.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Dining-Room Notes.

There are the delicious dishes of fish, which are confined mostly to those near river, lake, or sea, excepting the favored ones who dwell near a trout brook, which reminds me that some one writes, "If you know any way to cook trout except the everlasting 'frying,' do tell us in your notes. We have trout, trout, trout, till we wish we might never see another, and they all go into the frying pan." Oh, you fortunate woman! When we, to whom a dish of trout is like a sip of nectar, would be satisfied to get even a fried one, how can we convince you that, when nicely fried, they cannot be improved, unless one can "camp out," and broil the sweet morsel on a large chip before the camp fire.

Still trout can be cooked in other ways. They are very delicate, and especially nice for invalids, rubbed inside and out with a little salt, each rolled in a soft cloth (a little longer than the fish, and wide enough to roll twice or three times around it, not more), wind with a thread and tie loosely, or baste the cloth, as may be the easier, and, when all are ready, drop them into a kettle of boiling water, cover, and boil gently for from five to ten minutes, according to the size. Take out with a skimmer, remove the cloth, and lay the fish on a warm platter. Prepare a sauce as follows: Scald a cupful of milk and thicken with a tablespoonful of flour, mixed with just enough of milk to make a smooth paste; salt well, add a generous teaspoonful of butter, stir till smooth, remove from the fire, add a little pepper, and half a cup of whipped cream. Beat well together and pour over the fish. Serve immediately. The sauce should be made and the cream whipped before the fish are put into the kettle, but do not add the cream until the fish are dished. Chopped or sliced capers may be added to the same, or sliced nasturtium seeds, and parsley laid about the plate, but none of these flavors are necessary. Salmon trout are extremely nice prepared in this way, but need a little more cooking.

Trout are especially nice baked. Salt outside and in, place on a buttered baking plate, skin side down, and put them in a hot oven. When they begin to cook, remove from the oven, closing the door, as the oven should be very hot, put tiny bits over the fish, and dredge lightly with flour; return to the oven until delicately browned. Fried trout should be rubbed with salt and delicately dipped in corn meal. Put in plenty of nice pork-drippings, or drop them in a kettle of hot fat (pork-drippings are the best), as you would fry doughnuts, skimming them out the moment they are browned. It might be possible to make delicious dishes with trout, if one had sufficient to experiment with, but we never had the necessary amount of material to make many such.

Before it is too late, I want to give some recipes for hot-weather dishes, which have been asked for. A friend sends me a recipe for ice cream, which I can endorse as delicious. Put a pint of milk into a double boiler, or a pail placed in a kettle of boiling water. Dissolve a rounding table-spoonful of corn starch in one-half cup of cold milk and stir into the hot milk; add a pinch of salt, and stir constantly till it thickens, add a cup of granulated sugar, stir till well mixed, and remove from the fire. This may be done the day before freezing, if more convenient, as it needs to be very cold. When ready to freeze, whip a pint of cream and add to the cold corn starch, beat ten minutes, add another cupful of sugar and beat thoroughly. Flavor as desired and freeze. As one has to be governed somewhat by taste in sweetening creams, more sugar may be needed, as the cream should be very sweet.

In the time for fruit, strawberries, raspberries, and peaches, crush the fruit, a quart of either, with sugar, to make it very sweet, and beat into the whipped cream before adding to the corn-starch. This I know must be nice. Mine has the same proportion of milk and cream, but I used two eggs in the pint of milk instead of the corn-starch, and did not whip the cream, which I shall always do in the future. To those who have no whip or egg-beater, I will say right here that I often whip cream with a silver fork. Pour the cream (which should be fresh and very cold) into a bowl which it will not half fill, and beat with the fork till it thickens to the consistency of soft frosting. The cream may be sweetened and flavored to taste, adding the flavoring after it is whipped, but care should be taken that it is not flavored too much, as it should be very delicate. After once whipping cream, one will not be apt to use it without. Besides making nearly twice as much of it, it is enough nicer to more than repay one the slight amount of trouble and time required to make it.

