

CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 3.

CASS CITY, MICH., JAN. 5, 1899.

BY A. A. P. M'DOWELL.

Our Great
JANUARY
CLEARING
SALE.

Will be Regardless of Cost.

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

1898--No 1899--we have it now.

W. A. Fairweather's
For Dry Goods
At Popular Prices.

This week we will shut our eyes to profits and bank the price out of the following goods.

We quote from January 7th to January 14th

1400 yards Dark Prints, 5c values 3c a yard
600 yards 36 inch Percalee, 10c values at 5c a yard
600 yards Fancy Gingham, 10 and 12c values, 6c a yard

These prices will be for Saturday, January 7th to Saturday, January 14th. Do not fail to get your share of the many bargains we have to offer. Our stock of

Underwear and Hosiery

is complete. Do not fail to call when you want anything in the line of Dry Goods, Underwear or Hosiery. We also carry a complete line of Staple Groceries. Butter, Eggs and Wood wanted.

Yours Respectfully,

W. A. Fairweather

Some Reliable Offers For Cash
Until ALL ARE GONE.

We make the following prices to close out winter goods before inventory, which will be March 1st, 1899.

Ladies' 25c fleece lined Underwear for.....18c	Ladies' storm overshoes, regular 90c now.....60c
Ladies' 40c fleece lined Underwear for.....30c	Men's and boy's socks, heavy rubbers and felts at big cuts.
Ladies' 50c fleece lined Underwear for.....38c	Men's felt shoes, regular \$2 and \$2.75 now.....\$1.55 and \$1.85
Misses 25c fleece lined Underwear for.....18c	Ladies' felt shoes, regular \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 now.....80c, \$1.10, \$1.60
Men's 25c heavy lined Underwear.....18c	Ladies' Overgaiters, regular 75c, now.....50c
Men's 50c heavy fleeced lined Underwear for.....38c	Gray cotton blankets 45 and 50c, now.....35 and 40c
Ladies' 25c fleeced skirts.....18c	All wool Flannels 40 and 45c now 25c
Ladies' 60c flannel skirts.....40c	Men's 50c Jersey Overshirts now.....38c
Fascinator, regular price 40c for.....25c	Men's \$1 Jersey Overshirts now.....70c
Fascinator, regular price 35c for.....20c	Men's \$1 moleskin shirts.....70c
Ladies' high top button overshoes, regular \$1.90 now.....\$1.15	Men's 75c heavy fleeco lined overshirts.....55c
Misses high top button overshoes, regular \$1.50 now.....80c	Several pieces 6c outing.....45c
	Several pieces dress goods at.....12 1/2c

We make the above offers which are bargains for cash only.

Laing & Janes.

All our Ladies.....

Capes and Jackets
at Cost

We also have a line of Men's Caps,
Duck Coats and Rubbers that we
are closing out at less than cost.

Frost & Hebblewhite.

Butter, Eggs and Wood Wanted.

A Friend's Remark to a Friend. "Life is an uncertainty." But there is one thing certain that

A. A. McKenzie is the best and cheapest Undertaker in the Thumb of Michigan....

The territory he covers is unlimited. He trims Caskets and Coffins with the best goods obtainable, and so cheap. He also furnishes Choice Cut Flowers, loose or designed in Emblems. Has two as fine Hearse as any city possesses.

He also has a.....

Real Estate Business

which many have profited by. He also sells choice farming lands or exchanges city property for farm lands. When you are in need of him address him, his address is,

A. A. McKenzie,
Cass City, Mich.

Groceries!

Goods, not Promises.

Pretty goods will not appease hunger. See the excellent groceries we sell.

Good Hardwood Wanted.

J. W. Heller & Son.

Wheat's Rival.

SOMETHING ABOUT SUGAR BEETS
--THE NEW CASH CROP.

The Farmer's Side--The Manufacturer's Side.

BY PROF. KEDZIE.

The effort to find some new cash crop to rival wheat raising in Michigan is now new at the Agricultural College. The production at home of the sugar consumed in our State is a subject lying near the college heart for many years past. Fifteen years ago the college sent out 400 packages of sorghum seed (Amber cane) for trial in various sections of our State. So much interest was excited by the bounty act of 1881 (2 cents a pound), that Daniel Root, of Hudson, made more than 20,000 pounds of sorghum sugar. It was found that this crop was too subject to frost to be depended on to make the home supply of sugar for Michigan.

SUGAR BEETS.

Six years ago the attention of the public was turned to sugar beets as promising a supply of sugar, and a crop well suited to our climate. Many letters of inquiry were sent to the college on this subject, and it was determined to make an extended inquiry into the fitness of our soil and climate to produce sugar beets of such quantity per acre as would pay the farmer, and of such quality as would pay the manufacturer. Only the best seed was to be used for this purpose. Sugar beets had been frequently analyzed at the college, produced from seed that was labeled "Sugar Beet Seed", but the tubers contained too little sugar to be of any value for sugar-making.

IMPORTED SEED.

The State Board of Agriculture imported from Paris, through J. M. Thorburn of New York, about 1,800 pounds of the best sugar-beet seed, made up of four kinds: 1. Vilmorin Imperial Improved. 2. Austrian Wohanka. 3. Wanzleben. 4. White Silesian. More than 1,000 pounds of seed were sent to some 500 farmers for trial, with instructions on mode of sowing, kind of soil, how to cultivate, and how to send beets for analysis at the college. All this was without cost to the farmer, except that he was to send the beets free of cost to the college, where they would be analyzed gratis.

The average of sugar beets per acre in Germany is said to be 10 tons, and in France 11 tons. Michigan soil thus outstrips the old world in producing sugar beets, and the quality of the beet stands high. Beets that contain 12 per cent sugar, with purity of 80 per cent, are considered fair quality for making sugar, but Michigan beets are much above that standard.

It is evident that the southern half of the lower peninsula is well adapted to produce sugar beets of good quality and in paying quantity for the farmer. The climate is good for most of the State, but severe droughts are fatal for the best crop.

The soil best fitted for sugar beets is a sandy loam, or a loamy soil with a permeable subsoil with good drainage. The soil must permit the beet to bury itself in the ground, for all the part of the beet ripening above the top of the ground is worthless for making sugar. A stiff clay, and soil with dense hard pan are not fitted for raising beets, and a mucky soil is the worst of all. Reclaimed muck beds will raise sugar beets of large size, but worthless for sugar-making.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF SUGAR BEETS.

One hundred and fifty years ago this day (March 3) Margraff of Berlin announced the discovery of common sugar in the White Silesian beet--the parent of the whole tribe of sugar beets. Formerly, the world's supply came entirely from sugar cane. The wars following the French revolution turned the attention of chemists to other sources of sugar, and out of the hot-bed of war came the discoveries that filled the world's sugar bowl. The cane is a tropical plant, and the area of lands and climate fitted for its growth is limited, while the sugar beet succeeds best in a temperate climate. Three-fifths of the sugar is now made from beets, and the amount now made in Europe is more than 2,000,000 tons a year. The beet sugar industry is in its infancy in this country, some six or seven factories being in successful operation, while it would take five hundred to supply the sugar consumed in this country, for Americans are the largest consumers of sugar of all the tribes of men. The subject of beet sugar production is attracting the attention of our people, and a bill has passed the State legislature offering

a bounty for beet sugar made in this State. Shall Michigan enter upon this new industry? Let us consider the subject from all sides, and first look at it from

THE FARMER'S SIDE.

I have received many letters from farmers asking, "Is the sugar beet an exhausting crop? Will its cultivation permanently injure my farm?" If the crop is permanently removed from the farm and the surplus materials aside from sugar are not restored, the crop is an exhaustive one, but if the beet tops and crowns and the pulp left after the sugar is extracted are used for fodder or otherwise restored to the soil, the crop is not exhaustive, but increases the fertility of the farm. The removal of sugar does not remove any fertilizing material, and farming properly carried on with the cultivation of sugar beets when all the residues are restored to the soil will enrich the soil. The Arondissement of Valenciennes in France lately celebrated the introduction of sugar beets, erecting a triumphal arch on which was inscribed, "Before the introduction of the sugar beet industry we raised 695,500 bushels of wheat and fattened 9,000 oxen yearly; after we raised 1,157,750 bushels of wheat and fattened 11,500 oxen". The beet pulp after the sugar is extracted has great value as food for muck cows and for fattening stock.

It is a paying crop. At fifteen tons per acre and \$4 per ton, the acreage crop is worth \$60.

It is a cash crop, and finds its market at home.

Three strong points in favor of sugar beets are: 1. Enriching crop. 2. Paying crop. 3. A home market.

The farmer's side is bright!

THE MANUFACTURER'S SIDE.

He must be assured of a reliable crop of good beets, year after year, for a long period before he can safely invest \$400,000 to \$750,000 for a beet-sugar factory. To supply the beets 3,000 to 3,500 acres of beets must be raised each year, and as the beets should not be raised in consecutive years on the same ground, this will require 6,000 to 7,000 acres of land to stock a factory, or the arable land of an average township.

Plenty of limestone, coal, etc., and good railroad facilities.

Plenty of good water, free from salt, which prevents crystallization of sugar. When you consider that a beet sugar plant requires 2,000,000 gallons of water a day, you see the importance of a good supply of good water.

He must have the best science and skill to manage the factory for he is in competition with the accumulated science and skill of fifty years experience in Europe.

He must have the best and most labor-saving machinery of the world, for he is pitted against one of the great industries of the world, and no makeshift apparatus can stand the competition. Germany pays an export bounty of a cent to a cent and a half for every pound of sugar exported, and France is preparing to offer a similar bounty. The manufacturer must fight on the economical battlefield these powerful nations, who are determined to hold the foreign markets. Germany pays this heavy bounty by taxing the sugar used at home, and sugar retailed at seven to seven and one-half cents a pound in Frankfurt while the same sugar was selling for four cents in the United States.

HOW TO COMPETE WITH THE WORLD.

Have the best of everything for this work; the best beets, best site, best water, best science and skill, best apparatus the world can offer, requiring the least labor and turning out the largest amount of "sugar of consumption" fit for the table, and not "sugar for refining", thus placing ourselves at the mercy of the sugar trust. No half way work or cheap apparatus will serve in this industrial warfare. No cider or sorghum mill and evaporating pan, which will only burn your fingers and bankrupt your pocket! The best means of every kind will give best results.

Merrily On.

The preliminary work toward securing a beet sugar factory at Cass City goes merrily on. The executive committee has chosen A. G. Berney as president and E. H. Pinney as treasurer and have the work well mapped out.

There are other committees to act as directed by the executive committee and they have their part of the work in good shape. Average is being secured as rapidly as can be expected but it is impossible to learn at this time just how much has been secured, as the territory is divided up and the chairman of that committee will not receive the returns until Saturday evening, when all members of the committee will report at the council rooms. The outlook is encouraging, but time is required for development of plans.

Lecture Course.

HIGHLY PROFITABLE AND ENTERTAINING COURSE.

It is Now a Certainty for This Season
--First Number Next Monday.

After much correspondence and several disappointments, the season's course is now a certainty, thanks to the perseverance of I. B. Auten, who has persisted in his efforts until he has secured three excellent numbers and the fourth one may be contracted for at any time, it depending somewhat upon the patronage the course shall receive as to what the number shall be. Season tickets are now being circulated and no time should be lost in securing them as the first two numbers come right away and will be too good to think of missing.

COL. GEO. W. BAIN,

the Kentucky orator, will lecture next Monday evening, January 9th, at the M. E. Church. He has lectured at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, one of the greatest summer assemblies of this country, eighteen years in succession, and is commonly spoken of as "the silver-tongued orator of Kentucky." We quote a few testimonials:

Jabu Dewitt Miller, who gave one of the best lectures of our last year's course, says: Col. Bain is a man of singularly sweet and unaffected personality; an honest, earnest, entertaining, convincing public talker. Any audience that can hear him and not enjoy him, accuses itself, and one that can hear him and not be benefited by what he says, is either so good as to be beyond the need of improvement, or so bad as to be beyond its reach.

Scranton (Pa.) Republican:—His flights of eloquence were so fascinating, the reporter forgot what he came for.

Dayton (O.) Daily Press:—He is probably the best all-round entertainer on the American stage. Those who fail to hear him when the opportunity is presented, lose more than a mere display of forensic oratory. They lose some of the most exalting and quickening inspirations ever avouched to men and women.

He has lectured at Caro and all who heard him are loud in their praises of the speaker. Don't miss the first lecture—next Monday evening.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

will appear as the second number on the evening of Monday, January 16th. The company will consist of eight of the best colored concert singers obtainable, and the testimonials at hand give them highest praise. Watch for them next week in this paper. Remember the date—January 16th.

PROF. N. N. RIDDELL,

the popular scientific lecturer, of Chicago, will be here on the evening of March 17th. He is an author and character builder. He is out of the rut, and there is nothing like his lectures on the road. He is a recognized authority on psychic phenomena and kindred subjects, also on the facts and fallacies of Christianascience, spiritism and theosophy.

The fourth number will be announced later and will be the best that can be secured for the patronage given the course on the start.

County Institute.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT CASS CITY JANUARY 26 AND 27.

It is the Grand Roundup Meeting and Will be a Hummer.

As previously mentioned the Farmers' Institute for Tuscola County will be held at Cass City on Thursday and Friday, January 26th and 27th. The State committee has been very liberal in providing speakers from outside, giving us no less than five, and also arranging for a lady speaker, who will conduct a "woman's section."

An active interest is being taken by our citizens and farmers in the immediate vicinity in making preparations for one of the best institutes yet held. At a special meeting called at the Council Rooms on Tuesday evening the following committees were appointed: Music and entertainment, O. K. James, A. H. Ale and W. H. Hebblewhite. Printing and advertising, L. M. Houghton, G. A. Stevenson and D. J. Giles. Finance, W. J. Campbell, J. D. Crosby and T. H. Hunt. Hall decoration, W. J. Campbell, D. J. Deming, W. L. Frost, F. C. Lee, J. W. Macomber, Henry Ball, J. F. Hendrick, C. W. Helmer and E. A. McGeorge. Program, J. Marshall, Jas. MacArthur, E. H. Pinney, O. C. Wood and C. S. Weaver. More particulars next week.

For LaGrippe and Colds

We always have a full supply of Medicines.

Prescription Department well Stocked

and care taken in the dispensation of drugs.

T. H. FRITZ, Druggist.

Winning Out

In the fight for life you will be able to win out if at the critical time you

Use Best Drugs. We Sell Them.

BOND'S Pharmacy...

2 Macks 2

Wish all a Happy New Year.

We wish to express our thanks

to our many customers for their patronage, especially those who have been with us for the past fourteen years. We are sure that your continued favors have been, because you felt sure that when you came to our place of business you could always find goods such as you wanted, and no advantage would be taken of you in dealing.

It is very gratifying to us to see our business increase in volume as well as in the esteem of the public. We will continue to do business on the same plan and invite all who want good goods, fair dealing and courteous treatment to come and trade with us.

Our line of goods will be complete in every department. You will find our Clothing, Boot and Shoe department of special interest when you want anything in the line.

We will be stocked with Carpets, Draperies and Curtains about February 1st.

Our stocks of Dress Goods, Trimmings and Notions are large, late in styles and we solicit inspection.

We are closing out Fur Collars, Children's Fur Sets Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, Overcoats, Warm lined Slippers, and Winter Goods at your own prices.

Look out for future announcements.

2 MACKS.

MICHIGAN NEWS SUMMARY.

Doings of the Week Recorded in a Brief Style.

CONCISE AND INTERESTING.

Six Sick Convicts Escape from the Ionia House of Correction During a Storm—Manatee Has a Rather Hot Blaze—Col. Irish a Candidate for Senator

Six Ionia Prisoners Escape. Six prisoners escaped from the state house of correction by a bold and clever plan. They were convalescing in the hospital, and cut their way through a partition wall to the knitting shop, adjoining. Then with a long ladder from the shop they scaled the northwest corner of the outside wall. A blizzard prevailed and this aided the convicts in their escape.

The howling wind deadened what little noise they made, and the drifting snow covered their tracks. There is no trace of the men. They are as follows: Frank Edison, sent from Eaton county, November, 1896, for five years for robbery; Frank Fisher, Macomb county, July, 1898, one year, breaking and entering in day time; Lewis Ferguson, Branch county, December, 1895, four years, burglary; Wm. Smith, December, 1897, Calhoun county, three years, burglary; James Miller, Cass county, April, 1897, four years, burglary; John Hubbard, Montcalm county, January, 1898, two years, larceny.

State Teachers' Association. Michigan pedagogues crowded Representative hall, Lansing, when President J. W. Simmons called to order the 48th annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' association. Three days were spent in discussing matters of educational interest. Probably the most interesting feature was a lecture by President Angell, of the U. of M., on "The Eastern Question." Officers elected: President, Charles McKenney, Mt. Pleasant; vice presidents, Miss Anna M. Chandler, Marquette, and S. O. Hartwell, Kalamazoo; secretary, C. M. McLean, Holland; treasurer, E. M. Plunkett, Ovid.

The Michigan State Teachers' association adopted resolutions recommending that the state board of education be increased to six members and that they be elected in the spring; that the uniform text book law of 1897 be repealed and a compulsory free text book law adopted.

Insurance Commissioner at it Again. Insurance Commissioner Campbell recently made an examination of the Western Mutual Life association, of Chicago, and found that the company during the 14 months ending Aug. 31, last, collected \$527,164.70 from policy holders. During the same period it paid out to policy holders a total of \$52,868.26, and disbursed during the same period for salaries and expenses \$396,397.60. The commissioner severely criticizes the extravagance of the salaries paid, and also says that the company is not on a legal reserve basis notwithstanding the fact that premiums are charged equal to and as great as those collected by so-called legal reserve companies, and representations are made that it is doing business practically on the legal reserve plan.

Building and Loan Associations. The annual report of the secretary of state on Michigan building and loan associations shows that 70 associations are doing business in this state and all are reported in good conditions. The total assets at the date of the report were \$10,885,708.15 as against \$11,531,246.01 for the year preceding, the difference being \$645,537.86. The history of the collapsed Alpena Loan & Building association is gone into, and the cause of the downfall is attributed to "incompetency and recklessness on the part of its former management, followed by heavy defalcations of its secretary." It is thought it will be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. The secretary of state makes some valuable recommendations for the government of the associations.

35th Michigan Gets Krag-Jorgensen. The 35th Michigan regiment at Augusta, Ga., was ordered to turn in its Springfield rifles and to draw Krag-Jorgensen. When the order was read to the men there was the wildest kind of enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer was given and they congratulated themselves on the prospect of their going to Cuba at an early date.

Standard Oil Co. After Copper Mines. It is reported that the Standard Oil Co. is after American copper mines and that agents of the octopus are in the upper peninsula for the purpose of getting options on the famous Michigan mines. A corporation with a capital of \$100,000,000 will be formed to operate the mines under New Jersey laws.

Fine Country Home Burned. Dr. P. B. Taylor's large farm house, one mile east of Clio, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. The occupants were asleep and were rescued by neighbors just before the roof fell in. Loss \$2,500; insurance \$1,500.

Col. Gardner, of the 31st Michigan, is rapidly recovering in health at Knoxville, Tenn.

Daniel Keegan, of Monroe, Co. M., 31st Michigan, died at the division hospital, Knoxville, Tenn., of spinal meningitis.

James Harris, aged 13, was drowned in Jolie river at Marine City. He was playing on some thin ice, when he broke through.

George Cantwell, of Detroit, engineer at Brennan's boiler shops at Battle Creek, was caught on a pulley and his head was crushed.

Seventh Regiment to be Scattered. The Seventy U. S. Infantry, heroes of El Caney, now stationed at Fort Wayne, Detroit, is to be scattered. Only two companies remain at Fort Wayne. One is ordered to Fort Thomas, Ky.; one to Columbus barracks, Ohio; one to Fort Snelling, Minn., a portion of it being intended to police Walker Lake, where the Chippewas made war last fall; one to Fort Crook, Omaha, and two to Fort Sheridan, Chicago. It is evident from this arrangement of the Seventh that it is to do garrison duty for some time to come and that nearly all other regular regiments will go abroad while the Seventh keeps home for them. For the present, regimental headquarters will be at Fort Wayne.

Six Miners Dashed to Death. A terrible accident occurred in K shaft of the Lake Superior mine at Ishpeming by which six miners lost their lives. Nine men of the night shift started up the shaft from work, but when 15 feet from the surface the car stopped, and on investigation it was found that only three injured men were in the car and that the other six had been hurled to the bottom of the shaft to death. It is said that one of the wheels of the car broke at the fifth level, but whether the men were hurled out or jumped is uncertain.

