

# CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XVII. NO. 14.

CASS CITY, MICH., MARCH 10, 1898.


BY A. A. P. M'DOWELL.

## OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS ONCE AT EVERY DOOR.

Did You Say Come in?  
Just wanted to chat a bit about our Special Cash Clearing Sale of  
**SHOES AND CLOTHING**  
That we are continuing during February. What, haven't the money?  
You will get it after getting our Special February Cash Prices.

### SPRING STOCK ARRIVING.

Must make room for it. Your opportunity in knocking. Butter and eggs taken. 24x24 Antique Oak Table free to our cash customers.



**J. D. Crosby**  
CASS CITY'S  
SHOE & CLOTHING MAN.

## Compare Our Prices

and Quality of Goods with any in the Land.  
A large stock to choose from and prices that are right.

### Clothing of Best Make

Shoes, Furnishings, Etc. Right in Quality and Right in Price.

## Dry Goods, Groceries, House Furnishings in a Good Variety.

We Can Save You Money. Come and See.

# 2 MACKS 2.

## Something New.

On Saturday, March 5th, we will open to our customers a large bill of goods from the largest wholesale house in Chicago, John V. Farwell. It will consist of Dress Goods, Silks, Gingham, Etc., Etc. All the

## Latest Styles and Prices the Lowest.

Then the first of next week we will open another large bill from Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., of Chicago. We will do business this season and invite you to come and see for yourself that our prices are what the largest houses in the country are able to make them.

## Best Line of Shoes

for the least money in Cass City. Call in and see them.

# LAING & JONES.

# TEA TEA

OUR CELEBRATED

# .. NIBS GEM ..

Has been Reduced from 35C. to 25C. Its a  
Hummer. Call and get a sample.

# Frost & Hebblewhite.

## NOTICE!

### TO FUR BUYERS, TRAPPERS AND HUNTERS.

I will pay the highest market prices for Ginseng, Raw Furs and Sheep Pelts.  
**S. W. Walton,** May City, Mich.  
Send postal cards for prices and shipping tags.

## HOME HAPPENINGS

### ITEMS OF PURELY LOCAL INTEREST.

We want "more light."  
We need better fire protection.  
D. R. Crahan is able to be around some days.  
H. Karr has purchased the Dewey place.  
Saturday is registration day. Go and register.  
Earl Holmes visited his home at Kingston on Saturday.

Be sure and vote "yes" for public improvements next Monday.  
W. A. Beach, merchant of Owendale, did business here on Monday.  
Miss Kezzie Moore, of Cassville, called on friends here last Friday.  
Joe Frutcher, of Detroit, spent several days of the week with his friends here.  
Monday, March 14th, is village election day. Vote early and do it conscientiously.  
John Thomas, of Unionville, is spending some time with his brother, E. W., west of town.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Tanner have been visiting friends at Bay Port. They returned on Saturday.  
Mrs. S. G. Anderson, of Lowell, Mich., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. M. Wickware.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilson, of Lapeer, spent Sunday here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fancher.  
Frank E. Lee is preparing to move, raise and otherwise improve his barn. M. Anthes has the contract.  
A missionary concert will be given at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening by the Woman's Missionary society.  
John Davis was surprised by a company of his young friends last Thursday evening.  
The members of the Junior League were treated to an indoor picnic last Thursday afternoon.  
Miss Mary and Will Zinnecker returned Thursday evening from an extended visit with friends at Lake Odessa.  
J. B. McGillvray returned Monday evening from Kentucky, being unable to attend to the duties of his situation through ill health.  
In regard to the early settlers in Novesta, R. A. Moshier sends word that he settled there in August, 1867, instead of 1869, as stated last week.  
C. Trevelyan has moved his tailoring establishment into the front rooms over Stevensons store which are more roomy and are better lighted.  
Henry Herr and Miss Jessie McAlpin of this place, were married by Rev. J. B. Whitford, at Caro, on Thursday of last week. May they live long and happily.  
Every member of the Cass City Tent, K. O. T. M. is requested to be present at the next regular meeting as business of especial importance is to be transacted.  
D. L. Caven, colonization agent, in his change of adv. this week, announces the spring excursions to the Canadian Northwest. J. W. Gordon is the local agent.  
Jno. McCullough, of Canboro, was a pleasant caller here on Tuesday. He informs us that he has just purchased the forty acre farm of John Erner, near his own.  
E. R. Jackson, publisher of the Ioseo County Gazette, at East Tawas, Mich., spent Sunday with friends here. He occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church Sunday evening and gave a thoughtful address.  
John Tanner returned here on Saturday after spending several months at Seagrave, Ont. After settling up some business affairs here he will return to Seagrave for the coming season at least.  
About eighty ladies and gentlemen, the company being comprised of the Lady Maccabees and their husbands or escorts, surprised Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Brotherton on Monday evening. A very enjoyable time was spent by all.

A test vote will be taken at the village election next Monday, to ascertain if a majority of electors favor the putting in of waterworks and electric lighting systems and the village ownership of sidewalks. Don't overlook the extra ballot.  
The Young People's Union of the Baptist Church are preparing to give an entertainment, the proceeds of which will be given to the suffering Cubans. The committee will also be pleased to receive gifts of clothing for the same cause.  
Sixteen members of Cass City Lodge, I. O. F., drove to Caro on Monday and assisted in degree work there that evening. They report having had a very pleasant time and most hospitable treatment at the hands of their brother Oddfellows.  
A. A. McKenzie, of this place, and Miss Alice A. Wheeler, of Evergreen, were married at the Presbyterian manse, by Rev. B. J. Baxter, on Tuesday. They are now enjoying a short tour through the southern part of the state. May their joys be abundant, and may the shadows, which cross the pathway of all, but give them a keener appreciation of the sunshine.  
You say if we have electric light and waterworks it will increase your taxes, and that is true, but you forget that it will also increase the value of your property, and procure for you a lower rate of insurance, besides making it well nigh impossible for your property to be destroyed by fire. Our village tax at present is but light and these improvements would not increase the rate as much as many imagine. Do a little figuring and you will be surprised to find what your portion of the tax would be.

## IMMIGRATION, Or The Stranger at The Gate.

The third lecture in the Citizens' course was given at the M. E. church on Thursday evening, February 24th, by DeWitt Miller, of Philadelphia.  
At about the usual hour of commencement, Prof. G. Masselink stepped to the platform and must have felt pleased to face such a large and interested audience, the entire seating capacity being utilized. He first announced that the closing feature of the course would be the appearance of Lovett's Boston Stars on the evening of Saturday, March 5th. The speaker was then introduced and his subject announced as "Immigration, or the Stranger at the gate."  
Mr. Miller called to mind the advice that a public speaker should "Begin low, go slow, rise higher, strike fire, then retire," but would not guarantee to follow it closely, as every public address was more or less an experiment.  
We have a native born population of 30,000,000, made up to 75,000,000 by foreigners and a few (?) Irish. Since 1830, from 250,000 to 600,000 per year have come over the sea; 235,000 came in 1897. This has caused a well-grounded alarm on the part of the intellectual and patriotic portion of our people, especially so as there has been a very conspicuous decrease in the quality of immigration for the past ten or twenty years. It might be termed a heterogeneous quantity—green, very green; ripe enough to be rotten; and tough enough to cause the national stomach to permanently suspend digestion. Why do they come? Why don't they stay at home? Evidently they have never read Longfellow's "To stay at home is best." In the words of the immortal Flannigan, of Texas, "What are they here for?" Their coming affects us; their influence is as comprehensive as the law of gravitation or the law of light. There are many reasons that would prompt these people to remain where they are, one of which is love of country. A man loves his own country more than life as evidenced by the thousands of soldiers' graves in our land. "I hope you love the flag that floats above you, and doubt not that you do; not merely from an abstract point of view, though it is as pretty a piece of bunting as floats upon a breeze, but I hope you love it for what it stands for." Icelanders love Iceland, though we can't understand how—never thought they ever thawed enough to love anything—but the London cockney thinks no more of the Bow bells, or the Parisian love Paris more dearly than does the Icelandic his native shore. Russians love the great white czar so much that they would like to see him on his way to heaven, but they love Russia. We don't know much about Russia and we wouldn't lose any sleep if we knew less, but the banished Russian will kiss the soil of his country ere he crosses the boundary line. Irishmen love Ireland, but they love offices more and 'tis said that some of the New York aldermen have "come over" so recently that they haven't got over being seasick.  
In leaving one's native land it is not the going that is so difficult. It is the "getting the go." We get into ruts so deep that we can't look over the top. We have thought of moving, and our neighbors wished we would, but we couldn't summon the necessary resolution. We want to go to heaven but we are not feverish to have the day definitely fixed. We shrink from the experience we call dying, because it is getting out of a life we are familiar with and entering a life we know little of. No power, human or divine, can give us a just conception of what is beyond. People are afraid of journeying. A native of Tennessee who had journeyed sixty miles from home was looked upon by his neighbors as an arctic explorer and said "if the world 't other way is as big as the way I was it must be a whale." We may now take a Wednesday dinner in New York and the next Wednesday dinner (what is usually the next dinner) in Liverpool. There is also the danger in travel to be considered. Conan Doyle came to this land three years ago on the Elbe and wished it "luck in every weather," but it is now whitening at the bottom of the North Sea.  
Hundreds and thousands look longingly at a home in America but could not be persuaded to venture unless they could come by land. It is the letter that goes back that is so influential in this mighty tide of immigration. The "Breaking of home ties" was spoken of. When we lose friends out of our homes they come back to us, but when their friends come here they say "good bye." The men and women we can best afford to have are those Europe can least afford to lose. There is a pleasure in being on the cars about Christmas time—so many young people are going home.  
Don't be precipitately anxious to begin war with Spain or any other country. We lost a whole generation by the struggle with the south. We should uncover our heads in the presence of any who have risked their lives for our country.  
Situation all over Europe was pictured of the boy leaving his parents and coming 4,000 away over the sea—showing the nomadic instinct.  
Men are amused when a man runs for office, but every man is running for office—we're going over yonder. It is a blessing we don't all want to go the same direction or the channels would be overcrowded. One reason for this type of immigration is the exaggerated estimate which prevails. We have invited the ends of the earth and they are nearly here. They think that in the U. S. they can get rich in a single day, and so they crawl in, creep in, sneak in, many of them with only an esophagus and an alimentary canal, and that not in first-class shape; men who are incapable of collective or individual self government. Every man ought to know what a ballot means before he uses it. A monarchy works from the top down but a republic works from the bottom upwards. Men should bring in their baggage the capabilities of manhood, or else they should stay the other side of the sea. We can't make an opportunity; we may improve it. Lincoln didn't make his; Grant didn't either—he was a failure as a wholesale or retail farmer, and only made the best success in the tanning business when he got below Mason & Dixon's line.  
Folks that come here have a chance. They get enough to eat. Something is a mere occasion, but enough is an infinite joy. We have never had a bread riot in this country and we won't now if we can keep out of Leiter's clutches. As a nation we are not stingy—we are pre-occupied, and the result is the same.  
The machinery of modern society is clumsy but our hearts are all right. In the old land a boy cannot do anything with a name besmirched by his father and so decides to hold it up to 2,000 miles of salt sea air. It is our duty to let them come; they have as good a right to come as we had or our fathers had; but we must take him out of his conditions. "If I don't want a boy to be a drunkard, I don't make him a bartender. If I don't want yellow fever, I won't go to Pensacola." We must make all we can out of the life we now live. People will stand talking eternally but won't stand doing one hour. We do want to come those whom we do want to come as much as we don't want those to come whom we don't want to come. We want 150,000,000 loyal, industrious men, so that other nations will let us alone for our own sakes and more especially for theirs. We want the honest and civil; not he who is an alien to our principles, and like the elephant who sat down on the partridge's nest, means well but doesn't do well. It is

## MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

### Two Tickets in the Field.

In accordance with the regular call, a good representation of our electors met in village caucus, at the Council Rooms, on Friday evening. H. S. Wickware was called to the chair and W. J. Campbell elected secretary. The chairman appointed H. W. Seed and D. P. Deming tellers and after the ballots were cast and counted the nominees were found to be:  
For president—Jacob H. Striifer.  
For clerk—Hugh W. Seed.  
For treasurer—Wm. H. Hebblewhite.  
For trustees—Henry S. Wickware, Chas. W. Heller, Adam H. Mueck.  
For assessor—Egbert B. Landon.  
A second caucus was called for Monday at 5 p. m. The attendance was not large, owing partially to the unfavorable hour, but it could not be held in the evening as the Council was to meet. A. A. P. McDowell acted as chairman and Gerrit Masselink as clerk. H. L. Pinney and D. J. Landon were appointed tellers and the following ticket, which will be known as the "Citizens", nominated:  
President—Jas. D. Brooker.  
Clerk—Gerrit Masselink.  
Treasurer—Henry L. Pinney.  
Trustees—Martin Dew, Isaiah A. Fritz, Jas. S. McArthur.  
Assessor—Orrin K. James.  
We doubt very much if there have ever been two stronger tickets nominated in the village and the contest will be a close one. The majority of the candidates, if not all, have occupied similar positions of trust so that their abilities are well known, and it is certain that whoever is elected from the number the interests of our town will be capably guarded and furthered as much as lies within their power.  
Many of our citizens are determined that the ordinance, recently adopted, suppressing saloons, shall be given a fair trial and are earnestly endeavoring to elect those who will support it. This was the chief reason for calling the second caucus and placing in nomination the second ticket, and those who cast their ballot for the Citizen's ticket may feel in doing so that they are doing much to remove temptation from the paths of their sons or their neighbor's sons.  
The nominees, with possibly one or two exceptions, favor public improvements, and are men capable of exercising the best of judgment in such matters and directing them for the good of the community generally. Let every voter cast his ballot thoughtfully for those whom he honestly believes will be the best men for the positions.

## Teachers' Examination.

The regular Teachers' Examination will be held at Caro, Mich., on Thursday and Friday, March 31 and April 1, 1898, beginning at 8:30 a. m.  
P. G. Davis,  
Commissioner of Schools.

## Facts For Our Readers

We carry much better styles and larger assortments of up-to-date new goods than any other store in Cass City. Our new stock of Dress Goods can't be beat. Over 300 pieces, no two alike. All new and strictly up-to-date. We have the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Prints, Percalines, Fancy Gingham and other Wash Goods ever shown in the town.

### Commencing Saturday, March 12th,

we will put the knife into all winter goods—a flesh wound, but we will cut them deep. We quote you

## A FEW PRICES

For a starter, 1000 yards print at.....	3 1/2c	Men's fancy wool shirts, regular \$1.....	60c
500 yards apron gingham at.....	3 1/2c	All our 50c fascinators at.....	32c
Misses all wool hose, 5 1/2 to 8 1/2, regular 15c.....	10c	All our 35c ".....	22c
Children's all wool hose, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2, regular 12 1/2.....	7c	500 yards outing at.....	7c
Ladies' all wool hose, 8 1/2 to 10, regular 20c.....	12 1/2c	550 yards 5 and 7c outings all at.....	4 1/2c
Men's all wool socks, extra heavy, regular 35c.....	19c	36 ladies' print wrappers, worth \$1.25 at.....	85c
Men's wool fleeced undershirts, regular \$1.....	60c	Remnants of all kinds at big cut in prices.	

