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#### Story.

#### A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S TALE.

The following amusing narrative is adapted from a story which appeared some years ago in the daily press: A commercial traveler, on his business rounds, came to one of the large Yorkshire towns, where he found, upon his arrival, that the time which, under a lapse of memory, he had chosen for his visit, was most inopportune. "The races were on;" and every house of accommodation was crowded to excess. Upon application to the landlady of the hotel where he had been in the habit of staying, he was informed that every bed in the premises had been bespoken for a week before his coming; and more than this, that even the very floors and tables of the dining-room would be burdened at night with racing-men and

weary pleasure seekers. · We are extremely sorry, sir," said Mrs. Boniface, "that we cannot receive you, an accustomed patron of the house, but under existing circumstances, it is impossible that we can. But," she added, "I will give you the names of some persons in the town who let rooms, and perhaps you will find among them some one who can put you up—at least

I hope so " Our friend took the list of names with a rueful face, and at once set about the discovery of a place of rest for the night. But all his search was fruitless. Every bed and possible "shake-down" in the whole district was pre-engaged, and if he would remain in the town he must walk the streets until morning. But sooner than do this he resolved to return to his good landlady of former days, and cast himself upon her benev-olent contrivance and sympathy. "Upon my word, sir," she said, "you

greatly distress and puzze me. I really do not know where in the world I can put you." But after thinking for moment, she asked: "Will you consent to occupy the hostler's room, sir? It stands in a back part of the premises, and perhaps we could manage to make it—at least in some degree—comfortable."

The traveler thanked her warmly, and declared that the accommodation she spoke of was the very thing under the circumstances.

In about half an hour the hostler was called, and told to take a lantern and conduct the gentle can to his bedroom. The way proved to be across a large yard in the rear of the inn, up a step-ladder, along a narrow boarded passage, then up three stairs, and finally through a doorway into the sleeping apartment. Our traveler use had been made of the half hour he had been kept waiting. A carpet had

sheets were unexceptionable.
"Good-night, sir" said the hostler, setting down his lantern to furnish some light. "I hope you'll sleep well, sir; and, indeed, I think you'll have a better chance of doing so here than the gents in the house—you're away from the noise; and in times like these the streets all night are anything but quiet."

It was late in the autumn of the year -the nights were long-and friend, rather tired, fell asleep, and did not wake until the gray dawn of the morning, and not even then had he not been aroused by some one coming along the outer passage with a heavy step and entering his bedroom. Turning round in his blankets to learn who was the intruder, he perceived a man, tall, gaunt and grim, his throat bare, the sleeves of his shirt rolled up, and his hair all unkempt and standing upright in the most disordered manner. The dark figure drew near the traveler's bed, stooped over him and peered down closely in the dim light, evidently anxious to find out if the person lying there was awake. Perceiving that this was the case, our traveler saw him, in the dusky light, draw himself upright in the room, then solemnly raise one arm, and point with his hand through the window to a place outside; after which, more impressively still, he slowly recovered the extended limb, and motioned with his foretinger three times across his throat. This done, the strange apparition abruptly departed, his feet sounding as distinctly upon the floor and step-ladder going out as they had been heard to do when he came in.

The commercial traveler was not a nervous man, and he had knowledge, more or less, of the strange occurrences and rough usages of the world. Yet, this dark, grotesque and absolutely silent intruder, and his most singular gestures, did not strike him as altogether pleasant or agreeable and he gether pleasant or agreeable, and he would much rather not have been disturbed in such an unseasonable and unwarrantable manner. He would, however, take no action—at least for the present. Indeed, he felt himself powerless to do this in this lonely part of the premises. But he certainly, when got up, would make complaint to Mrs. Boniface of the way in which he had been annoyed. Fixing this purpose in his mind, our isolated lodger betook himself again to slumber, and had almost re-entered the land of dreams. when, both to his vexation and alarm, the footsteps he had previously heard again sounded upon his ears—the same firm and measured tread—and soon his former visitor repeated his mysterious intrusion.

This time the gaunt figure looked agitated and angry, and to our traveler's amazement and fear, carried in his right hand a large, long and gleaming knife. Pointing his hand in a similar direction as before, he shook his grizzly head and violently winked his eye and stamped | rate amount of flesh,

his foot, yet never uttered a word, but kept perfectly silent; and concluded his wild actions by drawing, not his finger, but the huge knife determinately and slowly across his exposed throat. After this ghastly pantomime, a second time he took his leave, proceeding along the narrow, floored passage and down the

step-ladder to the inn-yard. The man before whom this awful dumb show had been performed crouched and trembled in his bed. He had often heard of spectral and supernatural appearances, and had affected to laugh at those who declared they be-lieved in them. But was not this, after all, and unearthly visitation? It looked extremely like it. He would not, however, fully conclude that he had really seen an apparition; yet he would guard against a third invasion of this uncanny guest. He would do what he now re membered he had unfortunately hither-to neglected—he would fasten the door of his room and thus put a stop to any further ingres.

To his disappointment, however, when he came to secure his room door, he found that it was destitute of all fastenings. Feeling with his tingers in the dim twilight, no lock nor bolt nor bar could he discover. Here was a desperate fix; and what plan for his safety could he now resort to? Thinking rapidly over the matter, nothing better, it seemed to him, remained to be done than to roll his bedstead headforemost against the door, and thus effectually block up all means of entrance. Luckily, the bedstead was upon easters; it was therefore easily moved, so that our friend had no difficulty in carrying out his scheme, and returned once more to bed somewhat more certain of immunity from intrusion. He could not, however, settle himself for further sleep; he had been too much disturbed and unnerved for additional repose, so he resolved to lie awake in his bed until broad daylight.

A quarter of an hour had but barely passed when our traveler for the third time heard the same footsteps approaching his bedroom. He felt somewhat calm and indifferent, however; for had he not rendered his apartment com-pletely impregnable? But short-lived was this feeling of confidence, for in a few minutes the steps had reached his door and he heard hands moving over and pressing hard against it. Then a violent push was made, and after that another and another, till the bedstead, on its facile casters, was driven back into the middle of the floor. Again his dread visitor approached him, and with tenfold added horrors; for his face and hands were smeared with blood, as was also the knife which, on his second coming, he had carried. Holding it as before in his right hand, he drew the crimson-stained weapon for the second time across his throat, repeating his action once, twice and thrice, and: then again shook ominously his disheveled locks, and turning upon his heel, with a look of angry portent, left the apart-

Our traveler was almost sick with terror; he shook in every limb, while the cold perspiration oozed from every pore of his body. He was an unbeliev er in apparitions no longer. He could not stand out against positive proof, and here he had the clear and certain and repeated demonstration of his bodily senses. When he judged the specter quite gone and the coast clear he rose and hastily dressed himself, rushing down the step-ladder and into the inn, where he roused the whole inmates of the house with his cries that some dreadful tragedy had been committed on the premises, and that every effort should be made to discover and arrest the murderer.

So much for the ghost, and now for the laying of it. It turned out, upon inquiry, that the gaunt and grotesque figure which had haunted our traveler was only a poor dumb lad, who was accustomed to help the hostler to kill pigs. On this morning three of these animals had to meet the common doom of their kind. The first visit of the lad to our traveler's room was to inform his comrade-who, he knew usually slept there—that the hour was come for their deadly work, intimating the manner of it by the three passes of his finger across his throat. Upon leaving the room and finding, after due interval, that the hostler—as he took our traveler to be— had not arisen for his task, he returned the second time, angry that his call had not been obeyed, and took the slaughtering knife with him, as a token and sign of what the lazy hostler had to get up and do. By the time of his third visit to the room, he had himself done the work of death without the aid of his fellow, and he brought the blood stained knife to signify as much, and also in dumb-show to say: "You may now lie in your bed there for another hour or two, if you like; but it has been too bad of you to leave all this troublesome piece of butcher's work to me." We are sorry we cannot add that the traveler was quite pleased either with himself or with the explanation of his fright; for he felt that he had cut rather

a sorry figure in the early morning, and he could not help observing that those whom he had aroused with his clamor and terror were slipping back to their rooms with much louder indications of merriment than our hero could properly appreciate. He took an early train out of the town, not even troubling his landlady to make breakfast for him.-Chambers' Journal.

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P. R. Wevdemeyer



CASS CITY, - - - - MICH.

ARTHUR'S CREED.

HIS LETTER ACCEPTING THE NOMI-NATION AS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A FRANK AND MANLY LETTER.

[We republish President Arthur's letter of acceptance to the candidacy for Vice-Presid nt last June, which was then applauded as an able state document, and will now be read with

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1880.—Dear Sir: I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you annour e. This acceptance implies approval of the principles declared by the convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expression of niy own views.

The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in front. The authority of the national government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely oppcsed. Acts of Congress for ten years have, in New York and elscwhere, done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and the count have been again and again suljected—sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes

STIFLING THE VOICE OF A WHOLE

STATE. The Democratic party, since gaining possession of the two houses of Congress, has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and, despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them.

This aggressive majority boldly athis approval of various enactments tional exercise of the power would be test of the world's fixed standard. punished by withholding the appropriations necessary to carry on the government. And these threats were actually carried out by refusing the needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months, and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand which are likely, in many states, to subject the majority to

THE LAWLESS WILL OF A MINORITY. Ominons signs of a public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender, for the time Being, of a part of its demands. The to the support of sectarian schools. Republican party has strongly approv-Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of stat-It has always insisted, that the govern- turers and artisans to compete success ment of the United States of America | fully with those of other lands. is empowered and is in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denot-

ed by the Constitution as national More than this, the Republican party holds, as a cardinal point in its creed, that the government should, by every means known to the Constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of

ITS WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION, the Republican party gave ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defence. A large increase in the numelectorial college, from the former slaveholding states, was the immediate result. The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many places-especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control—the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debared and robbed of their voice and their vote.

It is true that no State statute or constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights; but the modes employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the countrywielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government-is now the role reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in

THE GREATEST CRISIS OF OUR HIS-TORY.

Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual cordict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife; they sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievement will not fullfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, conscience and action, and equality of opportunity shall be not merely cold formalities of statute, but living birthrights, which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely no man should be the incumbent of office the duties of which he is, for any cause, unfit to perform; who is lacking in the ability fidelity, integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has thinks, is on the eve of a great religious been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various refor- tion of the world. matory schemes which have been sug-

lic office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly be cause they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract test above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work

It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform, in the main, to such as regulate

CONDUCT OF SUCCESSFUL PRIVATE BUSINESS

Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints, and the punishment of all official misconduct, should be prompt and thorough.