K shaft is a vertical shaft 514 feet deep. The men all dropped from distances varying between 500 and 250 feet, and are badly disfigured and torn.

Father's Testimony Against His Son. In the examination of Jeff Mason at Paw Paw on the charge of killing Stephen Sprague, Mason's father testified that his son had confessed to him that he did the deed. Young Mason pushed Sprague off the railroad bridge over Deerlick creek, expecting the fall would kill him. It did not, and he then went down into the ravine and shot his victim twice with a revolver. Then he rifled the pockets and took the body some distance from the bridge and sunk it in the water, where it was found later by Sprague's friends. The reason Jeff gives for the murder was that Sprague had got the best of him in a woman deal.

Escaped Convicts Recaptured. Frank Edison, Lewis Ferguson and John Hubbard, three of the six convicts, scarlet fever patients, who escaped by digging through the hospital wall at Ionia prison, were captured by local officers. About the same time Fisher, Miller and Smith were recaptured near Okemos by a farmer who, finding them in his tool house, went after them with a gun. They surrendered and the gritty farmer marched them over to the Mason jail.

Extra Pay for Volunteers. Rep. W. D. Kelly has prepared a bill to be introduced in the legislature which provides for giving extra compensation to Michigan soldiers of the Spanish war—\$15 per month to those who served in Cuba and \$10 per month to those who did not leave the United States.

STATE GOSSIP. Robbers stole \$700 from the residence of J. A. Shaw, a Williamston merchant. Hon. C. T. Mitchell, a pioneer business man and banker, died at Hillsdale, aged 82.

A move is on foot to form a carriage trust to absorb the 35 vehicle industries in the state.

Peter Peterson, an old resident of Norway, shot himself through the head with a 44-caliber rifle.

Pingree is the title of a new post-office in Livingston county. James M. Smith is the first postmaster.

The executive committee of the State Sunday school association met at Jackson and reported improved finances.

John R. Hall, correspondent of the Detroit News, with the 31st Michigan, died of pneumonia at Knoxville, Tenn.

A falling limb struck and killed John Richmond, aged 21, of Carland, near Elsie. He leaves a widowed mother.

The Jackson & Adrian Railroad Co., has been organized at Adrian for the purpose of building an electric line between the two cities.

Thomas Maloy, a well-to-do farmer, suicided at Pontiac by jumping through a hole in the ice in Clinton river. No cause can be assigned.

Maj. O. P. Barber, surgeon 35th Michigan, has tendered his resignation to take effect immediately. Urgent personal business matters.

Edward Harrison, aged 78, of Muskegon, has fallen heir to \$10,000, which was left to him by his father, who died near Watertown, Wis.

Both Michigan senators have endorsed Rufus H. Thayer, a Washington lawyer, for postmaster of Washington. Thayer formerly lived at Plymouth, Mich.

The Soldiers' home at Grand Rapids is crowded to overflowing. The legislature will be asked for \$10,000 to build a cottage to accommodate the veterans.

The earnings of the Lake Shore railroad for 1898 were \$20,738,000, or \$411,175 more than in 1897. The Michigan Central earned \$13,924,000, an increase of \$327,000.

The following appointments have been made on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Tyrell, of the Michigan National Guard: Lieutenant-colonel and surgeon, Wm. B. Watts; major and assistant adjutant-general, I. H. Russell; major and assistant quartermaster-general, Chas. H. Ruhl.

The sixth annual meeting of the association of judges of Michigan was held in the supreme court room of the capitol at Lansing. The following officers were elected: President, Allen C. Adair, Grand Rapids; vice-president, Fred H. Aldrich, Cadillac; secretary, Rollin H. Person, Lansing.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ateyo, aged 73 and 72, respectively, have celebrated their golden wedding in Sumpter township, Wayne county, where they settled 44 years ago.

Senator Burrows is said to be working to secure the appointment of Col. Irish, of the 35th Michigan, as a brigadier-general upon the reorganization of the army.

Officers of the 33d and 34th Michigan regiments will probably send someone to San Diego to locate the graves of Michigan boys who died there and to identify their remains.

Dr. Bell, superintendent of the northern Michigan asylum for the insane at Nottawa, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted. He will be succeeded by Dr. Chamberlain.

Chas. W. Whited, aged 50, chief electrician for the Chicago & Grand Trunk, died at Battle Creek from injuries received by running into a hand-car with his railroad velocipede.

Frank E. Ball, a Benton Harbor barber, struck the fancy of Miss Mildred Vaughan, a Kentucky heiress, who is being treated at the Benton Harbor sanitarium, and they were married.

The Soldiers' home board will not erect any more buildings, but will limit the admission to the home to veterans who get less than \$12 a month pension, and hope thus to keep a number of inmates within the facilities.

Ionia capitalists are pushing a scheme to build the Lowell & Hastings railroad from Lowell to Ionia and connect with the D. G. R. & W., giving much better connections with Detroit, Saginaw and the north.

By carrying a lighted lantern too close to an open acetylene gas tank T. M. Stone caused an explosion which came very near destroying his dry goods store and badly injured himself and Don Ashley, at Dimondrie.

President Heald, of the Chicago & West Michigan and Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western railroads, has ordered 100 refrigerator cars and 150 ordinary freight cars to handle the large fruit and produce traffic on those lines.

The members of the 33d and 34th Michigan regiments, upon the recommendation of Gen. Shafter, have been given the privilege of wearing the badge of the Fifth army corps, the only corps which saw active service in Cuba.

The Michigan Knights of the Grip met at Saginaw in their tenth annual convention with an unusually large attendance. Officers elected: President, Charles Stevens, Ypsilanti; secretary, J. C. Saunders, Lansing; treasurer, O. C. Gould, Saginaw.

M. J. Wood, of Athens, a famous hunter and an extensive purchaser of fur, declares that wolves are becoming so plentiful in the north woods that they threaten to exterminate the deer. He strongly advocates a good bounty for wolf scalps.

The farm house of Tilmann Mills, in Maple Grove township, Manistee county, was burned during the absence of the farmer and his wife and their two children, Alice, aged 5, and Bruce, aged 3, who had been locked in the vicinity of the palace to witness the epoch-making function.

A portion of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Seventh army corps paraded some of the principal streets of the city and was enthusiastically greeted by the Cubans. The Second Illinois volunteers and a portion of the Tenth U. S. infantry escorted the American officials to the palace, while the 38th Spanish infantry represented the Spanish army.

The American party comprised Maj.-Gens. Wade and Butler, of the American evacuation commission, Maj.-Gen. Brooke, governor of Cuba, Maj.-Gen. Ludlow, governor of the city of Havana, Maj.-Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and Chaffee, Brig.-Gen. Clous, Maj. T. Bentley Mott, Senator Daniels, of Virginia. British Consul Jerome was also with the party. The Cuban army was represented by Gens. Gomez, Laeret, Menocal, Sanchez, Rodriguez, Nodarte, Agramente, de Cardenas, Vidal and Col. Valiente.

Capt.-Gen. Castellanos and staff met the Americans in the throne room of the palace. The Spaniards were clearly much depressed and the Americans correspondingly buoyant. As the last stroke of 12 had sounded the national salutes were fired at Cabanas fortress and in the harbor and the bands played "The Star Spangled Banner," amidst the cheers of the populace. Immediately Capt.-Gen. Castellanos addressed himself to the Americans, making a formal surrender of Cuba to the United States. Gen. Brooke replied briefly. Gens. Brooke and Castellanos then shook hands, after which Gen. Castellanos and staff retired from the throne room. As they retired there was a movement toward Gen. Brooke, all shaking him by the hand and wishing him success. Meanwhile the officials of Spain were saying farewell to their nation's seat of power in the new world. Castellanos left the palace escorted by Gen. Chaffee and followed by his staff. At the dock Gens. Clous and Chaffee bade him farewell and the retiring captain-general put off for the Spanish transport Rabal, on which he proceeded to Matanzas.

Maj.-Gen. Brooke held a reception in the palace, the various officials of Havana paying their respects and promising allegiance to the United States.

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TICKINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

News of the Day as Told Over the Slender Wires.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NEWS

Spanish Sovereignty Over Any Portion of the Western Hemisphere Has Forever Disappeared—Surrender of the Island of Cuba to the Americans.

Gen. Brooke soon after taking command of the American troops in Cuba issued an order that the Cuban insurgent army would in no way be recognized during the evacuation of Havana.

The Cubans became greatly excited. They stood on every corner discussing the situation in a half frenzied manner. The Cuban peace commission after a stormy interview with Gen. Brooke telegraphed Gen. Gomez not to come to Havana, as he intended, as no courtesy could be shown him. They said: "We have not fought for a change of masters. We have fought for liberty and not a new ownership. Our army is still in the field. They shall not lay down their arms until we find out whether we are to be slaves or free."

It was reported that Gen. Mariano Menocal and his Cuban forces at La Playa have been asked to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and have refused. The news that Cuban soldiers had refused to take the oath of allegiance was cheered by the crowd. The United States flag was torn down from many houses in the lower districts of the city. The Cuban leaders are doing everything possible to prevent any outbreak, but say that if Gen. Brooke's arbitrary command is carried out they will be helpless.

Judge Advocate Charles Gould of the American commission cabled President McKinley that there is intense uneasiness in the situation and advising that the Cubans be permitted to participate in the evacuation ceremonies.

Later—After carefully considering the situation the Cuban officers agreed to postpone any attempt at a demonstration and convinced the populace that the Americans would fully recognize them in due time.

Passing of the Spanish in the New World. The stars and stripes were raised over Havana at noon Jan. 1, 1899, and the yellow and red banner was hauled down, ending forever Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

The form of the transfer was simple, consisting only of an exchange of speeches by Capt.-Gen. Castellanos and Maj.-Gen. Brooke in the salon of the palace, the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the raising in its stead of the flag of the United States on the flagstaff on the palace roof. Salutes were fired from the heavy guns of the forts and the warships before and after the exchange of flags. The raising of the stars and stripes was greeted with cheers by the people, who covered the roofs of the buildings around the palace and the plaza. No crowd was permitted to gather in the streets in the vicinity of the palace to witness the epoch-making function.

A portion of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Seventh army corps paraded some of the principal streets of the city and was enthusiastically greeted by the Cubans. The Second Illinois volunteers and a portion of the Tenth U. S. infantry escorted the American officials to the palace, while the 38th Spanish infantry represented the Spanish army.

The American party comprised Maj.-Gens. Wade and Butler, of the American evacuation commission, Maj.-Gen. Brooke, governor of Cuba, Maj.-Gen. Ludlow, governor of the city of Havana, Maj.-Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and Chaffee, Brig.-Gen. Clous, Maj. T. Bentley Mott, Senator Daniels, of Virginia. British Consul Jerome was also with the party. The Cuban army was represented by Gens. Gomez, Laeret, Menocal, Sanchez, Rodriguez, Nodarte, Agramente, de Cardenas, Vidal and Col. Valiente.

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Patriarch of the Senate Dead.

Senator Morrill, aged 83, of Vermont, was taken seriously ill at Washington, with an attack of grip complicated with lung and heart trouble, and his physician from the first held out no hope for his recovery, owing to the weakness consequent on his age.

The senator was for some years the patriarch of the senate and held a warm place in the affections of his associates. He likewise enjoyed the fullest confidence of his constituents, who, notwithstanding his years, re-elected him in 1896 for a fifth consecutive term, which would not expire until March 3, 1903.

Justin S. Morrill, was born in Stratford, Vt., April 14, 1810, and in early life he was a merchant and later an agriculturist. He was elected to the house of representatives in the 34th congress and for four succeeding terms. He was transferred to the senate March 4, 1867. Since that time his service has been continuous and he has the record of the longest unbroken term of service in the history of the senate. He has taken an important part in the legislation of the last 30 years, especially on commercial and financial questions.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

Gen. Shafter is to take command of the department of California about January 15.

Fourteen men of the French warship *Eury* were killed by natives of the New Hebrides.

The czar of Russia, early in 1899, will visit Franz Josef of Austria and King Humbert of Italy.

The Bolivian rebels have captured the town of Tulecan, capital of Carachi province. It is a strong position.

Former Gov. Merriam, of Minnesota, is said to be slated to succeed Secretary Hitchcock as ambassador to Russia.

Several hundred marines have been sent from their barracks at Norfolk, Va., to Havana to assist in preserving order.

The cruiser *Yosemite* is being fitted out at Norfolk navy yard for her trip to Manila with supplies and 400 men for Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Secretary Alger will ask an appropriation of \$2,000 for the relief of Cubans who left their homes to take up arms and are now destitute.

The island of Guam, being solely a naval station will be given a naval instead of a military government, with Capt. Louis Kempff in command.

The highest price ever paid in many years for a seat in the New York stock exchange, \$30,000, was paid by Frank Jay Gould, youngest son of the late Jay Gould.

German newspapers don't like the news of the arrival of an American warship at Apia, Samoa, as it is sure to cause a loss of German influence in the island.

It is said that Commodore J. W. Philip will succeed Rear-Admiral Bunce, recently retired, as commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, on January 15.

The cabinet instructed Secretary of State Hay to disapprove of the monopoly of the cable business in Hawaii, granted Promoter Schrymmer by the Hawaiian republic.

Ambassador Romero, of Mexico, died at Washington, at the age of 63 years. Death followed an operation for appendicitis. The remains will be taken to Mexico for interment.

Admiral Dewey desires to have the stars and stripes known as well as possible in Chinese waters and has therefore dispatched the cutter *McCulloch* to visit various Chinese ports.

Emile Zola, the eminent French author now in exile in London, claims to possess starting documents connecting Gen. Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, with the Bonapartists.

The preliminary report of the Nicaragua canal commission finds that either one of the three routes suggested would be feasible. The estimates for the Maritime Canal Co.'s route is about \$124,000,000.

President Dole, of Hawaii, is expected to arrive at Washington in about three weeks for the purpose of working for the appointment to the governorship of the islands. He has a strong rival for the office in U. S. Minister Sewell.

The Spanish brig *Coronel*, from Cardenas, has arrived at Coruna, Spain, having on board 10 of the crew of the American bark *Evie Reed*, from New York for Bahia, which is lost. The Americans were rescued by the Spaniards near the island of Bermuda.

In consequence of official representations from England to the Spanish cabinet, that the extension of fortifications opposite the new English works at Gibraltar would be considered an unfriendly act, the Madrid cabinet has decided to stop them as they were solely designed to oppose British aggression.

Col. Kimball, of the quartermaster's department, has received orders from the war department to secure at once an iron ship of from 1,000 to 1,200 tons for use to lay cables to connect the islands of the Philippines. The department has already ordered for this purpose 166 miles of marine cable, weighing 525 tons.

Work has begun on the big battleship *Ohio* at the Union iron works, San Francisco. The *Ohio* will be one of the largest ever built in America. She will be 20 feet longer than the Wisconsin and 40 feet longer than the Oregon. She will have a greater displacement than the Wisconsin by 1,000 tons and 2,000 tons more than the Oregon. The *Ohio's* speed is two knots faster than the Wisconsin and three knots faster than the Oregon. She will have a displacement of 13,500 tons, and her dimensions will be as follows: Length, 388 feet; breadth, 72 feet 3 inches; draught, 23 feet 9 inches.

TROUBLE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Capture Iloilo and Refuse to Give Up to the Americans.

Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander in the Visayas islands, has telegraphed to his government from Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay, as follows: "Am preparing to embark on the steamer *Leo XIII* for Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, having formally surrendered Iloilo. Have charged German consul with the protection of Spanish interests." Though the dispatch is ambiguous it is assumed that the surrender of Iloilo was to the Americans, as troops were recently sent from Manila for that purpose.

Later reports, however, show that the American forces had arrived too late on the scene and that the insurgents had added to the difficulty of the problems already presented by hoisting their flag over the city, which they have been besieging for months. Gen. Otis reports as follows:

"Sent Col. Potter on fast vessel to Iloilo to communicate with Spanish Gen. Rios; latter evacuated before Potter arrived and insurgents took possession of city. Potter found Aguinaldo's flag flying. Spanish forces have evacuated all stations in southern islands, except Zamboanga, Mindanao, by order of the Spanish government."

The evacuation by the Spaniards of all the Philippine ports, although doubtless inspired by a desire to secure their safety by concentration, undoubtedly has done much to complicate the problem already presented by the war department of extending the military jurisdiction of the United States over the islands. It is presumed that Gen. Otis will demand the surrender of Iloilo into his hands, and this demand may at once raise the issue between the insurgents and our own government of possession of the islands.

Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, who commanded the Americans at the surrender of Manila, was very much surprised to hear of the surrender of Iloilo by Gen. Rios to the insurgents. Gen. Merritt believes the surrender may have been an intentional move on the part of the Spaniards to make it difficult for the United States to gain control of the Philippine islands.

"Gen. Rios had no right to surrender to the insurgents, unless, indeed, his command was on the verge of starvation, or in some equally tight place. When Manila fell all the islands in the archipelago went with it."

Admiral Dewey cables that he considers it absolutely necessary that a first-class statesman be sent to Manila to investigate thoroughly the situation there. He further states that the United States must accept their responsibilities in the Philippines, which have been acquired by conquest. If we should shirk this duty we would put ourselves back 200 years in the world's history.

The first insurgent government has resigned over the question of American intervention in the government of the Philippine islands. Owners of property desire American co-operation. The present temporary cabinet is very anti-American.

British Win a Battle in East Africa. Advices from British East Africa say that a force of rebels attacked a detachment of 30 men belonging to the Twenty-seventh Baluchis, commanded by Lieut. Hannington, which was marching to Masindi. A native officer and 12 men were killed and 9 men were wounded, including Lieut. Hannington. The rear guard repulsed the enemy. The rebels lost 100 men. Later the rebels attacked Kisalizi and lost 25 men. The casualties on the British side were two men wounded.

Russia Opposes the Nicaragua Canal. Russia is evidently beginning a campaign against the Nicaragua canal. The *Novoe Vremya* (semi-official) published an article not only warmly advocating the Panama scheme, but filled with bitter dislike of the United States. The writer says the predominance of the United States would have been desirable for Russia a few years ago, but all this has changed since the last war.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.			
New York—Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
Best grades... 34 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Lower grades... 30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Chicago—			
Best grades... 4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2
Lower grades... 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Detroit—			
Best grades... 4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2
Lower grades... 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Pittsburg—			
Best grades... 4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2
Lower grades... 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

GRAIN, ETC.			
Wheat	No. 2 red	No. 2 mix	No. 2 white
New York	72 3/4	42 1/4	34 1/4
Chicago	62 1/2	32 3/4	28 3/4
Detroit	62 1/2	32 3/4	28 3/4
Toledo	72 3/4	42 1/4	34 1/4
Cincinnati	70 3/4	40 3/4	32 3/4
Cleveland	69 1/4	39 3/4	31 3/4
Pittsburg	72 3/4	42 1/4	34 1/4
Buffalo	70 3/4	40 3/4	32 3/4

Detroit—Hay, No. 1 Timothy, \$3.50 per ton. Potatoes, 3 1/2 per bu. Live Poultry, spring chickens, 5 1/2 per lb; fowls, 5c; turkeys, 1c; ducks, 8c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 30c per doz. Butter, best dairy, 1c per lb; creamery, 2c.

Rear Admiral Dewey is now senior officer of the American navy, having reached that position through the retirement of Admiral Bunce. He will continue to hold that distinction until Dec. 28, 1899, when he will go upon the retired list, unless congress excepts him from the operation of the law and, after making him admiral of the navy, provides that he may hold that office in active service without age limitation.

A driver for the Wells-Fargo Express Co., at San Antonio, Texas, has disappeared with money packages aggregating \$60,000.

The Good

It will do you to take Hood's Sarsaparilla is beyond estimation. It will give you warm, rich, nourishing blood, strengthen your nerves, tone your stomach, create an appetite, and make you feel better in every way. It is a wonderful invigorator of the system and wards off colds, fever, pneumonia and the grip. The best winter medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all dealers in medicine. Price 25c.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion, a Home Mission.

"Have you ever paused to reflect, Mr. Jones," said the new minister, "that in the course of time we must all joint the silent majority?" "I never thought of it in that light, parson," replied Jones; "but now that you have brought up the subject I wish you would mention it to my wife and try to impress it on her mind that she should begin practicing silence while here on earth."—Chicago News.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

W. W. WALKER, J. KINNAM & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hood's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

DICK RODNEY;

or, The Adventures of An Eton Boy...

BY JAMES GRANT.

CHAPTER I.

The Eton Boy.