These prices will last until goods are all sold. In order to turn them into money quick we have cut deep. We have made prices to fit your pocketbooks.

## FARM PRODUCE WANTED

# W. A. FAIRWEATHER.

## Marriage Licenses.

Jacob B. Barnes, Kingston.....	22
Minnie C. Tallman, Kingston.....	22
James C. Wood, Dayton.....	26
Anna Angel, Dayton.....	28
John McLaughlin, Cass City.....	29
Ida Scott, Huron county.....	30
Anthony Butler, Fairgrove.....	34
Eta Hall, Almer.....	34
Henry Herr, Cass City.....	21
Jessie McAlpin, Cass City.....	27
Simon B. Newton, Vassar.....	56
Anna Taylor, Vassar.....	33
Malcolm M. Wickware, Cass City.....	27
Rose E. Anderson, Ispeming.....	25
Fred Burr, Akron.....	23
Nettie M. Gilmore, Akron.....	23
John McLaughlin, Cass City.....	32
Maggie McArthur, Gagetown.....	33
Care H. Hart, Millington.....	22
Kate Beckwith, Millington.....	19
Harry L. Hunt, Cass City.....	24
Minnie E. Burr, Cass City.....	22
Fred A. Miller, Managers.....	26
Lura McPherson, Gifford.....	18

## Real Estate Transfers

### TUSCULA COUNTY.

Hart, Lemuel P. and wife, to Foster, Lot and wife, w 1/2 of nw 1/4, Tuscula.  
Heinlein, John, to Loesel, John C., se 1/4 of sw 1/4 and s 1/2 of nw 1/4 of se 1/4, Tuscula.  
Wirth, Fred, to Schmaudt, Martin, e 1/2 of sw 1/4, Denmark.  
Loesel, John C., to Heinlein, John Jacob, ne pt of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4, Denmark.  
Cleaver, Mary C., to Brack, Conrad C., se 1/4 of ne 1/4, Columbia.  
Thomas, Alice E., to Barnes, Jas. W. and wife, lot 22, blk 1, Smith's add, Caro.  
Schwartz, Jacob, to Anderson, Wm., ne 1/4 of ne 1/4, sec. 21, Novesta.  
Hinson, Adaline, to Hinson, Lariat T., pt ne 1/4, sec. 32, Fairgrove.  
Spurgeon, John, to Cooley, W. Y., sw 1/4 of se 1/4, sec. 14, Elkland.  
Covert, John, to Dobbs, Alexis A., ne 1/4 of se 1/4, sec. 10, Kingston.  
Clark, Mary, to Keller, Isaac, se 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec. 3, Fremont.  
Bryant, Allison L., to Kelley, Martha, pt se 1/4 of s w 1/4, Mayville.  
Turner, Wm., to Clark, Stephen, lots 9 and 10, blk 4, Turner's add, Mayville.  
Kelley, Isaac, to Clark, Stephen, lot 1 blk 10, e 1/2 of lot 1, Mayville.  
Wilson, Stewart and wife, to Graves, M. C., lots 2 and 3 blk 6, Harrington's add, Vassar.  
Crapo, Wm., to Tompkins, Wm. S., lots 8, 9, 2, 3, pts 10 and 1, blk 2, Postoria.  
Wiley, Mary E., to Hunt, John P., n 1/2 of se 1/4, sec. 35, Janista.  
Robbel, Richard, to Rose, Julius, se 1/4 of se 1/4, sec. 19, Gifford.  
Richardson, W. D., to Robbel, Richard, se 1/4 of s e 1/4, sec. 19, Gifford.

## Take Notice.

All who have held certificates in the Northwestern Benevolent Society are requested to meet at the store of 2 Macks, on Saturday evening, at eight o'clock.

CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

A. A. P. McDowell, Publisher.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN.

When Actor Ratcliffe begins his latest engagement he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is not the only one in the cast.

If we had nothing to pardon or to be pardoned, we might appear to be more perfect than we are, but we should in fact be less so.

What strikes us in beauty is that which we did not expect to find from anything we had seen before; a new arrangement of excellent parts.

W. H. Stevenson, one of the best known men in Connecticut, has joined the Salvation Army and presented it with a check for \$5,000. Let the good work go on.

A pleasing incident of the cotton mills strike in New Bedford was the "idle hours" recreation furnished to strikers through the efforts of one of the city pastors. Reading, games, music and other forms of wholesome entertainment were provided in two halls, and all were welcome who would refrain from discussing the strike or other labor matters while present.

At the recent national convention of woman suffragists Utah and Colorado women were excluded from participation because of their failure to pay dues into the national convention. In both of these states the suffragists have carried their point and it would seem that if the advantages came up to their expectations they would have sufficient interest to do their share toward extending the privilege to their sisters of other states.

No wonder everybody wants to buy chickens raised by Uncle Sam Jankus, who resides near Macor, Mo. The great desire for "Uncle Sam's fowls comes from the fact that in the craws of several of the biddies raised by Hanks have been found real gold nuggets. The demand has become so great for his hens that "Uncle Sam" has put up a sign on the barn informing gold seekers that he has no more hens to sell. And since they can not buy his hens the speculators are trying to buy his farm.

"Boy's wages," a familiar phrase which one naturally understands to mean a very small amount, are not necessarily limited to the cash that is paid. A successful business man has recently said, "I wouldn't employ a lad who couldn't learn enough, every week, to equal the value of the money I give him. The boy who complains of inadequate payment needs to be told that if he has a chance to gain knowledge and experience—and improve it—he is putting himself in a position to command his own terms, later on."

Boston is becoming remarkable in many ways. A few years ago it established a city printing office, and last year the profits reached nearly \$6,000. Only members of the unions in the allied printing trades are employed at the highest rate of wages. Mayor Quincy's latest venture is the creation of a department of carpentering, plumbing, painting and glazing, thus doing away with all contract work. Union men only are employed. The working-men are now booming Mayor Quincy for governor next year.

A young college girl with common sense and a taste for mathematics, listened one day to two older women talking of their privileges as colonial dames, and resenting the claims of certain acquaintances who had no "ancestors." "How many ancestors may a person have, going back twenty generations?" she asked. "A good many, I suppose," was the reply. "Yes," she laughed back, "something over a million. Surely among so many we must all average about alike in distinction." Surely! the occasional absurdities of hereditary-patriotic societies to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is an old story about some facetious students making a remarkable-looking insect by gluing together parts of various creatures, and then taking it to their professor and asking him what kind of bug that was. The man of science glanced at it and promptly classified it as a humbug. The professor would have had to exercise all his wits if he were living in these days, for a young biologist has succeeded in grafting living moths piece upon piece in ways that have produced the most astonishing results. In his juggling with anatomical subtleties, he has created two-headed butterflies, tandem butterflies, moths with two heads and no tails, and various other combinations, all living and lively and able to give proofs that they are no humbogs. Beyond these grotesque results, there is a possibility of important additions to the science of biology.

It is gratifying to find young people who are earnest and persevering in anything they undertake to do. There is the Irish girl, Miss Westropp, and the English lad, George Jayes, for instance. They were anxious to be married, and there were parental objections. Consequently they eloped to Liverpool and became man and wife. Then they took a steamer for Boston, where they were married again. We anticipate that they will try a New York wedding next and then sample the Chicago variety. There's nothing like tying the knot good and hard.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Wisconsin Dairymen Meet. (Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was held in Manitowoc February 9 to 11, 1898.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor T. E. Torrison. Hon. Stephen Faville replied, calling attention to the fact that the products of the dairy are the surest of crops, and may be depended on every year. Other crops are subject to the caprices of the seasons, being totally destroyed by too much heat or too little rain, but dairying is more directly under the control of man. Most farm crops come at one season of the year, but the products of the dairy are ready during the entire course of the year.

Remarks of a congratulatory nature were made by ex-Governor Bench, ex-Governor Hoard, H. C. Adams and Professor Haacker.

From the address of President Geo. W. Burchard we make the following extracts:

During the customary season of cheese-making the association kept two traveling cheese instructors in the field and would have employed a third instructor for a considerable portion of the time if a man just suited for that work could have been found. There were such men, but, unfortunately for us, they were under other engagements. For the coming year I recommend that early efforts be put forth to secure at least three competent instructors.

Messrs. Aderhold and Baer were employed again last year and rendered the association and the state most excellent service. The instructors have made reports to me weekly and have submitted final reports which will appear in our printed proceedings. They are also expected at this meeting and will stand up to be cross examined.

Mr. Aderhold visited forty-one different factories, thirty-six of them twice and fifteen of them three times. He was paid for 150 days and collected from the factories visited \$200, which was applied on his salary. Mr. Baer visited forty-six different factories, thirty-six of them the second time. The factories he visited contributed \$187.50 towards the payment of his salary and expenses. He was employed 143 days. The total expense of these instructors for the season was \$3,322. The state trade mark bill which this association has twice approved, is still pending in congress. It is gaining friends and adherents slowly, as all matters of that character do. Various American exporters and English dealers have disapproved of Sec. Wilson's efforts to establish a distinctive reputation for American butter in England, and have assumed to advise him to leave the solution of these commercial problems in their hands—so that they might continue to enact the tragedy of the Spider and the Fly, in which they take the role of the Spider. Happily the protests of the gentlemen referred to were ignored.

The experiences of the past year, among the dairymen of Wisconsin, have demonstrated once more that skill, foresight and a wise adaptation of means to ends insures a satisfactory measure of success; whereas in dairying, as in all other occupations, the man who trusts to luck in the selection or breeding of his cows, and then through ignorance or covetousness tries to make them believe that masha hay and straw are as good as the best silage and clover hay for producing milk, is uniformly unsuccessful and complaining.

What Wisconsin dairymen need most is a realizing sense of the worse than utter worthlessness of a poor cow. It is quite within the truth to say that one-third of all the cows in this state are not worth the cost of their keep. They do not pay for their board and are consequently kept at a loss; that another third do no more than pay for their own keeping and make good this loss; which means that two-thirds of all the cows kept return no profit whatever, and that only the remaining third are genuine profit-makers. This division into thirds may not be literally exact, but it at least illustrates, in no exaggerated form, the end of the dairy problem which confronts us today.

The cow that does not yield 4,000 pounds of milk in a year is not worth keeping. What is the average yield per cow in these lake shore counties? I am sure it is not 4,000 pounds. There may be a goodly number which yield more than this, but this is only saying, in another way, that there must be many which yield less. Somebody owns and feeds these poor, worthless—yes, worse than worthless, cows. Who is it? I can't tell you his name, but I can give you some of his symptoms. He is usually more or less in debt, and seldom or never has a dollar in his pocket that he can rightfully call his own; he works hard, and so do his wife and children, rising before it is light in summer, as well as in winter, and continuing his labor long after dark at night. He has to do this because he can't get any help from his cows. He is the man who complains about the times, and the low prices for milk and butter and cheese, forgetting the fact that everything except wages has declined in price more than milk has.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: President, H. C. Taylor; secretary, Geo. W. Burchard; treasurer, H. K. Loomis.

In the Poultry Yard.

Every little while one hears people talk of their fowls dying of the roup. Now the disease is largely due to draughts in the hen-house. It isn't a difficult job to make a door that will shut, or to make shutters for the windows.

Then, again, we are told what a plague mites are. I like to say that mites is a question of cleanliness. The matron at my elbow remarks that her hen-house is clear of the pest. The reason, she says, is because she scalds it with soapuds every wash day. Then, when some complain of chicken cholera, she avers that it is simply lice that kills the fowls. Vile, filthy hen-houses, she says, breed lice, and they so weaken the fowls that diarrhoea sets in and they die. I take it the matron knows, for it has been many a day since I heard complaints from the henfery.

I am astonished that the hen-houses are not kept clean. The best manure in the world for small fruits comes from them. Scatter it over the strawberry bed, place it around the currant and gooseberry, the blackberry and raspberry bushes, and then you will see fruit worthy the name. It discolors all the manufactured fertilizers ever made. By making use of it you kill two birds with one stone, i. e., preserve the health of the fowls and increase the yield of the small fruits. I am fond of a strawberry large enough to make a respectable mouthful.

EDWARD B. HEATON.

Prevalence of Lice.

Some years ago The Farmers' Review sent an inquiry to many of its correspondents as to the greatest cause of loss among young chicks. The almost invariable reply was lice. Some of the poultry raisers put this loss as high as 75 per cent of total losses. It is difficult to make people believe that the question of lice is a killing one. If any person should lose a few chickens from rodents or prowling animals he would at once make a campaign against the destroyers. But the lice come in silently and begin their work of destruction so naturally that the owner of the fowls often pays little attention to them. But old poultrymen know that the first campaign must be waged against lice.

In looking for lice it is a good plan to examine carefully all of the chicks. To look at only a few of the little fellows and find no lice is no proof that they are not plentiful. It is a fact that the parasites gather on the weakest chicks, leaving the strong ones free. The weak ones seem to fall an easier prey, and the first thing the owner of the chicks knows a number of the little ones are found dead, and the wonder is what killed them. Beware of lice, and do not temporize with them.

Feeding Eggs.

"One of the best things that I ever fed to my young chicks just hatched is hard-boiled eggs mixed with bread crumbs"—thus writes one of our regular subscribers, an old fancier who knows full well just what he is talking about, says the Feather. This fact reminds us of statements we had seen quite to the contrary, and the opposite opinions prompted us to investigate this matter and find out the true situation. We find that many who stand high in the profession feed their young chicks always for the first three or four days boiled eggs mixed with bread crumbs. The eggs are boiled hard and mashed fine, shell and all, and mixed with bread crumbs; many save all the clear eggs when testing as it may be, and boil them for the chicks. The most delicate Bantam and the sturdy Brahma relish and prosper on this kind of feeding, but at the same time it is possible to overfeed this rich food. It is not the quality of the food but the quantity that injures the chicks, but if properly fed it is of the highest order of food for young chicks.

The Overfat Question.

I want to say that I have been reading good advice about not getting hens too fat for over twenty years. Several years ago I nearly starved my wife's fowls with scientific feeding. I was posted, you see, and wanted to show off a little—but the hens did not lay. My wife runs the poultry now, and it gets plenty of feed and good feed; corn, wheat, and everything procurable. The hens lay and keep at it. I have been watching the overfeeding and overfat condition that so many would-be poultry writers call sure failure, until I am clear tired of the everlasting nonsense. I don't know a little bit about feeding hens, but my wife tells me that the theory of keeping hens poor to make them lay was gotten up by an amateur dude with a trio of fowls shut up in a dry goods box. She says exercise is the thing for fowls when it comes to a question of science.—Ohio Poultry Journal.

Place for the Incubators.—A cellar is an excellent place for an incubator because it is usually of an even temperature, especially if the cellar is one that will preserve roots and fruits, but the atmosphere should be pure, which will be the case in winter. Any place will answer for the incubator that is of an even and regular temperature. If the incubator is in a room where the temperature changes no harm will result, provided the operator watches the lamp flame and does not allow too much heat to accumulate. The hot water incubator (no lamp) must be operated in a warm place, if possible, in order to avoid loss of heat at night.—Exchange.