A delicious dessert is made by whipping a pint of cream to which half a cup of sugar has been added. Mash a pint of strawberries, or raspberries, very fine, add a cup of sugar and stir till it is dissolved. Dissolve one-half box of gelatine in one-half cup of water and strain into the fruit. Stir well and beat into the whipped cream. Pour into moulds which have been dipped in cold water, and place where it can be kept cold until the next day. A grated pine-apple is very nice, used in place of the berries, and peaches are also nice, using from six to twelve, according to the size. They should be very ripe, and crushed very fine. A silver fork is better than a spoon to crush them with. A cup, nearly full of water, should be used with the gelatine when peaches are used, as they are not so juicy as berries. Whipped cream is also nice with finely mashed fruit beaten with it, and served with cake.

Another nice dessert for hot weather is made, by baking a sponge-cake in a

round, rather deep, pie-plate, tin or granite-ware is best, and, when the cake is cold, split it, and fill with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored. The cream may also be prepared by dissolving a table-spoonful of gelatine in two of water, added to a cup of whipped cream. Stir till it thickens, adding sugar and flavoring to taste. The dish should be placed in cold water while you stir the cream, and, when it stiffens, it is ready for use. This is nice to use for layer-cakes, instead of jelly, making generous layers of the cream, or it may be cooled in the mould.

Plain-whipped cream, simply sweetened, is delicious with fruit of any kind, or with cake, making a dessert easily prepared and extremely nice. For sauces or cake, if one has not sufficient cream, the white of an egg, beaten to a stiff froth, may be added to a cup of whipped cream, helping it out wonderfully.

Another reasonable suggestion which has been of value to us, is the preparing lemon juice for summer use by those to whom lemons are an almost impossible luxury late in the season. Peel or grate off the yellow rind, then cut, and squeeze out all the juice. Strain through a thin cloth, and to each cup of juice allow two cups of granulated sugar. Set in a cool place, cover with a cloth, and stir occasionally for two days. It should be in a bowl or jar, never in tin. Strain through flannel and put in bottles, which should be corked and sealed with wax, or in small fruit jars which have new, close tops. It will keep a long time, sometimes crystallizing, which does no harm. A table-spoonful or more in a glass of water makes the nearest approach to fresh lemonade of anything we have ever known. Many boil the juice, but the flavor is injured by heat.—*Household.*

Neighbors.

At that time our American life had not become so distraught with the events of the world outside as to forget the duties of good neighborhood. The lightning which brought "utmost parts of the earth" to our doors also put far away from us the joys and sorrows of the vicinage. The world's life comes into our hearts with the morning sunlight. We know the woes of India and feel the throbbing of the great guns that pour their iron wrath upon Alexandria. We know how all the people of the earth are faring almost hour by hour. From Irkutsk to Zululand not a heart bleeds or a frame suffers with heat or cold, famine or pestilence, but we know its ill before the going down of the sun. Our sympathy reaches out and gathers in the whole world. "Who is my neighbor?" is no longer a corundrum. Our charity embraces the world, and humanity is the boundary of duty. Yet the old-fashioned neighborhood is no more. Beyond the threshold of the front door all the world is alike to us. Printing press and telegraph and telephone—steam and lightning—have eradicated time and space. To be face to face is naught; to be eye to eye is a useless luxury. The world's heart-beat comes through the ear or pulses along the printed page. Contiguity is nothing. The street puts us as far as the sea. San Francisco is nearer to New York than the hill-top and the valley were when Martin Kortright, bruised and sore from crown to sole, lay moaning in his troubled sleep and dreaming of the enchanted castle, ten miles away from the house which could never more prison his life within its walls. His banner-tree from far Japan had made him a true knight-errant from the hour when he had borne it so gallantly to his first just with evil-working force—the griffin that sought him in the hour of his self-abnegating watch.

Reading for Girls.

Whether novels, or poetry, or history be read, they should be chosen—be chosen, not for what is out of them, but for what is in them. The chance and scattered evil that may here and there haunt and hide itself in a powerful book, never does any harm to a noble girl; but the emptiness of an author oppresses her, and his amiable folly degrades her. And if she can have access to a good library of old and classical books there need be no choosing at all. Keep the modern novel out of your girl's way; turn her loose into the old library every wet day, and let her alone. She will find what is good for her; you cannot, for there is just this difference between the making of a girl's character and a boy's—you may chisel a boy into shape as you would a rock, or hammer him into it, if he be of a better kind, as you would a piece of bronze—but you cannot hammer a girl into anything. She grows as a flower does, she will wither without sun; she will decay in her sheath, as the narcissus does, if you do not give her air enough; she may fall, and dandle her head in dust, if you leave her without help at some moments of her life, but you cannot fetter her, she must take her own fair form and way, if she take any, and in mind as in body must have always.