In the relation of the following adventures I do not mean to illustrate the principle maintained by some writers—that, by an inevitable course of events in life, that becomes fate which at first was merely choice; but rather to show how, by a remarkable combination of circumstances (to a great extent beyond my own control), I was involved in a series of perils and perignations, such as rarely fall to the lot even of those who have the most restless dispositions.

That my temperament was, and is still, something of this nature, I must confess; and the reading of my leisure hours—books of wild adventure by field and flood (I have devoured them all from the volumes of dear old Daniel Defoe, to those of the Railway Library)—filled my mind with vague longings and airy fancies for greater achievements than our periodical regatta or the ranks of our Eton Rifle Volunteer Corps were likely to afford, although I deemed myself by no means an undistinguished member of the latter.

"Existence," says a certain writer, "appears to me scarcely existence, without its struggles and its successes. I should ever like to have some great end before me, for the striving to attain amid a crowd of competitors would make me feel all the glory of life."

With such vague ideas floating before me, I returned from Eton last year, and found myself at my father's house, the old and secluded rectory of Erlismere, in a very undecided frame of mind as to the future, and the profession I should adopt.

My father, as before, urged King's College as a proper preparation for any profession.

My mother hinted that our name had shone in the navy, and cast a glance at a large portrait which hung in the dining room. It represented George Lord Rodney, the castigator of the Spaniards, in a full bob-wig and white satin breeches, boarding the leading ship of the Caracca fleet amid a whirlwind of torn rigging, smoke, and cannon balls, forming a background by no means hilarious.

But my father pooch-pooched this. I was already far too old for the time at which the navy is entered—to wit, the mature years of thirteen.

Then my Aunt Etty, who still curled her hair in the fashion of thirty years ago, recommended the army with a pensive air; for she had been engaged to a young sub, who was killed at—I must not say where, for it was a great many years ago, and Aunt Etty is unmarried still; but her views, though warmly seconded by sisters Dot and Sybil (who saw military balls and picnics in perspective), did not accord with mine, for I had spent two years or more in our Eton rifle corps, and the monotony of the drill—especially that boring curriculum of Hythe position (I went through the musketry class), worried me, as I willfully deemed myself able to sight my weapon and bring down either a Frenchman or a peasant without it.

At Aunt Etty's suggestion, my father would shake his white head and say, quoting the author of Ecclesiasticus: "There are two things which grieve my heart to see; a man of war that suffereth from poverty, and men of understanding that are not set by." The sword, Etty, is but a poor inheritance; better send Dick to the counting house of his uncle, Rodney & Co., in London.

But I trembled at this suggestion, as it did not accord with my own brilliant views in any way, and so months passed idly away.

I missed the manly amusements of Eton and the hilarity of my class-fellows; and though loving well my home and family, when the novelty of my return and of perfect freedom passed away, I longed for a change of scene—a stirring occupation—an active employment.

Is destiny stronger than intention? I should hope not; yet for a time I was almost inclined to think so, after the terrible episode by which I was suddenly torn from my home and cast upon that world which, hitherto, I had viewed through the sunny medium of my day dreams and romances alone.

Two miles from the Rectory is the village or small seaport of Erlismere. One of the leading features in the fisher-village of Erlismere is a little public house, at the ivy-colored porch of which a group of burly weather-beaten fellows in long boots, striped shirts, and red nightcaps, and constantly smoking, drinking and "taking squints to seaward" through an old battered telescope, "served" round with spun yarn. Near it is a small dock yard, where their boats are built, tarred and painted, and where a passing coaster may have a trivial repair effected, and occasionally be hove down.

It happened, only last year, that a small Dutch schooner of some fifty tons was laid down on the griddon at Erlismere dock for the purpose of being repaired. This was an event of some importance, and the whole nautical population cheerfully lent a hand in unloading her, and securing the cargo, which consisted of apples and Tergoo cheeses; while her skipper, Capt. Zeervogel, and the six men who com-

posed her crew, became for the time the lions and oracles of the smoking room and porch of the ivy-covered tavern, where it was tacitly agreed that nothing could be said about Lord Duncan, or "the licking he gave these Dutch lubbers of the Texel," in our grandfathers' days.

I had never seen a Dutch craft before; thus the quaint aspect of this schooner, with her deep waist, her bow and stern which were so clumsy in their form and strength, so exactly alike, and tilted up till she resembled a cheese cut in half—her leeboards, her brown oak planks, all bright with varnish, and her little cabin windows encircled by alternate stripes of red, green and white paint, all made her to me, a source of wonder; and I was daily on board, having obtained a free berth, after the bestowal of some shagpans (i. e., gin and water) upon the captain, Jan van Zeervogel, who told me many a strange tale of the North sea, for he was a pleasant and communicative old fellow, having, as he told me, a wife and children, who kept his farm on the Isle of Wolfersdyck, near South Beveland, while he tempted the dangers of the ocean to dispose of his agricultural produce.

One night, while the schooner was still on the griddon, but when her repairs were nearly completed, I was with him in the little dungeon which he called his cabin; darkness had set in, and the hour was late—later than I ought to have been abroad—for we kept early hours at the rectory; but by the novelty of the situation, the old Dutchman's stories, the fumes of his meerschaum, and the effect of some peaches, which he gave me from a large gill pot, wherein his wife had preserved them in brandy, rendered me careless as to how the time passed.

After a while I proposed to leave the schooner and return home; but Capt. Zeervogel said that as he intended to sleep that night on board, and as the crew were all ashore, he begged that I would have the kindness to remain in the cabin for a few minutes until he returned from the little tavern where they were located, as he had some orders to give.

"The tide will rise higher tonight than usual," he added. "I must have the schooner made more secure by additional warps, else there is no knowing what may happen."

I could not in courtesy refuse, though in no way disposed to remain in that gloomy little cabin, but he trimmed the lamp anew, as if to make the place more cheery and, without waiting for an answer, went on deck; and, as he descended the side ladder, and, as he passed away, stumbling upon the legs and chairs of the little dockyard, I had the unpleasant conviction of being alone.

My watch told me it was now the time for supper and prayers at the rectory, from which I had been too long absent. Then a vague emotion of alarm came over me, as I expected every instant to hear some unaccountable sound, or to see something that might terrify me; so, to gather "Dutch courage," I very unwisely took one or two more of Captain Zeervogel's peaches, which, as already stated, were preserved in brandy, and consequently were more potent in effect than the spirit itself.

Dear! did I pay the penalty of that act of indiscretion!

I listened intently, but heard no sound indicative of the captain's return. Once, there seemed to come a cry from a distance. My head began to swim and my eyelids to droop. The fumes of Zeervogel's long pipe, which pervaded and made closer the atmosphere of the little cabin, together with the effect of the peaches, proved too much for me.

I started to reach the companion ladder and ascend on deck; but my limbs seemed to become powerless—to yield under me, and I fell into a drowsy doze, with my head and arms on the cabin table.

The captain never returned; and long after I ascertained that the poor man had been knocked down by some unruly "navvies," that the cry I heard had been his, that he had been robbed and left senseless in the street of the village, while I lay asleep in the cabin of the empty schooner, with the flood tide rising rapidly about her.

CHAPTER II.

How I Got Adrift.

I had been asleep nearly four hours, when a fall on the cabin floor, as I slipped from the table, awoke me.

Stiff, cold and benumbed, I started up, confused to find myself in the dark, and at first I knew not where.

I reeled and fell twice or thrice in my efforts to keep my feet, for now the schooner was rolling from side to side—rolling and afloat!

"Home—let me hasten home," was my first thought. I scrambled up the companion ladder and reached the deck, to find water around me on every side, while the schooner, being without ballast and light as a cork, lay almost on her beam ends, as she was careened by a heavy breeze that blew from the shore, the lights of which, probably Erlismere, I could see about three miles distant.

A deadly terror filled my heart! To swim so far was impossible; I dared not leave the schooner, even with a spar or anything else that

would float, as the wind and sea were evidently rising together, and to remain on board was almost as dangerous and hopeless. I had the risk of drowning by her capsizing, or lying on her beam ends in the water, and so foundering and going down.

A plank might start in her sheathing—she might even then be feeling, by some uncalculated leak! I had no idea of the state of her hold, and for many reasons feared she might sink before daybreak, and before my perilous situation could be discovered from the shore.

The waves were black as ink; the sky was moonless overhead, but the pale, white stars winked and twinkled, and were reflected in the trough of the ocean. Now, I could perceive foam cresting the tops of the waves, and knew that the breeze was increasing to a gale—a gale that was blowing from the land.

This added to my despair, for the lights I had seen disappeared, and the dark outline of the coast seemed to sink lower and to blend with the sea. Clutching the weather rigging, I could scarcely keep my feet, so slippery was the now wetted deck, and so cold and benumbed were my hands and arms by the chill atmosphere of the ocean, and by the salt spray which ever and anon flew over me in bitter, briny showers.

I shouted, but the mocking wind bore my voice away to seaward. With despairing eyes I swept the dusky water, in the hope of seeing a vessel, a fishing boat, or the light of a steamer near; but gazed, with haggard glance, in vain.

I had no hope now but to wait for dawn of day; and when it came, where might I and the empty schooner be? Fortunately, her topmasts were struck, her foreyard was lowered, and all her gear made tolerably snug. Her canvas, however, was only in the brails, and a portion of the fore and aft foresail having got loose, it was swelled out by the blast, and kept her head partially before the wind, thus accelerating the rate at which she was borne from the land, and being without trimming or ballast, she danced over the waves, as I have said, like a cork, but in momentary danger of capsizing and foundering. As dawn drew near, the cold increased so much that, though at the risk of being passed unseen by some coaster, I was fain to creep on my hands and knees to the companion hatch, and descend into the cabin.

It was darker now than ever, for the lamp had gone out.

"Oh, to be ashore!" I exclaimed passionately, with clasped hands; "ashore, and free from this floating prison!"

I thought of my gentle and loving mother, and my soul seemed to die within me. The schooner would be missed by daybreak—the alarm would be given; her alarm would rapidly become irremissible anxiety, which would soon turn to a despair that nothing could alleviate.

Sounds like thunder, or like tremendous blows, at times made me start. These were caused by billets of wood, or pieces of pig-iron pitching about in the hold of the schooner as she rolled and lurched and righted herself to roll and lurch again.

For a time I cowered miserably in the dark cabin, until my childish fears overmastered reason, and I crept once more upon deck.

A regular gale was blowing now, and the schooner careened fearfully beneath it on her starboard side, while the bellies of that portion of the fore and aft foresail which had got loose aided in hurrying her faster out to sea.

The light of the coming day was spread in dull gray over the sky, imparting the same cold tint to the whitening waves. Land was still visible, but it seemed like a dark bank at the horizon. I supposed it to be about ten miles distant, but what part of the coast, or how far from Erlismere, I knew not.

(To be continued.)

Grave for War Correspondents.

The London Daily News the other day printed a mournful little note as to the death roll of journalists who had fallen in Egypt and the Sudan: "The Sudan since troublous times broke upon it has come to be a grave for war correspondents. First to find their long rest on desert sands were Edward O'Donovan, the intrepid representative of the Daily News, and Frank Vissitely, who shared the fate of Hiché Pasha's army. Power, who had also been a correspondent of the Daily News, and later of the Times, was murdered with Col. Donald Stewart in a Nile village on their way down from Khartoum. Then Capt. Gordon, correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, died on the desert, and a few days later Cameron, of the Standard, and St. Leger Hubert, of the Morning Post, were killed in battle at Gubat. At Suakin, three years later, Mr. Walker, a promising young artist of the Graphic, was killed by a shot from the dervish trenches. The Dongola expedition of 1896 claimed another victim in Mr. Garrett of the New York Herald, who died of enteric fever, and now another correspondent of that paper, the Hon. H. Howard (the correspondent also of the Times, as stated above), has given up his life on the battlefield in front of Omdurman."

A Mouse Almost Causes Death.

A little mouse gnawing through the rubber feed tube connected with a gas stove in the bed room of Kate and Lizzie Kelly, dressmakers, of Seranton, Pa., nearly caused the young women's death by asphyxiation. The gas escaped into the room, which soon filled it. One of the sisters aroused sufficiently to crawl downstairs and call for assistance. The other girl was found unconscious on the floor.

LATE NEWS OF GORDON

STORY OF CUZZI, THE GENERAL'S FRIEND.

Captured by Dervishes and Held Prisoner for Sixteen Years—Finally Delivers His Dispatches—His Narrative Reads Like a Romance.

From Giuseppe Cuzzi, one of the 130 prisoners of the Khalifa who were set free by Gen. Kitchener after his entrance into Omdurman, the English authorities have obtained interesting information as to the last days of Gen. Gordon, which, however, had not at last accounts been made public. Immediately after the fall of Omdurman Cuzzi was taken to Cairo, where he was joyfully received by the English, and Italian residents. When liberated he had in his possession important letters and telegrams from Gen. Gordon and Col. Stewart, which had been hidden during his long captivity. Cuzzi is 55 years old and a native of Brinza, Italy. He is a veteran of the Garibaldi campaign and fought with the famous patriot leader at Dijon. He also had part in the war in Herzegovina a quarter of a century ago, serving on the staff of the Prince of Montenegro. Later he traveled in America, and after his return to Italy went to the Sudan as resident manager for a Milanese commercial society.

While in Berba he met Gen. Gordon, who formed so favorable an opinion of him that he made him his personal representative there and also secured for him the appointment of consular agent for her British majesty. After the fall of Berba Cuzzi was taken prisoner by the Khalifa and transported to Omdurman. He was thrust into a vile dungeon, and for a time was subjected to the most cruel torture. One morning, to his great horror, a com-

pany of dervish soldiers appeared at the dungeon and ordered him to go with them to the palace. Cuzzi was seized with fear and trembling, believing that he was to be put to death. But instead the Khalifa, before whom he was taken, received him kindly, and, after questioning him closely, informed him that he had been created Muehiddin of the mosque of Omdurman. He was commanded to abjure the Catholic religion and accept the Mohammedan, which he did without a murmur. Cuzzi describes his life at the mosque as lonely and monotonous, most of his time being spent in prayer. He was not permitted to converse with those around him, and during all the years of his service as muehiddin not a word escaped his lips except at rare intervals in response to the commands or inquiries of some superior. Upon state occasions Cuzzi was summoned to the palace, where, with Slatin Pasha, he acted as guard at the door of the Khalifa's apartments. When engaged in this service discipline was somewhat relaxed. The Khalifa seemed to be proud of his white servant and showed him attentions which created jealousy on the part of his Dervish attendants.

But, although this occasional absence from the mosque served to relieve somewhat the strain upon his mind and body, Cuzzi declares that he never for a moment knew what happiness was or felt his life secure.

"In all the sixteen years of my captivity," he said to the Sirdar, "there was never a day in which I had food enough to satisfy the gnawings of hunger, and what little dura I managed to get in addition to the meager rations served to me as food I had to beg. Opportunity to solicit alms was given me at certain times, usually during some religious celebration, which may have lasted several days, or upon the anniversary of the Khalifa's birth. Then I was allowed the freedom of the town and the special honor of being permitted to beg for food was conferred upon me. Many times the Dervishes threatened to kill me, and would have done so but for a little chaplet worn around my neck and which had been presented to me by the Mahdi. Seeing that sacred treasure the Dervishes would invariably cease cursing me and, falling upon

their knees, would venerate me as a sheik."

In Omdurman, in friendly hands, Cuzzi has left a little daughter of four years—the apple of his eye. The child is white, although its mother was colored. English officers who have seen the tot report that she is remarkably pretty and likely to develop into a strikingly beautiful woman of the Italian type.

Speaking of his daughter, Cuzzi related an incident which shows that barbarian though he be, the Khalifa is not wholly devoid of gentle sentiments. When the child was born to Cuzzi the Khalifa was acquainted with his good fortune and granted him an audience. "Your highness," said Cuzzi, "what name shall I give my daughter?" Without a moment's hesitation the Khalifa asked: "What was your mother's name?" "Maria," replied Cuzzi. "Well," said the Khalifa, "so let it be with the little girl. Give her your mother's name."

And this was done. Cuzzi will soon return to Omdurman, and from there proceed to his old home in Italy, accompanied by his daughter.

GOING IT FOR POULTRY.

Owing to her extreme youth at the time of her marriage the countess of Craven was expected to have a troubled life in England. Miss Bradley Martin, it will be remembered, was barely 17 when she married the earl of Craven in New York. According to all accounts the gloomy predictions have not been fulfilled. Lady Craven has grown in grace since being transplanted from her native land, and is now even more comely than she was in her maiden days. Her somewhat unique fad is poultry raising, in which she has been remarkably successful. A writer in a London society journal has this to say on the subject: "Such a multiplicity of varieties and



GIUSEPPE CUZZI.

colors as one finds in the countess of Craven's flock at Coombe abbey is absolutely beyond description. In fancy waterfowl her ladyship is especially rich, and her pride in the various treasures that inhabit her charming Warwickshire home is justifiable. What ornamental duck breeder does not fear competition with Lady Craven's multicolored Mandarins, Carolinas and Bahamas? And what visitor to the dairy or Crystal Palace show has not been struck with the beauty of those birds, whose dazzling brilliancy stamps them as the most elegant of the web-footed tribe? Likewise in the ornamental geese classes her ladyship's name is found at the principal shows, represented by her



LADY CRAVEN.

wonderful Gray Cereopsis, white-feathered Sebastopol, or beautiful barred Magellanic. But one circumstance above all others has established Lady Craven's name in the poultry fancy, and that is her having the pioneer exhibitor of the handsome buff-laden Wyandotte, an American variety, that has so leaped into public favor during the twelve months of its existence as to have established itself as a favorite forthwith. Her ladyship is an ardent fancier and is strong in the belief that the feathered tribe tends not a little to enhance the picturesque beauty of country life.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

An Invention to Protect Buoy Cables—An Indiana Man Puts Forth a New Idea in the Air Ship Line—How Live Stock is Loaded.

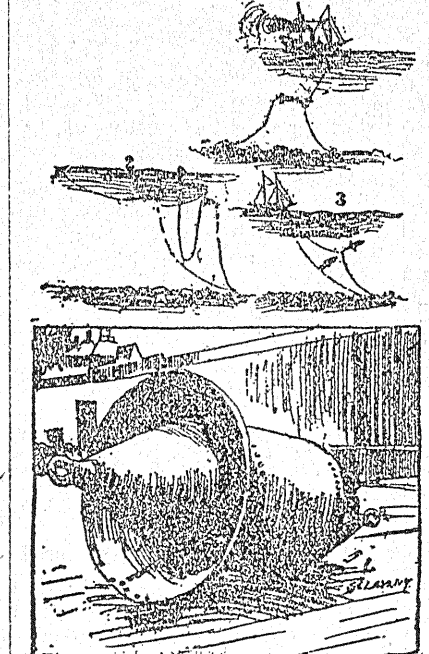
Danger in Domestic Filters.
Persons who rely upon domestic filters to purify water for household use will be interested to learn that, on the authority of the State Board of Health of Maryland, such filters may steadily lose efficiency until they become first-rate culture beds for bacteria, says The Sanitarium. An example cited is that in the case of a man in Baltimore who sends the whole water supply of his house through a large filter, and subsequently puts his drinking water through one of the small domestic net filters common in the market. A test showed that, on a day when the city taps were running 510 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, the large filter was delivering 9,900 bacteria in the same quantity of water. When the large filter was placed, only nine bacteria per centimeter got through it, but the same water, when passed through the small filter, came out with 71 bacteria per centimeter. A further example cited is from the office of the Baltimore Health Department, where a filter, supposed to be the best in the market, was in use. The effectiveness of that filter was so short-lived that the precaution was observed of boiling the water after it was filtered.

To Protect Buoy Cables.
In the use of floating buoys it often happens, says the Scientific American, that changes in the wind and tide drag the cable around on the bottom and it is therefore shortened, thus impairing its efficiency. To avoid this danger, Charles Hutchins, superintendent of lighthouses for Nova Scotia, has invented a buoy which has been used for a year with gratifying results. The buoy itself holds the cable off the bottom. The submerged buoy, as shown in Fig. 4, has a cylindrical body with tapering ends adapted to receive the cable. The body at one end is provided with an outwardly flaring rigid skirt, constituting a drag against the movement of the buoy through the water.

In Fig. 2 the submerged buoy is shown interposed between the sections of the cable of a floating buoy. The full lines in the figure indicate the position of the cables and buoys in calm weather, the cable in this position being at all times held above the bot-

High Buildings of Olden Rome.