These views, which I have long neld, repeatedly declared, and uniformy applied when called upon to act, I ind embodied in the resolttion, which, sponsibilities of a citizen, or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully, and fully discharges all his official duties

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS, one of the fruits of Republican policy, has brought the return of abundant prosperity, and the settlement of many distracting questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and of the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public credit, all attest the ability and paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purpose of change.

The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of the tempted to extort from the Executive | currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depredestructive of these election laws by ciated paper. And every dollar wheth-revolutionary threats that a constituter of metal or paper, should stand the

THE VALUE OF POPULAR EDUCATION can hardly be overstated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confined to voluntary effort and the individual action of the several states, they should be encouraged, so far as the constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the national government. The interests of the whole people demand that the advantages of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or of the states should be devoted

present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened indusutes believed to be salutary and just. try or class, and enable our manufac-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The government should aid works of internal improvement national in their character, and should promote the developement of our water-courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

Four years ago, as now, the nation stood at the threshold of a presidential election, and the republican party, in soliciting a continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it ber of members of Congress and of the then made to the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand, considerations more urgent than ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if success attends them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the union, and which, according to all the teachings of our past history, will demand ascendency in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contributions.

REBEL CLAIMS. There is the gravest reason for apprehension that exhorbitant claims upon the public treasury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the National legislature by electing the executive also.

There is danger in intrusting the control of the whole law making power of the government to a party which has in almost every Southern State repudiated obligations quite as sacred to those to which the faith of the Nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical and patriotic administration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. ARTHUR.

To the Hon. George F. Hoar, President of the Republican National Convention.

Within the last six months, says a apan correspondent of the Congregationalis, a marvelous change toward Christianity has taken place in Japan. "The largest theatres," he writes, "are too small to hold the thousands that gather to hear preaching that is carried on entirely by native Christians. The newspapers have entered the lists, and while some are for choking down, by fair means or foul, this 'cursed way, others are boldly siding with the new religion as the only hope for the country. Buddhism and Shintoism, too, are

last aroused to their danger, and eve not only begun their mass meetings but have also put forth several polemic tracts, which, of course, serve to awaken public interest." Japan, he movement that will attract the atten-

If a boy gets on the wrong "track," ge ted, and of certain proposed regula- it shows that his father's "switch" has tions governing appointments to pub- not had a fair chance.

THE ASSASSIN'S DEFENSE.

STATEMENT OF HIS MOTIVES IN SHOOT-ING THE PRESIDENT.

Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, has made a statement to the Herald correspondent at Washington, in which he gives the history of his life from birth until the 2d of July, when he shot and killed the President of the nation. His story of his life prior to this event is the history of a shiftless man who did not deserve success, and for that reason did not secure it. He went into politics in 1880, and at this time the real story of the assassination begins. "I was," he says, "in New York from July 1, 1880, until the 5th of March, 1881. During this time I was around the head-quarters of the National Committee, on Ffth avenue, and the Republican State Committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I was in the habit of going to those places. During this time of course, I approve. I will add that I made the personal acquaintance of by the acceptance of public office, the leading men of the Republican whether high or low, one does not, in party. I had my speech, entitled 'Gargoing to Long Branch Saturday mornmy judgment, escape any of his re-field Against Hancock,' printed on ing, I resolved to remove him at the to all the leading men at that conferwas the beginning of my personal ac- walked up to a bootblack, got my boots quaintance with them. I sent it to blacked, and inquired for a man named Gen: Logan and Senator Cameron, and I had spoken to about taking me out all that kind of men. I wanted to toward the Congressional Cemetery. and the officer began to read my letter take the stump for Gen. Garfield in They told me that Taylor's carriage August, and I wrote Mr. Blaine (in was not there, and there were three or courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our Maine) about it, and called Gov. Jew- four hackmen there who were very from other quarters for speakers. Not having a national reputation he did not use me in Maine. Gov.Jewell was very kind to me personally. he disability I labored under was this: I had ideas, but I did not have a national

reputation. Immediately after the Indiana election Guiteau began to think it was time to look around for something. He wrote to the President-elect suggesting that he might be a candidate for the Austrian mission. Early in March he went to Washington, he says, for the purpose of getting an office. He had nothing to do in New York, except so licit for some insurance companies. He says: "I addressed a letter to President Garfield and Secretary Blaine some time in March, I should say, calling their attention to my services during the canvass, and to my early suggestion to Gen. Garfield at Mentor, in October and also in January, touching the Austrian mission. I heard nothing about the Austrian mission until I noticed in the paper that William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, had been given the mission, and of course that ended it. I then sought the Paris Consulship.

the answer, and as far as the Paris Consulship had any influence on my mind at all it would have deterred me from the act, because I expected as a matter of fact that I would get the Paris Consulship. After I conceived the idea of removing the President I did not go near Mr. Blaine or near the President to press my application. About two or three weeks intervened from the time that I called at the President's, when the door-keeper said, Mr Guiteau, the President says that it will be impossible for him to see you to-day, to the time that I conceived the idea of removing him, during which time I was waiting patiently for my answer, which, as a matter of fact, I have never yet received. I had been pressing the President and Mr. Blaine for an answer, and I thought that it would be better for me to keep away from them. They had my address and I thought if they concluded to give me the Paris Consulship they would notify me or I should see an announcement of the appointment in the papers, and, as I have stated, after I conceived the idea of removing the President I did not go near the President or Mr. Blaine. My conception of the idea of removing the President was this: Mr. Conkling resigned on Monday, May 16, 1881. he following Wednesday I was in bed. I think I retired about 8 o'clock. I felt depressed and perplexed on account of the political situation, and I retired much earlier than usual. I felt wearied in mind and body, and I was in my bed about 9 o'clock, and I was thinking over the political situation, and the idea flashed through my brain that if the President was out of the way everything would go better."

Guiteau, in his statement, says that he watched for an opportunity to shoot the President from May 18 until July 2, when he finally succeeded in executing his plans. He was ready at the depot in Washington to shoot President Garfield on the day when he came to Long Branch with his wife. With regard to this day he says: "I went to the depot all prepared to remove him. I had the revolver with me. I had all my papers nicely prepared. I spoke to I told him, over near the Congressional me over for \$2, and seemed to be a ob. I got to the depot about 9 o'clock. to shoot him and to jump into a car- aimed at the hollow of his back; I did Colton.

riag trive over to the jail. Mrs. hed so thin and she clung to the President's arm that I did not have the heart to fire on him. He passed right through the ladies' reception-room, through the main entrunce, and took the cars. I waited a few moments. I went outside the depot and walked up town toward the Riggs House and Arlington and the park. I think that I went to the park, and sat there an hour or two thinking about it, and I went to my lunch as usual, and after my lunch I went to the library of the Treasury Department and read the papers as usual, and I think I staid there until 3 o'clock on not remember where I went particularly; I think I went to the Riggs, after I left the library.

Guiteau as follows. "Having heard on Friday from the Aug. 6, at the time the Republican depot. I took my breakfast at the ence. This was my first introduction there some little time after breakfast, to them. Afterward as I met them I | waiting for 9 o'clock to come, and then introduced myself and called their at- I went to the depot and I got there tention to that speech. They seemed about 9:10. I rode there from the park to be highly pleased with it, and that in: 'bob-tailed' car. I left the car,

> What will you take me out to the Congressional Cemetery for?' He says, Well, I will take you out there for \$2. 'All right,' said I, 'if I want to use you I will let you know.' At that moment these other hackmen were pressing me to get my business, and I said to them: 'Keep quiet; you are too fast on this,' and I told this colored man privately that if I wanted his services I would let him know in a few minutes. I then went into the depot and took my private papers, which I intended for the press, (including a revised edition of my book, .The Truth, a Companion to the Bible,') and stepped up to the

news-stand and asked the young man in charge if I could leave those papers with him a few moments, and he said, 'Certainly;' and he took them and placed them up against the wall on top of some other papers. This was about 9:20, and I went into the ladies' waiting-room and I looked around, saw there were quite a good many people there in the depot and carriages outside, but I did not see the President's carriage. I examined my revolver to see that it was all right, and took off "I conceived the idea of removing the to keep the moisture off. I waited five shooting from the moment of its or six minutes longer, sat down on a seat in the ladies' room, and very soon the President drove up. He was in company with a gentleman who, I understand, was Mr. Blaine, and I am satisfied that he was Mr. Blaine, although I did not recognize him. This gentleman looked very old, and he had peculiar kind of headgear on, that I did not recognize as that of Mr. Plaine. I am satisfied that it was Mr. Blaine, now that my attention has been specially called to it, because it was the same gentleman that I saw with the President the night before, and I know positively that the gentleman was Mr. Blaine. The President and this gentleman drove up in a plain single-seated carriage with one horse; this gentleman, I think, was driving. It was a single carriage—a single-seated top buggy. The President seemed to be in very earnest and private conversation with this gentleman, who evidently was Mr. Blaine, although at the time I They sat in the carriage, I should say, pleted their conversation when they reached the depot, and during the interview of two minutes they finished their conversation. During this time they were engaged in very earnest and private conversation, as I have said. The President got out on the pavement side and Mr. Blaine on the other side. They entered the ladies' room; I stood there watching the President and they passed by me. Before they reached the depot I had been promenading up and down the ladies' room between the ticket office door and the news-stand door, a space of some 10 or 12 feet. I walked up and down there I should say as I knew the hour was at hand. The

ladies' room and walked right by me. They did not notice me as there were quite a number of ladies and children in the room. "There was quite a large crowd of ticket purchasers at the gentlemen's ticket office in the adjoining room; the depot seemed to be quite full of people. There was quite a crowd and commotion around, and the President was in a man about a carriage to take me, as the act of passing from the ladies' room to the main entrance through the door. Cemetery. He said that he would take I should say he was about four or five feet from the door nearest the ticket very clever fellow and glad to get the office, in the act of passing through the door to get through the depot to the and waited there until the President's cars. He was about three or four feet White House carriage drove up. About | from the door. I stood five or six feet 9.25 the President and his carriage behind him, right in the middle of the and servants and friends came up. He room, and as he was in the act of walkgot out of his carriage. I stood in the ladies' room, about the middle of the volver and fired. He straightened up room, watching him. Mrs. Garfield and threw his head back, and seemed got out and they walked through the to be perfectly bewildered. He did ladies' room, and the presence of Mrs. | not seem to know what struck him. I Garfield deterred me from firing on looked at him; he did not drop; I therehim. I was all ready; my mind was upon pulled again, He dropped his all made up; I had all my papers with head, seemed to reel, and fell over. I