Some dairymen have taken up the cudgel for a longer dry-time for the cow. Some of them say that six months is not too long. It is a matter hard to control. We have seen cows that were splendid milkers, and that could be dried up by no process. One cow especially was a white Durham that certainly could not be accused of weakness.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"SPLENDORS TO BE UNROLLED" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text: I Corinthians, Chapter XIII, Verse 12, as follows: "For Now We See Through a Glass, Darkly; But Then Face to Face."

The Bible is the most forceful and pungent of books. While it has the sweetness of a mother's hush for human trouble, it has all the keenness of a scimitar, and the crushing power of a lightning-bolt. It portrays with more than a painter's power, at one stroke picturing a heavenly throne and a judgment conflagration. The strings of this great harp are fingered by all the splendors of the future, now sounding with the crackle of consuming worlds, now thrilling with the joy of the everlasting emancipated. It tells how one forbidden tree in the garden blasted the earth with sickness and death; and how another tree, though leafless and bare, yet planted on Calvary, shall yield a fruit which shall more than antidote the poison of the other. It tells how the red-ripe clusters of God's wrath were brought to him, and, at last, all the golden chalices of heaven shall glow with the wine of that awful vintage. It dazzles the eye with an Ezekiel's vision of wheel, and wing, and fire, and whirlwind; and stoops down so low that it can put its lips to the ear of a dying child and say, "come up higher."

And yet Paul, in my text, takes the responsibility of saying that it is only an imperfect mirror, and that its mission shall be suspended. I think there may be one Bible in heaven, fastened to the throne. Just as now, in a museum, we have a lamp exhumed from Heruleanum or Nineveh, and we look at it with great interest and say, "How poor a light it must have given compared with our modern lamps!" So I think that this Bible, which was a lamp to our feet in this world, may lie near the throne of God, exciting our interest to all eternity by the contrast between its comparatively feeble light and the illumination of heaven. The Bible, now, is the scaffolding of the rising temple, but when the building is done, there will be no use for the scaffolding.

The idea I shall develop today is, that in this world our knowledge is comparatively dim and unsatisfactory, but nevertheless is a complete vision. This is eminently true in regard to our view of God. We hear so much about God that we conclude that we understand him. He is represented as having the tenderness of a father, the firmness of a judge, the majesty of a king, and the love of a mother. We hear about him, talk about him, write about him. We slip his name in infancy, and it trembles on the tongue of the dying octogenarian. We think that we know very much about him. Take the attribute of mercy. Do we understand it? The Bible blossoms all over with that word—mercy. It speaks again and again of the tender mercies of God; of the sure mercies of the great mercies; of the mercy that endureth forever; of the multitude of his mercies. And yet I know that the views we have of this great Being are most indefinite, one-sided and incomplete. When, at death, the gates shall fly open, and we shall look directly upon him, how new and surprising! We see upon canvas a picture of the morning. We study the cloud in the sky, the dew upon the grass, and the husbandman on the way to the field. Beautiful picture of the morning! But we rise at daybreak, and go up on a hill to see for ourselves that which was represented to us. While we look the mountains are transfigured. The burnished gates of heaven swing open and shut, to let past a host of fiery splendors. The clouds are all abloom, and hang pent from archers of alabaster and methy. The waters make pathway of inland pearl for the light to walk upon; and there is morning on the sea. The crags uncover their scarred visage; and there is morning among the mountains. Now you go home, and how tame your picture of the morning seems in contrast! Greater than that shall be the contrast between this Scriptural view of God and that which we shall have when standing face to face. This is a picture of the morning, that will be the morning itself.

Again; my text is true of the Saviour's excellency. By image, and sweet rhythm of expression, and startling antithesis, Christ is set forth—his love, his compassion, his work, his life, his death, his resurrection. We are challenged to measure it, to compute it, to weigh it. In the hour of our broken enthralment, we mount up into high experience of his love, and shout until the contentedness, glows, and the blood bounds, and the whole nature is exhilarated, "I have found him!" And yet it is through a glass, darkly. We see not half of that compassionate face. We feel not half the warmth of that loving heart. We wait for death to let us rush into his outspread arms. Then we shall be face to face. Not shadow then, but substance. Not hope then, but the fulfillings of all prefigurement. That will be a magnificent unfolding. The rushing out in view of all hidden excellency, the coming again of a long-absent Jesus, to meet us—not in rags, and in penury, and death, but amidst a light, and pomp, and outbursting joy such as none but a glorified intelligence could experience. Oh! to gaze full upon the brow that was lacerated, upon the side that was pierced, upon the feet that were nailed; to stand close up in the presence of him who prayed for us on the mountain, and thought of us by the sea, and agonized for us in the garden, and died for us in horrible crucifixion; to feel of him,

to embrace him, to take his hand, to kiss his feet, to run our fingers along the scars of ancient suffering; to say, "This is my Jesus! He gave himself for me. I shall never leave his presence. I shall forever behold his glory. I shall eternally hear his voice. Lord Jesus, now I see thee! I behold where the blood started, where the tears coursed, where the face was distorted. I have waited for this hour. I shall never turn my back on thee. No more looking through imperfect glasses. No more studying thee in the darkness. But, as long as this throne stands, and this everlasting river flows, and those garlands bloom, and these arches of glory remain to greet home heaven's conquerors, so long I shall see thee Jesus of my choice; Jesus of my song; Jesus of my triumph—forever and forever—face to face!"

The idea of the text is just as true when applied to God's providence. Who has not come to some pass in life through helplessness? You say, "What does this mean? What is God going to do with me now? He tells me that all things work together for good. This does not look like it." You continue to study the dispensation, and after awhile guess about what God means. "He means to teach me this. I think he means to teach me that. Perhaps it is to humble my pride. Perhaps it is to make me feel more dependent. Perhaps to teach me the uncertainty of life." But after all, it is only a guess—a looking through the glass, darkly. The Bible assures us there shall be a satisfactory unfolding. "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter." You will know why God took to himself that only child. Next door there was a household of seven children. Why not take one from that group, instead of yours only one? Why single out the dwelling in which there was only one heart beating responsive to yours? Why did God give you a child at all, if he meant to take it away? Why fill the cup of your gladness brimming, if he meant to dash it down? Why allow all the tendril of your heart to wind around that object, and then, when every fibre of your own life seemed to be interlocked with the child's life, with strong hand to tear you apart, until you fall, bleeding and crushed, your dwelling desolate, your hopes blasted, your heart broken? Do you suppose that God will explain that? Yes, He will make it plainer than any mathematical problem—as plain as that two and two make four. In the light of the throne you will see that it was right—all right.

Here is a man who can not get on in the world. He always seems to buy at the wrong time and to sell at the worst disadvantage. He tries this enterprise, and fails; that business, and is disappointed. The man next door to him has a lucrative trade, but he lacks customers. A new prospect opens; his income is increased. But that year his family are sick, and the profits are expended in trying to cure the ailments. He gets a discouraged look. Becomes faithless as to success. Begins to expect disasters. Others wait for something to turn up; he waits for it to turn down. Others, with only half as much education and character, get on twice as well. He sometimes guesses as to what it all means. He says, "Perhaps riches would spoil me. Perhaps poverty is necessary to keep me humble. Perhaps I might, if things were otherwise, be tempted into dissipations." But there is no complete solution of the mystery. He sees through a glass darkly, and must wait for a higher unfolding. Will there be an explanation? Yes; God will take that man in the light of the throne and say, "Child immortal, hear the explanation! You remember the falling of that great enterprise—your misfortune in 1857; your disaster in 1867. This is the explanation." And you will answer, "it is all right."

I see, every day, profound mysteries of providence. There is no question we ask oftener than Why? There are hundreds of graves in Oak Hill and Greenwood and Laurel Hill that need to be explained. Hospitals for the blind and lame, asylums for the idiotic and insane, almshouses for the destitute, and a world of pain and misfortune that demand more than human solution. Ah! God will clear it all up. In the light that pours from the throne no dark mystery can live. Things now utterly inscrutable will be illumined as plainly as though the answer were written on the jasper wall, or sounded in the temple anthem. Bartimeus will thank God that he was blind; and Lazarus that he was covered with sores; and Joseph that he was cast into the pit; and Daniel that he was denuded with lions; and Paul that he was humiliated; and David that he was driven from Jerusalem; and that sewing-woman that she could get only a few pence for making a garment; and that invalid that for twenty years he could not lift his head from the pillow; and that widow that she had such hard work to earn bread for her children. You know that in song different voices carry different parts. The sweet and overwhelming part of the hallelujah of heaven will not be carried by those who rode in high places, and gave sumptuous entertainments; but pauper children will sing it, beggars will sing it, redeemed hod carriers will sing it, those who were once the off-scouring of earth will sing it. The hallelujah will be all the grander for earth's weeping tears, and aching heads and exhausted hands, and scourged backs and martyred agonies.

Again, the thought of the text is just when applied to the enjoyments of the righteous in heaven. I think we have but little idea of the number of the righteous in heaven. Infidels say: "Your heaven will be a very small place compared with the world of the lost; for, according to your teaching, the majority of men will be destroyed."

I deny the charge. I suppose that the multitude of the finally lost, as compared with the multitude of the finally saved, will be a handful. I suppose that the few sick people in the hospital today, as compared with the hundreds of thousands of well people in the city, would not be smaller than the number of those who shall be cast out in suffering, compared with those who shall have upon them the health of heaven. For we are to remember that we are living in comparatively the beginning of the Christian dispensation, and that this world is to be populated and redeemed, and that ages of light and love are to flow on. If this be so, the multitudes of the saved will be in vast majority.

Take all the congregations that have today assembled for worship. Put them together and they would make but a small audience compared with the thousands and tens of thousands, and ten thousand times ten thousand, and the hundred and forty and four thousand that shall stand around the throne. Those flashed up to heaven in martyr fires; those tossed for many years upon the invalid couch; those fought in the armies of liberty, and rose as they fell; those tumbled from high scaffolding, or slipped from the mast, or were washed off into the sea. They came up from Corinth, from Laodicea from the Red Sea bank and Gennesareth's way, from Egyptian brick yards, and Gideon's thrashing-floor. Those, thousands of years ago, slept the last sleep, and these are this moment having their eyes closed, and their limbs stretched out for the sepulchre.

A general expecting an attack from the enemy stands on a hill and looks through a field glass, and sees, in the great distance, multitudes approaching, but has no idea of their numbers. He says, "I can not tell anything about them. I merely know that there are a great number." And so John, without attempting to count, says: "A great multitude that no man can number."

We are told that heaven is a place of happiness; but what do we know about happiness? Happiness in this world is only a half-fledged thing; a flowery path, with a serpent hissing across it; a broken pitcher, from which the water has dropped before we could drink it; a thrill of exhilaration, followed by disastrous reactions. To help us understand the joy of heaven, the Bible takes us to a river. We stand on the grassy bank. We see the waters flow on with ceaseless wave. But the fifth of the cities are emptied into it; and the banks are torn; and unhealthy exhalations spring up from it; and we fall to get an idea of the River of Life in heaven.

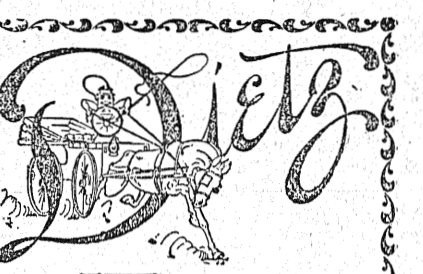
We get very imperfect ideas of the reunions of heaven. We think of some festal day on earth, when father and mother were yet living, and the children came home. A good time that! But it had this drawback—all were not there. That brother went off to sea, and never was heard from. That sister—did we not lay away in the freshness of her young life, never more in this world to look upon her? Ah! there was a skeleton at the feast, and tears mingled with our laughter on that Christmas day. Not so with heaven's reunions. It will be an uninterrupted gladness. Many a christian parent will look around and find all his children there. "Ah!" he says, "can it be possible that we are all here—life's perils over? The Jordan passed, and not one wanting? Why, even the prodigal is here. I almost gave him up. How long he despised my counsels! but grace hath triumphed. All here! all here! Tell the might joy through the city. Let the bells ring, and the angels mention it in their song. Wave it from the top of the walls. All here!"

No more breaking of heart strings, but face to face. The orphans that were left poor, and in a merciless world, kicked and cuffed of many hardships, shall join their parents, over whose graves they so long wept, and gaze into their glorified countenances forever, face to face. We may come up from different parts of the world, one from the land and another from the depths of the sea; from lives affluent and prosperous, or from scenes of ragged distress; but we shall all meet in rapture and jubilee, face to face.

Many of our friends have entered upon that joy. A few days ago they sat with us studying these Gospel themes; but they only saw through a glass, darkly—now revelation hath come. Your time will also come. God will not leave you floundering in the darkness. You stand wonder struck and amazed. You feel as if all the loveliness of life were dashed out. You stand gazing into the open chasm of the grave. Wait a little. In the presence of your departed, and of him who carries them in his bosom, you shall soon stand face to face. Oh, that our last hour may kindle up with this promised joy! May we be able to say, like the Christian not long ago, departing: "Though a pilgrim, walking through the valley, the mountain tops are gleaming from peak to peak" or, like my dear friend and brother, Alfred Cookman, who took his flight to the throne of God, saying in his last moment that which has already gone into Christian classics: "I am sweeping through the pearl gate, washed in the blood of the Lamb!"

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95	96	95	96	95	96
97	98	97	98	97	98
99	100	99	100	99	100

\*Flag stations. Train stop only on signal. Trains No. 5 will run Monday, Wednesday and Friday. No. 6, Thursday and Saturday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS: Pontiac with Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Ry. Oxford with Bay City Division Michigan Central Ry. Imlay City with Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. Clifford with Flint & Pere Marquette Ry.; Pigeon with Saginaw Tuscola & Huron Ry. W. C. SANFORD, Gen. Supt.

## Cass City and Caro STAGE & LINE.

**J. S. DUNHAM, PROP.**

**GOING WEST:**  
Leaves Cass City, 6 A. M.  
Arrives at Caro, 9 "

**GOING EAST:**  
Leaves Caro, 1:30 P. M.  
Arrives at Cass City, 4:30 "

FARE—One way, \$1.00; round trip \$1.50. Good rigs always in readiness. Commercial men a specialty.

## Central Meat Market.

Meats of all kinds nicely served. Stock bought for eastern markets

**Schwaderer Bros., Props.**

## Painting!

We are now prepared to do all kinds of

**WAGON and CARRIAGE PAINTING,**

and guarantee all work Prompt attention given to every order.

Try a bottle of our

**Top Dressing.**

**Cross & Anderson**

Shop over Anderson's brick.

## Money to Loan

On farm property in amounts of \$200 to \$2,500 from 2 to 10 years. Will take partial payments. See O. K. James for particulars. 12-2.

**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.** Eminent Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. H. C. C. Co. call, druggists refund money.

## GAGETOWN.

Registration day in this village Saturday.

Fred Springer drives a two horse dray now.

T. McAfee made a business trip to Caro, Thursday.

John Gill and wife, of Brookfield, are on the sick list.

Uncle Johnny Wilson's auction sale comes off March 17th.

E. Robertson and Alex. Finkle, of Grant, are on the sick list.

Alex. McDonald's little daughter, who had diphtheria, died Friday a. m.

Mrs. Theodore Burden is visiting T. J. Finkle and wife at Clifford this week.

Sleighting has been in a bad condition for loaded teams during the week past.