The extreme height and overhanging stories of the Roman buildings were a source of danger to the citizens in more ways than one. There were many important thoroughfares in Rome that were always in the shadow, only at high noon did a streak of sunlight find its way between the buildings to the pavement. The streets were thus always damp, for although Rome was sewered and there was a penalty against throwing slops into the street, the city was none too clean, and there were frequent humorous allusions, among the poets and writers of odds and ends, to the misfortunes sustained by pedestrians, who, while passing along the street, were deluged by buckets of slops carelessly thrown from upper windows. Pliny mentions a wedding which ended in a riot on account of the leading participants being thus besprinkled with filth—not of design, but through the carelessness of a housewife. There was another danger hardly less serious. Queer as it may seem to us in these days of gas and electricity, the streets of a city which certainly contained 2,000,000 and may have had 4,000,000 of population, were at night in the darkness of Egypt. Such a state of things presented singular facilities for the operations of footpads and highwaymen, and the frequency with which their operations were attended by murder is shown by the numerous epitaphs that have been discovered intimating that he whose ashes lay beneath was killed by robbers. Every householder, every tenant in a tenement house, had to look after his own security, and accordingly the doors of residences at dark were barred, every window was secured by a strong iron lattice, and in tenement houses the street doors were fastened and a common fund, raised by the tenants, was provided to secure the services of a watchman to look after the building. In the tenement structures which had a respectable class of tenants the watchman went his rounds through the building at regular intervals, but in the better class of houses there were generally two or more watchmen, and the one at the front door was chained so that he at least would give proper attention to business through the night.



tom. When the floating buoy yields to the action of the sea or of the winds the cable becomes taut, as shown in the dotted lines. In Fig. 1 the submerged buoy is shown holding up the light of the meetings of a sunken buoy. A cable supported in this manner may be readily grappled and the sunken buoy recovered. Without the use of the submerged buoy grappling on rocky bottoms would be difficult, perhaps impossible. Fig. 3 shows a vessel riding out a gale on a lee shore. The buoy in this case is attached by one end to the anchor chain, so that when dragged under the surface of the water it will form an effective sea anchor in addition to the anchor at the bottom.

Economy of the Chinese.

The spirit of economy in the Chinese race transcends all that can be imagined. The smallest particle of matter is utilized. The old cast-off account book of the merchant is cut into pieces and oiled to serve instead of glass in windows or lanterns. A coolie who has a six-hours march with a heavy burden will return to his point of departure without having broken his fast, in order to save the two cents his breakfast would have cost away from home. Nothing is more curious than to see them eat, although with their famous chopsticks they do not perform all the wonderful feats generally supposed. Everything is served them in bowls or saucers, and with the chopsticks they raise the pieces of meat or fish to the mouth, with sufficient grace. Each one has a bowl of rice, which he holds near his lips, and with the aid of the chopsticks he pushes the contents into his mouth. It is very curious to see them pick up with their chopsticks the grains or rice that fall on the ground. The children are taught this art from their earliest years; nothing must be lost, not even the smallest grain. What remains of the repast is put carefully away to be served at another meal. Their dogs and cats are not over-fed, as the scraps from the table are rare.

Putting Live Stock on Board.
This snap-shot illustrates the manner in which live stock is put on board ship in the Orinney islands. It is a much more expeditious proceeding than

attempting to drive them across a gangway, but it is one that is much objected to by the animals themselves. One can almost fancy the series of unearthly yells this pig is giving vent to as it swings helplessly around in mid-air. By the way, what a world of indignation is evident in the severe curl of the creature's tail!

Strange Method of Catching Fish.

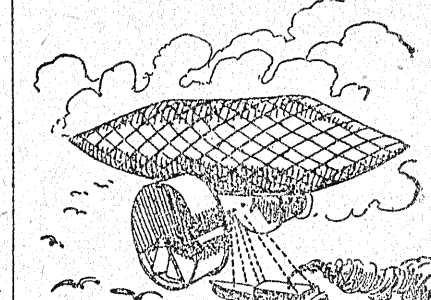
In order to capture a fish a South American tribe whips the water with the wood of a tree which contains a substance having a narcotic influence on the fish, which are then readily caught.

Coal Dust Firing.

Fine dust of coal or of flour mixed with air forms an explosive agent which has been the cause of many a mine and flour-mill disaster. Advantage is taken of this property of combustible dust in a new process of boiler-firing. The fuel reduced to dust is fed by machinery into the furnace, in which a fire must constantly be maintained. The instant the dust falls into the furnace chamber it burns with a flash, almost explosively, and the production of smoke is absolutely prevented and the firing becomes economical as regards consumption of fuel. It would seem that it might lead to the utilization of the enormous mountains of coal slack which cover so many square miles of land in the mining districts.

New Airship.

Arctoid Farmer, a resident of Evansville, Ind., is a claimant for honors as the inventor of an airship that will actually navigate the air. The top of his ship will be cigar-shaped. The balloon will be made of silk woven with gas, which will give buoyancy to carry the necessary machinery to properly work the ship, which will not weigh more than 700 pounds. The motive power to run the airship will be two small gasoline engines of ten-horse power each. They will be constructed on an



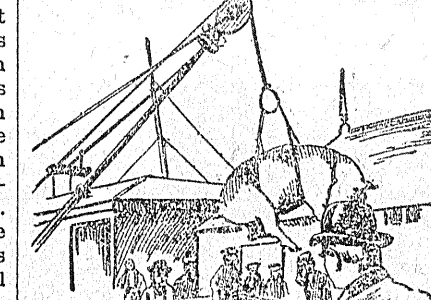
entirely new principle and will run at a very high rate of speed—about 750 revolutions a minute, which will not be too fast considering the shortness of the cylinders.

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Cass City Enterprise.

An independent newspaper. Published every Thursday by THE McDOWELL PRESS, Seegar St., Cass City, Tuscola Co., Mich.

Advertisements. All changes of advertisements must be sent to this office no later than Wednesday noon of each week, else they can not be inserted in that week's issue. Reasonable rates are charged for display advertisements. Local notices in our paid local columns are five cents per line for first insertion. Notices of festivals, lectures, concerts and all entertainments of a money-making character are charged for at the rate of one dollar for each insertion. Carriage of notices are twenty-five cents for each insertion.

The wide circulation of the ENTERPRISE in the counties of Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac, makes it a valuable advertising medium.

A. A. P. McDOWELL, Proprietor.

OUR MOTTO: PERSEVERANCE, PROGRESS AND PATRIOTISM.

Professional Cards.

J. D. BROOKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery. Office: Exchange Bank and Cass City Bank. Office in Second story of Exchange Bank block, Cass City, Mich.

DR. M. M. WICKWARE, Physician and Surgeon. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Shurley apparatus for treatment of diseases of nose, throat and lungs. Calls answered promptly, day or night. Office two doors south of Tennant House. Night calls from office. 722-27.

DR. C. R. EDWARDS, General practicing physician and surgeon. Graduate of the Michigan Medical College and Surgeon. Member of the American Medical Association and Woman's Medical Society. Office over Cass City Bank.

I. A. FRITZ, DENTIST. All work done equal to the best. It is my aim to make every job of work a blessing to those for whom it is done. My prices are reasonable. No charge for examination. Office over Fritz's drugstore. Not at home on Tuesdays.

M. CLINTON M. D. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at residence.

A. A. MCKENZIE, Auctioneer, Cass City, Mich. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Sells real estate, furniture, etc. Terms reasonable. Arrangements can be made at the office of the ENTERPRISE. 8-3-94

Societies.

I. O. F. COURT ELKANAH, No. 826, I. O. F., meets on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in their hall in the Campbell block, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

I. O. O. F. CASS CITY LODGE, No. 203, meets every Friday evening of each month, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

K. O. T. M. CASS CITY TENT, No. 74, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited.

Church Directory. BAPTIST—Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Sunday. Sunday school at 12 p. m. Praying meeting on Wednesday evening. Rev. E. RUSHBROOK, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL—Services begin with Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. A. meeting 6:40 p. m. English services every Sunday evening. All are invited. Rev. F. KLUMR, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Class meetings follow morning services. Sunday school at 12 p. m. Junior League at 3:40 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Praying meeting at 7:30 p. m. on Thursday evening. Rev. J. W. ELLIS, Pastor.

DISSENTING—Sunday preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 p. m. Junior Endeavor at 2 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Praying meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. Rev. B. J. BAXTER, Pastor.

H. L. PINNEY, Cashier. H. W. SEED, Asst. Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK

Cass City, Mich.

Loans Money on Real Estate in Partial Payment Terms if desired.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.

E. H. PINNEY, Prop.

Cass City and Caro STAGE & LINE.

J. S. DUNHAM, PROP.

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

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

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

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

DETROIT, MICH.

Council Proceedings.

Village Council Rooms, Nov. 7. Regular meeting of the village council of the village of Cass City. Meeting called to order by President pro tem Muck.

Roll call—Present, Trustees Campbell, Heller, Keating, Deming, Muck and Wickware. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The select committee who were appointed to act with the attorney in drawing contract with Engineer Diem, here submitted contract, which was read by the clerk, and on motion of Trustee Deming the contract was laid over until the next regular meeting.

The following bills, were then read and referred to the Finance Committee:

Pay roll for week ending Nov. 5 \$63.95
James Ramsey, express paid 1.70
M. Seegar, labor45
C. H. Diem, labor83
S. Brotherton, cartage14
Clement & Thadde, payment on contract 235.70
Dennis, Tanner & Annis 22.47
Hugh W. Seed, recording deed, express, telephone and postage 2.04
J. A. Caldwell, labor with machinery, etc. 8.07

The committee recommended all the bills allowed as read except the bill of J. A. Caldwell, which they referred back to the Council without recommendation, and on motion of Trustee Deming the report was accepted and the clerk instructed to draw orders for the several amounts as allowed.

Trustee Deming moved that Ordinance No. 19, entitled "An ordinance creating a board of public works," etc., be referred back to the committee on ordinances with instructions to have all that part of section twenty of said ordinance, from the word "expense" to and including the word "months," stricken out, and to report at next regular meeting. Carried.

The clerk then read the liquor bond of Wm. Kile as principal and Amel Prutcher and John W. Gordon as sureties in the sum of six thousand dollars.

Trustee Heller moved that the bond be accepted, which motion received a support but did not prevail by a vote of yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Heller and Deming; nays, Muck, Campbell, Wickware and Keating.

Trus. Heller moved that Superintendent Schulze have a suitable cupboard made and placed in power house, also have suitable rail put around machinery so the public cannot interfere with same. Carried.

Trustee Heller moved we receive bids at next meeting for unloading coal from cars and delivering same at the power house. Carried.

The Board of Public Works here submitted a table of rates for electric lighting, with rules and regulations governing same, and on motion of Trustee Deming, the rates as submitted by the board, were accepted and adopted.

Council then adjourned until Monday, Nov. 14, at the usual hour.

Hugh W. Seed, Village Clerk.

Village Council Rooms, Nov. 14.

Adjourned regular meeting of the village council of the Village of Cass City. Meeting called to order by the president.

Roll call—Present, President Striffler, Trustees Campbell, Deming, Heller, Muck and Wickware. Absent, Trustee Keating.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following bills were read and referred to the Finance Committee:

Water and light pay roll, week ending Nov. 12th \$ 63.04
James Ramsey, express80
Charles Hall, brick 177.85
William Smithson, cartage 2.17
Lenzer Bros., steam grange, supplies 70.75
Wm. Schultz, on acct. C. C. Morgan, engine 125.25
W. J. Campbell, telegraphing 61.20
Stillwell-Burce & Smith-Vaile Co., heater 236.25
Michigan Brass and Iron Works, hydrants 255.00
Chicago Belting Company, belts 226.40
McKinnon Manufacturing Co., boilers 1047.00
Electric Appliance Company, supplies 70.64
Central Electric Co., supplies, wire, etc. 504.63
The Crane Company, supplies 831.28

The committee reported favorable on all the bills as read except the bill of the Chicago Belting Co., which was handed to Supt. Schulze to be held over, and recommended that they be allowed. On motion of Trustee Deming, the report was accepted and the Clerk instructed to draw orders and make payments as per the terms of contracts and accounts.

The bill of J. A. Caldwell for labor with power house machinery, etc., which was read at last meeting, was again read and referred to Finance Committee, which committee recommended that it be made out anew and the same properly itemized. Trustee Deming moved the bill be returned to Caldwell with instructions to have same made out and the items stated in bill in detail, and that he submit it to the Street Commissioner and Supt. Schulze for their O. K. Carried.

The contract of C. H. Diem, engineer, was referred back to the attorney and the committee appointed to act with the attorney in drawing contract, as there were some changes to be made in same.

TREES IN CITY STREETS.

With Proper Care They Can Be Made to Grow and Thrive.

That intelligent and well directed effort can overcome the various obstacles to the growth of trees in the streets of great cities has been conclusively demonstrated not only in Washington, but in London, Paris, Vienna and other cities, where the immediate surroundings have been as unfavorable to the life and development of trees as occur in the avenues and streets of New York.

The beautiful effect produced by the trees of oriental parks (Plantain orientalis) on the Thames embankment, London, is a case in point. The poor soil, pavements, gas and artificial heat incident to city streets are all deleterious and detrimental conditions for normal tree development, but there are few locations where these difficulties cannot be sufficiently overcome to insure successful growth.

The wonderful success of the 70,000 street trees in Washington, planted in almost every conceivable location as to soil and exposure, is a practical demonstration of this statement.

It is true that owing to lack of legislative authority no comprehensive plan of street planting improvements such as have been so successful in Washington, Minneapolis and other cities can be as yet inaugurated in New York, but the commendable efforts of the Tree Planting association mark a step in the right direction. Individual effort and public agitation in this, as in other matters, must be the initiative of better things and improved conditions to follow. The haphazard way in which much of municipal improvement is undertaken grows out of a lack of attention to important conditions when the plans are made and executed. There is apparently no good reason why the residential streets in this city and every other city should not have been properly planted, or should not now be planted concurrently with the carrying out of other improvements.

When a street or any public thoroughfare is laid out, appropriate trees should be a part of the improvement undertaken, the same as provision is made for water, gas, sewer, pavement and curb. In this way we should have perfect streets, ornate as well as useful, and the contrast with the present treeless condition of most of our city streets would be so great as to cause wonder why so simple and inexpensive a method of treatment had not been inaugurated from the first. Like the improved sanitary conditions of our modern cities compared with some of the cities of the old world and in the tropics, such improvements are better appreciated by comparison and more fully appreciated as better understood.

In some of the states the desired result of better street planting conditions have been sought by appropriate legislation. In some cases, as in Minnesota, authority is vested in the municipal park commission to plant trees on any street and assess the cost of the same on abutting property owners. In New Jersey a law has been enacted conferring upon a commission to be appointed by the local authorities the power to plant and care for street trees. In New York an attempt to regulate these important matters by legislative enactment appears to have yet been made. That some plan for the proper planting and intelligent care of the streets of the greater city would be of inestimable benefit and advantage to the whole city can hardly be open to question.

The bill of J. A. Caldwell which was referred back to be itemized was again read and turned over to Supt. Schulze without recommendation, for investigation. Carried.

The bill of J. A. Caldwell which was referred back to be itemized was again read and turned over to Supt. Schulze without recommendation, for investigation. Carried.

Jas. Ramsey here tendered his resignation as village marshal and on motion of Trustee Deming the same was accepted and placed on file.

James B. McGillivray, secretary of the Board of Public Works, submitted bond as required by Sec. 6, Ordinance No. 19, with J. S. McArthur and A. H. Ale as sureties, in the sum of \$1,000, and on motion of Trustee Heller, the bond was approved and placed on file.

Trustee Deming moved that the clerk receive sealed bids on Tuesday, the 22nd of Nov., for drawing dirt and filling in, by the yard, around the water and light station, and that the president appoint a committee of three, members of the council, to open the bids on Tuesday night, and award the job to the lowest bidder. Carried.

The president appointed Trustees Heller, Deming and Wickware as such committee.

Council then adjourned until Monday, Nov. 28th, at 7:30 p. m.

Hugh W. Seed, Village Clerk.

Money to Loan

On real estate. Those wishing money on desirable property will do well to give us a call and get our special terms. 9-15 EXCHANGE BANK, Cass City.

FOR HOARSENESS.

Benj. Ingersoll, of Hutto, Ind., says he had not spoken above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used very largely by singers and speakers.

FOR KIDNEY TROUBLES.

There is nothing better than Foley's Kidney Cure, everyone who tries it will agree to this. T. H. Fritz.

NO HUMBUG.

Foley's Honey and Tar does not claim to perform miracles. It does not claim to cure all cases of consumption or asthma, but it does claim to give comfort and relief in advanced stages of these diseases and to usually cure early stages. It is certainly worth trying by those afflicted or threatened with these dread diseases. T. H. Fritz.

DAIRY & CREAMERY.

DAIRY FARMING.

How to Get Money Out of Cows in Winter.

Professor Robertson truthfully says that to make his business profitable, the dairyman must carry it on during the whole year. Milk and its products have been, as a rule, dearer in winter than in summer. A large amount of capital is invested in cows, barns and cheese factory and creamery buildings. It is wasteful policy to permit so much capital to be unproductive during five or six months of the year. In the past it has been not only unproductive, but a

source of expense. Considerable labor on farms, during the winter, is absorbed into the unremunerative chores of the farm buildings, unless animals are kept yielding a product or increasing in value. Cows must be fed during the winter. If a direct revenue can be obtained, the work can be done with more enjoyment, more of it will be undertaken and more profitable methods will be applied. Other branches of farm management, such as the raising of young stock, the fattening of swine, and keeping of laying hens, will grow out of it. There are few more discouraging and joyless occupations than attending on cows all winter without any revenue from the work.

There are hundreds of men who are employed as cheesemakers during the summer months and who unwillingly are comparatively idle during the winter months. If the capacity and ability which they possess can be applied to making butter and cheese during the winter, so much will be gained.

When dairymen obtain a satisfactory revenue from cheese factories during the summer and get hardly any income during the winter, they can make only very slow progress in bettering their circumstances. The patrons who send the most milk to the cheese factories in summer might also send relatively the largest quantity in winter. As a result of the immediate revenue from butter making in winter, cows get better care and better feeding. As a consequence they give more milk the following summer. After winter dairying was begun at the first government dairy station the president of the Mount Elgin Dairy company, who had 30 cows and had milked them during the winter, stated that during the month of May of the following year he obtained 25 per cent more milk from his herd of cows than he had ever obtained in that month in any previous year. Doubtless that was mainly owing to the fact that the cows were kept in a fairly warm stable during the winter months and fed on a content fed to induce a large flow of milk. Unless cows on the average are made to milk during ten months in the year they are likely to become unprofitable as milkers. It will not do to let the cows become a leisurely class, on holidays for five or six months of the year.

The byproducts of dairying in the form of skim milk and buttermilk are more valuable for the raising of stock, the feeding of swine and the growing of chickens during the winter and very early spring months than they are during the summer. The dairymen have not been and cannot be fully prosperous until they have a revenue coming in regularly during the whole year.

Grim Grip's Deadly March

DEALS DEATH AND DESTRUCTION TO MANY. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville Terrorized by the Awful Scourge. All the Great Centers of Population Affected.

The depressing effects of the present epidemic of Grip are apparent everywhere. Teachers, clerks, business men, mechanics, laborers, street car drivers, school children, police officers and even the doctors all furnish victims by the hundreds.

No remedy yet discovered can show results equal to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. It quickly overcomes the excessive exhaustion, invigorates the appetite and assists nature to throw off the deadly microbes from the system. In times of epidemic like the present it should be taken as a preventative of disease.

Grip has left me a physical wreck; weak, helpless and miserable. I could not eat; could not sleep; could not gain any strength, and had nervous prostration of the worst kind. Our home physician could not help me and I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nerve. The first night's sleep that I had had in four months came as the result of two first doses. When I had taken two bottles I felt better than I had before in years, and continued to improve until I was entirely cured.

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nerve on a guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded. Be sure and get Dr. Miles' Nerve. A booklet on heart and nerves sent free. Address: Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cad's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by T. H. Fritz, Druggist.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

*OME RULE THE IDEAL GOVERNMENT FOR CITIES.

Legislatures Exercise Too Much Control in Matters Pertaining to Civic Needs—A Change Suggested to Remedy Existing Evils.

Horace E. Deming of New York read a paper at the recent meeting of the National Municipal league at Indianapolis on municipal government, showing the evils of the present system and suggesting remedies for existing wrongs. He said in part:

"The two principal causes of the failure thus far in the United States to secure efficient, economical, progressive municipal government are:

"First.—The municipality is not granted sufficient power to determine for itself all matters of local public policy and to settle for itself the details of its scheme of internal local administration.

"Second.—The municipality as a subordinate administrative agent of the state is placed partly or wholly under the supervision and control, not of any state administrative department, but of the state legislature.