President and Mr. Blaine came into the

not aim for any particular place, but I knew if I got those two bullets in his back he would certainly go. I was in a diagonal direction from the President, to the northwest, and supposed both

shots struck. "I was in the act of putting my revolver back into my pocket when the depot policeman seized me and said, you shot the President of the United States.' He was terribly excited; he hardly knew his head from his feet, and I said, 'Keep quiet, my friend; keep quiet, my friend. I want to go to jail A moment after the policeman seized me by the left arm; clinched me with terrible force. Another gentleman-Saturday, and then I went out. I do an older man, I should say, and less robust-seized me by the right arm. At this moment the ticket agent and a the Arlington, or the park. That was great crowd of people rushed around me, and the ticket agent said, 'that's The story of the tragedy is told by his arm to seize me round the neck, papers, and also by my inquiries of the on each side of me, rushed me right off door keeper at the White House, Frito the Police Headquarters, and the ofthe leading men of the Republican day evening, that the President was ficer who first seized me by the hand ing, I resolved to remove him at the President of the United States,' and he conference was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I gave or sent this speech well and felt well in body and mind. I have got some papers which will exwent into Lafayette square and sat plain the whole matter. They let go

him; that's him; and he pushed out and I says, Keep quiet, my friends; I want to go to jail; and the officers, one says: 'This man has just shot the was terribly excited. And I said: of me and they held my hands up one policeman on one side and one on the other and they went through me, took away my revolver and what little change I had, my comb, and my toothpick, all my parers, and I gave them my letter to the White House, told Gen. Arthur and Senator Conkling, and John Taylor, whom, two weeks before, them that I wished they would send that letter to the White House at once, to the White House, and in this envelope containing my letter to the White House was my speech, Garfield against Hancock.' He glanced his eye over the letter and I was telling him about sending it at once to the White House to explain the matter, and he said: 'We will put you into the White House! So I said nothing after that. They took me around a little dark place and put me into a cell; they locked the door and went off, and I did not see any one for 10 minutes, and then one or two parties came and took a look at me; they were policemen and detectives, and said, 'I don't know that man; nev

> Guiteau reviewed the legal aspect of his case in a manner which shows that as a lawyer, at least, he is perfectly sane. He says:

er saw him before.'

"I shot the President without malice or murderous intent. I deny any legal liability in this case. In order to constitute the crime of murder two elements must coexist. First, an actual homicide: second malice-malice in law or malice in fact. The law presumes malice from the fact of the homicide; the degree of malice depends upon the condition of the man's mind at the time of the homicide. If two men quarrel and one shoots the other in heat or passion, the law says that is the paper that I had wrapped around it manslaughter. The remoteness of the ception fastens the degree of the malice. The further you go from the conception to the shooting the greater the malice, because the law says that in shooting a man a few hours or a few days after the conception the mind has a chance to cool and, therefore, the act is deliberate. Malice in fact depends upon the circumstances attending the homicide. Malice in law is liquidated in this case by the facts and circumstances, as set forth in these pages, attending the removal of the President. I had none but the best of feelings, personally toward the President; I always thought of him

and spoke of him as Gen. Garfield. "I never had the slightest idea of removing Mr. Blaine or any member of the administration. My only object was to remove Mr. Garfield in his official capacity as President of the United States, to unite the Republican Party and to save the Republic from going into the control of the rebels did not recognize him as Mr. Blaine, and Democrats. This was the sole idea that induced me to remove the some two minutes; they had not com- President. I appreciate all the religion and sentiment and honor connected with the removal; no one can surpass me in this, but I put away all sentiment and did my duty to God and to the American people.'

School Law.

OFFICIAL RULINGS AND DECISIONS.

1. The law providing that the secre tary of the county board of examiners may grant special certificates in certain cases, which shall be valid until the next examination by the board does not contemplate that the secretary two or three times working myself up, may immediately, after a public examination, grant special certificates to such persons as failed to pass examination before the board. The essential examining authority is the board of examiners, and it would be a curious law that would strive for its own defeat by giving the scecretary of the board power in private to reverse the public

action of the superior authority. 2. The secretary of the board of examiners may give on examination special certificates to such persons as have not yet appeared before the board and failed, which shall be valid only until the next public examination (regular or special) by the board. These special certificates are simply permits to teach until the proper licensing authority shall come together. Such certificates should be granted only in extreme cases of necessity.

3. An applicant for a certificate having failed at one examination is not prevented thereby from making application and undergoing examination at a future public examination by the board of examiners.

It is with diseases of the mind as with diseases of the body; we are halfdead before we understand our disme; I had all the arrangements made do not know where the first shot hit; I order, and half-cured when we do.-

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times, and under all circumstance act in harmony with the laws that govern female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pink-ham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for circulars.

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where in this issue.

A Talented Lady's Views.

Mrs. C. F. Fleming, State Lecturer of Missouri, and also an artist of rare merit, whose picture of Adelaide Neilson is prorounced by the press to be the most beautify portrat in the United States, in a recent letter said: "I have been troubled with kidney disease since my childhood, and it finally culminated in chronic caterrh of the bladder. It would be impossible for me to describe how much I have suffered, and I had abanoned all hope of ever being cured. I was, however, recommended to try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and it has done me more good than the combined skill of all the physicians I have ever tried caring my entire life." Such testimony is beyond question, add proves the value to all ladies of the remedy it advocates.

The most extensive Homcopathic

The most extensive Homeopathic Medicine house in the United States is that of Bogricke & Tafel, being esteblished since 1835. They have now established well-stocked Pharmacies, devoted exclusively to the sale of Homcopathic medicines and book, in the following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco. For descriptive price currents of Medicine cases and books for family and for Veterinary use, address them at either of above named cities.

We do not often speak of any pr prietory medicine, but from what w rave read and heard of Allen's Lung Balsam, we shall take the liberty of saying to those who are troubled with a Cold, Cough, or any Throat or Lung Affection, that from the testimony afforded, we have such confidenc in this article, that were we afflicted in this way, we would make a trial of its virtues. Beware of the fatal consequences of neglecting this timely warning. Before it is too late, use Allen's Lung Balsam, which will cure the disease. Every druggist in the land sells it.

RESCUED FROM DEATH. The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a VIOLENT BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I soon egan to lose my appetite and flesh. I was be weak at one time I could not leave my d. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted the City Hospital. While there the doc-ers said I had a hole in my left lung as big a half dollar. I expended over a hundred llars in doctors and medicines. I was so gone at one time a report went around at I was dead. I gave up hope, but a rend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam on the Lungs. I laughed at my friend, hinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my sur-prise and satisfication, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have

the past three years. write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work."

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for Piles, itching of the private parts, and noning else.

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have never found anything which gave such
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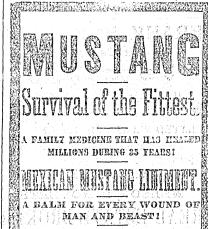
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ODD AND EVEN.

"It's very odd!" Said Farmer Todd, A young and healthy and handsome fellow. As he idly gazed Where the cattle grazed In the pasture meadow so nich and mellow. "I have baras well filled, I have land well tilled,

And a house of my own that's ornamented
With books and toys Yet, oddly enough, I am discontented! "There are none near by

Quite as rich as I;
Yet oft I envy my poorest neighbor
Whose child; en and wife So sweeten his life And cheer him on to his daily labor.

"It's very odd," Said Farmer Todd, As he caught a glimpse of his neighbor's daugh Just over the edge

Of the lilac hedge Where she at twilight was wont to loiter. He joined her there, And the rural pair
Discoursed awhile of the crops and weather
"I was thinking of you," He said, as the two
At a turn in the walk came closer together;

"'Tis a lonely life I lead; and a wife I need, and dear ones for whom to labor—
For the heart demands
More than house and lands!"
"Tis even so!" said his blushing neighbor.

"It's very odd," Said Farmer Todd, With a roguish smile, "that so long we've tar To the parsonage near
Let us go, my dear!"

And in that odd fashlon the two were mar-

### A TRAVELER'S TALE.

IN MEMORY OF A FRIEND.

Three days ago I returned to my cotage, after nearly twelve months' absence in Eastern Europe. It is quaint and sunny—and damp—as always; the memorials of distant travel whereof you have heard so much welcome me home; the roses in my conservatory are as thick and as fragrant as ever. Time has flown lightly and pleasantly with home and owner, but in the big heap of letters on my table there is notice of change more than enough. I have reached the age when death becomes familiar, a visitant who sweeps round closer and closer, in a beat ever narrowing-striking here and there more rapidly and more nearly until one's self is struck. Four intimate friends had never, I believe, visited more distant parts than France or Italy; the second, a French journalist, whose facthe Red Sea on his way home; the fourth, a South African farmer, winegrower, digger, veterinary surgeonthe best and the happiest of men. He, his wife, and one of their children perished of fever within forty-eight hours. His Executor writes to me of some bus-

as never careful of his papers. We called him Swelly Dave upon he Fields," where I first made his acaintance. His real name matters to o one; let up suppose it Davies. Evry one liked and admired when they new him, but in that rough place he ad an up-hill road to popularity, for Dave was consumed by an instinct and genius for dress. At all times he ould display a white shirt and a stiff ollar. This neatness was not a heredtary attribute, I imagine. He con-

fessed that his father had been a coun-

y vet., and that he himself had been lucated for that modest profession. e had learned something of the business evidently, when his parent's death gave him a very little fortune. This he spent quite quietly and respectably, satisfied with the present and the future of humanity when his trousers fitted and their pockets held a shilling for a flower. It was not the dear old fellow's nature to run into debt. He reckoned up his waning cash with jea ous integrity, and when it had ebbed to a certain point he paid his tailor, packed his wardrobe, and sailed for the Cape. There he practiced as a vet. until the discovery of diamonds. attracted him to Dutoitspan. He was lucky from the outset, and as he neither drank nor gambled beyond moderation, Dave was soon enabled to indulge his one extravagance, I found him established at Benning and Martin's "Hotel" on my arrival, a tall young fellow. with sleepy brown eyes, fair hair and moustache. We did not grow intimate for a long while, since his character was all that is least gushing. I have met only one European in the world who could sit still and keep silence as he could. On a shady bench outside the hotel door he would gaze dreamily at nothing from dinner-time till dusk. His pleasant smile was ready for an acand purposeful enough, but he felt no need of a companion. At first the rude suddenly, and Clara dismissed us. diggers resented alike the collars and the quiet, but when they found that this spick and span lounger was ready with his fists in a challenge—though he nearly always got the worst of an encounter-they respected him.