Milo Ware returned home Tuesday from a visit to his parental home at Elmwood.

Aldolph Blakeley, who has been teaching in Wisnor is home on a two weeks vacation.

It's worthy of note that John Anyon, J. P., is getting his team ready for spring work.

Opportunities to buy on Friday were limited to the fish man, map peddler and toilet soap faker.

L. C. Purdy & Co., are having quite a commodious ware room erected at the e. e. corner of their store.

John L. Winchester, who has purchased the Colwood store property, will take possession about the 21st inst.

Mrs. T. W. Morrison, of Detroit, who has been at the Belknap farm for a week past, returned home Monday morning.

A surprise party occurred at William Hennessey's Saturday night in honor of Miss Mary Hennessey, it being her birthday.

Joe Fernier, Eugene Rushlo, Will Young and Milo Kehoe, of French town, left Monday for Winnipeg, Manitoba, prospecting.

The Ladies' Aid of Grace church will meet at Mrs. Helen Gage's Thursday next. Dinner served to all at ten cents a ticket.

James Dando, the genial clerk at the Purdy Mercantile Co. store, walked from Beauley Monday morning and reports the roads in good condition for pedestrians.

T. B. Meyers Post G. A. R., now being an incorporated body, elected the following trustees, Saturday: William Proudfoot, Theodore Burden and Wm. J. Williamson.

Henry Dunn got a severe clip on his upper lip Saturday, while binding a load of lumber. Dr. Morris, who was called, put two stitches in his lip to keep it in shape.

Notary R. S. Brown filled out a pension voucher, for James B. Nicholson, Friday morning and Saturday noon Mr. Nicholson got his check from Detroit, something never accomplished before.

Much talk and sharp criticism has been indulged in, during the week, as to how our Councilmen would vote on a franchise to the Bay City electric road, which was all right and proper, as we elect three trustees Monday next for two years each and the people want to know what their convictions are in regard to granting the right of way.

## BEAULEY.

R. Chase, of Rescue, made us a pleas-ant call Tuesday.

Samuel Cope, of Uby, made a pleas-ant call last Saturday.

The oyster supper at E. Reader's last week was well attended.

Miss Maria McDonald made her parental home a visit Sunday.

Mr. Reader and family are enter-taining friends from Canada, this week.

The box social in the M. E. Church, last Friday evening was well attended.

Our Epworth League anticipates going to Canboro next Sunday evening.

Next Saturday, the 12th inst, the Presiding Elder, Rev. William Dawe, will hold our quarterly conference at one o'clock p. m.

Professor Youngs, of Durand, Mich., and E. L. Paskey, County Surveyor have been for the last week in this vicinity repairing musical instruments.

Saturday night lectures are not profitable for young people who live so far from town, that it is Sunday morning when some of them get home. Remember the Sabbath.

Last Sunday was Sacramental service in our M. E. Church and we had the pleasure of hearing Rev. Alex. Stirton, of Detroit, both afternoon and evening.

The evening text was part of the 3d verse of the 18th chapter of Judges, the last part of the verse, from which the speaker delivered an excellent and soul stirring address.

Last Saturday the District L. O. L. met in Owendale, and transacted its usual annual business and decided to

celebrate the 12th of July this year in Elkton. Officers elect for the ensuing year are: W. M. McDonald, Beasley; D. M. Rapson, Bad Axe; Secretary, Mr. Linton, Bad Axe; Chaplin, E. Brown, Cass City; Director, J. C. Grenache, Beasley.

## A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groston, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four Doctors gave me up saying I could not live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at T. H. Fritz's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

## DEFORD.

Sickness in Geo. Walker's family. Lena Stowell visits in Oakland county.

Kindred from Ontario visits at Jas. Whale's.

Geo. Martin is in the lumbering business this winter.

Jesse Sole and James Whale have exchanged work horses.

Don Nutt made a business trip to Frankenmuth last Friday.

School in District No. 1, Novesta, has closed for the winter term.

L. Willis, of Sanilac County, cousin of B. Sharp, visits the latter.

Fred Valentine expects to go to Dryden the latter part of this week.

Oliver Valentine and wife have gone to the south part of the state to look for a situation.

Miss Hartwick, from Maple Ridge, visits at H. H. Wilson's. The young lady is Mrs. Wilson's niece.

John Horner is preparing to build a barn 60 feet square, 18 ft. posts, basement under whole structure.

Henry Mott, of Lapeer county, was a caller at R. O. Curtiss's this week to see Geo. Mott, his son, who is still very sick.

Thomas Elliott is canvassing this locality with a potato sprayer. 'Tis apparently a fine machine for putting on Paris Green water.

Stephen Goodwin, an old gentleman living two miles south of Novesta P. O., was severely injured a few days since by falling from the straw stack.

The new M. E. Church at this place will have a stone basement 9 feet high under the whole structure; 16 feet high of wall from basement to eaves, brick veneered; size 32x52 ft.; estimated cost \$1,200.

The legal flurry born a few miles south-west of here about a week ago, and fought out in the courts by our irrepresible township official, has made bad blood that may yet result in laying the foundation of a first-class funeral.

Nathan Still and James Valentine have purchased a large tract of timber in Montmorency County and will immediately commence lumbering the same. As Potts eclipsed all the lumbering firms of the north woods in the 70's, Valentine & Still will be lumber kings of the 90's.

While we are visiting with each other through the ENTERPRISE, about the "First Settlers of Novesta", would like to know how many there are in the township that still reside on the land that they homesteaded. The writer knows of but one person, Edward Deneen, of section 25. If any others, please put a card in the ENTERPRISE.

R. A. Moshier under the head of "Early Settlers" gives us a clear statement of location of homestead and moving family onto same in Novesta. His dates count beyond question. Now if there is any one else in Novesta who can show an earlier date of settlement speak out, or Mr. Moshier must have the honor of being the first actual settler, in the township of Novesta, and as to his daughter, now Mrs. Ida Brown, few can claim the honor of being the first child born in a township and ever making it their home.

Last Friday some of the farmers south east of here, went to Kingston to deliver live stock they had sold for shipment. They report that while there, they were treated to a "circus" in which the drover, and Rev. Peter Upper of Lamotte, were the leading actors. Disinterested parties claim that the scales, "worked by spells", binding on the side, so that the same draft would weigh more and less, as the fit took it. The Rev. gentleman could not get within a pig's growl of the true avoirdupois of five head of cattle he had sold, so he followed them to Clifford, where they would be un-laded and properly scaled.

We have just read a column in Cass City Gazette, asking the question, (and to some extent answering the same), "Why, our subscribers cannot get their paper?" We "trow" that the Gazette is not grasping the right one. Why, Editor Seed, accidents and deaths occur in localities in proportion to the density of population, so mistakes happen in proportion to the amount of business transacted by a corporation

or firm. It is that "enormous and ever increasing circulation" of the Gazette you have been telling us about that so often knocks things "awry". We missed three papers in five weeks, but never dreamt for a moment that it was due to the P. M. changing, liquor or any other unpatriotic conduct of his.

## The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, and your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no ambition or life, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly upon your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at T. H. Fritz's Drug Store; only 50c per bottle.

## CASTORIA.

The Family Signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.* In every wrapper.

Sunday Disturbances.

Everyone was sorry for those people in church last Sunday, who were suffering with a distressing cough. A full dose of Down's Elixir on going to bed at night and small doses during the day will cure the most persistent cough. Whenever there is a tickling sensation in the throat take a few drops of the Elixir on the tongue and let it run slowly down the throat and immediate relief will be the result. We guarantee it to cure any cough, cold, croup or lung trouble or money refunded. T. H. Fritz and A. W. Seed.

Hick's Almanac for 25¢ at the ENTERPRISE Office.

## Throw Away the Boot-Jack

and shoe horn and get a pair of Lewis' "Wear-Resisters." Easy to put on, easy to take off. Always fit well, but never fit tight. No pinching anywhere—feet or pocket-book. The easiest, most durable ready-to-wear shoes made are the

**J. B. LEWIS CO'S "Wear-Resisters"**

Latest models, all sizes, for men, women, children. "Lewis" stamped on every shoe.

J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.

LEWIS' "WEAR-RESISTERS" are sold by J. D. CROSBY.

## CASS CITY MILLS

Plansifter System.

Everything new and up-to-date. Our flour is second to none. White Lily and Heller's Best take the lead. Try them if you are not using them now. We grind everything made in a first-class mill.

Yours for Business,

**G. W. HELLER.**

A. Saigeon, Local dealer, Kingston.

## Spring Samples

of all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Suitings

Have Arrived

and are ready for inspection. Call and leave your order before the rush begins. Satisfactory work and perfect fits guaranteed.

**C. Trevethan.**

## Decoration Day

Comes But once a year.

but decoration of the home

**SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF**

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

**IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get G-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

**EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.**

**Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get G-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.**

**THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF**

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**THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF**

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**IS ON EVERY WRAPPER.**

**ORANGE DEBATE.**

Negative Argument given at the Cass Day Meeting.

Continued from last week.

You cannot judge European rights and wrongs of two hundred years ago, by our standard of rights and wrongs in the United States to-day. Europe stands armed to the teeth in daily readiness for a barbarous carnage. The powers are watching Constantinople and a spark there would discharge the explosion of a hemisphere. An act which they agree upon as treason there would be often regarded by us as a harmless performance and perhaps a "duty." The spirit of European diplomacy is not to be trifled with. Nevertheless in cases marked in the 17th century Catholics are applauded these international conditions are forgotten, treason is never mentioned. Civil authorities are confounded with the church and the whole mass is labelled Protestant persecution. A Protestant nation has a right to preserve itself.

The untold terrors of the Continent under the blessing and auspices of Popacy are in their heartlessness a stain upon the age in which they were perpetrated. The gory hands of inquisition were indelibly marked with unfading blood. Innocent III. and his two immediate successors handed the punishment of heretics into the hands of the civil powers when they had themselves grown sick of the revolting work. Protestant Christendom stood frozen with horror at the inhumanities perpetrated under the encouragement and instigation of the faithful clergy. It was in Spain a crime to deal with Jews or put into money to usury. The accused were dragged before inquisitors and if they did not confess guilt were forced to a public confession and repentance. According to Llorente, who had good opportunities of gaining trustworthy data, 31,012 were burnt alive; 17,650 were burnt in effigy, for where they could not get the man himself they did the next best thing, namely, burnt what they could make nearest like him; 291,450 were imprisoned as partisans. In Protestant countries we grant there was bigotry and to some extent injustice but if you can point me to any scene in any Protestant land to equal this most hideous outrage of the 17th century I will stand convicted. That Protestants were guilty of many extremes their own records announce but that it is fair to place them side by side in history with the Roman Catholic body was most strenuously denied.

The moves of the British Empire against Presbyterian and Independents were not a religious as much as a constitutional matter. Bishops were then appointed by the King not as now elected by the Church. Presbyterian church government dangerously suggested a Republic. 1. Presbytery answering to our township councils. 2. Synod answering to our State legislatures. 3. General Assembly representing the whole country answering to our Congress. Besides this the moderate in these countries were elected by the bodies themselves for a definite period, thus very strongly suggesting a Presidential term. The Kings of England saw their danger. "Go," said one of these tyrants to his trusty advisor. "Go to the Scotch and force the bishops upon them." "If there be no bishops soon there be no King." Well might they tremble and well might they under the name and cloak of religion stamp out every sign of coming Republicanism.

The inference has been drawn that July 12th is a day when Catholics are reminded that one of their fathers fought. It has been nominated that July 12th hurts the feelings of our Catholic residents. First, we would say there is no day when irresponsible hangers on can be kept at home and that every Tom, Dick and Harry who may wear an Orange ribbon is not an Orangeman. Secondly, if our worthy opponent is so particular about hurting the feelings of others, why do we keep July 4th, lest we offend the Englishmen amongst us. It reminds them that our fathers fought and their feelings are just as precious as the feelings of the French. That July 12th insults the memory of our dead is another statement which has been enlarged into the further thought that Americans should scorn all thrones.

William III. was born under an adverse star. His youthful training in shrewdness and temper in a manner which bore good fruit when Europe trembled before the ambition of a tyrant, Lewis XIV. of France was William's contemporary and the life of the young Hollander was so interwoven with the actions of the French King that their keen contest formed one of those interesting pages so frequent in the history of the European powers.

At the time Lewis aimed at the conquest of Europe and Protestantism, his disciplined armies moved restlessly across the borders to establish his ambition in foreign lands. His narrowness on religious and liberty has made his name poison to every line of human happiness. Whatever robbed the masses of their powers, what unfolded the populace in ignorance more intense; whatever deprived the nations of their energy of character; whatever destroyed the rights of others and raised him to a more absolute despotism found in Lewis of France an unprincipled coadjutor. He had outwitted his opponent one by one, had determined on the conquest of Holland, he kindled his match first within light of Amsterdam and was gathering his invincible forces to crush the first of his many coveted points in Europe when the dark shadows of William of Orange arose.

There is such a thing as pressing a Republic too soon upon any people. Oliver Cromwell tried this prematurely with England and lived to see his mistake, and as far as he consistently could reversed his policy by being declared Lord Protector of the realm. Even to-day if you try to establish a Republic in Europe you will find a nest of hornets to reckon with. A nation cannot be beneficially forced any more than a boy can. It is not a just thing to punish a boy for not being able to do fractions before he has learned addition, subtraction, multiplication or division. He must be taught the simpler points first and when his mind is strong enough he will take fractions in. In William's day, England was not ready as she is not ready now for a Republican form of government. There are times when a throne may be the best form in which to govern a people. If William had

proposed a Republic in England, he would have thus given the signal for civil war. Personally, I love and honor Victoria, because in her long virtuous reign, her far reaching influence has made her age more courageous and tolerant. But it is not because she is a queen there is any attachment but because she is a noble character, worthy of respect.

We revere William of Orange not for his Kingship, but for his manhood. Thrones and men are worthy of respect at least as far as they best fulfill the ends for which justice has them live. We hold William of Orange a hero of the greatest type whose military genius led him at the front of conquering armies to wrench the powers of conquest from the most pronounced deceiver in European affairs. His fearless heart led him to rise where others had fallen. Defeat to him was but the token of coming victory. From the hardships of the field he turned to lead in the councils of State outwitting in the shrewdest political moves of his times, the combined wisdom of his myriads of foe. He found England divided in sympathy and left it a land of kindlier thoughts. In his reign the Bill of Rights transferred the powers of government from the monarch to the masses and England acquired that magnificent system of representative government which has drawn the parliament so near the people, that their voice is supreme. Far from being a tyrant this noble man takes rank with Washington, Coligny, Luther and all others who, with all the drawbacks of a European system of representative government which has drawn the parliament so near the people, that their voice is supreme. Far from being a tyrant this noble man takes rank with Washington, Coligny, Luther and all others who, with all the drawbacks of a European system of representative government which has drawn the parliament so near the people, that their voice is supreme.

Unhealthy times from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles so the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated between the chest and the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys back, bladder, or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out the cause, and to urinate aside for twenty four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents, one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention the Cass City Enterprise and send your address to Dr. H. C. Goss, Birmingham, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

DR. HUBBARD SAYS

All Chronic Diseases Can be Cured if His Advice is Followed.

Editor Enterprise.