"The cities have been governed from without, not from within. Such governmental powers as they may have are not exercised by methods and agencies selected by their own citizens, but according to the theories of outsiders. They have not been self governing communities free to apply their own remedies to their own ills and, taught by experience, to work out an administration adapted to their local needs.

"This process has been going on with accelerating speed for more than half a century and is still going on before our eyes today. Both the process itself and the results of it may be characterized as an attempt by the state legislature to conduct the municipal government.

"The legal position of the city in relation to the legislature has been so helpless, its dependence upon the legislature so absolute and the need of frequent application to the legislature as the real source of power has been so continuously urgent that not only does local self government either in the sense of the direct management of its own interests by the cities' own citizens without outside interference or in the sense of the administration of its local scheme of government scarcely exist in the United States today, but there is little genuine local public spirit.

"The remedy is plain. The city must cease to be the abject slave of legislative despotism. It must be made sufficient for itself. It must govern itself."

Mr. Deming laid down these fundamental propositions:

"First.—The municipal corporation should be invested with the governmental powers requisite to determine all questions of local public policy. There should be no excuse, and if possible no opportunity to apply to the legislature for additional powers, and, on the other hand, the legislature should have no excuse and if possible no opportunity to intermeddle with the local government by granting or taking away any power to enable the city to decide for itself any question of local public policy.

"Second.—The citizens of the municipality under general laws should be free to make and amend their own form of municipal government, provided it be based upon democratic republican principles, and to determine their own methods of administration of the local governmental powers, according to their own ideas as to what will best satisfy their local needs.

"Third.—In so far as the municipal corporation is made the agent of the state to enforce and administer general laws within the corporate limits, it should be under the supervision of and responsible to central state administrative departments and be subject to the sport of special legislation.

"A municipality thus constituted is not an imperium in imperio, but a free self governing community, subject to state administrative supervision as to all matters of general state policy to be enforced throughout the state. Legislative interference is eliminated. Home rule is not only possible, but compulsory.

"To accomplish these results in their completeness and to guarantee their performance a constitutional amendment is much to be desired. In every state the friends of efficient, economical, progressive municipal government should organize and continue a vigorous and unwearying campaign until a constitutional amendment embodying these fundamental principles shall have been adopted.

"The highest public good requires that the constitution should guarantee to each city, subject alone to the restriction that a democratic republican form of government be preserved, complete freedom to control the methods of the exercise of municipal suffrage in purely municipal elections."

The Best Lighted City. Paris is now said to be the best lighted city in the world and a model for all cities that are bent on introducing electric lighting on a grand scale. It is the great installation under the vast central markets of Paris that has enabled the municipality to command the situation and to carry out a scheme which has been settled after a patient, scientific and systematic study.

This installation, however, has never been intended for the general work of lighting. It is for experimental purposes and also for acting as a regulator of charges, each division of the city, radiating from a center, being leased for a limited term to a responsible electric company.

The old troublesome question of how to dispose of wires never arises in Paris, where, thanks mainly to the subways, there are absolutely no obstructive wires.

Rheumatism

Results from a

Bad Liver and can be Cured by Using

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S Liver and Kidney Balm

A Certain Remedy for Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY

All Druggists.

CARSON & EALY

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. SLIGHT & CO.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLES

TO ALL LANDS IN TUSCOLA CO

MONEY TO LOAN ON

FARM MORTGAGES.

—IN SUMS FROM—

\$50 TO \$5,000

For long or short time. Office across

from Moller House.

CARO, - MICH.

Central Meat Market.

Meats of all kinds nicely served.

Stock bought for eastern markets.

Schwaderer Bros., Props.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

20 ACRES just outside corporation of Cass City; nice brick house and bank barn; buildings newly new; one acre of orchard and large quantity of grapes and small fruits; low ground all filled. Price \$2,000.

114 ACRES in Elmwood township, all cleared, one-quarter mile from post-office, store and blacksmith shop and five miles from Cass City. It goes at \$3,000.

40 ACRES in Burlington township, 25 acres cleared, good log house and small barn; well fenced; clay bank; close to postoffice and store; six and one-half miles from Cass City. \$800.

McKenzie & Co.

EXCURSIONS

- TO -

Western Canada

FROM

Windsor, Ontario.

To all points in

Manitoba, - \$28

Regina, - \$30

Yorktown, - \$35

Prince Albert, - \$40

Ed. Deer, - \$40

Ed. Deer, - \$40

Ticket (its good for the next 30 days, any day in the week. Good to return within sixty days from date of issue. Further information, write

D. L. CAVEN,

Canadian Government Agent.

Bad Axe, Mich.

Bad Axe, August 18, 1898.

JOHN W. GORDON,

Local Agent,

Cass City, Mich.

9 16

Ladies and Gentlemen

We Invite You



One And All

To call on us when in need of anything in the Hardware, Tinware and Stove Line.
N. BIGELOW & SON.



Particular People===

People who insist on knowing all about an article before buying it, who demand that price and quality must be just exactly right, who form their opinions of dealers by goods they have sold in the past—those are the folks we like to do business with. We are rather particular ourselves in buying. We won't spend a penny unless the price is low and the quality high.

We are now selling Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Bob Sleighs and the Famous

HARRISON WAGON.

The Harrison Wagon, the best in the world, winner of first premium at the State Fair the last three years, will stand the most thorough examination of the most particular people. All our goods are up to the same high standard.

We invite inspection.

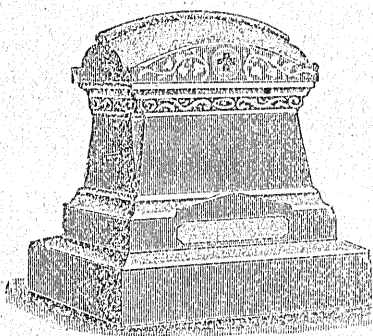
J. H. STRIFFLER.

Do You want a Stove?

The cold winter is coming you will want a good stove. Something that will give satisfaction. Call and look at our stock

We are selling them cheap

J. L. HITCHCOCK.



CASS CITY MARBLE WORKS

Foreign and domestic Marble and Granite Monuments.

Cemetery work of every description neatly executed. Inscriptions cut in English or German.

WM. FERGUSON.

When You Get Ready

For your Painting and Papering you come down and see me. I have things to show you and things to say to you that mean much in saving, much in appearance, much in general detail of the work at hand. I make a study of the things, while I only comes to you once in a year or two. So you will admit that I can be of assistance to you in your plans.

James Wright.

ELMWOOD.

Ralph Gerou and Miss Lottie Skinner were married Dec. 27.

Otis Wood of Ridgetown, Ont., is visiting at Byron Bentley's.

Revival meetings are being held at the United Brethren Church.

Daniel Pattison and wife spent New Year's with friends at Columbia.

D. E. Turner and wife entertained friends from Ellington New Year's day.

Miss Nellie Auten, of New York, visited her cousin Mrs. Thaddeus Compton last week.

Byron Bond and wife, of Ohio, are visiting Mrs. Bond's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Seeley.

Sidney Hall, of Melvin, Sanilac County, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bentley.

Mrs. Hiram Guilds who has been very ill the past year, died Dec. 27th. The funeral was held Thursday at the U. B. Church. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of many.

FAST NOVESTA.

Albert Kitchen was a caller at the county line on Tuesday.

Miss Annie Irwin has returned to Marlette, after spending the holidays with relatives here.

A number from this vicinity attended the wood bee at Deford for Rev. McCready on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown spent New Year's Day at the home of the latter's parents, in South Novesta.

Miss Lizzie Jones who has been spending the holidays here, returned to her home at Saginaw on Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Wells returned from their wedding trip on Saturday, and are at home to their friends at Mr. Wells' farm in Evergreen.

The sugar beet industry is being circulated freely in this vicinity at present, and many have signed contracts to raise sugar beets for the new factory at Cass City.

An oyster supper was given New Year's night, at the residence of Robt. Coulter in honor of his brother-in-law, William Bruker, of Oakwood, Ont., which was an enjoyable occasion. Mr. Bruker expects to leave on Wednesday for home, after a six weeks' visit with friends here.

The birthday of John Coulter and his two sisters, Mrs. T. Wells, of Evergreen, and Mrs. J. Wells, of Mayville, was celebrated at the residence of John Coulter on New Year's Day, when a number of his relatives surprised him. A bountiful dinner was spread, and all did ample justice to the occasion.

Lost—About November 3rd, in Cass City abstract and tax history of n 1/2 of n w 1/4, sec. 18, town 13 n 12 east. Finder will leave at Exchange Bank.
JOHN H. COULTER.

DEFORD.

Mrs. Belle Kela visits at B. Sharp's. R. A. McLean is siding Edward Guy's house.

A dancing party at Elisha Allen's on Monday night.

Jake Hilderbrand is settled on the Parks homestead.

George Howard, of Novesta, contemplates going south for his health.

Gold bug political economy is getting the most votes with the least money.

"When two dispute and one's anger rises, the man who lets the contest fall is wise."

Road districts Nos. 17 and 2 of Kingston will buy a road grader. The necessary arrangements are made.

Winifred, one-year-old daughter of Frank McCracken, was seriously ill last week. Convalescent at present.

Let no man put forth a claim to Christianity if he makes his wife arise first and build fires on winter mornings.

All readers of the ENTERPRISE consider its dress and makeup on 17th birthday one of the finest they have ever seen.

The saloon keeper recants the divine law and secretly resolves that "By the sweat of some other man's brow I shall eat cake."

Marshal Graves, of Sec. 9, Kingston, has exchanged farms with a Lapeer county farmer and will remove to that county and the Lapeer man will come here.

"Beet sugar factory in the air" is what the Caro papers term the effort now being made at Cass City. They may be forced to change their chirography before the daisies bloom.

H. H. Wilson and Almer Bruce are getting acreage for the best sugar plant at Cass City on the jump. Every man whose heart is in the right place contracts for what he can take care of.

David Valentine shipped another earload of potatoes last Friday. It was filled chock full in one day—the putting forth the claim that if this locality had one year's notice we could feed all the Irishmen in the United States and have plenty left for seeding purposes.

Mortimer O. Bigelow visiting home to his father at Birmingham, describ-

ing the Spanish soldiers leaving Cuba says:—"As I stood there I realized that I was witnessing the closing scenes of a historical drama that has lasted 400 years. The big American soldiers standing around me towered above the little Spaniards like giants and told most graphically the story of the survival of the fittest. A young and vigorous race crowding out an old degenerate people."

Two weeks ago Caro sent a man down to this part of the county to secure acreage for the best sugar plant. He was youthful and dazling in appearances. One mile east and one mile south of here is termed the potato belt by the town liners. They are a plain people and there is only one painted house from there to the county line and that was the only house the youthful canvasser called at. Passing by an army of hoe crop men that could furnish more roots than twice the territory of high lands near Caro. H. H. Wilson is now working the same territory with success in the interests of the Cass City plant.

He was once a farmer in these parts, but now is employed by the steel range stove company. Being home lately and talking candidly about business he was asked, "How is it possible for agents to sell stoves for such a price, when our hardware dealers sell them for just one-half of the money a stove exactly the same, except the covers which are malable iron in one case and cast iron in the other?" O! he answered, that is easy. "Tis all in finding the man. We find from six to eight men in a township who will buy, and when you find a man soft enough in the head to pay from \$68 to \$70 for a cook stove, any darned fool can sell to him."

When Rev. Squires organized the Anti-Saloon League here he told of a place where he had been. The minister was chairman and in his introductory remarks he declared that if he was forced to pass one hundred saloons on his way to preach Sunday mornings he could not see where he had a right to meddle with them. Such is the views held by many christian preachers and laymen. If we were to discuss the matter with professors who claim the right to dabble in strong drink, we would quote but one authority and risk our case. Paul said to the Corinthians, "But take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak." "Wherefore if meat make my brother to offend I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." Study the 8th chapter of First Corinthians, self-righteous professor, and ask yourself the question in candor if all men have a right to drink or let it alone.

Lumber For Sale.

At my residence nine miles north of Cass City a quantity of 2x4, 12 and 14 foot, some 16 foot 2x8, also some good dry pine lumber and a barn frame 36x50 and the lumber to inclose it and lay the floor and some good soft maple flooring. 12-28 4 WAL. W. PARKER.

NOVESTA CORNERS.

Old Mr. Gooden is slowly improving. School commences Tuesday in Dist. No. 1.

A raffle at A. Gowen's last Saturday night.

Guy Niles has gone to Lapeer to visit his brother, Everite.

Mr. and Mrs. Mawtell, of Lapeer, is visiting his brother, E. Niles.

Miss Jennie Deneen is home from Caro, where she has been visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Allen and son spent New Year's at Mr. Beebhyzer's.

Clayton Crawford is home a few days from Decker's Mills, where he has been working.

Miss Nina and Lillie Sweet, who have been working at Decker's Mills, have returned home to stay.

Master Eddie Beebhyzer, of West Novesta, who has been visiting Louie Allen returned home New Year's.

Ben Hicks and little girl Freda, have returned from Canada, where they have been visiting during holidays.

Quite a few of the young people of this place attended the New Year's ball at Shabbona last Friday evening.

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. Janes for particulars. 8 4

WILMOT.

School commenced again Tuesday. A. Waldie and daughter, Anna, of Caro, are visiting friends here this week.

Lloyd and Gracie Whetstone, of East Dayton, are visiting at Wm. Waldie's this week.

Married in Wilmot on New Year's day by Elder Kean, Russel Rock and Miss Vica Roberts, both of this vicinity. A party was given Miss Lillie Ford on Tuesday night of this week by her many friends. Quite a number of guests were present, and all had a pleasant time.

Married at the M. E. parsonage in Caro by Elder Whitford, John C. Minis

and Miss Nettie Summers, both of Wilmot. They have commenced housekeeping in Andrew Cook's house.

Merit Haight and family, of Fremont township, and Archie Almas and family, of near Silverwood, visited at Wm. Waldie's on Monday, and have now gone on to Greenleaf to visit the parents of Mrs. Haight and Mrs. Almas, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Waldie.

Auction Sale.

The undersigned will sell at auction at the Miller farm, 4 miles west and 3/4 mile north of Cass City, on Wednesday, January 11, a lot of live stock, farming machinery, stoves, fodder, etc.

A. A. McKenzie will act as auctioneer and will begin operations at 1 o'clock sharp.

H. E. HUNTER.

LOST.

Many have lost confidence and hope as well as health, because they have been told their kidney trouble was incurable. Foley's Kidney Cure is a guaranteed remedy for the discouraged and disconsolate. T. H. Fritz.

Free.

For all information, maps, pamphlets, circulars, etc., of Manitoba, the North West Territories and British Columbia write to D. L. CAVEN Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR PNEUMONIA.

Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Antrim, Mich., says: "I have used Dr. H. E. Hunter's Kidney Cure in several cases of pneumonia the past month with good results." T. H. Fritz.

PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R. PASSENGER TIME CARD.

GOING NORTH				GOING SOUTH			
Exp.	Tr.	Arr.	Dep.	Exp.	Tr.	Arr.	Dep.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1 05	6 55	7 10	11 50	7 10	11 50	7 10	11 50
8 50	10 15	8 15	10 40	8 04	10 30	4 40	4 40
9 15	10 20	8 28	10 32	8 28	10 32	4 55	4 55
9 30	10 35	8 35	10 35	8 45	10 35	5 10	5 10
10 00	10 50	8 55	10 45	9 00	10 45	5 25	5 25
10 15	10 55	9 05	10 50	9 15	10 50	5 40	5 40
10 30	11 00	9 15	10 55	9 25	10 55	5 55	5 55
10 45	11 05	9 25	11 00	9 35	11 00	6 10	6 10
10 55	11 10	9 35	11 05	9 45	11 05	6 25	6 25
11 10	11 15	9 45	11 10	9 55	11 10	6 40	6 40
11 25	11 20	9 55	11 15	10 05	11 15	6 55	6 55
11 40	11 30	10 05	11 20	10 15	11 20	7 10	7 10
11 55	11 35	10 15	11 25	10 25	11 25	7 25	7 25
12 10	11 40	10 25	11 30	10 35	11 30	7 40	7 40
12 25	11 45	10 35	11 35	10 45	11 35	7 55	7 55
12 40	11 50	10 45	11 40	10 55	11 40	8 10	8 10
1 00	11 55	10 55	11 45	11 05	11 45	8 25	8 25
1 15	12 00	11 05	11 50	11 15	11 50	8 40	8 40
1 30	12 05	11 15	11 55	11 25	11 55	8 55	8 55
1 45	12 10	11 25	12 00	11 35	12 00	9 10	9 10
2 00	12 15	11 35	12 05	11 45	12 05	9 25	9 25
2 15	12 20	11 45	12 10	11 55	12 10	9 40	9 40
2 30	12 25	11 55	12 15	12 05	12 15	9 55	9 55
2 45	12 30	12 05	12 20	12 15	12 20	10 10	10 10
3 00	12 35	12 15	12 25	12 25	12 25	10 25	10 25
3 15	12 40	12 25	12 30	12 35	12 30	10 40	10 40
3 30	12 45	12 35	12 35	12 45	12 35	10 55	10 55
3 45	12 50	12 45	12 40	12 55	12 40	11 10	11 10
4 00	12 55	12 55	12 45	1 05	12 45	11 25	11 25
4 15	1 00	1 05	12 50	1 15	12 50	11 40	11 40
4 30	1 05	1 15	12 55	1 25	12 55	11 55	11 55
4 45	1 10	1 20	1 00	1 35	1 00	12 10	12 10
4 55	1 15	1 25	1 05	1 45	1 05	12 25	12 25
5 10	1 20	1 30	1 10	1 55	1 10	12 40	12 40
5 25	1 25	1 35	1 15	2 05	1 15	12 55	12 55
5 40	1 30	1 40	1 20	2 15	1 20	1 00	1 00
5 55	1 35	1 45	1 25	2 25	1 25	1 15	1 15
6 10	1 40	1 50	1 30	2 35	1 30	1 30	1 30
6 25	1 45	1 55	1 35	2 45	1 35	1 45	1 45
6 40	1 50	2 00	1 40	2 55	1 40	1 55	1 55
6 55	1 55	2 05	1 45	3 05	1 45	2 10	2 10
7 10	2 00	2 10	1 50	3 15	1 50	2 25	2 25
7 25	2 05	2 15	1 55	3 25	1 55	2 40	2 40
7 40	2 10	2 20	2 00	3 35	2 00	2 55	2 55
7 55	2 15	2 25	2 05	3 45	2 05	3 10	3 10
8 10	2 20	2 30	2 10	3 55	2 10	3 25	3 25
8 25	2 25	2 35	2 15	4 05	2 15	3 40	3 40
8 40	2 30	2 40	2 20	4 15	2 20	3 55	3 55
8 55	2 35	2 45	2 25	4 25	2 25	4 10	4 10
9 10	2 40	2 50	2 30	4 35	2 30	4 25	4 25
9 25	2 45	2 55	2 35	4 45	2 35	4 40	4 40
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10 10	3 00	3 10	2 50	5 15	2 50	5 25	5 25
10 25	3 05	3 15	2 55	5 25	2 55	5 35	5 35
10 40	3 10	3 20	3 00	5 35	3 00	5 45	5 45
10 55	3 15	3 25	3 05	5 45	3 05	5 55	5 55
11 10	3 20	3 30	3 10	5 55	3 10	6 10	6 10
11 25	3 25	3 35	3 15	6 05	3 15	6 20	6 20
11 40	3 30	3 40	3 20	6 15	3 20	6 30	6 30
11 55	3 35	3 45	3 25	6 25	3 25	6 40	6 40
12 10	3 40	3 50	3 30	6 35	3 30	6 50	6 50
12 25	3 45	3 55	3 35	6 45			

CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

A. A. P. McDOWELL, Publisher.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN.

The son-in-law is often the child of sorrow.

The finger of destiny is undoubtedly on the hand of fate.

There is no earthly love so true and expensive as a mother's love.

A close student of human nature never lends money to his friends.

The moth is not a society favorite, even if it does frequently appear in a dress suit.

The slip 'twixt the cup and the lip doesn't prevent the mustache from getting into the soup.

Milton and Homer were both blind. This is conclusive evidence that out of sight isn't always out of mind.

Some warm protests may be expected from our prohibition friends against the scheme to make Dewey a "full" admiral.

Though a woman be as much chased as ice in mint julep days, and as pure as baking powder, yet shall she not escape calumny.

If a crazy man should throw bricks through the windows of the German legation at Pekin, as actually happened to the British ambassador's residence in Washington, each brick would cost China a province.