The incident which brought me into closer relationship with Dave took place after I had left Benning and Martin's to live on Bultfontein Hill. Let it be confessed at once that I have which could be, and were, summarised in two or three paragraphs of the Diamond Fields News; but the facts are perfectly true and notorious. If I would want to know more of the human beings concerned. Until this sad news reached me I could not have satisfied you without an unpardonable breach of friendship. But all are gone now who were interested in those strange events, and when memory stirs my imagination there is no need

morning I descended Bultfontein Hill voyage, and in England our intimacy to inspect the market. Half a dozen wagons just arrived stood round the square; heavy boers and ragged followers of the camp were transferring the follies more expensive than dress, and contents to market-tables, ranged in a at the end of two years he bade me hollow parallelogram. The porters of farewell. I never saw him afterward, the municipality, working inside this for he did not return to England. The barrier, sorted and arranged the vari- events that follow were told me by a ous 'lots'-fruit, tobacco, vegetables, friend, who regarded Dave almost as biltongue, and other products of the I myself did. I put his narrative into Free State and the Transvaal. The the first person for convenience. market-master, note-book in hand, strode to and fro upon the tables, enstock of necessaries before descending ed; water was threepence a bucket salt at that, and 'fetch it yourself.' A had been settled as yet, beyond the grimy throng they were, therefore, in had departed, white with dust, scarred with old wounds and boils, red-eyed and blinking, and disfigured by huge blue spectacles of the roughest make. They leaned on spades and picks, and

co and shouting rough jests. Crossing the open space I met Swelly Dave, absorbed in contemplation of a sack of oranges. 'Have you been on the scoop?' I cried, taking his arm. Your necktie is crooked, and your collar broken.'

'Don't, old fellow,' he answered. Louey has had a bad night, and they say there is no hope.' His eyes were brimming, his voice

I had heard of this poor girl, who was the beauty of Dutoitspan in days before my arrival. For two months past she had been wasting with fever, caused rather by foul smells, heat, worry of flies, and bad food, than by disease. It was no secret that Dave loved her, but the girl was young and willful, too giddy, and too much courted

to heed his rather shy devotion. 'She is dying of thirst,' continued Dave, and the brackish water makes her sick. Every day for a week I have come to find oranges, but none arrived. The child shall have as many as I can carry to-day if I pay a pound apiece for them.

I do not remember what they cost, but it was a price to startle the most reckless spendthrift; for other sick there were upon the Fields, and other devoted friends. We filled the sack have joined the majority since I left which Dave had brought, and at his home; one, an old school-fellow, who request I accompanied him to the wretched dwelling where Louey Parsons lay, with her father and sister. It stood in the worst part of the camp, was sickly with a smell of garbage rot-ting in open holes. Frowsy diggers, waking from a drunken spree, blinked hero! It is ridiculous!' at the sunshine, and coughed till they choked at the door of foul canteens. him. Miss Parsons?' I asked, stopping Shouting black men went by in gangs, at her door. some to work, others, their term of ess settled years ago; but my friend service ended, trooping toward the and went in. veldt. Two in three of them carried a gun, the product of their wages, and They bade farewell to distant loot. ver melancholy, and particularly distressing, as we knew, to invalids.

'This is a bad quarter for a sick person,' I said.

'You should visit it at night,' Dave answered bitterly. I tell you, Parsons has killed my girl in sheer pride and obstinacy. Heaven knows how they have lived for the last few weeks! Parson's claim is no good, and he'll And so little Loo is not take help. dying!'

Before a small frame house, stained and patched, sat a grey old man smoking. His face did not prepossess mc, but so white it was with yesterday's dust that we could scarcely trace the eatures. His shirt-sleeves rolled to the shoulder, displayed only skin and muscle. He watched us approach with dry and swollen eyes.

'I've found some oranges to-day, said Dave. 'Can I see Miss Clara? 'Louey's awake,' was the short reply; and the old man rose from his seat of mud, shouldered his pick and shovel,

and strode off. Dave called softly at the open door: Miss Clara, shall I come in!'

'Come in, Dave! Come in, you silly old man!' cried a thin but cheerful

He turned to me with hope shining in his eyes. 'That's Louey,' he whispered.

After a moment Dave called me, and entered. There is no occasion to describe my visit. The child had no notion of her doom. She sat up in the miserable bed, supported tenderly by her sister, and ate the oranges with eagerness. The color sprang to her wasted face, and her big eyes sparkled quaintance, and his few words shrewd as she laughed with Dave. But in two or three minutes the light faded very few days afterward Louey died. Half the camp attended her funeral every one who had known the bright and laughter-loving little maid.

Dave's grief was altogether silent and restrained. True to his instinct, no outward sign showed the despair within. But, after some two or three months, he quietly began to realize his fortune, and to talk of returning home, not for a permanency, but for a long made a coherent story out of facts visit. Meanwhile, the funeral had utterly exhausted Parson's resources. But the man's hardness of nature forbade him to ask help, until he and his surviving daughter actually starved. loved little Loo! Her dislike they had nothing to do. transcribed those paragraphs you would Then he accepted a proposal carefulcry out for detail and explanation; you ly framed in a manner to spare his

> For five hundred pounds Dave sold to him one-half of the best claims he had, the money to be paid out of profits. The other half Parsons was to work in their joint interest, taking a moiety of the yield after paying expenses. Dave's house also he took at a low value. The

grew. I loved the dear old fellow.

With the utmost composure watched his second fortune vanish in

Parsons had extraordinary luck at last. In less than three months he tering, cataloguing, swearing, and had remitted the full amount due for stamping. At a distance stood a house and half-claim. But he turned crowd of diggers, waiting to buy their out to be one of the most objectionable diggers in camp, always foremost in to the claims. Few of them had wash- making grievances against authority. That was an agitated time. Nothing transfer of Griqualand to the British patched clothes from which the color Empire. The Commissioners might, perhaps, be bullied or persuaded to any action, and "diggers' meetings" assembled almost nightly for the purpose of trying it on. Parsons became a leading orator at these gatherings, 'sorting-boards,' smoking rank tobacspouting seditious nonsense from the narket table.

Nor did the surviving daughter much impress me, said my informant. Beauty she had, beyond doubt, of a nigher class, I should fancy, than those young charms which fascinated poor Swelly Dave. Her features were delicate and high-bred, her eyes full of life, but, I thought, hard. One could not mistake her neat, upright little figure at any distance. I recognized it n the Main street one day, as I drove from New Rush home.

Miss Parsons had been shopping, and I overtook her at Michaelis's store. Many a stalwart young digger, trudging dirty from the claims with his spade upon his shoulder gave me a jealous larce as he dived out of sight between the huts.

'So Dave is coming back?' I said as we strolled along.
'I didn't know,' she answered coolly.

He makes a mistake. The diggings are not what they were.

Perhaps Dave is not what he was.' 'Oh, Mr. Dave will never change. He lives in a bandbox, and nothing can ffect him.

'You think that he did not feel your sister's death much? I can assure you

that is a grave mistake.' Miss Parson's face changed. 'He suffered what he could, ro

loubt.  $\Lambda$  few tears leaked through the box. You are Mr. Dave's great friend, are you not?'

'No. He is very dear to me, but there are others in the camp who have ile success proved his ruin; the third, an officer of Rajah Brooke, who died in the Sanitary Commission. The air 'Why,' she cried, her clear eyes shin-'Why,' she cried, her clear eyes shining with anger, 'You speak of thisthis Mr. Dave as one would speak of a

> 'And how does your father speak of She looked at me like a little fury,

In due time Dave arrived, hot and dusty, but otherwise the same. His all had a bundle of miscellaneous friends had arranged a dinner to welcome him, and 'the proceedings termcomrades in a cry very musical, but inated, as the time-honored formula runs, at a very late hour indeed.

Next day he called on Mr. Parsons. frankly told his situation, and asked for the accounts of his quarter share. That wretch pretended not to understand, produced the transfer, and accused Dave of an attempt to swindle.

The poor fellow did not answer much. and did nothing to obtain his rights, Louey's father was sacred. He told

me the story with his usual calmness. 'It doesn't make much difference,' he aid; I shall have to begin afresh. Perhaps some one will put me into a

claim.' But of his old friends, some had re-

tired on their fortune; others, disheartened, had gone further north, to the gold diggings; others had withdrawn to different pursuits. Those remaining nearly all owned good claims, but their arrangements were permanently settled. People on whom Dave had not such strong hold were disinclined to tempt their luck by employing a man once successful. For there is a superstition in the Fields, confirmed by a dozen cases in my own experience, that the digger has only one chance. If he trifle with it, or let it go, fate takes revenge.

There were many claims 'jumpable' on Datoitspan and Bultfontein, and one of these Dave worked, cheerful and quiet; but his finds were absolutely nothing. He lived in my tent on Bultfontein Hill. At his request, I did not speak of Parson's conduct.

The daughter I noticed only by a ceremonious bow when I chanced to meet her. But we came face to face one afternoon, and I could do no less in public than grasp the offered hand.

'Did I not say,' she began, 'that Mr. Dave had better not have returned? 'You spoke with more knowledge of

the facts than I had. 'I? How?' The girl's impudence vexed me.

'You have proved yourself a wise child, Miss Parsons,' I answered, 'If there's truth in the proverb.' She colored angrily, and stared, but I

left her. This incident I told to Dave, of course, as we sat at night.

'I should be sorry to suspect Clara, he said, 'of any part in her father's We were never friends, conduct. but I used to think her as honest as high-spirited. How she for me arose from jealousy of the child's friendship, though, Heaven knows, Loo never pretended to care for me. Old fellow, I'm tired of this has sent away their old men, women place! Will Palmer has asked me to join him, prospecting beyond the Hoek, and I've accepted. We start to-mcr-

'It's hard on two of our oldest voortrekkers to be inspanning again!'

row.

you like.'

Two days after the pair started amid some excitement, for a 'prospecting expedition" had not left the Fields these many months past, and both men were popular.

I saw Miss Parsons at her door as the noisy little crowd went by. She knew by experience what that procession signified—the pony laden with tent and tools and cooking things, the men with rifle, revolver, and pannikin. Dave was neat as usual, and excellent ly dressed, though not in Pall Mall fashion. The wife of an official had just presented him with a superb white ostrich feather, which he had curled round his broad-brimmed hat. As he raised it in passing, the girl colored.