Her household motions light and free
And steps of virgin liberty.

Let her loose in the library, I say, as you do a fawn in the field. It knows the bad weeds twenty times better than you, and the good ones too, and will eat some bitter and prickly ones, good for it, which you had not the slightest thought were good.—*John Ruskin.*

A young doctor, who found himself in a Dakota village without a dollar to pay a heavy board-bill, concocted a plan by which a wandering tramp played the part of a small-pox patient, and the doctor vaccinated the entire population of the town with some innocuous acid at \$2 each. The swindle was discovered too late, for the enterprising physician skipped out, with \$300 apiece.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Some Outspoken Statements of Great Value from Parties of the Highest Standing.

When the people of America become so thoroughly aroused, and on a subject of such serious importance as the preservation of their lives and health, it is but natural that the ones who have been largely instrumental in the origin of this movement should speak frankly and directly to the people most interested. It is for this reason that we thus come before the public and make the following revelations.

Every careful observer who has sought to keep pace with the march of events has noted the alarming increase of certain peculiar physical troubles within the past few years. These troubles have come at unexpected moments and in a most treacherous way. They have manifested themselves in innumerable forms, but they have not afflicted the minor parts of the body, but have gone direct to the strongholds of the system and their work has usually been as prompt as it is fatal. Their treacherous and deceptive nature has often prevented a careful analysis of what causes them, and, as a result, intense suffering and final disaster have usually ensued. The real cause, however, has been a derangement of the kidneys and all of these troubles are, in fact, the first symptoms of the terrible Bright's disease, which has cast its dark shadow over so many homes in the land and is increasing wonderfully and continually. It is now conceded by the ablest physicians in every land and by eminent scientists the world over, that this disease is the result of blood poisoning. This poisoning is brought about by wasted and unhealthy kidneys that permit the poison to remain in the blood, instead of throwing it from the system. But it is equally evident to all who have studied in the effects and have been conversant with the facts, that a disordered state of the kidneys and liver produces most of the common complaints and pains which afflict the human race, and they can be traced to this source just as certainly as can Bright's disease. To purify a stream we must go to its source, and to cure we must remove the cause. It being true, therefore, that nine-tenths of all human ailments are caused by diseased kidneys or liver, the only certain way to cure these troubles is by treating the organs which cause them. How intimately the kidneys are associated with the entire stem may be understood from the fact that over 1,000 ounces of blood pass through them every hour, being more than 200 gallons, or nearly one ton in the course of twenty-hours. This vast mass of living fluid is sent to every part of the body, and if the kidneys are diseased the impurities that are in the blood are not removed, and hence pass through the veins carrying disease in some one of its many terrible forms. The horrors which accompany most of the diseases caused by disordered kidneys and liver cannot be described in print, while the dangers surrounding them are even greater than the agony. And yet a person may be troubled for months without knowing the cause of the diseases that have attacked him. Some of the symptoms of the first stages, any one of which indicates disordered kidneys or liver are these: Pains in the back and around the loins, severe headaches, dizziness, inflamed eyes, a coated tongue and a dry mouth, loss of appetite, chilly sensations, indigestion (the stomach never is in order when the kidneys or liver are deranged), a dryness of the skin, nervousness, night sweats, muscular debility, despondency, a tired feeling especially at night, puffing or bloating under the eyes, etc. If any of the following things are noticed about the fluids passed from the system, it shows that the kidneys and liver are out of order: A red deposit, a scum upon the surface, an unusual thickness or thinness, a very dark or a very light color, a burning sensation in passing, an unusual odor, a retention, or a frequent desire to void and inability to do so.