A prominent politician, having been defeated in the late election, was asked if he would now retire from politics. "No," he replied, "I have too many friends to reward to go out yet." In that reply was the whole philosophy of misgovernment. The man who is in politics for the sake of rewarding his friends is the very man who should forever be debarred from the public service.

The United States is generous and not disposed to harbor grudges when the offending party is ready to admit a mistake and shows a disposition toward better behavior in the future. Germany now professes friendship. If it manifests that friendship by a more just and generous spirit in its trade relations with us the spitefulness of the Germans in uniform in the far east will be overlooked, especially as no harm was really done by it.

Hobson has already done enough to warrant—may I urge—the navy department in any effectual means for his suppression. Enough to say that the whole country is nauseated and exasperated, and that Hobson's retirement from public observation will be the most popular thing the authorities could possibly contrive. He bores the American people. Everybody, in and out of the service, would be glad to forget him for the next few years.

Berlin dispatches announce that, according to all reports from the Rhine district, the vintage this year is most unsatisfactory, both as to quantity and quality. So small has been the yield of grapes and so sour that many vintners have not thought it worth the trouble to press their grapes, while many more have not so much as harvested the crop. Reports from the Moselle, Saar and Main districts are equally unfavorable. Wurtemberg alone reporting a fair vintage.

A twentieth century thank-offering of twenty million dollars—one-half to be devoted to the educational, the other half to the charitable, enterprises of the church—has been invited by the Methodist Episcopal bishops. They ask that it be subscribed and paid during the three years beginning the 1st of January, and have named a commission of clergymen and laymen to carry the plan into effect. It is a vast amount that is demanded, vast enough to test the faith and courage of even this great and generous denomination; but ours is not a "day of small things" in Christian benevolence, and there should be inspiration in the thought of the great things that twenty million dollars will do.

William Onion is the rather rank name of a man who has been brought before the London police courts one thousand times on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In every city there are men—and occasionally a woman—who thus go back and forth between the saloon and the office of the police magistrate. On this side of the water we are gradually learning to place under guardianship and medical treatment those helpless slaves of appetite who cry out, with poor Roger: My poor stomach's past reform; And there are times when, mad with thinking, I'd give up heaven for something warm.

To stop this horrible inward sinking. Russia's standing army numbers 863,672 men and its size is the chief cause of the largeness of the armies of the other powers. All Europe has 2,854,583 men in arms, against 2,608,580 ten years ago. The cost is now \$924,138,000 a year, against \$758,000,000 ten years ago. Russia has only to set an example of disarmament in order to effect the czar's pious wish. He proposes only a partial disarmament and the other powers will be only too glad to disarm in proportion as Russia disarms.

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.

Among the Poultry. From Farmers' Review: Dust for Poultry.—It is a well-known fact that all land fowls depend on their daily dust bath as a preventive of insect parasites, and as the winter closes up the outdoors and under the barn dusting places, some provision should be made on every farm, and within every poultry house, for this source of health and comfort. The prudent poultry-keeper will have stored up from the dry road track a good lot of the summer dust, which is the best and cheapest material for this purpose. If this provision has not been made then sifted coal ashes are an excellent substitute. Wood ashes, if used, should be mixed with equal parts of dry soil, or when damp will be too caustic for the legs of the fowls. This dust bath should be put in shallow boxes, large enough for two or three birds to roll in at once, and set in the warmest, sunniest corner of the house; it will need replenishing or renewing every week or two.

Dry Leaves for Litter.—Next to the dust bath for the health of the poultry is the scratching pen, for birds to thrive, they must have exercise. Fine hay or straw or chaff is good, but we find dry forest leaves a most excellent and convenient litter for the entire pen, and a little grain thrown on this litter will induce the birds to "scratch for dear life." As often as once a week this litter should be renewed and the pens thoroughly cleaned. Some poultry-keepers have several inches of dry sand for the floor, which is all right when new and fresh, but soon becomes filthy, and is with great difficulty renewed in the winter. We prefer a tight board floor for the pen where fowls are to spend most of their time in winter.

Keep the Poultry House Free from Lice.—It is our honest conviction that nine-tenths of the "cholera" and "drooping" among poultry comes from the presence of some form of lice, which must be destroyed before there can be any pleasure or profit in the chicken business. Of the many remedies frequent and thorough cleaning comes first. Insecticides will avail little if filth is allowed to accumulate under the roosts and on the floor. After cleaning up spraying the floors and roosts with some of the many insecticides is in order. After using most of this with varied success, we have tied to the caustic potash, or concentrated lye, as the most effective and cheapest remedy. This is used in solutions strong enough to bite the tongue, say one pound to eight gallons of water. This can be prepared by dissolving in warm water as much as may be needed at one time and reducing to the required strength. This can be applied with broom, brush or spray pump to reach every possible hiding place of the lice. This also is a perfect renovator of hidden filth, and the only cheap and effective remedy for the worst of all, the red mites or spider lice.

J. C. PLUMB.

Getting Rid of Laying Workers.

In a late issue of the American Bee Journal Edwin Bevins claims to have discovered two alternative ways in which laying-worker colonies can be disposed of so as to get all the service out of the bees that they can render, and yet keep the number of the colonies up to what it was before. One way is to place the hive containing the laying workers over a strong colony with a fertile queen, placing a newspaper with a small hole in it between the two hives. The bees will unite peacefully, and when considerable worker brood appears in the upper hive, the bees will rear a queen from the brood, if the old queen is left in the lower hive; or a fertile queen can be introduced about three days after the removal of the hive. The other plan involves the taking of a couple of frames of hatching brood from a hive and placing them in another hive over a strong colony, with a frame having wire-cloth nailed to both sides of it between the two hives. Then a fertile queen and her escort are released on the two combs, and in a few days there will be a nucleus strong enough to take care of the queen. This hive is then set down by the side of the hive holding the laying workers. Every two or three days a frame with its bees must be transferred from the laying-worker hive to the nucleus. By the time all but two of the frames are placed in the new hive the queen is at work there and everything is harmonious. As regards the two frames taken to form the nucleus, they can be returned to the places from which they were taken, or these places can be filled by the frames remaining unused in the laying-worker hive.

Milk Pails and Disease Germs.

Milk pails should be carefully handled in order to keep disease germs out of the milk. Doubtless this utensil is often the carrier of disease from one place to another. It is a connecting link between the disease and the healthy people in the distant city. A child may be sick with scarlet fever in the house of some farmer that supplies milk to city milkmen. The fact of the scarlet fever being in his house is thought no reason why his milk should not continue to be used, as the cows are in the barn perhaps far from the house. But the milk pails are kept in the house. The germs of diseases are very small and very numer-

ous. Some of them fly like dust in the air. It is very easy for a single germ out of the millions to get into the room where the milk pails are kept and settle into a pail. The milk takes the pail and does the milking, and the milk and germ are sent to the city. In the transit the germ multiplies, for it has a delightful medium in which to grow. By the time it has reached the city customers the milk contains thousands of germs and these are distributed to numerous customers. In most cases the people that swallow this germ-infested milk receive no harm from it, their systems being able to throw off or destroy the germs. But among the customers are found a few whose systems are susceptible of being made the prey of the disease germs, and these fall victims.

In case of any contagious disease breaking out in the family of a man that supplies milk extraordinary precautions should be taken. The milk pails should never be used till they have been scalded out with boiling water. Even this is not a sure way of keeping out the germs, steaming being required to make them absolutely safe. As most people are not in reach of an apparatus for steaming, the next best thing is the scalding. Then care should be taken that the garments worn by the milkers be not those that have been exposed to the germs. Everything about the milking should be washed, including hands and face. We realize the fact that it would be better if the farmer, in case of the outbreak of a contagious disease in his family, would decline to sell his milk for some time, but we also know that most farmers feel too poor to make so great a sacrifice. Unless the sacrifice is to be made, extraordinary precautions should be taken.

Insist on Having Good Milk.

Every creameryman receiving milk from his patrons should insist upon each one furnishing first-class raw product, as that is the only way in which first-class product can be delivered from the creamery, says Elgin Dairy report. The fear that many creamerymen have that if they do not receive the milk the other creameryman will, is based on the wrong principle of business. As long as you insist upon having good milk to start with, you will have a uniformly good product, if you are doing the work at your end of the line correctly. The other fellow taking the bad milk will not have always a good product, and therefore cannot pay prices that you can afford to pay the patrons, and it thus continues long enough on that same basis, the time will come when you will have the good patrons—those who care for the milk properly—and the other fellow will have the poor ones; and either he or the patrons will have to go out of business, or both. We believe it is possible for the creameryman to do very much to increase the quality of the raw product as well as the quantity delivered. By encouraging the patrons in making a better and higher grade of milk, you will be enabled to make a more uniform and higher grade product, getting more money therefor, and thus encourage the farmers to produce more and better milk. This is one of the live questions of the day in connection with the dairy industry. There is a considerable amount of discussion among patrons of creameries because of the low prices paid for milk. It is true butter and cheese have been ruling low for the last year, but compared with other agricultural products, they have held their own very well, and have been more uniform in price than any other agricultural product. Creamerymen certainly owe it to themselves and the industry to see to it that they do nothing to lower not only the standard of the product that they make, but the standard of the raw product from which they must produce their goods. Educate your farmers along the line of better milk, and you will have educated them along the line of a larger supply. That is what each creameryman most desires.

Preservatives.

Again we call attention of our readers to the use of preservatives in milk and butter. The dairy and food commission of Michigan sends out a warning, which should be heeded and acted upon. Every farmer should make it his business to see that the use of preservatives is discouraged. Every farmer having a personal acquaintance with any legislator should see to it that said legislator is reminded that laws should be made to prohibit the use of such drugs. It might not be possible to prevent their being sold on the market, for the reason that the constituents of most of them enter largely into our medicines and antiseptics, but laws should be made prohibiting their use in food products.

Roasters.—At this season there is a demand for roasters (not roosters), and good ones sell from fifteen to twenty cents a pound. They are simply large chicks that weigh five pounds to the pair. Roosters, however, sell at about five cents a pound only, and are not wanted in the market, as they reduce the prices. Chicks that are to be sold for roasting should be fed heavily three times a day for two weeks, so as to have them fat and bring the prices offered for "choice and good."—Farm and Fireside.

Fertilizing Sour Lands.—The first object sought in fertilizing should be to correct the acidity of the soil and to set up the processes of decomposition of the organic matter and nitrification so as to convert the inert into available plant food. Liberal applications of decomposing manures, such as barnyard manure, in connection with dressings of lime have usually been found effective for this purpose.

The man who has no price is the only one really worth buying.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"A NEW YEAR'S GREETING" THE SUBJECT.

From Book of Genesis, Chapter xlvii, Verse 8, as Follows: "How Old Art Thou?" Some Lessons from Life.

The Egyptian capital was the focus of the world's wealth. In ships and barges there had been brought to it from India frankincense and cinnamon and ivory and diamonds; from the north, marble and iron; from Syria, purple and silk; from Greece some of the finest horses of the world, and some of the most brilliant chariots; and from all the earth that which could best please the eye, and charm the ear and gratify the taste. There were temples adorne with red sandstone, entered by the gateways that were guarded by pillars bewildering with hieroglyphics and wound with brazen serpents and adorned with winged creatures—their eyes and beaks and pinions glittering with precious stones. There were marble columns blooming into white flowerbeds; there were stone pillars, at the top bursting into the shape of the lotus when in full bloom.

Along the avenues, lined with sphinx and fane and obelisk, there were princes who came in gorgeously upholstered palanquins, carried by servants in scarlet or elsewhere drawn by vehicles, the snow-white horses, golden-bitted, and six abreast, dashing at full run. On floors of mosaic the glories of Pharaoh who spelled out in letters of porphyry and beryl and flame. There were ornaments twisted from the wood of tamarisk, embossed with silver breaking into foam. There were footstools made out of a single pined-out of a crouched lion in bronze. There were chairs spotted with the sleek hides of leopards. There were sofas footed with the claws of wild beasts, and armed with the beaks of birds. As you stand on the level beach of the sea on a summer day, and look either way, and there are miles of breakers, white with the ocean foam, dashing shoreward, so it seemed as if the sea of the world's pomp and wealth in the Egyptian capital for miles and miles flung itself up into white breakers of marble temple, mausoleum and obelisk.

It was to this capital and the palace of Pharaoh that Jacob, the plain shepherd, came to meet his son Joseph, who had become prime minister in the royal apartment. Pharaoh and Jacob met, dignity and rusticity, the gracefulness of the court and the plain manners of the field. The king, wanting to make the old countryman at ease, and how feeble his step, looks familiarly into his face and says to the aged man: "How old art thou?"

Last night the gate of Eternity opened to let in, amid the great throng of departed centuries, the soul of the dying year. Under the twelfth stroke of the brazen hammer of the city clock the patriarch fell dead, and the stars of the night were the funeral torches. It is most fortunate that on this road of life there are so many mile-stones, on which we can read just how fast we are going toward the journey's end. I feel that it is not an inappropriate question that I ask today, when I look into your faces, and say, as Pharaoh did to Jacob, the patriarch, "How old art thou?"

People who are truthful on every other subject lie about their ages, so that I do not solicit from you any literal response to the question I have asked. I would put no one under temptation, but I simply want, this morning, to see by what rod it is we are measuring our earthly existence. There is a right way and a wrong way of measuring a door, or a wall, or an arch, or a tower, and so there is a right way and a wrong way of measuring our earthly existence. It is with reference to this higher meaning that I confront you this morning with the stupendous question of the text, and ask: "How old art thou?"

It is not sinful egotism for a Christian man to say, "I am purer than I used to be. I am more consecrated to Christ than I used to be. I have got over a great many of the bad habits in which I used to indulge in. I am a great deal better man than I used to be." There is no sinful egotism in that. It is not base egotism for a soldier to say, "I know more about military tactics than I used to before I took a musket in my hand and learned to 'present arms,' and when I was pest to the drill officer." It is not base egotism for a sailor to say, "I know better how to clew down the mizzen topsail than I used to before I had ever seen a ship." And there is no sinful egotism when a Christian man, fighting the battles of the Lord, or if you will have it, voyaging toward a haven of eternal rest, say, "I know more about spiritual tactics and about voyaging toward heaven than I used to."

Why, there are those in this presence who have measured lances with many a foe and unhorsed it. There are Christian men here who have become swarthy by hammering at the forge of calamity. They stand on an entirely different plane of character from that which they once occupied. They are measuring their life on earth by golden-gated Sabbaths, by pentecostal prayer meeting, by communion tables, by baptismal fonts, by hallelujahs in the temple. They have stood on Sinai, and heard it thunder. They have stood on Calvary, and seen the cross bleed. They can, like Paul the Apostle, write on their heaviest troubles "light" and "but for a moment." The darkest night their soul is irradiated,

as was the night over Bethlehem, by the faces of those who have come to proclaim glory and good cheer. They are only waiting for the gate to open and the chains to fall off and the glory to begin.

I remark again, There are many—and I wish there were more—who are estimating life by the good they can do.

John Bradford said he counted that day nothing at all in which he had not, by pen or tongue, done some good. If a man begin right, I cannot tell how many tears he may wipe away, how many burdens he may lift, how many orphans he may comfort, how many outcasts he may reclaim. There have been men who have given their whole life in the right direction, concentrating all their wit and ingenuity and mental acumen and physical force and enthusiasm for Christ. They climbed the mountain and delved into the mine and crossed the sea and trudged the desert and dropped, at last, into martyr's graves, waiting for the resurrection of the just. They measured their lives by the chains they broke off, by the garments they put upon nakedness, by the miles they traveled to alleviate every kind of suffering. They felt in the thrill of every nerve, in the motion of every respiration, the truth of the magnificent truth: "No man liveth unto himself." They went through cold and through heat, foot-blistered, cheek-smitten, back-scourged, tempest-lashed, to do their whole duty. That is the way they measured life—by the amount of good they could do.

Do you want to know how old Luther was; how old Richard Baxter was; how old Philip Doddridge was? Why, you cannot calculate the length of their lives by any human arithmetic. Add to their lives ten thousand times ten thousand years, and you have not expressed it—what they have lived or will live. Oh, what a standard that is to measure a man's life by! There are those in this house who think they have only lived thirty years. They will have lived a thousand—they have lived a thousand. There are those who think they are eighty years of age. They have not even entered upon their infancy, for one must become a babe in Christ to begin at all.

Now, I do not know what your advantages or disadvantages are; I do not know what your tact or talent is; I do not know what may be the fascination of your manners or the repulsiveness of them; but I know this; there is for you, my hearer, a field to culture, a harvest to reap, a tear to wipe away, a soul to save. If you have worldly means, consecrate them to Christ. If you have eloquence, use it on the side that Paul and Wilberforce used theirs. If you have learning, put it all into the poor box of the world's suffering. But if you have none of these—neither wealth, nor eloquence, nor learning—you, at any rate, have a smile with which you can encourage the disheartened; a frown with which you may blast injustice; a voice with which you may call the wanderer back to God. "Oh," you say, "that is a very sanctimonious view of life!" It is not. It is the only bright view of life, and it is the only bright view of death. Contrast the death-scene of a man who has measured life by the worldly standard with the death-scene of a man who has measured life by the Christian standard. Quin, the actor, in his last moments, said, "I hope this tragic scene will soon be over, and I hope to keep my dignity to the last." Malherbes said in his last moments to the confessor, "Hold your tongue! my miserable style lured me out of conceit with myself." Lord Chesterfield in his last moments, when he ought to have been praying for his soul, bothered himself about the proprieties of his sick-room, and said, "Give Dayboles a chair." Godfrey Kneller spent his last hours on earth in drawing a diagram of his own monument.

Compare the silly and horrible departure of such men with the seraphic glow on the face of Edward Payson, as he said in his last moment: "The breezes of heaven fan me. I float in a sea of glory." Or, with Paul the Apostle, who said in his last hour, "I am now ready to be offered up, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me." Or, compare it with the Christian death-bed that you witnessed in your own household. Oh, my friends, this world is a false god! It will consume you with the blaze in which it accepts your sacrifice, while the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance; and when the thrones have fallen, and the monuments have crumbled and the world has perished, they shall banquet with the conquerors of earth and the hierarchs of heaven.

This is a good day in which to begin a new style of measurement. How old art thou? You see the Christian way of measuring life and the worldly way of measuring it. I leave it to you to say which is the wisest and best way. The wheel of time has turned very swiftly, and it has hurried us on. The old year has gone. The new year has come. For what you and I have been launched upon it, God only knows. Now let me ask you all. Have you made any preparation for the future? You have made preparation for time, my dear brother; have you made any preparation for eternity? Do you wonder that when that man on the Hudson river, in indignation, tore up the tract which was handed him, and just one word landed on his coat-sleeve—the rest of the tract being pitched into the river—

that one word aroused his soul? It was that one word, so long, so broad, so high, so deep—"eternity!" A dying woman, in her last moments, said, "Call it back." They said, "What do you want?" "Time," she said, "call it back!" Oh, it cannot be called back; we might lose our health, and, perhaps, recover it; we might lose our good name and get that back; but time gone is gone forever.

What fools we all are to prefer the circumference to the center. What a dreadful thing it would be if we should be suddenly ushered from this wintry world into the May-time orchards of heaven, and if our pauperism of sin and sorrow should be suddenly broken up by a presentation of an emperor's castle surrounded by parks with springing fountains and paths, up and down which angels of God walk two and two.

In 1835 the French resolved that at Ghent they would have a kind of musical demonstration that had never been heard of. It would be made up of the chimes of bells and the discharge of cannon. The experiment was a perfect success. What with the ringing of the bells and the report of the ordnance, the city trembled, and the hills shook with the triumphant march that was as strange as it was overwhelming. With a most glorious accompaniment will God's dear children go into their high residence, when the trumpets shall sound and the Last Day has come. At the signal given, the bells of the towers, and of the lighthouses, and of the cities, will strike their sweetness into a last chime that shall ring into the heavens and float off upon the sea, joined by the boom of bursting mine and magazine, augmented by all the cathedral towers of heaven—the harmonies of earth and the symphonies of the celestial realm making up one great triumphal march, fit to celebrate the ascent of the redeemed to where they shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

GREAT SPANISH ACTRESS.

The Daughter of a Rich Merchant of Madrid.