Our first news of the explorers came from the storekeeper at the Hoek. He wrote that they had crossed the river against urgent warning. The chief Jantje and his Batlapins had lately become more offensive than usual, and my friend the storekeeper expected mischief. After this, nothing more was heard of Dave for nearly two months.

We vaguely knew at the Fields that Jantje had broken out, and was doing much injury to his neighbors. But there are no white people in his territory, and the Orange River is very broad. Half a troop of the Frontier Police marched to the Hock, for what purpose nobody knew. The friends of

the "prospectors" grew anxious.

Meanwhile another attack of their periodical fever had broken out among the diggers. New Rush, discovered all over again, that it was robbed by black laborers and white receivers. For the hundredth time it vowed in public and private that this sort of thing must be stopped with fire and blood.

So the diggers assembled in their thousands, burned half a dozen canteens, and badly treated their owners. Then they caught some blacks, flogged them, and marched them about with ropes round their necks, looking for a ree.

In fact, the usual symptoms displayed themselves, and the usual result arrived. Our steady, hard-working camp took the disease in milder form; for we. who habitually looked after our own claims, had not so much to fear from theft.

Parsons made himself foremost in denouncing buyers of stolen gems. He raved upon the market table nightly to such effect that our peaceful diggers suddenly rose, without concert apparently, and burned a sutler's house.

No evidence was brought against the accused, at least in public, but it was well he did not fall into the avengers' hands. Be it observed, however, that his guilt was probable enough.

While I stood in the excited crowd, which disputed who should next be punished, a familiar voice hailed me

I looked round, and saw Dave and Palmer on horseback, with three armed and mounted blacks. The white men's cloth were rags, their faces thin and travel-worn, but they looked pictures of health.

'Come along,' cried Dave gayly; 'I must lodge a man in the tronc, and then we'll have such a palaver! Who is he? My prisoner, bless him! The trophy of my bow and spear. It's the same old game here; burning canteens, I suppose? Egad, I come at an opportune moment!

The prisoner was a huge Batlapin, who, as he walked hidden by the mounted men, whined hymns. He was deposited at the tronc, upon explanation with the Sergeant, and the others came with us home.

'Glorious chaps, these!' laughed Dave Two are Griquas and the other a Basute. I say, Palmer, which of us is

which?' 'You're a Basuto, and I'm a Gri-

qua. 'What a memory you have! I shall never recollect until they allot me my wives. Do you understand, old fellow We're chiefs, Will and I, promoted on the field of honor, when we smote Jantje hip and thigh, while you were groping for pebbles in a lime-kiln.'

Certainly Dave was changed at last The bath of excitement and action agreed with his constitution. Bright he had always been when roused for a moment, but languid and dreamy in general. Now he busied himself to make the negroes comfortable, and they regarded him with a smile of admiring fection.

When horses and men had been disposed for the night, and our rough supper finished, the pair told me their adventures, which I must summarise

After crossing the Orange, they found themselves environed by rumors and

dire alarms. There is a small colony of Basuto Kafirs opposite the Hoek, rich and prosperous by the sale of diamonds honestly obtained. These good fellows

urged them not to proceed, for the Bat-

lapins were on the war-path. But Dave and his comrade would not be scared. That Jantje would dare ill-use white men seemed ridiculous, and they expected much more amusement than danger in witnessing the campaign. The good Basuto chief gave them horses and a half dozen of

piced warriors to guard them and re-Thus reinferced, and secure of food they abandoned the project of halting at Campbell Grounds, where, in truth,

Pushing straight on over the veldt they beheld signs of trouble before reaching the first halt. The Griquis and children, with such household gear and cattle as could be rescued. A train of wagons streamed toward the Orange River.

The fugitives named a place where the men capable of bearing arms had

On the third march from the river, they saw burned homesteads, dead cattle, and the signs of barbarous wer. Now and then a small body of negroes would be discovered upon the naked veldt, but so far away that to pursue them was hopeless.

Next day, however, they met a plundering party of the enemy, who stood; and for the first time Dave heard the singing of a bullet. Two Batla-pins were killed and one taken, who saved his life by guiding them to the Griqua rendezvous.

A distressing scene of confusion was that laager. The Griquas, brave enough, had lived for years in a peace profound. They had no war chiefs, and not a man among them knew what ought to be done. The strangers were received with unspeakable delight, and they found apt pupils. Hottentot blood is scarcely less capable of training for war of its own style than is the perfervidum ingenium of the Kafir.

Within a few days a successful foray was conducted into Jantje's country, and both parties discovered that Batlapin kraals are as easy to burn as Griqua farmsteads.

Thus a guerrilla war began, while Jantje collected his power, and strove to drag Monkoroane, chief of the Corannas, into the dangerous game. Weeks passed by, the Griquas gaining confidence in themselves and their leaders. At length Jantje moved with all his followers. Scouts and prisoners gave timely notice, and the white Generals secured a formidable contingent of Basutos, led by the old chief himself. After a desultory fight, which lasted half the day, Dave charged at the head of his cavalry. The Batlapins ran, and Jantje took refuge among the Coronnas, where he remained until late events tempted him to renew his senseless schemes (1379-80). No prisoners were taken, of course, excepting the man just lodged in the trone, who saved his

le by offering handfuls of coin. Such was Dave's story. The gratitude and admiration of the negroes were not satisfied with conferring on their Generals the barren honor of chieftainship, A subscription was organized, which took the form of cattle. Jpon the hint that diamonds would be a kind of wealth more portable, two handfuls of fine stones, worth over fifteen hundred pounds, were substituted. And with this booty and their Batlapin captive the pair returned to Dutoits-

Next day the prisoner was examined privately at the tronc. In answer to the magistrate, he repeated his conf sion that he had stolen many gems and sold them. He named his master, whose claim lay at New-Rush, and that gentleman, when summoned, recognized him at a glance. It remained only to identify the buyer, a process needing the extremest caution. At nightfall groups, disguised in an air of unconcern. Dave's black warriors marched arm-in-arm with the prisoner. He led us through the dirtiest and lowest quarters of the camp, and stopped at a distance from Parson's old frame house, which you remember. Parsons had left it long ago, and it was now a canteen. Through the open doorway we saw a rude bar covered with the filthiest glasses and bottles. A small cask of pontak, another of Cape smoke, and a basket of ginger beer stood on a shelf—the usual array of poisons. One tallow candle lit the dreary den, and shone dimly through the walls of canvas. Behind the bar stood a pale, unwholesome-looking man, and two examples of the lowest class of digger

lounged on rough settles, smoking. In two minutes the "surround" was complete, and the constables closing in almost touched each other in their cirde. Then the Sergeant stepped into the brighter ray of light thrown by the open doorway, exclaiming, No resist ince, Corny! You're my prisoner!' His pistol was drawn as he spoke. I have not seen fear so suddenly and awfully expressed as in that fellow's face. Hi jaw dropped, his eyebrows rose, cold sweat streamed down and glistened in the candle-light. He did not say a word nor move, but the guests made row enough. They crushed back to defend themselves, shouting to their "brother-diggers." I saw a quick gleam in the barman's glassy eye; the candlestick rattled on the ground, and all was dark. Before the Sergeant could flash his lantern, a cheery voice cried, outside, 'All right, Sir! We've got Corny, a-creepin' among the tent-pegs, he wasi

The bar-keeper and his friends were led through a gathering crowd, which fought for the privilege of murdering them, so soon as the charge was known. We did our duty in protecting the frightened wretches, and then turned homeward. I saw that the suspicion in my own mind was agitating Dave, and we threaded our way silently through the labyrinth of claims. Arrived at home, seated with grog and pipe before the door, Dave rose suddenly, exclaiming, 'I should have staid. You won't sit up for me, old man!' Til go back with you. There may

be a row. After a few yards. Dave said: 'It's no use making mysteries. What do you suspect?

That Parsons was running that canteen, and that there's no time to lose, if you wish to warn him. But why protect the scoundrel, and risk your own life? He's one of the most finished blackguards on the Fields, and a mean hypocrite besides. I can't help that! Let us ran?

We reached the house breathless. The night was very dark, the street quiet, and we stole toward the door. Dave had raised his hand to tap, when it was ceized. 'None of that!' whispered the Sergeant; and he led us quietresist.

It was in the latter end of 1872. One for home. I accompanied him on the Columbus, he answered, laughing.

The description of Christopher appointed their rendezvous, but the spot, nor somehow guessed what your little game are insured in the United States alone.

"That voor-trekker was ill-treated if could they understand how to find might be, Dave. Now, Parsons is bound to be took, but we don't want a

row with the girl.' 'What is the charge?' I asked.

None yet. I'm waiting for the war-

'Then why should we not enter?' Because those are my orders. There may be documents and things. Ah, here comes the man I'm looking for? Now, mind, we're in the thick of the camp here, and if you make a row the old chap's life's not worth a chip of bort.

This was evident, and we drew aside. A neatly-dressed black, carrying a lantern, exchanged a word with the Sergeant, tapped at the door, and handed in a note. A moment afterward Clara appeared and walked away with him.

Mrs. G. has sent for her,' muttered the policeman. 'That's a signal that the warrant's issued.

There was nothing to be done but watch. Presently arrived G. himself, the magistrate. He knocked at the door, the Sergeant and I behind him, for 'I've not the courage,' whispered Dave. Parsons opened it, and we walked in. This living room was just as Dave left it; the pictures, books, tablecloth, lamp, all familiar. Beside the stove stood Parsons, silent, looking keenly at G.

'I have an unpleasant duty,' said the latter, in consecrated form. 'Corny van Riet is charged with buying stolen diamonds, and I see sufficient cause for issuing a warrant against you.'

Parsons was quite cool. 'Who accuses me?' he asked in a firm voice.

'No one. But to-morrow, or to-night. you will have five thousand accusers: and you know them.

'I have a right to ask why you suspect me?' Because I have reason to believe that Corny van Riet's canteen is yours. I may tell you that the police have been watching that place some time.'