There above are a few of the hundreds of symptoms which indicate the beginning of aggravated cases of kidney or liver difficulties, and they require instant attention. If these symptoms are not checked at once, they are almost certain to result in some one of the many terrible diseases of the kidneys. But unpleasant as all the symptoms and even these diseases may be, they are as nothing compared to the last stages of the complaints. The kidneys waste away by degrees, accompanied by intense pains; the heart becomes uncontrollable; the lungs are oppressed, the eyeballs grow glassy, and the entire system is reduced and debilitated. For weeks before death comes the sufferer looks forward to it as a blessed relief, and anything that can furnish even temporary help is gladly hailed. Then it is that bloating begins; the face becomes puffy and pallid; the breath can only be caught in gasps, speech is impossible and muscular action suspended. The patient finally sinks into a state of unconsciousness to everything except the pains which are racking him, and death comes by certain but slow degrees. There can be but one conclusion which all readers of care and judgment will draw from these facts, which is the necessity of treating the disease in time and by that means which has been proven the best and most efficient.

It has been our privilege to treat more cases and effect more cures of this terrible complaint than has ever been known before in the history of the world. The wonderful sale which our remedies have attained is due wholly to the fact that they have cured the ones who have used them. The power and value of any remedy must rest wholly on a basis of worth, and here is just where our Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has found its wonderful power and success. But in his connection comes one important fact: It has always been true that articles of merit are subject to imitations. No one seeks to counterfeit the bills of a worthless bank. The productions of a cracked inventor or witless writer are never copied. It is just so with a healing

remedy. If it possess no merit it will not be subjected to imitations. If, however, it has power and value, imitations will spring up on every side. While it is a tribute to the value of this medicine that it has imitations, still, in justice to those who are suffering, we feel that all should be warned against them.

There is but one known remedy that has ever been able to cure serious kidney troubles or control these great organs when once deranged, and that remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. There are numerous nostrums on the market claiming to be just as efficient and some which even claim to be the same. The test of merit, however, is in what has been accomplished, and we therefore say unhesitatingly that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, and urinary organs Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure stands alone, not only in point of excellence, but in the wonderful results it has achieved. In order to successfully avoid the purchase of spurious and injurious medicines, observe these facts:

Our remedy is to put up in dark amber glass bottles, with the Safe (our trade mark) blown in the back. A private proprietary six cent internal revenue stamp is affixed to the neck and covers the top of the cork and is of a light brown color. In the middle thereof is a Safe in outline, and on it the picture of a negro gathering herbs. If this stamp is not found on every bottle of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, or if there is any evidence that it has been tampered with, and if a Safe is not blown on the back of the bottle, reject the bottle at once, and insist on having a genuine one.

We are led to publish the foregoing in order that the public may know and realize just where we stand. We have always sought to keep our personality from obtruding upon the public, knowing full well that the value of our remedy was the essential thing, but the unexampled use which has been made of this medicine, and the volumes of letters we are constantly receiving demand a personal statement from us. We are justly gratified at the confidence which has been shown us, and thankful for the myriads of cures our remedy has performed, and we pledge ourselves for the future as we have endeavored in the past, to furnish the best and only valuable remedy that can control and cure all the many and terrible troubles arising from disorders of these great organs.

Sincerely,
H. H. WARNER & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Wesley's Tact.

The following anecdote of the founder of Methodism has never been published. It comes from a trustworthy source and it illustrates in a remarkable manner the mingled tact and piety of that eminent man:

Although Wesley, like the apostles, found that his preaching did not greatly affect the mighty or the noble, still he numbered some families of good position among his followers. It was at the house of one of these that the incident here recorded took place. Wesley had been preaching, and a daughter of a neighboring gentleman, a girl remarkable for her beauty, had been profoundly impressed by his exhortations. After the sermon Wesley was invited to this gentleman's house to luncheon, and with himself one of his preachers was entertained. This preacher, like many of the class at that time, was a man of plain manners, and not conscious of the restraints of good society. The fair young Methodist sat beside him at the table, and he noticed that she wore a number of rings. During a pause in the meal the preacher took hold of the young lady's hand, and raising it in the air, called Wesley's attention to the sparkling jewels. "What do you think of this, sir," he said, "for a Methodist's hand?"

The girl turned crimson. For Wesley, with his known and expressed aversion to finery, the question was a peculiarly awkward one. But the aged evangelist showed a tact which Chesterfield might have envied. He looked up with a quiet benevolent smile, and simply said, "The hand is very beautiful."