During the year 1897 I treated in Saginaw, Bay City and vicinity over 1800 patients suffering from chronic diseases of nearly every variety, and in not a single instance have I failed to effect a cure, where my advice has been followed to the end. This leads me to believe that all chronic maladies can be cured. So well satisfied am I of this fact that I will give a written guarantee of a positive and permanent cure to every patient I treat; or in case of failure, I will forfeit the entire fee. To those who are ailing, and whose cases have baffled others, this will be glad news, so I would be pleased to see it in your columns.

The maladies which prevail most in this section, and which I am mostly called upon to treat, are catarrh and gonorrhoea, male and female weakness, neuralgia, and all diseases of the rectum. In the treatment of these maladies I do not know what failure is. Scores of representative citizens who have been cured by me will bear evidence of this fact.

I give consultation free, so all prospective patients can call, have a chat and satisfy themselves without cost. My office is 106 Washington Ave., directly opposite the Bancroft House, and my hours are from 9 to 8; Sundays from 10 to 2.

F. M. HUBBARD, M. D.

THE GREATEST BOOK OF THE AGE!

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Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

**NOVEMTA COLMEN.**

Crows have come again to stay.

Mrs. Robt. Agar visited her parents here last Friday.

Neither wheeling or sleighing is very good at this writing.

Mrs. Wm. Keyworth visited Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Mills Sunday.

Clayton Crawford is visiting his parental home at present.

M. D. Mills shipped a car load of posts to Valley Centre last week.

Jan. Rule's sister, of Detroit, who has been visiting him, returned to Detroit Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mattoon, formerly of this vicinity, passed through town Saturday.

Jan. Hackitt intends moving to his brother Melvin's farm, near Robt. Agar's, the first of April.

**ONE OF TWO WAYS.**

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways: the first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from care less treatment of other diseases.

Unhealthy times from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles so the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated between the chest and the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys back, bladder, or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out the cause, and to urinate aside for twenty four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents, one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention the Cass City Enterprise and send your address to Dr. H. C. Goss, Birmingham, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

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Another large consignment of Porcelainware just received.

Looks as good as China, wears better than China and costs much less. Just what you want. Come in and see it.

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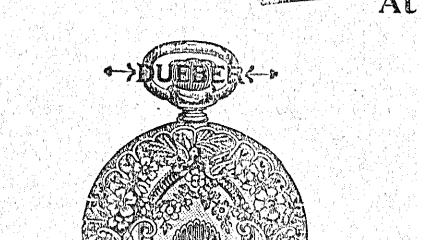
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# MICHIGAN NEWS SUMMARY.

Doings of the Week Recorded in a Brief Style.

## CONCISE AND INTERESTING.

**Supreme Court Considering an Important Tax Title Case—State Will Protect Homesteaders—Probable Murder at Pincenning.**

**Important Tax Title Case.**  
The supreme court has taken under advisement the now famous tax title case of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. against the auditor-general and Eugene B. Wood. The supreme court recently decided in favor of the former, but granted a rehearing. The state's attorneys argue that if the court reaffirms its former decision, the immediate effect would be to exempt about \$4,000,000 of delinquent taxes from collection, and that 6,000 people who had bought 1,500 homesteads, aggregating 126,000 acres, and had made improvements valued at \$450,000, would be rendered homeless, to say nothing of the \$750,000 of taxes that would be canceled on those lands. Such a decision would bankrupt the treasuries of the state and municipalities; paralyze the collection of the revenue; necessitate rewriting the books of the auditor-general's office; necessitate a new law; nullify the work of the 1882 tax commission; prevent the collection of taxes assessed and returned prior to the law of 1891; bury the supreme and circuit courts under an avalanche of litigation; invalidate all but the first year's sales; cause a loss to the state of hundreds of thousands of dollars on advertising fees and charges; destroy the state tax land lists, and cause the utmost confusion in pending legal proceedings.

**A Mysterious Death at Pincenning.**  
The death of Henry Buck, a farmer near Pincenning, aroused the suspicions of the authorities and an investigation showed four bruises on his head. Some of the neighbors claim that the family did not live in harmony. The father was a peaceable man and highly regarded by his neighbors. The officers learned that at noon on the day of his death Mrs. Buck found her husband lying near the back door of the house in an unconscious condition. She called to her son Charles, who was in the barn, and they carried him into the house and laid him upon the floor, where he remained unconscious up to the time of death at 4 p. m. No physician was called to attend him. Near the spot where Buck was found by his wife there was picked up on the day of his death a small blacksmith's hammer. One edge of the hammer is broken off. The contour of the wounds on his head was exactly the same as the irregular contour of the hammer, convincing the officers that the cause of death was by blows with the hammer. Charles Buck, son of the deceased, was arrested, to be held pending the investigation of his father's death. He seems very little concerned about it. Buck, the deceased, was 55 years of age and was the father of five boys and five girls.

**Died in the Dentist's Chair.**  
Mrs. Frank Berry, of Grand Blanc, drove to Flint after her husband, who is employed in one of the carriage factories. Having been troubled with the toothache she and her husband went to Dr. Monroe's dental parlors where it was found necessary to extract three teeth, and as she was in a delicate condition a physician was called to administer chloroform. The teeth were extracted but the shock was too much for Mrs. Berry and she expired in the chair. Besides her husband she leaves two children, aged 4 and 2 years.

**State Will Protect Homesteaders.**  
A number of homesteaders in Montmorency county recently received letters from Alpena lawyers inviting them to call and settle. They were informed that the supreme court had declared the tax title illegal and the original owners, whom the lawyers represented, demanded a settlement. Land Commissioner French denies that the court has ever passed upon this question and tells the homesteaders to stick to their farms.

**Sorrow and Pain Caused Suicide.**  
Henry Buehler, aged 47, committed suicide at the residence of Joseph Huber, on Lapeer street, Saginaw, by taking morphine. Last summer his wife was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed. Subsequently Mr. Buehler met with an accident from which he suffered the loss of one of his legs, and despondency is supposed to have urged him to suicide. He has no relatives.

**He's Had Enough of Alaska.**  
Warren Fisher, of Delton, Barry county, who was a member of the Kalamazoo Mining & Prospecting Co., has returned from Alaska. He accompanied the party about 12 miles into the interior from Skagway and got all he wanted of life in Alaska. He says Michigan is good enough for him.

**Coal has been found in 20 places in Bay county.**  
John Hall, an Oakland county pioneer, died at Birmingham from the result of a fall by which his hip was broken. A movement is on foot to raise a fund for aged Chief Pokagow, whose humble home near Dowagiac was recently destroyed by fire.

**Wallace Lee, a teamster, was rolling a log on a sled near Mt. Morris, when he slipped and it rolled on his leg, crushing it terribly.**  
The young sons of Jack Simmons and Frank Johnson, colored, were both drowned in Bowen's ice pond on the outskirts of Adrian.

# MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

There are 40 applications for the superintendency of the schools at Ann Arbor.

The livery barn of John Chamberlin burned at Carson City, but the stock was saved.

The Masons of Belleville have advertised for bids for a \$3,000 addition to their hall.

Arthur Crane, of Moscow, killed an American eagle measuring eight feet from tip to tip.

The residence of Mrs. A. B. Buck, of Moscow, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,500; insured.

Parker Divine, aged 6, was drowned by falling through a hole left by ice-cutters at Lakeview.

Maria Degau, a young woman, was found in a shed at Ann Arbor dead drunk and half frozen.

Gov. Pingree has contributed \$25 for the relief of the families of the Kalamazoo explosion victims.

H. C. Hamilton, for 9 years publisher of the Alpena Pioneer, has sold out to Dr. E. B. Meers, of Kenosha Wis.

The Fox Light artillery, of Grand Rapids, has offered its services to Uncle Sam in case of an emergency.

Wool-growers of Calhoun county have organized a county association for protection and mutual benefit.

The house of Ernest Botsford, four miles north of St. Johns, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss about \$1,200.

Mrs. Sarah Gates, aged 47, has been taken to Detroit; 65 days for assaulting her 73-year-old mother at Lansing.

The St. Joseph county grand jury, having returned 70 indictments during the past four weeks, has finished its work.

The Jenks Shipbuilding Co. will establish a steel plant at Port Huron. Hitherto only wooden boats have been built there.

E. O. Grosvenor, Michigan's food and dairy commissioner, attended the national meeting of food commissioners at Washington.

Fannie McCracken, an art teacher at Benton Harbor, has fallen heir to about \$100,000 by the death of a relative at St. Cloud, Minn.

Miss Nan Shephard, an elderly maiden lady, of Traverse City, will take up a claim at Cook's Inlet, Alaska, and do sewing for miners.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Metomora. They were married at the same town.

In a three-style wrestling match at Calumet, between Rowett, the Cornish champion and "Farmer" Burns, Rowett was defeated by Burns.

An electric railroad to run from Pontiac to Flint is being projected, via Drayton Plains, Waterford, Orionville, Goodrich and Grand Blanc.

Wm. Huldane, founder of the Grand Rapids furniture industry, died in that city, aged 91. He started a chair and furniture works in 1836.

The postoffice at Dundee will be raised from fourth class to a presidential office April 1. The salary of the postmaster will be \$1,000.

Gov. Pingree has appointed Henry J. Moesner, of Menominee, as a member of the Ontonagon relief commission, to succeed James Mercer, resigned.

While digging a well on the farm of Mrs. Anna Hobart, about a mile from Eaton Rapids, workmen struck a vein of coal about four feet thick at a depth of 150 feet.

Saginaw Knights of the Grip have adopted resolutions against the proposed two-cent railroad fares, claiming that they would concentrate trade in the large cities.

Mayor Stowe, of Grand Rapids, is stirring up manufacturers to give employees a Saturday half-holiday during the summer, and several have consented to do so.

Mrs. Maggie Isbell, a bride of four months died after an illness of four days, at Stockbridge, aged 19. Her birth, marriage and death all occurred in the same room.

Thomas G. Greedy has been appointed postmaster at South Lyon, Oakland county. Congressman Snover has recommended William J. Sefton for postmaster at Palms, Mich.

Mrs. Robinson, colored, was found dead in an old wood shed at Lapeer. She had apparently been dead for two weeks and it is thought by some that she died from starvation.

Mrs. Robert Mantell, whose stage name is Charlotte Behrens, who has been ill at the Hotel Harrington at Port Huron for the past few weeks, took a turn for the worse, sank rapidly and died.

Fred Oppen, an old soldier, living near Fraser, committed suicide at his home by shooting himself. He had been suffering for some time with a cancer of the throat and feared starving to death.

John Kropphoff, an old farmer, was found dead in his home near Muskegon. He had apparently been dead several days, and the cause was probably old age. He lived alone, a cat and a chicken being his only companions. As far as is known, he leaves no relatives.

Henry Aldrich, a prominent resident of Tekonsha, committed suicide by shooting himself through the chest with a shotgun. The death of his wife, following close upon the death of his children, and the complete loss of his property caused him to be exceedingly melancholy.

The farm residence of John Showers, seven miles southeast of St. Louis, burned. Loss about \$1,200, with no insurance. Mrs. Showers was at a neighbor's at the time and her six months old baby was in the house. Mr. Showers discovered the fire just in time to get the baby out as the roof fell in.

Dr. J. H. Lancashire, of the Alma Sanitarium company, says coal underlies the entire village. At the depth of 535 a vein several feet thick has been struck, and at 1,056 a vein 30 feet in thickness was found.

The Crump Manufacturing Co., of Bay City, has received a large order for dynamite and cartridge boxes. As the government manufactures its own boxes to meet ordinary demand this must be an emergency order.

Ex-Secretary of State J. W. Joehim, of Ishpeming, announces his candidacy for the office again. Gov. Rich removed him for neglect of duty in connection with the salary amendment frauds, and Mr. Joehim wants a vindication.

Emerson A. Holmes, publisher of the Cross Roads Weekly, brought suit at Metomora against 26 signers to the petition to the village council declaring him to be a public nuisance. The charge is slander and \$10,000 damages is asked.

Congressman Wm. Alden Smith, of Michigan, is off for Cuba on an investigating tour. He is accompanied by his wife and a party of congressmen. They all sailed on the private yacht of Editor Hearst, of the New York Journal.

The demand for state lands is increasing. The receipts of the state land office for February were \$8,383, an increase of \$2,100 over February of last year. The lands disposed of were for the most part primary school and Agricultural college lands.

Secretary Baker, of the state board of health, sent three samples of St. Clair drinking water to the U. S. M. for analysis. He has been advised that it was very bad water. There is no doubt that the epidemic of typhoid fever is due to the water.

Sheriff Cloonan, of Pontiac, went to Jackson prison after Benny Campbell, whose five-year term for burglary has expired. Campbell was re-arrested on the charge of grand larceny, the offense being committed while he was out on bail awaiting his other trial.

There are 40 cases of fever in St. Clair. Some physicians say it is malaria and others claim it to be typhoid. Two deaths have occurred. It is alleged that the sewage from Port Huron is the cause, as the people obtain their water supply from the St. Clair river.

Chris Keenan and Frank Shane, nightwatchmen employed by merchants at Menominee, have been enemies for years. About 2 a. m. they met and began firing at each other with revolvers. Keenan was wounded in the wrist at the fourth shot. Shane gave himself up.

Owen McArron was convicted of manslaughter at Port Huron for causing the death of Kilbourne Seabeck on the night of July 25, 1897. McArron was tried twice, the first time being for murder and the jury disagreed. The trial just closed was for manslaughter. The evidence was entirely circumstantial.

The state board of education has granted state certificates, good for life, to the following teachers who have passed the required examination: Franklin C. Daneke, Gladstone; Clark B. Chaffee, Farwell; George L. Norcross, National Mine; J. A. O'Leary, Paw Paw; C. F. A. Adams, Detroit; Frank E. Burkhead, Moline, Ill.

Christopher Rathfon, of Ypsilanti, who committed suicide in a Pittsburg hotel, was a poor orphan farmed out by a Boston asylum 25 years ago. He prospered at Ypsilanti and four years ago married a daughter of John Ellsworth, a wealthy farmer. He disappeared a short ago, and leaves a fine home and a widow with two children.

Mrs. Enoch H. Jones, a respectable colored woman who resides near the C. & G. T. shops at Battle Creek, was outraged by two white men, supposed to be tramps, who hang around the yards in great numbers. One of the men had a red handkerchief tied over his face. The other had a revolver and knife in hand. They also took \$18 in money from her person.

The poor authorities at Kalamazoo were called upon to aid Dell Lucas, a colored man, whose 9-months-old child died in Almena, Van Buren county, a week before. Lucas says he applied to a supervisor for assistance in burying the infant, but was brusquely refused. An effort to get help from Paw Paw resulted the same way. The body was decomposed when buried at Kalamazoo.

A frightful accident occurred in Clark & Acker's shingle mill at Wetmore. The boilers blew up, entirely destroying the mill, killing two men and fatally injuring others. The dead are: Hugh Long and Peter Morris. George Moore, of Au Train, ex-shipper of Alger county, is perhaps fatally injured. Peter Brix and Herman Zantz are both badly wounded, while several others have slight injuries. The loss is estimated at about \$2,000.