Does Corney van Riet incriminate 'Not yet. I take the responsibility of arresting you as much for your own safety as for any other reason. Give

me your keys, and go quietly.' The old man steadily walked out with the Sergeant, asking no questions about Claid. G. told us that his wife had undertaken to break the matter to

the girl and keep her all night. Then he sat down with his clerk to examine papers. I rejoined Dave, and

we went home. Next morning, very early, a note from G. was delivered, begging us to attend on him. We found huge excitement at the Pan-Parsons had strangled himself in the night. G. received us gravely, and produced a letter found on the prisoner's table addressed to Dave. It acknowledged his dishonesty in the matter of the claim. and declared that the vengence of heawe went out with twelve constables in ven, so strangely and secretly pursuing plain clothes, who strolled along in his crime, had driven him to suicide. Had he not cheated Dave, this course of events would not have followed. A. note of hand for the exact sum due was inclosed, and, as compensation, he lest the whole claim to the man he had wronged. In a very brief farewell to his daughter, she was commanded to

honor this last wish. While we talked, Clara came in. Her very lips were pale, but her eyes glowed. G. whispered hastily:

'She does not know the end!' Advancing straight to Dave, the girl stood before him rigid with deep pas-

'Why do you persecute my father?' she said. If you had loved Louey, you would have been kind to us for her sake. He has done you no harm. It is because you hate me that you try to ruin him? I did not do you an ill turn with Louey. If I had wished, she loved me better than you, and she would never have seen you again. Is it because my father has kept the money which you would have spent like a

'Miss Parsons,' said G.. interfering, you are under a mistake. Mr. Davies does not persecute your father. He could not know to whom the prisoner who fell into his hands by chance would point as the receiver of stolen diamonds. And it would be more merciful at once to say that your father has confessed, not only the crime charged against him, but another also, committed to the injury of Mr. Davies himself, which Mr. Davies has nobly

The girl looked from one to the other in amaze.

Confessed? Is this true, Mr. Dave? 'Yes, it is true.' After a pause she bowed and said:

I humbly beg your pardon, Sir,' and

I had heard nothing of these events, when, nearly two years afterward, I received a pair of wedding cards—they are old-fashioned at the Cape.

The dear friend whom we called 'Swelly Dave' announced his marriage with Miss Clara Parsons. And within four years more both are gone. -All the Year Around.

A woman in Chicago has two divorce suits on hand. She sets forth that she took a man's word for it that her first husband was dead, and married the informant. She afterward learned that her first husband had not died, but had married another woman. She now seeks a divorce from him on the ground of violation of the marriage contract, and from her second husband on the plea that her marriage with him was

A brain is a very hungry thing indeed, and he who possesses it must constantly feed it by reading and thinking, or it will shrivel up or fall asleep .-

illegal.

At present more than 600,000 lives

#### GOOD NEWS.

Have you heard the news? Well, we are to have a railroad. We have been talking about it and speculating on it for the past two years, but now the days of speculating and figuring are over, and that which all along has seemed but a far away and most uncertain shadow, has even now become a reality, and hope and expectation will soon give place to an actual sight. The immediate construction of the Pontiac road is now a settled fact. The obstacles which up to the present time have stood in the way and temporarily prevented the commencement of the work, have now been removed, and we have assurances from the very best sources that before another twelve-months shall roll over us the snort of the iron horse will be heard in the streets of Cass City. When we take into consideration the character of the road to be nomination to Congress in the third district constructed, the splendid region of country of Maine next year: it will traverse from one extremity to the other, the direct highroad it will open up to the great markets, the excellent local market it will create and the general stimulat- like a politican in his prime. ing effect it will have on Cass City and all this region of country, we think we have good reason for offering to our readers hearty congratulations upon this most auspicious event. The work of construction will commence immediately at both ends of the route, and unless the winter should close in it doing, the work of grading will be got ten well along yet this fall. The subscriptions are all founded on the guarantee that prise to Bookwalter. the road shall be fully completed and running regular freight, and passenger strains before the first day of January 1883. The work of soliciting subscriptions in this vicinity has progressed slowly, but the amount we were asked for, \$6000, is so nearly raised that it will be a small matter to secure the small balance. It will only be necessary to raise an additional seven or eight hundred dollars to secure the right of way across the township. The committee is look-ing to some men who have not yet given a tee of the House of Representatives. farthing, and who are abundantly able to help close up this matter within a few days. We have no particular fears but that this will be promptly done.

Yes, folks, this is good news, when that railroad comes there will be no more lugging heavy loads of grain and merchandise sixteen or twenty miles through the mud. When it comes, good old uncle Samuel will put in an appearance with his mail bags oftener than once in two days. There will be no more running off sixteen miles before we can get telegraphic communication with dently recognized as especially fitting, both the outside world. The railroad may be a in view of the character of the institution small and insignificant affair to people in and the place where it is proposed it shall some localities, but to us it will be a big thing. With its completion will come better prices on grain for the farmer, cheaper rates and quicker transportation for the merchant, lower prices on all goods for the buyer, and an intensified activity in all branches of trade. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted as the good work progresses.

#### PERSONALITIES.

The new British minister is a widower. Ben. Butler will have nothing to do with the defense of Guiteau.

It is proposed to erect a Garfield monu ment in nearly all the larger cities.

John Otto, a staunch German Republican, has been appointed postmaster at Mt.

Harry Garfield, the late President's oldest son, will, after graduating at Williams, go to Cleveland to practice law.

Mrs. Secretary Hunt is picturesquely described as a stately Juno, fair and imposing, with a manner that is the perfection of cour-

H. W. Beecher expresses sympathy for Dr. Thomas, the Methodist heritic. Why should'nt he? They stand on the same plat-

Bookwalter, the defeated, has our sympathy, but we really see no way in which we could help him get back that \$50,000 with which he bought his nomination.

Marvin, the much-married rascal whom Virginia justice tripped up after a long and successful career in his original and peculiar field of crime, was sentenced Wednesday to ten years imprisonment.

A cable dispatch says that "the Emperor William is again suffering om a severe cold." It is becoming evident that the Empress will have to quit rolling herself up in the bedclothes while asleep or else get another room.

Dr. Glenn, the greatest wheat-grower in California, laments the fact that this year his crop will amount to only 100,000 sac's, 35,000 or which will be necessary for seed next year. His farm has 50,0 0 acres, and the average crop is 40,000 sacks.

The idiots are not all deal, but their ranks are being thinned. A young man in of Weightstown, Minn., who had become infatuated with a young lady resident of that place, told her that if she remained firm in her refusal to marry him he would hang himself. Being of a vivacious nature, the girl sent back word that, in case he concluded to earry out his plan, it would be a personal favor to her if the performance could be arranged to take place on a tree which stood near the window of her room. The following morning the body was discovered hanging there, and the young lady doesn't feel so funny as she did.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator Windom will go back to the

The Ohio prohibitionists polled over 12,-000 votes last week.

There is lots of cabinet speculation, but it is disguestingly unreliable.

David Davis, the fat Illionis Senator, will 'fill" the senate president's chair.

Iowa's Republican majority this year was only 45,000. Now that was just like Iowa. Charley Foster made a splendid run in Ohio after all. Twenty-four thousands is good enough for this year.

They now say that the president will reain all the members of the present cabinet xcepting Windom, until January.

Virginia is boiling hot politically, and at hone has a pretty good chance to come out

Mr. Walker Blaine, oldest son of the Sec-

S. Tilden is not so much of a granney as ages that New York Democratic machine

The ticket nominated October 5th, by the New York convention is made up of good material throughout, is well distributed geographically and is representative of both wings of the party.

The Ohio legislature is largely Republion us sooner than there is now a prospect of can. Gov. Foster is the first Ohio governor elected to be his own successor in ten years It must have been considerable of a sur-

> Mark Brewer got that Berlin counselate after all. Well, it will serve to ease his sad disappointment in not getting back to congress for a second term. They ought to do something handsome for Sumner Howard canvas thrown over its unfinished roof,

> General N. P. Banks has been invited by the city authorities of Boston to deliver the eulogy upon President Garfield. He was long intimately associated with the late hand and his rifle lying suggestively

> Mr. Arthur will remain at Senator Jones's residence until after the extra session of the senate is over. It is mentioned as probable that he will then go to the Soldiers' Home until the White House repairs are completed; he will go into Washington numbers, of four pages each, foolscap every day to attend to official business. He size, have recently appeared in bound positively declines to hear any applicants form, embellished with fourteen photopositively declines to hear any applicants for public office.

The movement for establishing a Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington is eviexist as a nermanent monument executive committee to receive all subscriptions, not only from the United States, but from the world at large. General Sherman is chairman, and Mr. Blaine, Mr. Windom General Swaim and a large number of prominent citizens of Washington, are associated with him. Treasurer Gilfillan is to act as treasurer of the fund. This is one of the most appropriate, because one of the most useful, memorials of Garfield that have been proposed, and it is to be hoped that the subscriptions will be of such a popular kind as to make its character complete.

This is what Judge Benjamin Spear, an old resident of Utah, says of the Mormons. 'Rebellion is slumbering in Utah, awaiting its opportunity. I have no faith in milk and-water measures. The evil will never cure itself. Every year the church is growing richer and more powerful; every year its followers are becoming more numerous; polygamy is now on the increase right gobbled up by Mormons. In ten years the United States will have several Utahs to deal with. The Mormon church will never make a false move. It will bide its time; but, when a crisis ultimately comes, it will amaze outsiders by the extent of its preparations. The trifling of the government with the Mor non question is in the highest degree discouraging to the civilized people

#### Russia's Colonization Scheme.

of this territory."

The plan of Russia to settle forty thousand families in the country to the south of Vladivostok, her most Southern port on the Pacific coast, becomes all the more significant when viewed in connection with the treaty she has just ratified, after three years of weary negotiations, with her persistent Chinese neighbors. By this treaty she has voluntarily given up to its former owners the fertile province of Kuidja, or the ancient Ili, lying directly north of the Kashgar Valley, and one of the few pos-sessions she had in Asia which yielded any revenue. China thus acquires her ancient western boundary, and her empire is restored to its pristine limits. It was eighteen years ago, at the time of the Mohammedan uprising, that Kuldja was released from Chinese hands, and for ten years past it has been under the sway of the Russian Czar. China, by the treaty, pays some pecuniary indemnity, but it is little more than a fair return for heavy expenses Russia was put to last year, and the payment of it is extended over a period of two years, while Chinese occupation of the province begins at an early date. Other concessions made to Russia relate entirely to trade. They include the right to enter China by another passage through the Great Wall, there having been for Russian merchants heretofore only one passage way in 200 years. It

from this second gate, which lies at the western end of the Great Wall. To the north of it there is a vast steppe, without towns and almost without roads. while to the south extend the barren table lands of Thibet, neither of which countries would be of any startling service in the development of trade. Even the tribea that now live there have a grim struggle for existence, and what Russia can find of satisfaction in this concession for the surrender of Kuldja

does not appear, however, that Russian

trade will derive any important increase

it is impossible to see. Elsewhere, if anywhere, her satisfaction evidently must be found. She will, at least, it is believed, obtain in China, a neutral Asiatic power, for China, having now acquired her ancient boundary, and always unambitious to extend her territory beyond that, might easily remain indifferent to Russian conquests elsewhere in Asia. It is perfectly well this long range it does appear that little wa-known that for more than a generation Russia has desired on the Pacific coast a harbor that would remain open for the She did not get this in Nicolaiyear. evsk at the mouth of the Amoor, nor retary, is reported to be a candidate for has she realized in Vladivostok, farther south, on the Sea of Japan, what she expected. On the Corean coast, opposite Vladivostok, there is a port known as Lazarett, which would be, reports afsome of you folks suppose. He just man-firm, all that Russia could desire. Her sending forty thousand families the population of a small city—into that

Publishing a Newspaper Under Diffi-

Asiatic port she so much desires.

neighborhood, makes it look extremely

Russia is not now fixed upon Corea-or

enough of it to secure the first-class

culties. Seldom in the history of journalism has a newspaper been issued under greater difficulties and amid less congenial surroundings than the News of the Camp, which was published during the 100 days' siege of Pretoria. The editor thus describes the conditions under which the feat was accomplished: "A bungalow for a printing office, with through which the rain freely penetrated, a gentle waterspout running down the compositor's back as he stood with a bandolier of Martini-Henry cartridges over his shoulder, his white apron for a uniform, composing stick in port wagon, the space between ingenlously roofed in with a tattered sail stretched on telegraph poles; their work, editing a paper by day and on guard up to the knee in mud by night, or sleeping in a pair of leather breeches, long boots and jack-sours." The forty graphic illustrations of the siege.