One must love Madrid and be familiar with its history to know how representative is the Spanish theater of its glory, its genius and its beauty, says the New York Herald. It arose phoenixlike from the very ashes of the famous Coliseum of the Cross, whose performers, toward the close of last century, created that atmosphere of abandon and fantasy which is the very breath of life to the modern Spanish stage. For twenty years the famous Rafael Calvo made the Spanish theater the representative of the choicest dramatic art of his people. His death left a vacancy which was not filled until the appearance of Maria Guerrero. The season in Madrid lasts barely six months. During the rest of the year the company makes tours to the provinces or abroad. In 1897, for example, it scored brilliant successes throughout the countries of Spanish America. This year a tour of Europe is contemplated, with a first appearance at Paris. The choicest classic and modern drama will form its repertory. The company, which the Figaro has happily called a "company of hidalgos," is managed by Mme. Guerrero and her husband, Senor Fernando Diaz de Mendoza, a fellow-actor, and by title the marquis of Fontanar.

The daughter of a rich merchant of Madrid and carefully educated in a convent, an irresistible vocation attracted her to the stage. She made her debut at the Spanish theater in 1880. In 1892, at the Comedia, she made her first great success. She has ever since retained her place at the head of her art in Spain.

Eucalyptus Pavements.

Germany is about to make a radical departure in paving some of the streets in its big cities with the wood of the eucalyptus tree. The substance has been tested thoroughly in the Antipodes, and the German authorities are satisfied that it is better than stone for the purpose. Eucalyptus wood has been in use in Sydney, N. S. W., as street paving material for the past ten years. It has proved to be so serviceable and durable that all the principal streets of that city have been paved with it. The great density, hardness and elasticity of the wood of certain kinds of eucalyptus trees, rich in pitch and fatty oils make the wood more adaptable for the purpose than that of any other tree. It is said to be proof against rapid deterioration and does not absorb the moisture of city streets. For hygienic as well as economical reasons Germany is now experimenting with it. In Leipzig a street in the busiest section of the city has been paved half with eucalyptus wood and half ordinary material under equal circumstances and conditions. Despite its hardness, the wood surface does not get slippery and it seems to be superior to asphalt in many ways. Dresden and several other German cities are making similar experiments.

Another Pat. A new anecdote to show the evils of intemperance is found in Modern Society. A Russian peasant returning from town, where he had bought a new pair of boots and drunk a few glasses of spirits, fell asleep by the roadside, and was stripped of his boots by a light-fingered tramp. The fellow's sleep remained unbroken until a passing wagoner, seeing him lying half across the track, shouted to him to "take his legs out of the way." "My legs?" echoed the half-awakened sleeper, rubbing his eyes, "those legs ain't mine—mine had boots on!"

Why isn't a man who wears spectacles troubled with sea-sickness?

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YOUR FORTUNE Scientific American.

The churches of the United States have taken 1,600 Chinese into membership.

The 29,000 German Baptists in the United States gave last year \$62,000 to missions.

In Russia servants kiss their mistresses' hands both as morning and evening greetings.

The population of the earth at the time of Emperor Augustus is estimated at 54,000,000. It is now estimated to be about 1,580,000,000.

Though ninety years old, Maj. S. B. Barnstable, founder and editor of the Patriot (Mass.) Patriot, still continues active work on that paper.

She (having nothing else to say)—It's funny how we ever came to think so much of each other. He—Funny? It's positively ridiculous.—Boston Transcript.

In China there is no regular standard of distance. A Chinese mile may be from a quarter of an English mile to a mile and three-quarters, according to the province.

Senator Hanna is the owner of the manuscript from which General Grant made his speech at Warren in the Garfield campaign. It was a gift from Grant to the senator.

The annual earnings in Australia per head is estimated at £43 and odd, against £32 in the United Kingdom, £27 in the United States, £26 in Canada and Holland and £25 in France.

Isabella Harvey Horton, a fourteen-year-old colored girl, is conducting a revival in Philadelphia. She says she was converted, and stopped sinning in New Jersey City, in February of 1896, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The sailor is lighted on his way round the world by 335 light-houses, of which number, fifty-six are scattered round England's rocky coast, some of the lights being so powerful that they are visible twenty miles out at sea.

Of Colonel Roosevelt's Lowell Institute lectures, Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, said the other day: "They are interesting because the speaker both makes and writes history. There are always men to do one, but rarely those who do both."

Just a Cough

Not worth paying attention to, you say. Perhaps you have had it for weeks. It's annoying because you have a constant desire to cough. It annoys you also because you remember that weak lungs is a family failing. At first it is a slight cough. At first it is a hemorrhage. At first it is easy to cure. At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your little hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now. Doubt comes from neglect. For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption. It cures Consumption also if taken in time.

Keep one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs if you cough.

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To introduce our Tea we will mail one full size package on receipt of 4 two-cent stamps. Guaranteed to cure Constipation and Headache. A Nerve Tonic. 25c. package. Neurotic Medicine Co., Haverhill, N. Y.

Relief at Last

DR. MARTIN'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS. Praised by thousands of satisfied ladies as safe, all ways reliable and without equal. Ask druggists for Dr. Martin's French Female Pills in metal box with French Plug on top in Blue. White and Red. Insist on having the genuine. "Write for Women," mailed FREE in plain sealed letter with testimonials and particulars. Address: FRENCH DRUG CO., 361 and 363 Pearl St., N. Y.

CHEAP FARMS

DO YOU WANT A HOME? 100,000 ACRES Improved and unimproved farming lands for sale on long time and easy payments, a little each year. Come and see us or write. THE TRUMAN MOSS STATE BANK, Seaside Center, Mich., or THE TRUMAN MOSS ESTATE, Crosswell, Sanilac Co., Mich.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL "Our Native Herbs"

The Great Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator 200 Days' Treatment \$1.00. Containing a Registered Guarantee. 32-page Book and Testimonials, FREE. Sent by mail, postage paid.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO. WASHINGTON, D. C. Not Sold by Druggists.

WHEAT WHEAT WHEAT

"Nothing but wheat; what you might call a sea of wheat," is what was said by a lecturer speaking of Western Canada. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to H. V. McInnes, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.; James Grive, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; or D. L. Caven, Bad Axe, Mich.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper

ONLY A SPARK? It can destroy a city. Only a twinge? Who knows what years of RHEUMATISM may come? ST. JACOBS OIL. IT PENETRATES, PUTS OUT, CURES, AND PREVENTS.

"A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A FORTUNE." COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION WITH **SAPOLIO**

MANITOBA'S CAPACITY.

Enough Wheat to Supply Britain All She Requires from Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—The "World" comments on the report of the United Empire trade league on the capacity of Canada as a granary for Britain. The report refers to Manitoba as follows: Manitoba has an area of forty-seven millions acres. Deducting ten million for lakes, rivers, town sites and waste land, 37,000,000 acres are left for farm cultivation, or homes for 116,000 families on 320 acres each, and as up to now there are only 27,000 farmers there altogether, for 89,008 more wheat growers. Supposing, then, we got them there and each one of them out of his 320 acres grew on an average 100 acres at 20 bushels to the acre; if you figure it up you will find it is quite possible for Manitoba alone to supply us with all the wheat we require from abroad. It is only a question of money and comparatively speaking not money either. The cost of one first-class battleship (about \$750,000) would put 5,000 families onto farms in the Northwest, allowing \$150 to each to find them in implements, seeds, horses, etc., and would keep them until their first crop was harvested. Five thousand farmers, averaging 100 acres of wheat each at 20 bushels to the acre, means an extra 10,000,000 bushels, for if that scheme is not liked Britain would put a duty on foreign wheat. In addition to the wheat lands of Manitoba there are the millions of acres in Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

THOUGHT HIS WIFE ENJOYED IT

So He Didn't Tell His Son How Valuable He Thought the Show.

From Chicago Democrat: During one of the past weeks when the different theaters of the residence districts of the city were being enlivened with the pugilistic prowess of a certain fighter a gentleman was persuaded by his eager son to go to see and hear the renowned fighter, and as he refused to go without her, his wife reluctantly consented to accompany her husband to the theater. They went and they returned home at the close of the performance, the wife, whose interests all lie in the highest of high cultures, too full of disgust to voice her opinion of the pugilistic performance. She was sorry though she hadn't expressed her emphatic opinion when she heard her husband innocently telling his children the following morning: "It was rather vulgar, I thought, but I didn't say anything about it because I think your mother really enjoyed it."

Hope, said the chronic misanthrope, "that I haven't a friend in the wide world." "Well," said the cold-blooded acquaintance, "cheer up, you know the earth is cooling, and the world contracts. Maybe the world'll be narrower after awhile."—Washington Star.

A MATTER OF FAITH.

Many of the Clergy in Michigan Endorse the Little Conqueror.

Our religious opinions are, as a whole, a matter of faith. Whatever denomination or sect we follow we pin our faith on the words and teachings of our pastor. His sincerity is never doubted; that he thoroughly believes his adopted creed is unquestioned. The opinion of the clergy on any subject carry well-deserved weight with all classes of people. Many reverend gentlemen in Michigan are testifying for the little conqueror. Their praise is not given lightly and only after personal experience. Gratitude and a desire to promote the welfare of the public brings forth such testimony as follows:

The Rev. F. A. Smith, of 829 First street, Kalamazoo, Mich., says: "When I procured Doan's Kidney Pills I was, at the time, and had been considerably troubled with my kidneys. Backache was quite pronounced, being especially severe when I sat or stood in a stooping position for any length of time. Other symptoms usually attending disordered kidneys plainly indicated what caused the difficulty. Doan's Kidney Pills corrected the annoyance in a very short time, and I have not noticed, up to date, any indication of a recurrence. As I took no other medicine there can be no doubt but Doan's Kidney Pills were the direct means of curing me. I am most favorably impressed with them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

The way of the transgressor is oftentimes the shortest route to Canada.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist today and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

It's a wise pedagogy that pours whaleoil on the troubled waters. Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.

Some men can't understand why the fool-killer doesn't call next door.

STORY OF A SECRET.

"Mine? Well, I'm afraid so."

"It has always been a sad point with her that they didn't go off better. So I thought perhaps we could arrange to buy the lot with my two hundred. It would please her awfully, poor little woman."

I nearly choked with laughter, but I managed to control my countenance. "A splendid idea, and does you great credit," I told him.

We arranged it so successfully that in a few days a check went to Doris from her publishers for \$200.

She came round just before dinner next day to tell me; but, to my surprise, she seemed dismal. After a few minutes' gloomy conversation, she sat down on the rug at my feet as she used to do when she was a child, sobbing as if her heart would break.

"He has never said one word to me about the pictures," she cried; "and—and I looked in his check book—and—and he's spent it all. I know it is on—some one else."

"I have more faith in Harry than his foolish little wife has," I said, cheerily. "Come, come, dear, you mustn't give way like this."

"I wouldn't have cared for myself if he had just bought something for the dear little baby," she continued huskily.

"Give him a little more time," I suggested. "Meanwhile, I'll see what I can find out. I shall see him at the club this evening, if you will let him out."

"He can go just where he pleases, and when he pleases," she said, scornfully. "I don't want him."

"Don't be a little donkey," I said, sharply. "I seldom speak sharply to Doris. If I do she generally cries, and makes me feel a brute."

I went round to the club after dinner, and found Harry watching the billiard tournament, as I had expected. He was dull, and after a bit drew me into an alcove.

"Look here, uncle, Doris hasn't said a word about the check for the poems. I thought perhaps she hadn't opened the letter—you know she's jolly careless about such things—so I went up to her room when she was lying on her table. It wasn't—but the envelope was. So was her check book. I didn't know she had an account even. I supposed she was shabby, but I looked at it and found she had a lot of money I knew for, and had just paid a check for for a couple of hundred."

"Good heavens, man!" I cried. "You surely don't suspect her of anything wrong?"

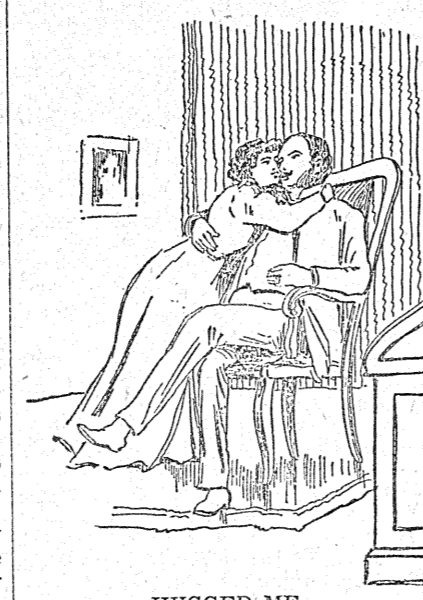
"Wrong—certainly not; foolish—nothing more likely. Anyway, she hasn't been straight with me. I don't know if she thought I might want her money." He kicked a chair savagely.

I saw the game through while I considered the matter. Then I left, and took a cab to their house, resolved to have done with secrets. The truth might hurt their vanity; but they'd have to put up with that. When I entered the drawing-room they were both there, and I plunged at once into the matter.

"Look here, young people," I said, "you both have a secret." But Harry put his arm around her, and they looked at one another and laughed.

"I've found out," said he.

"So," she said, "have I. I think you're a pair of wicked, deceitful creatures."—Ex.



HUGGED ME.

poor Harry so," she pleaded, "and I should be just as well off. He would be sure to buy things for me and the baby with the money. If he didn't, we have everything we really need. He is so good and kind to me, and—I do so want to—uncle dear." She pouted for breath, with her big eyes looking so entreatingly. I wiped my pen carefully and considered.

"Master Harry is a sufficiently lucky man, without being a great artist," I said at last.

"It would please me, uncle."

"My dear child, the allowance is to be spent entirely at your own discretion. It's a good plan—of a good little woman." She jumped up and fairly hugged me, until I had to protest that one of my clerks might come in.

Doris' plans were duly carried out—they generally are. We bought eleven of the masterpieces for \$215. Doris was in high glee, and actually offered to stand me lunch out of her small balance. Strange to say, Harry made no mention of the sale to her, though he seemed jubilant. So we felt sure that he was preparing some grand surprise. When a week had passed however, I began to feel uneasy. Then he called at the office.

"I want to consult you about something, uncle," he said. "It is a secret from Doris, you must understand."

"Yes," said I, rubbing my hands and laughing up my sleeve. "Yes, my boy."

"I've sold some of my old daubs," he continued, with a hearty laugh, "for a couple of hundred. It's quite a windfall. So I want to do something for Doris with the money."

"Exactly," I agreed.

"You know she wrote a book of poems before we were married, called 'Roseleaves'—not half bad, either."

"Yes, of course, I know; but I wouldn't encourage her to do any more if I were you, Harry. She's better occupied with her baby and house—and husband."

"Certainly, but they were published at her own risk—or—?" He looked at me.

JOSEPHINE THE EMPRESS.

Napoleon Bonaparte's career is also the starting point of several score of other careers, all of wonderful interest—only less fascinating, indeed, than his own; while, were these taken from his, the remainder would be strangely lacking. Of the first moment among them all is the history of that Josephine whom he made his wife and an empress, only to cast her on one side for an Austrian princess. Those who, like Napoleon himself, believe in luck, trace to this desertion of her the beginning of his downfall, and find a proud satisfaction in pointing out her lifelong fidelity to him and his interests, contrasting her with the Austrian who superseded her and threw him over at the first provocation.

Josephine was born at the inconspicuous village of Trois-Ilets, in the inconspicuous island of Martinique, the eldest of three daughters born to an inconspicuous lieutenant in the artillery named Joseph Tascher de La Pagerie and his wife, Rose-Claire des Vergers de Sannois, child of an inconspicuous planter who had left France to seek a fortune he never found.

It is a question which has handed down the less information, the father or mother, but both were singularly successful in leaving little trace behind. In search of the fortune which later came to her whom they left behind, they journeyed to another of the French West Indies, died and were buried. Josephine remained behind with an aunt, who chanced to be the godmother to the second son of the Marquis de Beauharnais, once governor of Martinique. In due time the good aunt suggested a marriage, and after much delay, it came about.

The year of Josephine's birth is by no means certain, but it was either 1762, the year England administered such a drubbing to France and Spain together in the West Indies, or the year following; Elbert Hubbard, who has written a pretty little biography of her, favors the latter date. In any event she was married to the Vicomte Alexandre de Beauharnais at Noisy-le-Grand, France, on Dec. 13, 1779. She is the more American for this, her husband having fought with the continental army to obtain the liberty of the thirteen colonies from Great Britain. As a young girl she had beautiful arms and eyes, and when she came to move in Parisian society it was discovered that she had a beautiful mind as well.

Hers was not a happy marriage, as marriages go. When at last her husband was executed by order of the convention, she could not have cared very much, except for the destitution to which widowhood reduced herself and her two children, Eugene and Hortense. She herself escaped death as an aristocrat only through the overthrow of Robespierre. Then came Napoleon and with great good sense he fell in love with Josephine at eight, though she was his senior in more senses than one. The course of true love ran rather roughly as usual, and it seems certain that it was her call upon him to thank him for returning to her the sword of her late husband which made the match a certainty after it had been within an inch of breaking off.

Napoleon and Josephine were married by a justice of the peace on March 9, 1796, fifteen months after the vicomte's taking off. Napoleon made oath that he was 28, and his spouse 29 years old, though Eugene was then a healthy lad of 15. Twelve days afterward the bridegroom left for the front, having been appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the republic in Italy. When the time came for the reins of power to drop into a single hand in France, there is no doubt that it was through Josephine's great tact and knowledge of society in the capital that much of the prestige of the general was due—it is probably true that no man was ever so great that his greatness became a matter of common acceptance without such aid as a loving and capable wife can bring him alone.

There seems to be little doubt about the prime cause for Napoleon's putting so devoted a wife and capable a consort away—the fact that there was no heir to the throne. Yet it is a curious historical fact that Josephine's daughter Hortense married the Louis Napoleon whose son became Napoleon III., and so made her the mother of a king; while the son of Marie Louise and Napoleon I. died uncrowned and almost in ignorance of his right to the throne of the French nation.

There is little more of the pathetic history. Josephine passed away in the summer of 1814, before the worst came to her unfaithful husband; but she never swerved in her affection for him or her wish for his success and happiness. She is buried in the little village church at Ruel.

A Ring Case Settled.

The celebrated case of Smith vs. Stuart for the possession of an engagement ring after the engagement had been broken by the young woman has been finally settled. Albert Smith and Miss Nellie Stuart of Louisville were the principals. Smith was fitted by Miss Stuart, and after a demand for the ring had been refused, instituted suit to recover it. Miss Stuart's mother presented as an offset a bill for gas and coal utilized and value of the entertainment furnished by her daughter's company. A trial resulted, and the decision was in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff took an appeal, but finally decided to abandon the suit.

Using Up Stale Bread.

The broken pieces of bread unfitted for toast may be put into a pan and dried in a cool oven. When thoroughly dry, roll them on an old bread board, sift through a coarse sieve; put them into a glass jar or tin box, and stand them aside for bread-crumbling requests, cutlets, etc. This will save the purchase of rasplings. The crumbs may be used for queen puddings, muffins or plain bread puddings. Pieces of cake or bread make delicious cabinet puddings.

Painfully Anxious.

The new dentist is very handsome and fascinating. Have you seen him yet? "No, but I'm just aching to do so."—Roxbury Gazette.

GRABBING ALL THE HONORS.

"I like an energetic fellow," said the society young man, "but when I think of Brown, who went to war and got discharged in time to come home while war heroes were still in demand, and then got back on the football team, I can't help saying he is a bit of a hog."—Indianapolis Journal.

VERY LOW RATES.

Via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

Semi-monthly excursions to the Southwest. The greatest opportunity to visit Texas, the empire state of the union, unparalleled as to resources and products and with an area exceeding all the Eastern and Middle States. The statistical reports of products as compiled by the commissioners of Texas indicate this section as having the greatest possible advantages in its mild and equable climate, its variety and productiveness of its soil. For further information, descriptive pamphlet and dates of excursions, apply to H. F. Bowsher, D. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. See Carter's Ext. Smart Weed.

Will cure a cold in one night; will cure sore throat in a few hours. Acts quick. Sure cure for Catarrh in every 25c bottle.

If you can't have what you like try to like what you have.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. bottles.

The finger of destiny is undoubtedly on the hand of fate.

The Medicated Group Necktie is the only group necktie known or sold. Price by mail 50c. Medicated Group Neckties Co., Oakmont, Pa.

The worst enemy of women's rights is stuffy underwear.

I believe my prompt use of Pils' Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kan., Dec. 12, 1893.

The man who forgets a favor seldom forgives an injury.

"There are no cross babies or sick babies in families that use Brown's Teething Cordial."

If you don't keep a secret it's no longer a secret.

More Equipment for Baltimore & Ohio.