St. Joseph has been deprived of its great industry of fishing by the present state fish law, which provides that the mesh in nets now in service are illegal. Benning & Grimm, with \$5,000 worth of nets, have moved their entire outfit to Waukegan, Ill., Mollhagen Bros. have moved to Michigan City, Ind., where their nets can be used. All leading fishermen state that it is impossible to make a living with the present legal nets from Michigan ports.

The grand jury of St. Joseph county returned indictments for violation of the liquor law against Ed Schaffer, of Stevensville; Chas. F. Kitterer, Robert Chambers, Wm. Tisner, and Rudolph Wahlrab, of Niles; David Scherer, Edward Brant, Timothy Talbot, and Court Van Riper, of Benton Harbor; Chester W. Gibon, of Coloma; Van Rogers, of Glendora; E. S. Curran and Reynolds & Dakhle, of St. Joseph. Charles I. Bainton, a member of the village council of Buchanan, was indicted on the charge of receiving a bribe of \$100 for voting to issue a saloon license.

# ITS A WAITING GAME NOW.

Uncle Sam Awaits the Report of the Court of Inquiry, but

## IS PREPARING FOR WAR, AND

Will not be Caught Napping if War Should be the Outcome of the Maine Disaster—President McKinley Will Take Prompt Action When the Time Comes

Awaiting the report of the naval court of inquiry as to the cause of the Maine disaster there is very little change in the situation. There are rumors and rumors as well as multitudinous surmises, conjectures and theories as to the cause of the destruction of the warship, the probable report of the board of inquiry and the proposed action of the administration at Washington. Notwithstanding all this uncertainty there are certain surface indications which are observed with interest by all who are watching the progress of affairs. Among these may be mentioned an interview given out by Secretary of the Navy Long at the close of a meeting of President McKinley's cabinet, in which he expressed the opinion that "in his judgment any official participation by the Spanish government in the blowing up of the vessel had been eliminated." The query that arises in the public mind is on what facts the secretary bases that opinion, for up to this time the department has announced that every dispatch bearing on the disaster has been given to the public. It is well that the Secretary in his statement does not use the word "responsibility," for whatever the report of the court may be there is little doubt but that this government will hold the Spanish government responsible in damages for the loss of the battleship and lives of the men.

At the capitol there has been a great deal of adverse criticism of the administration for its apparent policy of peace at any price. Where there was a few days ago an evidence of a strong policy on this question and an indication that Spain would be dealt with in a firm but just manner, there is now a complete change of sentiment, and the administration is beginning to talk of the possibility of settling the whole affair through the ordinary channels of diplomacy. Diplomacy, it is contended by many public men, cannot deal properly with this subject, for diplomacy means delay and aggravating postponements of the final day of reckoning.

However, congress may intervene. It has the constitutional power to declare war. Once Capt. Sigbee is exonerated it will be difficult to restrain the representatives of the people. Already there are utterings against the acceptance of an indemnity for the murder of our brave sailors and more than one member of the House has said that unless the administration takes satisfactory action without unnecessary delay the representatives will take a hand in the case. There are threats that the Spaniards will not be humored in procrastination. The stiff announcement from Madrid that Spain never will consider an offer to purchase Cuba has shown with what contempt that people will regard our talk of money for the loss of the battleship Maine.

Secretary of War Alger is showing a spirit which is gratifying to patriotic Americans, although he has won the disapproval of certain conservative statesmen who "don't want business disturbed by warlike action." Gen. Alger gave an order to the Carpenter Steel Co., the Midvale Steel Co. and the Fifth Sterling Steel Co., for \$1,000,000 worth of projectiles to be delivered as soon as the Lord will let those concerns make them. Some of the grunters objected to this kind of action and intimated that congress might refuse to make an appropriation to pay for the projectiles, when a prominent congressman replied tartly: "Secretary Alger is all right. He has made other contracts for material, and as long as he is secretary of war this country will have the material to fight with, appropriation or no appropriation. He is placing our military forces upon a splendid footing and if the congress of the United States does not appropriate money to pay for it Gen. Alger will pay it out of his own pockets."

Without adding unnecessarily to the flood of conjecture concerning the finding of the court of inquiry it is fair to say that as a matter of fact most of the naval officers at Havana and at Key West incline to the opinion that the disaster to the Maine was caused by the explosion of a floating submarine mine under the port side of the ship forward. Opinions agree, not only as to the existence of mines in the harbor, but also that this one was laid purposely near the buoy where foreign vessels were directed to moor, and was fired from an electric battery on shore. It is further regarded as settled by the evidence before the court that the port side of the hull forward was completely blown to pieces and that the only explosion on the Maine, except of isolated cases of fixed ammunition, was that of 2,000 pounds of saluting powder, stored forward and of which no trace can be found.

Senator Proctor, who is making a personal investigation of the situation in Cuba, has seen much in a short time, and there is good authority for saying that he will make the results of his observations known in a strong speech in the Senate on his return to Washington. In Matanzas, Miss Clara Barton and Senator Proctor saw extremes of suffering they had never conceived possible. Four persons died in one ward while the party were there. Senator Proctor was reticent on the subject, but others of the party declared that the whole east of the island was under the control of Gen. Gomez.

# MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Congress Will Back the President in Any War Expenditures He May Make.

Washington: A conference of great importance was held at the White House which was attended by Secretary of the Navy Long; Acting Secretary of State Day; Justice Harlan, of the U. S. supreme court; Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations and leader of the Senate finance committee; Chairman Cannon, of the House committee on appropriations; Chairman Dingley, of the House committee on ways and means; Mr. Hopkins of the same committee; Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs; Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, a very close and confidential friend and adviser of the President, and Senator Mason, of Illinois.

The conference resulted in assuring the President that whatever expense might be incurred congress would ratify his action and he now knows officially that congress will stand by him in whatever war measures he may undertake. He may buy ships; he may build forts; he may buy or construct guns, and buy or make ammunition. He may enlist soldiers and sailors, and he has carte blanche for it all. Whatever the sum needed congress will appropriate it after the time has passed when such legislation will give information to the enemy.

As a result of the conference, and within a few hours after its close Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee introduced the following bill in the House: "That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president, and to remain available until June 30, 1899, \$50,000,000." The bill was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, was present at the conference by special invitation. He had previously publicly announced that he would call up in the Senate his intervention resolution, introduced long before the loss of the Maine, unless hereafter authoritative assurances that he would thereby anticipate the action of the administration. He had declared that if he received no such assurances he would move to release the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of the measure which would throw the matter into the Senate, where it would get immediate consideration. Since the Senator has been called to the White House it is inferred that he will be requested to withhold his resolution on the ground that it is superfluous and in fact he said that he was satisfied that his resolution would be superfluous.

## WILL NOT RECALL LEE.

Uncle Sam Firmly Refuses Spanish Demands.  
Spain has demanded the recall of U. S. Consul-General Lee from Havana and the demand has been firmly refused by President McKinley. Spain also requested that merchant vessels carrying the relief supplies to Matanzas and Sagua la Grande instead of the two U. S. warships. This request was also spurned by the President.

There are several unusual and important phases of this incident which do not appear on the surface. In the first place the demand for the recall of Gen. Lee was made through U. S. Minister Woodford, at Madrid, instead of through the Spanish legation at Washington, as is the usual custom in such cases. The demand was made directly through the state department and the President promptly, and without consulting his cabinet, refused to grant it. The matter was kept a profound secret at Washington in order to avoid further stirring up the public mind, but a cable from Madrid disclosed the situation and the Washington authorities then gave the necessary information to the press.

Later.—Spain has withdrawn her request for the recall of Consul-General Lee and it is now believed that the incident is practically closed. The withdrawal came in the shape of an official communication from U. S. Minister Woodford.

## Spain Buying More Warships.

Spain has purchased two cruisers which the Armstrongs have been building for Brazil, the Amazonian and a sister ship, unnamed, of 4,000 tons each, 23 knots, and 19 guns. Spain is also negotiating for and will probably secure two cruisers of a similar type which have been building in France for Brazil. The Spanish government is also endeavoring to secure guns and large supplies of ammunition in England and on the continent for immediate use.

In reply to a suggestive question a naval official at Havana said: "The court of inquiry has not had to depend upon divers testimony alone"—then, realizing that he had said more than he intended, the officer resumed his habitual reserve. It is believed that the testimony of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright was highly important as bearing on the question of the existence of submarine mines in Havana harbor.

"On the day that the white squadron opens fire on Havana Maxim Gomez, at the head of the Cuban patriot army will begin an attack by land. He will keep on fighting until Havana surrenders or nothing is left of it but a heap of ruins." These were the words of Col. Emilio Nunez, of New York, who commanded the filibustering expedition which has just been landed in Cuba from the steamer Dauntless.

Two Spanish divers have begun work about the wreck of the Maine, and it is understood they will report to the Spanish board appointed to inquire into the cause of the disaster.

# CUBANS SLAY 1,000 SPANIARDS.

Great Victory After Five Days Fighting—Only 50 Cubans Killed.

Reports of the recent battle at Holguin, province of Santiago de Cuba, have been received from Cuban sources. Instead of the battle being a Spanish victory, as represented from Havana, it was a disastrous defeat, followed by a retreat on the part of the Spanish forces. Guns and ammunition shipped from Long Island less than a month ago were used in the fight.

The Spanish forces were commanded by Gen. Linarez, who, for some time has been at Holguin making preparations to march to the city of Santiago de Cuba. His army included cavalry and artillery, the most valuable in the Spanish army, many of them having been on the island for three years. Ten miles from Holguin the road becomes hilly and the rocks afford protection equal to any modern fortification. The Cubans under Col. Rodriguez took their stand in this natural fortification, near the town of San Francisco. Owing to the character of the country, less than 2,000 of the Spanish troops could be brought into action when the Cubans opened fire.

The road, a winding one, was a regular death trap. Linarez used his artillery as much as possible, but the Cubans were so well posted that 1,000 men could not be dislodged. For two days the Spaniards were held in check until Gen. Garcia and his command could reach the field with the newly arrived Long Island expedition. Gen. Garcia's command did not reach its full strength until the fifth day after the fighting began. On this day the Spanish columns retreated in confusion, carrying the wounded to Holguin and leaving 200 dead on the field.

The Cubans lost less than 50 killed in the five days fighting. The Spanish loss is not exactly known, as the dead and wounded were taken from the field at night. It is estimated that 1,000 were killed and wounded.

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

### A Paragraphic Chronicle of the Acts of the Nation's Lawmakers.

The House committee on naval affairs agreed on items of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of smokeless powder; \$92,000 for the erection of buildings on government ground for the manufacture of smokeless powder, and \$60,000 for arming and equipping the naval militia.

The Senate adopted a resolution providing for the erection of a bronze memorial tablet in the Capitol, commemorative of the officers and sailors who lost their lives in the Maine disaster in Havana harbor. During the debate in the House on the Loud bill to regulate second-class mail matter Mr. Kitchin (Dem., N. C.) attempted to make a political speech, but was called to time by Speaker Reed who announced that hereafter the members on both sides would be obliged to speak on the subject under discussion at the time.

The Loud bill to correct the alleged abuses of the second-class mail matter privilege was buried under an overwhelming majority by the House. The vote was not taken directly upon the bill, but on a motion to lay it on the table. By a vote of 162 to 119 the motion was carried. After a debate lasting several days the Senate passed the bill extending the homestead laws and providing for right-of-way for railroads in the district of Alaska. Comparatively little discussion of general interest was created by the bill except on Sec. 13, which provides for the extension to Canada of the bonding privileges on Alaskan trade with Canada at the port of Wrangell in Alaska on condition that certain concessions are given this country by the Dominion government among them being the right of our fishermen to enter Canadian ports for the purchase of bait or other supplies.

Two more appropriation bills have been sent to the President, the pension bill and the consular and diplomatic, both of which went through their final stage in the House.

## THE MARKETS.

### LIVE STOCK.

New York—Cattle				Sheep				Lamb				Hogs			
Best grades	4 85/100	3 50	5 00	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lower grades	3 50/60	3 00	4 50	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00

### CHESTER.

Best grades	4 25/30	4 00	5 50	4 15
Lower grades	3 50/60	3 00	4 50	3 50

### DETROIT.

Best grades	4 25/30	4 00	5 50	4 15
Lower grades	3 50/60	3 00	4 50	3 50

### INDIANAPOLIS.

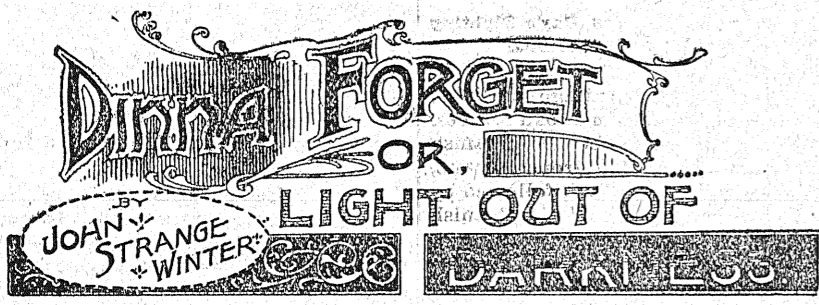
Best grades	4 25/30	4 00	5 50	4 15
Lower grades	3 50/60	3 00	4 50	3 50

### PITTSBURGH.

Best grades	4 25/30	4 00	5 50	4 15
Lower grades	3 50/60	3 00	4 50	3 50

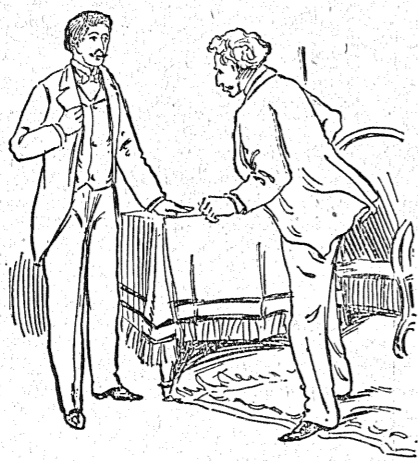
### GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat		Corn		Oats	
No 2 Red	No 2 mix	No 2	No 2	No 2	No 2
New York \$1 07/8	97 1/2	57 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4
Chicago 1 04/8	94 1/2	56 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4
Detroit 98 3/8	98 1/2	52 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4
Toledo 99 3/8	99 1/2	53 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4
Cincinnati 98 3/8	98 1/2	52 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4
Cleveland 98 3/8	98 1/2	52 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4
Pittsburg					



INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.)  
 "Mr. Aymer is here, my lord," he said. "Will your lordship see him."  
 "Certainly, of course," exclaimed his lordship. "Show him here at once."  
 The man retired, and in a minute or two returned with Dick, who said "Good-morning" to his uncle, with an air of cheerful civility.  
 "H'gh," grunted the old lord, "morn-ing. Well?"  
 "Well, sir," said Dick, "I have thought the matter over, and although I have not, and never have had, any wish to go to India, I have decided that it will be best for me to accept the appointment you were good enough to get for me."  
 "Oh—er. I'm glad you've come to your senses at last," said the old lord, a shade more graciously. "Well, you had better go and see Barry Boynton about it—that will be the best. And then you'll have to get your affairs put in order, make your will, and all that."  
 "I have made my will," said Dick, promptly, "although it's true I hadn't very much to make it for."  
 "Ah! that's good—those things ought always to be done before they are wanted. By-the-by, Dick, are you hard up, or anything of that kind? Do you want any money?"  
 "No, sir, thanks. I could do with a hundred or two, of course—who couldn't? But I am not in debt, or anything of that sort."  
 The old lord caressed his white mustache and looked at his heir with a sort of comical wonder. "Pon my soul," he remarked, "I can't tell how you do it."  
 "Eh?" said Dick, not understanding, and, in fact, not interested in his uncle's thoughts.  
 "Well, how do you do it. Expensive regiment—flat in Palace Mansions—Riviera, and all the rest?"  
 Dick shrugged his shoulders. "Well, sir, I don't owe a penny in the world, I give you my word."  
 "Ah! Mrs. Harris must be a young lady of very moderate desires," said Lord Aymer, lighting another cigarette. "Have one?"  
 "No, thank you, sir," returned Dick. "And what will become of Mrs. Harris when you are gone to India, eh?" the old man asked, with a great air of interest.  
 "Well, sir," said Dick, "I always make it a rule never to talk about my friends' private affairs, even when I happen to know them."  
 "You won't tell me," Lord Aymer chuckled. "Oh! very well, very well—never mind. I can take a hint as well as anybody."  
 "When it suits your purpose," Dick's thoughts ran, as he watched the handsome, wicked old face.  
 Then he got up from his chair. "If you don't want me any longer, sir, I will go and pay my respects to my lady. By-the-by, I hope you are less anxious about her than you were a short time ago."  
 Lord Aymer jumped up in a fury and stamped his gouty foot hard upon the floor. "Damme!" he cried, "that woman is like an India-rubber ball, and as hard as nails into the bargain."  
 "Then she is better," said Dick, with an air of profound and anxious interest.  
 "Better! Damme," the old savage cried, "she's outrageously well, sir, Damme, her healthiness is positively aggressive."  
 "But that must be a great relief to your mind, sir," said Dick, with perfect gravity.  
 "Relief!" the other echoed, then seemed to recollect himself a little. "Ah! yes, yes, of course—to be sure. Well, go and see her. I dare say you will find her in the boudoir."  
 Dick felt himself dismissed with a wave of the old lord's hand, and being never very anxious to remain in his presence, he betook himself away, and went to find her ladyship. But Lady Aymer was not in the house—had, in fact, been gone out some time before he reached it; so Dick jumped into a cab and went back to Palace Mansions to Dorothy, who met him with a new idea.



"DAMME!" HE CRIED.  
 thing very, very special to tell her, haven't you?" he said tenderly, then cried with an uncontrollable burst of anguish. "Oh! my love, my love, you don't know—you will never know what it will cost me to go away and leave you just now, when you will want me most of all."  
 "Never mind, Dick," she said bravely. "I am not afraid."  
 Looking at her, he saw that she spoke the truth and only the truth—her eyes met his, clear and true, and the smile which played about her sweet mouth was not marred by any expression of the agony which she had suffered during the few previous days. A week ago she had been Dick's sweetheart and his wife; now she was not only his wife, but had also in her eyes the proud light of motherhood—"Filled was her soul with love and the dawn of an opening heaven."

CHAPTER XIX.  
 HERE is no need for me to tell of the month which Dick and his wife passed together at a secluded little watering place on Norfolk coast, nor of the scramble which Dick had at the last to get ready for the appointed day of sailing for the shining east. It is enough to say that after an agonized parting he tore himself away, and Dorothy found herself left alone in the pretty flat, face to face with the sorest trial of her life.  
 A week before she had written to her cousin, Esther Brand, but she had had no reply. That had not surprised her much, for Esther was a restless soul, never so happy as when moving about from place to place. Apart from that, London is scarcely the place to look for rich and idle people in September, and Dorothy had addressed her letter to her cousin's bankers, knowing that it would be the surest and probably the quickest way of finding her. But when Dick was gone Dorothy began to get very anxious for a letter from Esther, to watch for the post, and to wonder impatiently what Esther could possibly have done with herself and whether she had got her letter or not. But for several days there was still silence, and at last, just when Dorothy was beginning to despair, it came.  
 "Here is your letter, Miss Dorothy," cried Barbara, hurrying into the room with it.  
 "Oh, Barbara!" Dorothy cried, excitedly.  
 In a moment she had torn it open

and was reading it aloud to Barbara. "Oh, it is from Russia. Fancy Miss Brand being in Russia, Barbara, and she says:  
 "My Very Dear Little Dorothy: So you are married! I can hardly believe it—indeed, since having your letter this morning I have been saying to myself over and over again, 'Dorothy Stode is married—little Dorothy has got married,' and still I do not in the least realize it. So you are very happy, of course, and you are going to have a baby—that is almost an 'of course' also. And your husband has got a good appointment in India which he does not dare refuse. That looks like bread-and-cheese and kisses, my dear little cousin. However, not that money makes any real difference to one's happiness, and so long as you love him and he loves you, nothing else matters, money least of all. But why, my dear, have you waited so long before you told me of your new ties? I have wondered so often where you were and what had become of you, and about four months ago I wrote to the old house and had your letters returned by a horrid young man, David Stevenson, whom I disliked always beyond measure. He informed me that you had left immediately after dear auntie's death, and that he did not know your present address. I felt a little anxious about you, but eminently relieved to find that you were evidently not going to marry that detestable young man, who is, I have no doubt, all that is good and estimable and affluent, but whom, as I said, I have never liked.  
 "Well, my dear child, you must let me be godmother to the baby when it comes, that I may spend as much money over its corals and bells as I should have done over a wedding-gift to you. As for coming to you—my darling child, of course I shall come straight back, and help Barbara to make up to you for the temporary loss of your spouse. I gather from your letter that he is all that is good and kind and brave, and so saying nothing of being handsome and loving and true—you lucky little girl!  
 "Expect me when you see me, dear, which will be as soon as I can possibly get myself to London. If I were on the other side of the frontier I could pretty nearly fix both day and time. As it is, I can only say that I will lose no time in being with you, and I will stick to you till I see you safe on board the P. and O. steamer.  
 "My love to Barbara—how she and I will yarn together over the old place and the old days—and much love to you, dear little woman.  
 "From your always affectionate  
 "ESTHER."  
 This letter in itself was enough to put Dorothy into the wildest and gayest of spirits, and Barbara was almost as much delighted; for, truth to tell, the old servant had looked forward with no little dismay to the prospect of supporting her loved young mistress through her hour of loneliness and trial, and was therefore greatly relieved to find that the responsibilities of the situation would fall upon the strong and capable shoulders of Miss Esther Brand instead of lying upon her own weaker ones.  
 "It is so good and sweet and dear of Esther," Dorothy repeated, over and over again. "Just like her to throw everything else aside on the chance of being able to do a good turn to some one in need. Now I don't feel half so nervous as I did."  
 "Nor I," echoed Barbara, speaking out of her very heart; then she added with a significant smile, "Miss Esther never could abide David Stevenson—neither could I."  
 Dorothy could not help laughing. "Ah! I think you were all just a little hard on David. I didn't want to be Mrs. David, it is true. But apart from that, I don't see that there was so much amiss with him."  
 (To be continued.)

THE KLIPSPRINGER.  
 Its Mountain Climbing is the Perfection of Wild Life.  
 The klipspringer, or klipbok, as it is often called by the colonists, seems, like the chamois of Europe, to be created for no other purpose than to complete and adorn a mountain landscape, says the Spectator. Although smaller than its distant cousin of the snowy Alps, the klipspringer yields neither to it nor to any other mountain dweller in the world in the ease with which it can get about the most difficult and dangerous rocks and precipices. To watch a pair of these little antelopes bounding with the elasticity of a piece of india rubber up and down the precipitous face of some yawning cliff or sheer mountain wall, or on to pinnacles and ledges that might startle even a Rocky mountain goat, displaying the while a coolness and lack of fear born of countless generations of a climbing ancestry, is to watch the very perfection of wild life upon the mountains. Certainly in all South Africa there is no more charming or wonderful sight than the klipspringer amid its own wild mountains, kloofs and kranzes. About two feet in height at the shoulder—sometimes a trifle more—the klipspringer is a sturdy built little buck. The ram carries short, sharp, ponard-like horns about four inches in length; the ewe is hornless. One great peculiarity of the klipbok lies in its olive-brown coat, which is thick and very brittle to the touch. Each hair is hollow and the whole coat is singularly light and elastic. Among the colonists and especially the Boers the hair of the klipspringer is, in consequence, in great demand for stuffing saddles. The legs are robust, as they need to be; the pasterns singularly stiff and rigid, while the tiny hoofs are hollow, somewhat jagged at the edges, and exactly adapted for obtaining foothold on the most difficult mountain sides.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Highland Mary, an Old Favorite—Some Current Notes of the Modes and Hints for the Household—New Shirtwaists—Fashion Notes.

An Old Favorite.  
 E BANKS and braes and streams around  
 The castle o' Montgomery,  
 Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,  
 Your waters never drumlie!  
 There simmer first unfauld her robes,  
 And there the longest tarry;  
 For there I took the last farewell  
 O' my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloomed the gay green birch,  
 How rich the hawthorn's blossom,  
 As underneath their fragrant shade  
 I clasped her to my bosom!  
 The golden hours on angel wings  
 Flew o'er me and my dearie;  
 For dear to me as light and life  
 Was my sweet Highland Mary.

Wi' mony a vow and locked embrace  
 Our parting was fu' tender;  
 And pledging aff to meet again,  
 We tore ourselves asunder;  
 But, O! fell death's untimely frost,  
 That nipt my flower sae early!  
 Now green 's the sod, and cauld 's the clay,  
 That wraps my Highland Mary!

O pale, pale now, those rosy lips,  
 I aft have kissed sae fondly!  
 And closed for aye the sparkling glance  
 That dwelt on me sae kindly;  
 And moldering now in silent dust,  
 That heart that lo'ed me dearly;  
 But still within my bosom's core  
 Shall live my Highland Mary.  
 —Robert Burns.



CURRENT FASHION PLATES.

New Shirtwaists.  
 An entirely new shirtwaist is being brought out by one of the importing houses for next summer. It is very much like the ordinary waist in effect, but instead of a yoke it has a removable guimpe. This guimpe is made of white pique, and is worn with a high standing collar of white linen, and a white mull string tie. Shirtwaists for the summer are in the usual variety of colors with plaids largely in the majority. Aside from those with the separate guimpes they have the same yokes, pointed in the back and rather square in front. Below, however, the material is not gathered, but is laid



in very thin plaits several inches down. It then hangs loosely as in other seasons. Yet, in spite of this loose hang, special attention is given to the fit of shirtwaists. Most of them are either made at home, or to order, for it is found that those bought ready made are apt to bag in undesirable places. For instance, it is very important that the length of the back should be just right. Again, the under-arm seams should be well fitted, for on them really depend the appearance of the garment. In other words, the shirt waist of '98 will permit comfort and ease of fit whenever it does

not detract from the trim effect of the garment. That must be sustained at the sacrifice of all else, if need be. A number of New York girls have formed a club called the Shirtwaist circle, which meets once a week to make shirtwaists under a competent teacher. They hope by the summer time to have quite a stock of these garments at an expense little more than the cost of the material.—The Latest.

Gown for a Charity Ball.  
 At a recent charity ball in New York a Philadelphia belle wore a delicate gown of cream mousseline de soie embroidered in apple blossoms which were so delicately traced upon the

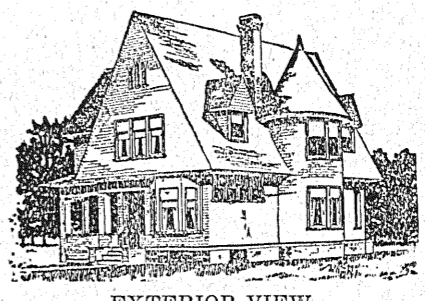


fabric that they looked as if thrown there. This was made over a skirt of Nile green taffeta. The waist matched the skirt and was trimmed with shirtings and ruffles of the mousseline de soie. A broad sash of Nile green ribbon was tied around the waist. The ends were fringed and hung nearly to the floor. A bunch of apple

HOUSE OF PLAIN EXTERIOR.

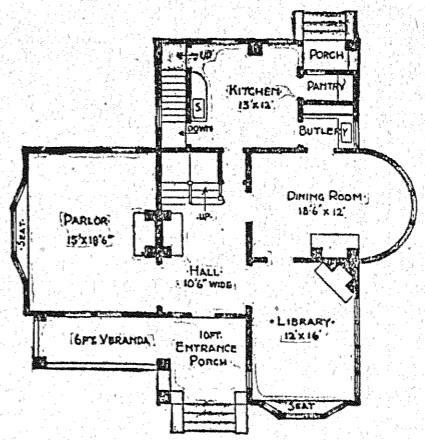
(Copyright, 1898, "Shoppell's Modern Houses," Architects, New York.)

Considering what has been done in the past few years, and with still greater hope for the future of suburban architecture, we wish to call attention to one of its greatest faults, the too profuse use of ornamentation. It is more to be noticed in buildings of past generations, and bespeaks a low state of public taste, the most glaring instances of the fault being found in the houses that were erected in the early seventies, with their French roofs, their hideous and obtrusive iron window sills, and their ginger bread work everywhere. Even buildings put up for business purposes felt the effect of this impulse, for this was the period American originality seemed to have slumbered in nothing more than in the pursuit of architecture as a fine art;



EXTERIOR VIEW.

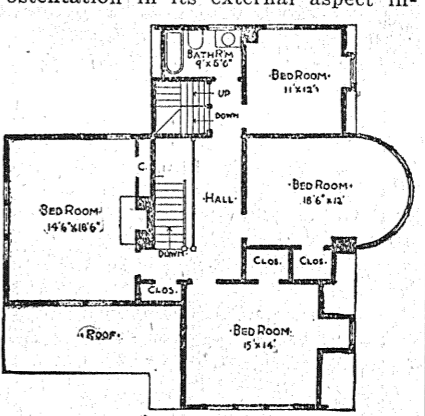
but at the present day there is coming, even if slowly, a general recognition that the best and most imposing effects in architecture are provided by simple and chaste designs, and having once fully awakened to the importance of this fact, we feel that the American architect is destined to make a name for himself in the records of nations.  
 In house building the external ornamentation may safely be left to the competent architect, for when one of these offend, it is usually because a particular patron objects to much plainness and wishes to carry out his own fancies. So long as the uneducated builder is permitted to take the lead in designing and constructing, our edifices, so long must we fall short of the high standards within our reach. Ornamentation may be beautiful in itself and when applied to architecture may not offend the eye at first glance, and yet, as one lives within its presence, grows tiresome and creates resentment. If one builds a house and its general lines are strong, he should insist that whatever details are introduced of an ornamental character,



FIRST FLOOR.

should be the best chosen with regard to gracefulness of form; never so elaborate as to produce a striking contrast with larger masses of plain surface. In design, they may seem attractive and may be deemed necessary to cover bare spaces of stone or wood, when they are in place, however, they prove a torment to the eye. In the matter of interior finish the same rule holds good. There should be plain casings and door panels, and no elaborate base boards, if the best effects are to be obtained; in particular one should guard against ornate mantels and the "built in corner" cabinets glittering with glass or mirrors. Plain walls give the best background for pictures.