The blushing beauty had expected something far different from a reproof wrapped up with such felicity in a compliment. She had the good sense to say nothing, but when, a few hours later, she again appeared in Wesley's presence, the beautiful hand was stripped of every ornament except those which nature had given.

A Dog Story.

The animal in this case is owned by a party residing within a few rods of this office, and the facts come directly from the family. The dog is a white terrier, of a most affectionate disposition, and when she meets with any stranger to whom she takes a fancy, she will go to him, sit upon her hind legs, and reach out her fore paws for recognition. A day or two since a boy called at the side door to beg for something to eat. The dog trotted to the door with the servant, who told the beggar that she had nothing. "Give me only a piece of bread," said the boy. The girl answered that they were out of bread, and that she was baking at that time. Meanwhile the dog was momentarily missed, but quickly returned bearing in her mouth a large piece of bread that had been previously thrown to her to eat. She went directly up to the boy, extended her paws with the bread in her mouth, and offered it to him as intelligently as any mute being could do. The girl was actually frightened at this remarkable exhibition of intelligence on the part of a dumb animal.—*Rochester Union.*

One of the most effectual ways of pleasing and making one's self loved, is to be cheerful; joy softens more hearts than tears.

New Goods, New Prices!

COME ONE, COME ALL,
AND

Examine our new stock of Fine Dress Goods. Lace Goods in endless variety, such as Tidies, 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 & Hirshberg,

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.

FLOURING MILL
CASS CITY, MICH.
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.

A Melancholy Sacrifice.

The fate of the French Expedition which was engaged in exploring the basin of the La Plata, under the leadership of Dr. Crevaux, is one of the most melancholy sacrifices to science. According to the latest news, which the Consul of the Argentine Republic in Tapiza received from Taviya, the whole company of nineteen men were butchered by Indians of the Tobas tribe. The expedition had not long before left Rio de Janeiro, where they were received with the warmest sympathy by the Emperor of Brazil. A dispatch from them, dated January 15, stated that they had come across the ruins of an old Inca town, a few kilometers from Salta. On January 24, they were arrested by an over-zealous Argentine official in the village of Humachua; but after making an inquiry he released them, and permitted them to go forward along their intended route. It is possible that the news of their arrest may have reached the native tribe, and aroused a suspicion as to their purposes. They had just ascended the Pilcomayo only a few days later, when the Tobas fell upon them and slaughtered every member of the expedition.

—The New York Sun thinks it a hollow mockery to swear the average witness to tell the truth.

—People who wonder how ballet dancers can stand and whirl around on their toes will become less excited when they know that the shoes worn on such occasions are not flimsy satin, but blocks of solid wood, gouged out, so that the weight of the body comes upon the ankles instead of the toes.—St. Louis Post.

—Dr. William A. Hammond says he considers the new Medical Code "illogical, absurd, sophistical, fallacious, specious, evasive, irrelevant, heretical, unreasonable, unscientific, narrow-minded, visionary and futile." "But then," he adds, "I think the old code was worse, and that no code could be any better."

—An impecunious young man in Cleveland, Ohio, to escape an annoying interview on the subject of his bill for board, lowered his trunk at dead of night from his bedroom window, and then slid down the rope. When he reached the ground, however, he found his landlord and a policeman sitting on his trunk, waiting to receive him and disposed to make the interview a very lively one.

—An amateur of statistics has discovered that the smallest sovereign in the world is the Emperor of China, who measures only four feet six inches. The tallest men are in the Hohenzollern family. The Emperor William is five feet ten inches; the German prince imperial, five feet six inches; Prince Frederick Charles, brother of the Emperor, five feet nine inches, and Prince Albert, nephew of the Emperor, six feet four inches.

—A San Francisco paper, that has so long opposed Chinese immigration that it feels nothing but enmity for all foreigners, says savagely: "Twenty-five thousand greasy and unkempt immigrants are the daily average now landing at Castle Garden for distribution throughout our country. The land and government that can digest the ignorance, crime, squallor, disease and dirt that is embraced in an annual million of immigrants must have the stomach of an ostrich."