#### Additional Local.

Decent Culverts vs. \$5,000 Damages. We have been scolding for some time past about the culverts between here and Caro, prophesying some accident occurring there-Now these culverts have not been r president. Justice Miller has appointed an paired with the exception of a few, and an accident has occurred, by which we are the loosers. We are obliged to go over this road at least twice a week and on the last trip we took a drop of some two feet int one of these same holes recognized as culverts, and in the rebound one of our springs broke. It was but a few rods southwest of the Elmwood P. O., where this mishap occurred, There is some damage done of greater of lesser magnitude nearly lay, but we fully expect during this fall if this matter is not attended to, especial y as he roads are bad, to hear of some accident which will cost the township in which these culverts lie, a considerable amount of

#### Relief Commission,

Detroit, Oct. 18th, 1881

JNO. LAING, Esq., Relief Agent. DEAR SIR:-After temporary shelter and subsistance has been supplied to the nomel ss and needy, the Fire Relief Commission hope and expect to furnish aid towards maintaining the teams and mile cows (one to a family and no more) those of the sufferers who have them and are without the means of their support. No such aid, however need be expected until the straight along. Every foot of agricultural fall feed and pasturage has failed. It is land in the adioining territories is being essential that those interested should understand the above facts in order to know how to govern their action garding the keeping or disposition of their stock, and agerts are requested to inform the people of their district in accordance with the above.

E. W. COTTRELL. Genl Agent of Commission.

Wanted. Information concerning one Job Maisey who left England in 1856, and came to this country. He was last heard of in 1860. when he was living at or near here was a carpenter by trade. Any one having known him please notify the Relief Com-

J. C. LAING, Relief Agent, Cass City, Mich.

### DIED.

GABLE.—On Friday evening, the 14th inst., Har-riet A. wife of Nicholas Gable, aged 20 years. The funeral took place on Sunday, in the M. E. church, which was crowded. The services were conducted by Rev. Benj. Reeve. The day of the uneral was the anniversary of her wedding, havng been married but one year. She hasleft a husband who has ever been faithful to her in her ong illness. Mr. Gable has our sympathy in his evere affliction.

GOULD.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., D. H. Gould, at his residence in Ellington.

r. Gould. familiarily called "Dick," was one of the first settlers in Ellington. Having lived there for the past twenty years. He started business in a shanty, and by industry and close attention to business had gained a competency. He had a great many friends among the poor and struggling first settlers in that vicinity, and many a family will miss his kin lness. He leaves a wife and five or six children to mourn his loss.

#### WISCONSIN 5,000,000 Acres 11 A

ON THE LINE OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

For full Particulars, which will be sent FREE,

CHARLES I. COLBY, Land Commissio

#### SOME STARTLING FACTS.

Splukermafkbusereth Fringe, assorted olors, Passementry Trim ang, Cariorshek Lace, Dulaked and St. Chapelle Embroidery, figured Billyfeasheka Roman Bands, in the latest styles at A. D. Gillies'.

If you want the best pump in the market call on Weydemeyer. Six pounds of Japan Tea Dust for \$1.00 at T. H. Hunt's

Fresh Bread at W. B Anderson's, as well as everything else in his line,

Wickware sells Boots and Shoes as cheap as any one in Tuscola County.

One set single harness for sale cheap at J. D. Knight's the Caro Harness man, The finest thing in Boots, Broad Gange, Double Truck, 35 miles an hour easy, to be found at Parkhurst & Johnson's, Caro.

Frank Hendrick is selling Clocks, Wa ches and Jewelry as client as any house in the county.

You can get Coal of all descriptions at homas & Raiston, Caro, Mich.

Watch repairing a specialty at Frank Boys express wagons at J. H. Ellis' New

York Bazaar, Caro. No pump is so p rfect and durable as the "Michigan pump" you can by them at the lowest rates at Weydemeyer's, Cass suspicious whether the Asiatic eye of

You will find every Boot or Shoe as represented at Parkhurst & Johnson's Caro

Dress Good, silks, satins, velvet, collars frilling, laces, corsets, fringes new and fashionable at A. D. Gilles.

Fine Candies at Weydemeyer & Pred-

Look out for this damp and don't get wet, as a sure preventative get one of those rubber coats at Little Joe's, the One Price Clothier of Caro.

Best value in Tea for the same money at T. H. Hunt's.

Broad Gage Boot at Wickware's cheap A good assortment of Stoves at the lowest

s at J. L. Hitchcock's. Call, examine and buy. Get a new pump this fall, and get it from Weydemeyer, at the cheap hard

At the New York Bazaar, Caro, may be found a lot of Boys and Girls School Bags

At a Bargain.-One pair horse blankets, by Knight, the Caro Harness Dealer. Call and see A. D. Gillies' stock of Boot- and Shoes. Just opened the Cheap-

st and best e er shown in Cass City. Examine those A. C. McGraw Boots at L. Hitchcock's. Steep and try, and then buy that 20 cent

Tea Dust at Adamson & Fritz's. The People's Shoe House, Caro, is cerainly the best place to get your Boots and Shoes for the winter. Try them. Park-

hurst & Johnson. Old stoves taken in exchange for goods

Ladies S awls from 90 cents to \$2.00 at Wickware's. Thomas & Ralston deal in Nut and Stoye

Coal, Caro, Mich. For Sa'e Cheap .-- One set heavy harness, nquire of J. D. Knight, Caro.

Those Makinaw Flannel Shirts best qualty, can be found at the Star Clothing House of Caro. A beautiful line of Bird Cages at the

New York Bazaar, Caro. Frank Hendrick has just received a complete tock of beeks, which he has marked down to the lowest botch.

New goods in every department just re seived at J. L. Hitchcock's. Standard brands of Canned Goods at

T. H. Hnnt's. Nut and Stove Coal at Thomas & Ralston A fine Japan Tea for 40 cents; one that

can't be beat, at Adamson & Fritz's. Sherman S. Jewett's stoves of very desscription may be found at J. L. Hitche Pumps! Pumps!! Pumps!!! Michigan

jumps at Wydemeyers the Cass City hard-Go to Weydemeyer & Predmore for

good cigars, just received. A. D. Gillies' 50 cent Tea still takes the

Down they go, goods cheaper than ever at Wickware's.

Have you tried that Tea Dust at 20 cents ound at Adamson & Fritz's? If not, sam If your stove has been through the fire

you can exchange it at the New Tin Shop. One robe will be sold cheap; for particulars e quire of J. D. Knight at his store in

J. L Hitchcock carries a full line of A. C. McGraw's coarse and fine Boots and Shoes. A. C. McGraw warrants his goods.

small. Also a full line of Rubber Goods at the People's Shoe House, Parkhurst & Johnson, Caro, Mich.

Bennett's patent non-explosive coal oil can, the latest and best invention for the afe keeping of kerosene. For sale by Adamson & Fritz. One gallon cans, 60 cents and one-half ga lon 40 cents.

Mouth organs, just received at the New Say, friend! If you want a hat or a cap

call at Wickware's cheap store, Wear and se clearly-Just received at

Frank Hendrick's a full line of Spc tacles. One trunk, also one traveling bag will be sold cheap, t J. D. Knight's Harness Shop, caro. Rubber coats at Little Joe's, the One

Price Clothier of Caro.

Those buying one dollars worth of goods or more at any one time of Knickerbocker, the Caro Jeweler, will receive a ticket for the drawing of a beautiful Cuckoo Clock which takes place on Christmas.

Florence Knitting Silk at the New York

# MUNEY SAVED

BY BUYING YOUR

## DRY GOODS. Notions. Hats, Caps,

# BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Millinery and Fancy Goods at

# CKWARE'S CHEAP STORE!

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

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

Cass City, Mich.

WM. WICKWARE.

# Kemoved

# New York Bazaar

To the store lately vacated by Ingersoll & Oldfield.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BERLIN ZEPHYR, GERMANTOWN WOOLS, LADIES KNIT JACKETS.

JAS. H. ELLIS. STATE STREET. CARO. MICH.

# Cass City Boot and Shoe Shop

Fine Sewed French Calf, Fine Pegged French Calf and River Boots, a specialty

Repairing neatly and promptly done As we have had 25 years experience in the business and keep first class workmen we will guarantee good work.

Thos. Rowell & Co.

## Spitler & Bentley. CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP.

-Next door East of Weydemeyers Hardware-

Horse Shoeing a Specialty. Repairs on Woodwork done promptly All work warranted to give satisfaction,

Prices Moderate. CASSCITY,

Weydemeyer & Predmore's is the plac-

Boots and Shoes for all both great and The Only Exclusive Drug House in Town.

Our stock consists of PURE DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FLAVORING EXTRAC'S. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical pnr-

Choice Cigars.

And all goods found in a Complete Drug We shall endeavor to keep our stock full and complete, and make prices as low as

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

WEYDEMEYER & PREDMORE.

L. A. DEWITT, Will say something in reference to his

# PLANING MILL

-AND-

## Furniture

Wareroom

In our next issue.