There is less need for warning against over-ornamentation at this time inasmuch as popular taste is steadily moving in the direction of rich and simple effects. Every year brings a notable improvement in architectural style. We here give a design of a suburban house, built in a plain and sensible style—no useless ornamentation—it almost deserves the name of villa, but the total absence of ostentation in its external aspect—



SECOND FLOOR.

clines us to the appellation we have bestowed upon it, notwithstanding the villa-like extent of its accommodations. It is within the reach and applicable to the circumstances of many who love convenience without ambitious display and who prefer dignified plainness to ginger bread ostentation. There is a growing demand for this class of dwellings.  
 The design illustrating this article can be built for \$4,900 complete, with hot air heating and exposed plumbing.  
 Description—General dimensions: Width, including tower, 46 feet; depth, not including bay, 42 feet.  
 Height of stories: Cellar, 7 feet;

first story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet; attic, 8 feet.

Exterior materials: Foundation, stone; walls, roof and veranda enclosure, shingles.

Interior finish: Hard white plaster; plaster cornices and centers in parlors, library, dining room and hall; picture moulding in principal rooms; oak floor in dining room, hall and library; soft wood elsewhere; oak trim in library, dining room and main hall; white wood elsewhere; staircase, oak.

Colors: All shingles on walls stained sienna; trim, white; roof stained moss green; veranda floor, dark brown; ceiling, oiled.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under whole house, with inside and outside entrance and concrete floor; one room finished off in attic; open fireplace in parlor, library, dining room and hall; also in one bedroom; Sink and portable range in kitchen; butler's pantry contains dresser and sink; windows at side of library are high, to allow book shelves to be placed under same.

HOW TO ENJOY A SMOKE.

Both Right and Wrong Ways of Handling a Good Cigar.

From the Washington Star: "Personal observation has taught me," said a Cuban cigar dealer to a Star reporter, "that not one person in a hundred knows how to smoke a cigar to enjoy it thoroughly. For instance, most men, after buying their cigars, stick them out between their teeth and gnaw the ends off recklessly, thereby tearing and loosening the wrapper. Then they light their cigars and puff away as if their very lives depended upon finishing them in a hurry. Thus treated, the finest cigar will burn irregularly, and the smokers will, nine times out of ten, lay the blame on the cigar. The cigar may be to blame, but in most cases the fault lies in the way it has been handled. After a cigar has been bought the end should be cut smoothly off by a clipper or sharp knife. The reverse end should then be placed in the mouth and the cigar blown through. This removes all the little particles of dust which cannot be avoided in the manufacture, and prevents them from being inhaled into the throat, and from producing coughing. The cigar should then be lighted, and particular attention should be paid to its being thoroughly ignited all over the surface of the end. Then instead of puffing away like a steam engine the smoker will find that three or four puffs every minute make the best way to enjoy the cigar. The smoke should be kept in the mouth a short time in order to appreciate the flavor of the tobacco. Then it should be emitted slowly. In case one side of the cigar should burn and leave a ragged edge on the other side, it is not necessary to relight it, as I often see many people do. A gentle blow through the cigar toward the lighted end will ignite the ragged side, and it will burn regularly. Smoking this way is a pleasure. It treats me to see a man smoking a cigar who does not know how to enjoy it, and I often feel like giving him a few words of advice, and would do so were it not for the fear of offending him."

If Hope and Faith Were Gone.  
 James Martineau: There are those who please themselves with the idea that the world will outgrow its habits of worship; that the newspaper will supersede the preacher and the prophet; that the apprehension of scientific laws will replace the fervor of moral inspirations; that this sphere of being will then be perfectly administered when no reference to another attracts attention. But, for my own part, I am persuaded that life would soon become intolerable on earth were it copied from nothing in the heavens; that its deeper affections would pine away, and its lights of purest thought grow pale, if it lay shrouded in no holy spirit, but only in the wilderness of space. The most sagacious secular voice leaves, after all, a chord untouched in the human heart, listening too long to its didactic monotone, we begin to sigh for the rich music of hope and faith. The dry glare of noontide knowledge hurts the eye by plying it for use and denying it beauty; and we long to be screened behind a cloud or mist of moisture and of mystery that shall mellow the glory and cool the air.

THE STAGE.

Mistress—We have met with reverses, Mary, and can no longer afford to keep a servant. You have served us faithfully many years and it cuts me to the heart to say the words, but we shall have to learn to do without you. Mary—You can't ma'am, and what's more, you shan't try! Who says that I want wages or anything else except my mouthful of victuals and a board to lay my head on when those that's mor'n flesh and blood to me are in trouble? Don't say no more about it, for it can't be done! (Applause.) Mistress—Bless you, you faithful old soul! It's the silver lining to our cloud of distress to know that we have such a staunch heart as yours to count on.  
 REAL LIFE.  
 "Biddy, your master is bankrupt, and I'm afraid you will have to look out for another situation." Biddy—Then it's a month's warning or a month's wages as I'll be takin', mem, beside the fifteen shillin' y'owes me for back arrears.—Pick-Me-Up.

England's Lifeboat Service.

The volunteer lifeboat service of England, established in 1824, has more than 300 lifeboats on the shores of the kingdom and has been instrumental in saving 30,000 lives.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**ELMWOOD.**

Montague, McKinney and Dean finished hauling lumber last week.

Jas. Walters exchanged two horses for one last week with Will Bursley.

Florence Webster is visiting with Mabel Baxter in Greenleaf this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Mathews, of Grant, visited M. R. King's on Sunday.

Clarence and Carrie Horning, of Fairgrove, visited at E. F. Stone's on Sunday.

**GREENLEAF.**

The series of meetings held by Rev. Nichols in the school house closed on Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ware returned from an extended visit in N. Y. and Ohio on Friday last.

Jas Balknap, who has been at Lamotte for the past two years, returned here last week and will try farming again.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bentley, who have been staying at Mr. Ware's during their absence, started for their home in Lapeer on Monday.

With this issue I will have to sever my connection with the ENTERPRISE, and wish to extend thanks to the Editor and Bro. Scribner for courteous treatment I have received in the past five years from all, and wish success to you in all your undertakings.

**WEST GRANT.**

Miss Jennie Gillies is home from Saginaw.

Wellington Ritter spent Sunday with friends in Huron County.

The dance at Morgan Bogar's last Friday night was a complete success.

The Misses Ida and Ada Tanner are slowly recovering from the mumps.

Mr. and Mrs. Jud Williams, of Bad Axe, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Miss Lena Gilbert is visiting friends and relatives in North Branch, this week.

Henry Greenleaf has moved into the house recently occupied by Mrs. Waldie.

Miss Sarah Gillies, of Bad Axe, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John McCallum, this week.

John Livingston, who has been under the doctor's care for some time, is much better at this writing.

John Allen, an aged gentleman living four miles south east of here, had the misfortune last Monday morning, to fall in such a manner as to break a bone in the left leg.

X. A. Boombower, our popular schoolteacher, treated his pupils to a sleighride, last Friday afternoon, Appin school being the objective point. After a very cheerful reception by the Appin friends, a spelling match was indulged in, which proved a decided victory for the intelligent Greenleaf scholars.

**WEST GRANT.**

Otis Nicholson was a caller in Gagetown Friday.

J. W. Stirtion, of Greenleaf, was in town Tuesday.

R. E. Mathews and wife, spent Sunday in Elmwood.

Sam'l Ricker moved into his new house, Friday last.

H. Fuller, spent Sunday with his family in Cass City.

Arthur Crouch, of Linkville, called in town Wednesday.

A. Cameron, of Sheridan, was a pleasant caller in our burg Friday.

**Try It at Our Risk.**

That's a fair offer? Any one with impure blood, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak nerves, liver or kidney disease, can thus make a trial of

**Dana's Sarsaparilla**

"The Kind that Cures."

Buy a bottle from your nearest dealer, and if you receive NO BENEFIT you can GET YOUR MONEY BACK. EVERY BOTTLE IS GUARANTEED.

All Druggists Keep It.

Mrs. M. Valance, who has been ill, is getting along nicely at present.

E. Robertson was confined to his home last week with the grippe.

A. A. McVicar, our enterprising book agent, spent Sunday in Cass City.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. McVicar visited friends in Brookfield Monday.

Miss Ida March is visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Hugh McVicar, of Detroit.

Some of young people attended a party in Owendale, Wednesday evening.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. P. Church at Heron will meet at Mrs. Caulfield's, March 16th.

Mrs. D. E. McDonald, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. M. McDonald, of Owendale, called at Mr. McVicar's one day last week.

The Crusaders who have been holding meetings in our burg for the past two weeks are leaving this week for Bad Axe.

**OWENDALE.**

Jas. Wilson is laid up with a cut foot.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells have returned from Marlette.

Miss Jennie Crawford and Miss Alice McArthur left Friday for Detroit.

Major Peck and wife visited the Crusade Band here a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Grenache, of Beasley, visited at Anthony Hughes, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gill, who have been confined to their beds nearly all winter, are very low at present.

Maggie McDonald, aged twelve years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex McDonald, died Friday night of diphtheria.

The Crusade Band that has been holding meetings here for some time closed their Sunday night and will go north of Bad Axe to hold meetings for a short time.

A large crowd attended the L. O. L. District meeting held at Owendale Saturday. Business of importance was transacted and it was decided to celebrate July 12th at Elkton this year.

Married, on the 2d inst., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. McDonald, their daughter, Mrs. Effie Brown, to Chas. Truesdale. The happy couple are neatly settled on North Street.

**CANBORO.**

Sheriff McLean, of Bad Axe, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson were in Elkton on Tuesday.

William Parker made a business trip to Bad Axe on Saturday.

A. Cornell and R. Ballagh, of Elkton, were in town Saturday.

Miss Maggie Blair returned home from Beaulieu on Thursday.

Brooks Stoddard has been confined to his home since the 10th ult.

Roger Alderson is improving rapidly and is able to get about on crutches.

Mrs. Wm. Blair attended L. O. T. M. lodge at Gagetown Wednesday night.

Mr. Burrows and daughter, of Creel, were doing business in town on Thursday.

T. Bancroft has recovered from his recent illness and is able to be out again.

Mrs. Wettinauer and Miss McDougall went to Sobewaing Friday, returning Sunday.

B. F. Parker and family were at Owendale on Wednesday as guests of their daughter, Mrs. Cummings.

A party of young people including the tones of the town surprised Mr. Young and family, of Oliver, on Friday evening.

A very pleasant social at the residence of Myron Evans on Wednesday evening for the benefit of Elder Cragg, of Gagetown. Proceeds \$10.00.

Dan Leitch, who has been in the Marine hospital for the past five months, returned home on Wednesday quite recovered from his injuries.

**NOVESTA.**

Geo. Mills is home from the north woods.

J. W. Cunningham, of Marlette, visited friends here, Monday.

C. W. Pettinger, of Evergreen, has rented the Hefflebower farm in section 16.

Henry and Alfred Goodall came up from Akron to attend the funeral of their brother.

Wm. Bayley and Vol Clark traded teams last week. Of course both made money out of the trade.

Some of our Southern neighbors have found out by this time that there is no money in having law suits.

Geo. Dewey called on friends in the vicinity Saturday. There must be some attraction for George down this way.

Died, Wednesday evening, Walter Goodall, age eleven years. Walter was a bright boy, and will be missed by all his playmates. The family have the sympathy of the neighborhood in their sad bereavement.

**CASTORIA.**

To Cure Constipation Forever. The Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 25c. or 50c. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

**ARROYO.**

Master Frank Little has the scarlet fever.

W. D. Striffler was in Cass City on Monday.

The infant son of Chas. Lowe died last week.

Sheriff Stone did business in town last week.

John Kline, Jr., lost a valuable horse last Sunday.

Dr. Hooper, of Ubyly, passed through our burg last Thursday evening.

Miss Anna Lang is home from Sanilac Centre and is on the sick list.

Andrew Seed, of Cass City, did business in town a few days last week.

School was closed part of last week on account of the scarlet fever scare.

Mrs. Starr, who has been sick for some time, is lying at the point of death.

The new store building is completed and Frank & Mark will move their goods in this week.

Miss Kitty Brown was called home last week to attend the funeral of her brother, David, who died last Thursday of inflammation of the lungs.

Martin Weitzel, of Detroit, arrived in town last Thursday to visit his father, Paul Weitzel, who was very sick and has since died.

**ELKTON.**

H. Flach was in Gagetown on Wednesday.

Ben Holtzman was in Bad Axe on Friday.

Wolf Bros., of Linkville, was in town on Friday.

John Morlock, of Hayes, called on friends here last week.

Deputy Sheriff Hughes, of Owendale, was in town Friday on business.

John Peekings has moved his residence from his village lot to his farm.

Rev. Fulton, of Bad Axe, and Rev. Forster, of Ubyly, were the guests of friends in town this week.

The Evangelical people have the brick and most of the stone on the ground for their new church.

Our citizens will give the Orangemen a right royal welcome on July 12. Committees are already at work.

Mr. Root, recently of Grant township, now occupies the residence on the farm of R. Walker, south of town.

H. Kellerman has purchased the old Evangelical church and will move it to his lot near the mill, and use it for a warehouse.

Quinther & Haist, brick manufacturers, delivered 21,000 bricks in one day at Gagetown, last week, for Chas. Maynard, of that place.

R. Ballagh and A. Cornell attended the Orange district meeting at Owendale on Saturday. Martin and Sandy McPhee, of Pinnebog, pushed through this town on our way thither.

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**KINGSTON.**

The ice harvest was in full blast last week.

W. M. Dixon's little daughter is quite sick.

Albert Veit visited Kingston friends last week.

Quite a number of the L. O. T. M.'s called on Mrs. Cottingham Friday.

Mrs. C. H. Pelton has returned home after spending several months in the U. P.

Mrs. C. A. Pelton and Mrs. L. A. Maynard drove to Caro on Thursday last.

Our hotel men were invited to go to Caro Wednesday and accepted the invitation.

J. M. Tory and wife returned home last week after spending several days with Kingston friends.

The Epworth League gave a reception Tuesday evening to the new converts at the parsonage. Quite a large number were present and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all present.

E. A. Randall, who has been clerking for L. M. Holmes for several years past, has purchased the stock of merchandise on Monday last. Mr. Randall is so well acquainted that an introduction will not be necessary. Success, Ed.

The village election at this place this spring seems to be receiving more than the usual amount of attention from the people. On Friday evening a Village caucus was held in response to a call and, when it was called to order, it was stated by the one calling it to order that no one voting in that caucus had a right to vote in the Citizens' caucus which was called for Monday evening. This precipitated considerable talk and after the permanent chairman was elected, it was stated by some of the leaders that it was a wise precaution to which quite strong exceptions were taken and for a time order seemed to have been forgotten but soon the chairman had the meeting in control and the following persons were placed in nomination:—

President—Neil H. Burns.  
Clerk—James B. Beverley.  
Assessor—W. Ross.  
Treasurer—E. A. Randall.  
Trustees—Z. Bartholomew.  
M. L. Randall.  
A. B. Payne.

Monday evening a Citizens' caucus was held and it was stated by the chairman that it was called for the purpose of placing in nomination persons who would endeavor to see that the present laws were enforced. Persons who would accept liquor bonds if they met the requirements of the state law, and if they did not, they would not be accepted. The following ticket was placed in nomination:—

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