—A leading New England newspaper, many years ago, having accused Daniel Webster of looseness in his money affairs, he wrote the editor a private note admitting his carelessness, both in paying what he owed and collecting what was due him. "And, as an illustration of that," he added, "I inclose two notes on money which I loaned your father to aid him in giving you and your brother an education." That newspaper never troubled him any more on the money question.

—The art of training is an ancient one, and in early days among the Greeks was quite simple. The regimen consisted chiefly of cheese and figs, and the body was hardened by exposure to all sorts of weather and by frequent plunges into cold water, while oil was daily rubbed over the joints to make them supple. The decadence of sports began with the Greeks when, through niceties in training, the chances of competition could not be taken by the people at large, and athletic rivalry became purely professional. Athletic sports lose their chief value where skill in them is expected only from those who are paid for exhibiting it, while all others are made either idle lookers-on or foolish betters on the result.

Lawn Tennis Dresses.

The Jersey waist is liked for lawn tennis dresses, and the full box-plaited skirt is sewed to the edge of the waist, just below the hips, with an erect heading that gives sufficient finish, and dispenses with a scarf or sash drapery. The Jersey waist may be of woven wool, or it may be of the material of the skirt, made in Jersey shape, that is, fitted smoothly over the hips, without a wrinkle, and has a plain Byron collar and turned-over cuffs for its only trimming; this waist most often fastens in front, but very young ladies prefer it buttoned in the back. Sometimes a plain solid color is used for the waist, and the skirt is striped. The striped lawn tennis cottons are now prettily made up in plaited skirts to be worn with a satteen polonaise that fits like a cuirass or Jersey, and is lightly draped below the hips. Two contrasting colors, one of which is very light and the other very dark, are in the inch-wide stripes; when plaited, the dark stripe is on top of each plait. This is pretty in ecru with maroon, or blue, or with cardinal red; the polonaise is like the dark color, and may be made of cotton sateen, or of serge, or flannel of light quality. Occasionally the entire suit is made of stripes, and sometimes the horizontal stripes are used. For these dresses a box-plaited blouse with a belt and a short wrinkled apron are worn with a plaited skirt. White twilled wool in which there is a great deal of cotton, but which looks like serge flannel, and is said to clean nicely, is imported under the name of lawn tennis cloth, and is sold for thirty-seven and a-half cents a yard in single width. Awning striped cottons such as were used last year for the skirts of mountain dresses are also sold for parts of lawn tennis costumes.—Harper's Bazar.

JACOB MAIER,
Photograph Artist.

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

CASS CITY DRAY,
Lent Doming, 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.

ADVERTISE OFTEN.

ADVERTISE ALWAYS

ADVERTISE NOW.

Whether business is lively or dull, it

Always Pays to Advertise

THE RESULTS

May not be as noticeable at one time as another, but they are

ALWAYS POSITIVE.

DON'T LET DULL TIMES

DISCOURAGE YOU FROM
ADVERTISING.

THE DULLER THE TIMES THE
GREATER THE NECESSITY
for SPECIAL ENDEAVOR.

Advertising in a Good Newspaper
IS LIKE

Placing Your Sign

IN EVERYONE'S HOME.

IT IS A
CONSTANT REMINDER

To the reader that you are

"ALIVE AND KICKING."

DON'T TAKE OUT YOUR ADVERTISING, THE REGULAR READER WILL MISS YOU, AND WILL EITHER

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.

—GO TO SHOETTLER'S—
Drug Store

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

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

G. F. SHOETTLER,
Opposite Caro 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.

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.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. The Great English TRADE MARK. Remedy: An

unfailing cure for

Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a

sequence of Self-Abuse, or Loss of After Taking, Memory, Universal Languor, Pain in the Back, Dimness of

Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by

addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

T. H. HUNT

—SELLS—

Groceries, Provisions

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and TOBACCOS a Specialty.

—ALSO KEEPS—

Crockery, Glassware, Woodenware.

Best Market Price Paid For
BUTTER and EGGS.

Opposite the Grist Mill,
CASS CITY, MICH.

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

L. A. DEWITT,

PLANING MILL

—AND—

Furniture

Wareroom,

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.

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.

John Bader

Will occupy this space
hereafter.