The improvements that have been made on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the past two years have rendered it possible to operate cars of a heavier capacity than have been in use in the past and the receivers have just ordered from the Schoen Pressed Steel Company of Pittsburg 1,000 steel coal cars of a capacity of 100,000 pounds each. These cars will be used for the seaboard trade and are expected to be in service during the early part of 1899. In addition to these cars the receivers have also ordered from the Pittsburg Locomotive Works 59 more of the consolidated locomotives with 22x23 inch cylinders.

Secret societies evidently originated in Egypt. Mummies the word there.

When doctors fail try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation, invigorates the whole system.

If a man has common sense he seldom makes use of it in a love affair.

W. N. U.—DETROIT—NO. 1—1899.

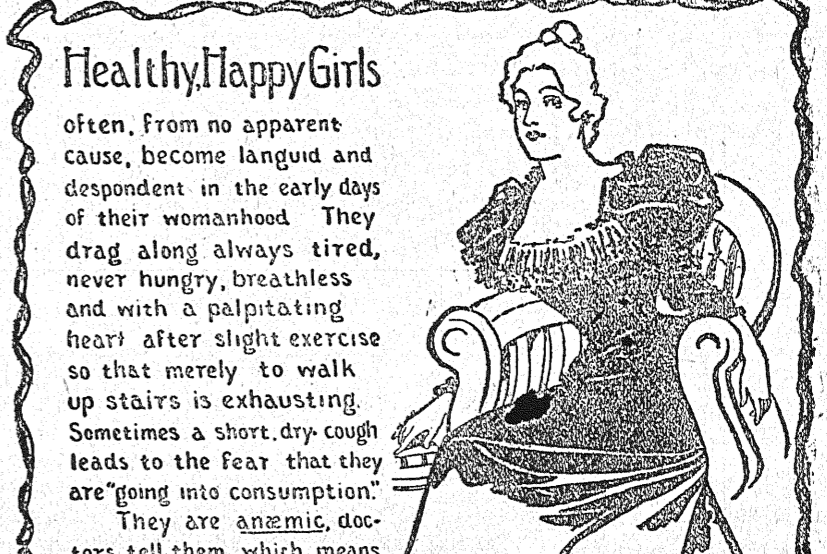
ONE PURE BAKING POWDER.

Over seventy per cent of all baking powders contain alum. The ill effects upon the system of food leavened by this injurious drug are attested by the highest medical authorities. Alum baking powders would be less dangerous were they fatal at once, for then they surely would be avoided, but their baneful action because imperceptible at first and slow in its advances is no less certain.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

is certified by all authorities as free from alum or any other adulterant. Its purity has never been questioned, and while it does finer and better work, it costs no more than many of the adulterated powders.

It received the highest award at the World's Columbian Exposition, (Chicago, 1893) and at the California Midwinter International Exposition, (San Francisco, 1894) a special gold medal.



Healthy, Happy Girls

often, from no apparent cause, become languid and despondent in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpitating heart after slight exercise so that merely to walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are going into consumption.

They are anemic, doctors tell them, which means that they have too little blood. Are you like that? Have you too little blood? More anemic people have been made strong, hungry, energetic men and women by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than by any other means they are the best tonic in the world.

Miss Lulu Stevens, of Gasport, Niagara Co., N. Y., had been a very healthy girl until about a year ago, when she grew weak and pale. She lost her appetite, was as tired in the morning as she had been in the evening, and lost flesh until she became so emaciated that her friends hardly knew her. The doctors declared the disease anemia, and gave her up to die. A physician who was visiting in Gasport prevailed upon her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She did so, and was benefited at once. She is now well and strong—the very picture of health.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

The genuine are sold only in packages, the wrapper always bearing the full name. For sale by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, fifty cents per box. Book of cures free on request.

If you think you resemble a great man say nothing. The resemblance may cease the moment you open your mouth.

Scratch, scratch, scratch; unable to attend to business during the day or sleep during the night. Itching piles—horrible plague. Doan's Ointment cures. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

A close student of human nature never lends money to his friends.

Lane's Family Medicine. Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

There is no earthly love so true and inexpensive as a mother's love.

The little folks love Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Pleasant to take; perfect harmless; positive cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma.

If you want to look for happiness you'll be in luck when you get it.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. See Carter's Ext. Smart Weed.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

Epitome of the Week

The calendar for the January term of circuit court of Sanilac county contains 19 criminal cases, six of which are for violation of the liquor law.

I. O. F. public installation January 20th. One or High Court Officers more will be present. Foresters watch for further particulars next week.

Clarence Quick, who has been an attendant at the Eastern Michigan Asylum at Pontiac, for the past three years, is visiting his home in Novesta township.

A dry, hot air apparatus, for the treatment of rheumatism, joint affections, kidney disease, etc., is the latest addition to Dr. Wickware's office equipment.

Miss Ella Lee Pla, who was mentioned last week as being home on her vacation, has been attending the State Normal at Ypsilanti, instead of teaching as stated.

Messrs. J. S. McArthur and Chas. D. Striffler drove to Wickware Wednesday evening to talk beet sugar, but it was such a disagreeable night very little was accomplished.

The Social Workers will meet at the home of Mrs. W. Fairweather on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 11th. Tea will be served in the evening from 5:30 to 8:30. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. Wm. Cowieson, who has been visiting friends here and in Greenleaf for some time, has returned to her home at Cambay, Ont., accompanied by Mrs. John Sinclair, of Greenleaf.

Every farmer should investigate the beet sugar question as far as possible and be prepared to contract acreage at an early date. It means dollars in your pockets, and many a mortgage lifted.

Miss Annie Berwick, who has been very ill with typhoid fever for three weeks past, is now convalescing, so Dr. Wickware reports. Her term of school in the Bardwell district is being finished by Mr. Schell.

F. A. Ellis, the genial clerk at W. A. Fairweather's store, was married last week to a Miss McArthur, of Detroit. The affair was very quiet, but we join heartily in wishing them much happiness and long life.

The Province of Ontario is the latest to announce a big gold discovery, to advertise itself. Cities, states and even nations find it necessary to advertise, yet some individuals still try to do business without it.

W. J. Campbell is in Caro this week in his official capacity as president of the Tuscola Mutual Fire Insurance Co., assisting the secretary in preparing for the annual meeting to be held next week.

Hugh E. Hunter, at the Miller Farm, four miles west and three quarters of a mile north of Cass City, will sell his farm stock and implements by auction on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, at one o'clock. A. A. McKenzie, auctioneer.

An experienced art critic gives it as his opinion that there will be no handsome piece of color work issued this year than Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar for 1899. It is not only useful, but artistic and beautiful, and up to date.

According to a Washington dispatch of Wednesday, Amasa Cooon has been appointed postmaster at Gagotown, vice Sarah A. Johnson, removed. Thus endeth the long contest, doubtless to the disappointment of the other several candidates.

W. A. Fairweather has just made a great improvement in the interior arrangement of his store. A small office has been arranged, surrounding by a suitable railing and a fine new roll top desk placed therein. Note his special offer in his new adv.

Charles Frost and Chauncey W. Campbell left for Detroit on Tuesday morning, where they will take a six months' course in the Business University. Chas. Schenck will fill the vacancy at the Cass City Bank occasioned by Chauncey's absence.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Stevenson have returned from their holiday trip to the western part of the county. Mr. Stevenson says that he received many compliments upon the appearance of the Anniversary number of the Enterprise while away and believes it will do our town a great deal of good.

Sheriff Charles O. Blinn, of Tuscola county, has appointed the following deputies: Arbeta, William Atkins; Columbia, D. G. Buhl; Elkland, William Morris; Indianfields, George Williams; Kingston, John Colton; Millington, James Bridges; Vassar, Charles Krissler; Watersown, Frank Glass. The under-sheriff is not yet named.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Y. P. A. of the Evangelical Church was held Tuesday evening and the following officers were elected: Pres., Rev. F. Klump; vice-pres., Lena

Helwig; rec. sec'y, Laura Klump; cor. sec., Kate Zinnicker; treas., Laura Schwelger; organist, Ida Striffler; chorister, Theo. H. Ahr; librarian, Hattie Muck.

A pleasant surprise took place at the home of John A. DeLong, Novesta, on New Year's eve, at about half past seven about fifteen of his schoolmates dropped in with well filled lunch baskets, and presented him with two books and a mirror. It being the night before his fifteenth birthday. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

The postoffice department has made a ruling that forbids postmasters giving mail to school children while going to and from school, so if your children are refused the mail at the postoffice don't swear and curse the postmaster—it is no fault of his. The postoffice department at Washington has seen the necessity of making a ruling of this kind.

The coming Farmers' Institute for this county, which is to be held at Cass City January 26th and 27th, promises to be the best yet held. The State committee is furnishing five speakers from outside, and the local committees are thoroughly organized and completing the program with interesting numbers from our own people. The program will appear later.

Rev. John F. Brant, of Lansing, state superintendent of the Anti-saloon league, will spend next Sunday at Cass City. He will speak at the M. E. Church at the usual hour of morning service. In the afternoon he will speak at the Presbyterian Church on "Civic Federation and Law Enforcement," and in the evening will address a mass meeting at the M. E. Church.

The beet sugar meeting at Elkton Wednesday evening was well attended, weather considered. As Elkton is hoping to secure a factory not much can be done at present in favor of Cass City. Bad axe is also working hard to secure the requisite acreage. If Elkton fails to secure a factory Cass City will get the benefit of the work now being done there, together with the acreage.

The commercial wiring for electric lights is being pushed rapidly by an extra force, under the direction of Bert L. Spindler, electrical engineer. Among those who have incandescent service are: J. D. Crosby, Laing & Jones, the ENTERPRISE office, Frutchey, McGeorge & Co.'s elevators, 2 Macks, the Roller Mills, I. B. Auten's residence, J. C. Lauderbach's confectionery, D. J. Giles and W. A. Fairweather. It is hoped that the wiring of the M. E. Church will be completed by Saturday evening.

The annual meeting of the Evangelical Church was a very pleasant and profitable gathering. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Trustees for 5 years, Sam Benkleman; Sunday School officers, Supt., Lena Schwelger; Assist't Supt., Theo. Ahr; Sec'y, Oscar Leuzner; Treas., Sam Striffler; Librarian, Bertha Benkleman; Organist, Ida Striffler. After the election those present were invited to proceed to the parsonage, where they sat down to a bountiful dinner, which had been prepared by the pastor's wife.

The annual meeting of the Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac District Fair Association was held at the Council Rooms on Tuesday afternoon, but was not as largely attended as it should have been. It was reported that as a result of last year's most successful fair the association was able to pay all premiums in full, all expenses in full, \$250 to the Driving Park Association and now has about \$50 on hand. The principal item of business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Pres., John Marshall; vice-pres., O. C. Wood; sec'y, A. H. Ale; treas., H. S. Wickware; directors, Hector McDermott, A. A. Livingston, Wm. Murphy.

Truly, "great is the American hen Long may she cackle." We are pleased to note the increasing inclination to handle her product in a fairer way to all concerned. An effort was made last year to discount small and dirty eggs, and while not altogether successful, it was a move in the right direction. We learn also that one of our dealers adopted the plan of buying eggs by weight. It is certainly a fact that if our farmers could be brought to understand the advantage of grading and cleaning the eggs before marketing, a better price would be received, and we trust the move made last season will be better received next season and more generally adopted.

The annual meetings and election of officers of the M. E. Sunday school and Epworth League were held at the church on Tuesday evening. The following is the result: Sunday school—Supt., T. H. Fritz; asst. supt., W. J. Campbell; sec'y, Bert Hunt; treas., Perry Wood; librarian, Sam F. Eigelow; asst. librarian, Roy Spencer; chorister, A. A. P. McDowell; organist, Cecil Fritz; asst. organist, Hattie Wood, Epworth League—Pres., Fred A. Bigelow; vice-presidents, A. A. P. McDowell, Eliza A. Wright, Margaret Campbell, Hattie Wood; sec'y, Lottie Usher; treas., Mary Fisher; organist, Ella J. Koops; asst. organist, Cecil Fritz; chorister, John Wilder.

We had intended giving this week a full report of the recent poultry show at Caro, but find it impossible to do so, as so much other matter has crowded in. We can only mention a few of the most important facts. At the business session the following officers were elected: Pres., Geo. VanWinkle; vice-presidents, A. A. P. McDowell and Dr. Wm. Morris; sec'y, E. H. Watson; asst. sec., W. C. Saigoon; cor. sec., E. Poole; treas., C. O. Thomas; supt's, E. Poole and Geo. A. Newell. It was also decided to have a committee on Promotion and Publicity with McDowell chairman; the rest of the committee to be decided on later. Those from this locality who exhibited birds captured their full share of premiums. Dr. Morris, Gagotown, showed Banded Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Cornish Indian Games, Samatra Games and Rouen ducks and won in every class. Mrs. S. Champion captured everything in Black Minorcas. A. A. P. McDowell won in White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Buff turkeys. Neil McLaren showed White Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins and Aylesbury ducks, also winning in each. Wm. W. Balch was a winner in White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and S. C. Brown Leghorns. W. C. Saigoon, of Kingston, won on Silver Laced Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, a Cornish Indian Games.

Billions Given Away.
It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Coughs, Colds and Consumption have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are positively cured by it. Call on T. H. Fritz, the Druggist and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

GREENLEAF.
Tom Flint left for Sarnia Saturday, to visit friends.
Mrs. John Sinclair is visiting relatives in Ontario.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Flint, Saturday, December 31, a girl.
Master Gordon and Miss Cora Gilbert, of Port Haron, are visiting friends here.
Mrs. Smith, of Avianston, Ont., is the guest of her uncle, Joseph Hewitt, this week.
Dave Gilbert and J. H. Edwards drove over from Uby Sunday evening to call on friends.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Hayte, of Silverwood, are guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Waldie.
Miss Lillie McCall has returned to Saginaw to resume her school duties after spending the holidays here.
Master Earl Kemper has returned to his home in Saginaw, after spending vacation with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCall.

Brave Men Fall
Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at T. H. Fritz's Drug Store. Every bottle guaranteed.

GAGOTOWN.
Mr. Lavarack has secured a job in the roller mill.
Mrs. D. Quant, of Grant, is much improved in health.
P. H. Gage is convalescing from an attack of LaGrippe.
Miss May Brown is home from Cass City for a few weeks.
The council Tuesday night bought some steel culverting.
R. S. Brown and wife attended the Farmers' Institute at Canboro Tuesday.
Don't forget the G. A. R. installation and hard-tack supper Saturday evening.
Wm. Proudfoot and wife are visiting their daughter, Mrs. A. W. Armstrong, at St. Charles.
L. C. Parly and Mrs. H. J. Comstock were guests of P. C. Parly and family New Year's day.
Rev. Johnson, of Grand Rapids, preached in G. A. R. Hall Sunday evening and will hold Sunday evening meetings until further notice.
The officers elect of Elmwood Tent K. O. T. M., for the ensuing year are: Com., Wm. Come; Lt. Com., R. S. Brown; H. K. R. C. Hallack; F. K. M., R. Lyman; Chap., E. N. Slough; Sargt., A. Bingham; M. A. A., Enos S. Simmons; 1st and 2nd M. G. C. Palmer and A. H. Hallack; Pickett, C. Bingham.

A Frightful Blunder
Will often cause a horrible Burn, Cut, Scald or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by T. H. Fritz, Druggist.

KARR'S CORNERS.
Revival meetings at Bethel Church this week.
Charles Evans made a business trip to Bad Axe Saturday.
Parm. Karr has secured the Klein house near Gagotown and has removed there.
John Lemunyon will leave this week for Detroit and Wayne where he will visit friends.
Arthur Karr and mother, Mrs. Marks, have returned to the old place near Bethel Church.
Emerson Butler has purchased the farm formerly owned by Milo Ware and has taken possession.
A party of unknowns entered Mr. Tanner's shanty some time during the holidays and upset things generally.
Miss Blanch Bellawe, who has been living with her uncle, W. Tuttle, for the past year, has returned to her old home at Smith's Creek.
A good crowd attended the meeting at the school house Tuesday night. Meetings will be held each week. Next week there will be a debate on Phillips questions.
Farmers are now discussing the pros and cons of sugar beet raising. The farmers of this section will plant a large acreage if they can be assured a small margin of profit.

That Throbbing Headache
Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by T. H. Fritz, Druggist.

RESCUE.
Cold enough for any one.
Oliver March is making ready for a winter stay in Twining.
Everybody is doing their holiday visiting, and as a result there is a scarcity of news.
Our friend, the Beaulieu scribe, is at present exploring in the wilds of Canada. His return is anxiously looked for as we all want to know how times are in the "Garden".

LaGrippe is again in epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepard, Publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Eldon, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for LaGrippe. Pleasant to take, quick to act." Amos Bond.

NOVESTA.
J. Livingston lost his heavy draft mare, Strawberry.
Mrs. Wm. Bentley was given a birthday party and a fine rocking chair by her friends.
Supervisor Hamilton is attending a meeting of that honorable body at Caro this week.
Elder McLeod will preach in the Quick school house Sunday evening. Everybody turn out.
A. A. Livingston returned home Saturday after a week's visit with friends in Pontiac and Detroit.
There was a surprise party at the residence of Robert Jacoby, Saturday evening. A good time is reported.

Died, December 25th, A. Gillis, aged 82 years. Mr. Gillis had been ailing for some time but it was not expected that the end was so near. Elder McLeod, of Greenleaf, preached the funeral sermon in the Quick school house Tuesday, and the remains were laid to rest in the Novesta cemetery.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic. Amos Bond.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Lavative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

The smallest things may exert the broadest influence. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are unequalled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill. Amos Bond.

Always go to...

G. A. Stevenson's Table Supply House

If you want to....

Get First Class Goods

that are fresh and as cheap as can be bought anywhere.

G. A. Stevenson

STOP!

Take time to Read This.

We are starting the new year with a nice line of Harness, Collars, Whips, Horse Blankets, Plush and Fur Robes. When in need of anything in our line, please give us a call.

Thanking you for past favors and soliciting a share of your patronage, we remain Yours truly,

Jas. J. Wallace!

Green Hard Wood wanted.

Why will you die or Burn out without Insurance?

Call on A. W. Seed and have your Life Insured in the Mutual Life of N. Y. You will die happy by leaving a policy in the Mutual. Insure your house or barn, store or stock of goods in the "Royal", Connecticut or Northern Assurance Co's.

A. W. Seed, Ag't.

NOTICE!

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on two 25 cent bottles of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Also will refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Down's Elixir, if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough, or throat or lung difficulty. We also guarantee one 25-cent bottle of either of the above to prove satisfactory or money refunded. A. Bond and T. H. Fritz.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, Editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from LaGrippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for LaGrippe, and its exhausting after effects. Never fails. Amos Bond.

For Sale.
Good residence and two lots, with quantity of choice fruit, also good stable, for sale at a reasonable price. Inquire of McKenzie & Co. or 10-20 T. H. Fritz.

Don't overlook the "Three Cent Cough Cure."

Cass City Markets.

Cass City, Jan. 5, 1899.

Wheat No. 1 white	65
Wheat No. 2 red	65
Oats, per bu., new	27
Rye	50
Beans	57
Unpiled beans	50
Peas	40 55
No. 1 Hay, pressed	10 50
Butter, per 100 lbs.	65 00
Clover Seed, prime	4 00
" No. 2	3 00 4 00
Potatoes	25
Apples, per bu.	17
Eggs per doz.	60
Butter	14
Onions, per bu.	30 40
Live Hogs, per ewt.	11 00
Beef, live weight	3 40
Sheep, live weight, per lb.	3

MARKETS AT HOLLER MILLS.

White Lily	4 00 per bbl.
Heller's Best	34 40 "
Economy	3 00 "
Pillsbury's Best	6 20 "
Graham Flour	4 00 "
Bolted Meal	1 50 cwt.
Feed	1 00 "
Meal	1 00 "
Bran	60 "
Middlings	70 "
Buckwheat Flour	2 40 "
Rye Flour	2 00 "

3-CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading for three cents per line each week.

REGISTERED Poland China Boar for sale. P. O. A. Livingston, Novesta Twp. 11-24-11

FOR SALE—House, Barn and 2 lots on Pine st. Inquire of T. J. Clement or A. A. McKenzie. 12-15-4

ORSE For Sale—Good roadster, 8-year-old. Also canopy top buggy, robe, harness and blanket. A. W. Seed. 12-22-11

STOP!

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A. W. Seed, Ag't.

An Appreciated Gift.

You don't know how much appreciation a bit of Jewelry will call forth from your dear ones. We have that kind of Jewelry that everyone appreciates. Call and be convinced.

J. F. HENDRICK,

Jeweler and Optician.

CASS CITY BANK.

Auten, Sealey & Blair, Props.

Established 1852

A general banking business transacted.

Money loaned on Real Estate.

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