5 lbs Tea Dust \$1.00 3 1-2 ... Japan Tea 1.00

2 ,, Japan Tea N.C. 1,00 512, Green Coffee Rio 100 4 , Best Ground Rio 100 5., Best Roasted R.o 1.00

12 ,, English Currants 100 25. Hominey 13, Carolina Rice 100

2 , Fine Cut Tobacco 1.00 31-2 , Smoking Tobacco 1,00 20 lbs Dried Apples \$1.00 25 Bars Good Soap 1.00

18 ", Savon Soap 1.00 Bakers Bread on hand at all

# First door west of the Town Hall.

W.B. ANDERSON

is the place to go for everything

#### GENERAL STORE. Our stock consists of Dry

Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hats & Caps Gloves & Mittens, Boots and Shoes, Paints

&

Oils. Patent Medicines, School Books, Greceries, Hardware,

Crockery & Glassware. Highest cash price paid for Wheat, Oats, & all kinds of Produce.

> N. A. Wangh &co. Gagetown, Mich.

#### TUSCOLA COUNTY BANK

#### A General Banking Business Transacted.

Drafts sold on NEW YORK and DETROIT; also upon Principal Cities of Foreign Countries.

Bank Drafts bought on all points in America and Europe.

## MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM MORTGAGES.

SEELEY'S NEW BLOCK, CARO, MICH.

—CALL, AT—

JOHN F. SEELEY. Proprietor.

### Caro House

### CENTRALLY LOCATED

FIFEST CLASS. PROPRIETOR FRANK THOMAS,

#### WANTS, LOST, FOR SALE, ETC.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One large box stove, nearly new, with large amount of pipe. Just the thing for a store or school house. Apply at ENTERPRIRE

-All aboard!

-Toot, to-toot!

-Gagetown is pretty certain of the rail--Listen to the toot of the band on Sat-

·urday evening.

-Notice the change of advertisement of Wm. Wickware.

-Large numbers of partridges are being shot in this vicinity.

-The mud and slush lie thick and deep between here and Caro.

-Mr. T. Fritz moved into the house nearly opposite his store on Tuesday.

-Rev D. Gestelow of Caro, and Rev. Jas. McArthur made us a pleasant call on Wednesday.

-Rev. Mr. McKinnon, of Canada, will preach at the Presbyterian church on Sabbath evening next.

-C. H. Hinkle has his brick on hand for the veneering of his store, which will be begun immediately. -A crosswalk is being made between

Bentley's wagon shop. which was raised on the farm of Joseph

Strifler. Beat it if you can. -The reports come favorably from Gageamount of bonus with which they were

-The stock of overcoats at the relief depot have given out. They say that some of the applicants want both a Sunday and a

heavy one. -Some one had the impudence to take John Doying's shirt off the cloths line on he has no access to the relief depot.

-Remember that the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church, holds its pumpkin-pie social at Mrs. L. Nash's residence, to-morrow (Friday) evening. A large at-

tendance is expected. -Miss Nellie Hall, of this village, has leen engaged to teach in a school near Gagetown. She taught at Fairgrove last year with good success and has been attending our school for some few weeks past.

-Our popular young photographer, Mr. Jake Maier, has our thanks for a well executed cabinet size picture of the relief depot. It does credit to the artist, and we can concienciously advise all wishing work of this kind to visit Mr. Maier.

-Mr. D. J. McArthur brought us for examination a stock of double headed rye ing of the meeting and the balance \$175 Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Jockson, preached which grew on his farm. It is the first we have seen and quite a curiosity. It was The relief ideas seem to locate the road on there can be no experiment made with it talk was made for the east. Mr. Weaver one of the strong st and most beautiful grist, will find it to your advantage to give next season.

-Rev. Jas. McArthur has just returned from a trip seeking aid for the rebuilding of on his farm. Mr. Goo Farrer gives the held in the M. E. church, excepting the the Bad Axe Baptist church of which he right of way across his farm providing the has been pastor for the past year. He visit- road takes its course on the west side of and was attended by fully 500 people. ed Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, and other | Segar street. Several parties who were not | Mrs. Chas. Kinney, of Port Huron, preprominent cities. He spent a day at the present sent in word that they were willing provincial exhibition at London.

-Mr. Wm. Wickware has erected a post in front of his store on which is placed a lant. But still there remains \$700 to raise lamp of his own invention. He says that to buy the right of way across several he intends lighting the country for miles farms in the vicinity. The meeting was around. It will certainly add to the brightness of the street and should stimulate others of our merchants to go and do like-

our new merchants, will have their opening some hard work before them, in securing some time the beginning of next week. They the remaining \$700 However the road is expect to carry a full and well assorted stock of ge t's furnishing good, hats and caps and dry goods. We hope they may exertions in raising this amount. receive sufficient encouragement to make this a permanent stav.

-A certain professional man who has of -Inte come to Caro, has been lowering himself in the eyes of the profession by cutting 28th, 1881. As there will not be another on prices to such an extent that it has become ridiculous in the extreme. When professional men are obliged to come to this point in order to gain practice it is about holding special certificates to be present. time that they ook for a more favorable clime where they will find no opposition.

-The Marlette Index starts on volumn four this week. Continued success to it,

-Quite a number of our citizens have engaged in the exciting though not very lucrative employment of hunting the past week. Some have indulged in the idea that it is an easy thing to kill a bear, but after chasing one for fifteen or twenty miles through unknown swamps and bogs, tangled underbrush and fallen logs without even getting a shot at the brute, and have to tread their way sadly homeward without their game, come to the conclusion that it is not as easy as it might be. Probably there are several of our citizens wiser now than they were a week ago.

#### Railroad Meeting.

A second railroad meeting was called on Saturday evening, to which there was a fair attendance Mr. Samuel Armstrong was appointed chairman and P. R. Weydemeyer secretary. The secretary r ad off he amounts of notes, already signed, which was placed upon the blackboard in view of ral children are now suffering from the the audience and figured up. The several terible disease. sums amounted to \$5,115, leaving a balance of \$885 to be yet provided for Calls were then made for more signers to which seve the state Presbyterian Synod, the latter in ral parties responded with moderate sums. attendance upon the Baptist convention at Mr. J. Skank gave the right-of-way through Bay City. his farm as also did Mr. Mahony and Mr. Berney. This, with Mr. Hitel cock's gift, eaves some \$700 worth of property to be bought in this township in order that the road may have a clear deed through Elkland. This amount has been added to the balance left of the bonus required, which at that time was about \$700, which made some \$1,400 as the total to be raised. Since then we understand several hundred dollars have been provided for and the balance is sure. The committee have worked nobly in this vicinity and deserve a great amount of credit for their perseverance. The meeting adjourned till. Wednesday evening, the

#### Our Cornet Band.

Our band, which has slumbered and slept since the Fourth of July, has again awaken d and will once more be a thing of the present. It has in the past been considered by both our own citizens and the outside world a- a first-class band for the size of the place, with more than ordinary musical power. The Fourth of July was its last day of the season, on which day it gave forth its sweet tones to cheer and gladden the pleasure seekers who sought this village to celebrate the anniversary of this na ion's freedom. Since then the boys have rested P. R. Weydemeyer's store and Spitler and from their labors until a more convenient season presented itself. Last Saturday -We have heard of a ten pound turnip evening the members met at Adamson & Fritz's drug store, to talk the matter over and discuss the advisability of joining hands and again organizing the band. It town of the prospect for raising the was then decided to still continue the organization, and next Saturday evening was appointed as the first practice night. Most of the old members will retain their contake the place of those who drop out. We are exceedingly glad to hear of this movecomplete without a good, well organize band. We wish them success, and may Tuesday night. He wishes it returned as they always hang together with a firm grip and gain to themselves a name second to none in the county.

#### Last Night's Railroad Meeting. In response to the cal made at the last

Saturdays meeting, a goodly number congregated at the school house at the ringing of the bell; as at the last meeting Mr. Armstrong was chairman and Mr. Weydemeyer secretary. The amount dready raised was found on figuring up to be \$5,800, a balance \$25. of \$200 on the bonus and \$700 to buy the right of way through this section of the country after some preliminary talk in regard to the depot, a call was made for some men to pledge the balance of the for \$25 which act rather warmed the feelwas soon pledged, by responsible parties. picked before it had ripened consequently the west side of the village allthough some offered the right of way, and depot grounds and \$1,000 if the depot should be placed up- All the services of the convention were to give the right of way on their farms. The full amount of the bonus being finally adjourned at about 10 clock and a call of the committee was made to meet at J C. Laing's store this morning, at which meeting a communication was to be read from -The firm of Lewenberg & Hirshberg, the company. The committee have still sure, and the citizens have cause for grat tude to the committee for their untiring

#### Teacher's Examination.

The first regular examination of teachers for this county, will be held at Caro, Oct examination until March, 1882, the board

A. C. BROWER, Sec. B C. S. Ex

#### NEIGHEORHOOD NEWS PICKED UP BY OUR STAFF OF CORRESPONDENTS

#### THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

State street is a great big mud-puddle. F. H. Thomas has been in Detroit on relief business.

The liquor suits of Jake Hobson and Mrs. Wedler are creating a good deal of interest

Mrs. Par ington, at the opera house Satrday night, drew a full house, and every body laughed.

The street graveling business has been tamporarily abandoned, owing to the con

tinued wet weather, Mark Cross has come home from the woods, and accepted the position of street commissioner. He will make a good one.

The interior of Montague's new drug

store is nearly completed, and will shortly be stocked up. It will be very tidy indeed Grave fears are entertained that aiphtheria will again become epedemic Seve-

Revs. Chapman and Go telow were both absent last Sun ay, the forme attending

It is now stated on what is considered excellent authority, that we are no longer to be annoyed with that dingy old coach on the D & B, C. railroad, but that a new passenger coach, smoking car, baggage and express car will take its place. This is certainly refreshing news, and our citizens rejoice in anticipation of the happy change. That coach has long been a burning dis grace to the road.

And so it has been decided after all that the dry goods firm of E. O. Spaulding & Co. are to remain in Caro permanently. The building heretofore occupied by Jake Hobson has been purchased by the firm, and is now being thoroughly remodeled and put in first-class shape for their trade. This announcement will give satisfaction to the people of this part of Tuscola county, as the firm has become quite popular.

Two young chaps, names unknown, hired a rig at Calbeck's stable Saturday night, promising to return it Sunday. This they did not do, and early Monday, when Mr. Calbeck went out on the street, he found the horse tied to a post' where he had probably stood all night, and the buggy smashed in sundry places. A search was at once made for the young villians, and after a time one of them was found crouched be hind the Medler House stove. At first he denied that he was one of the men who had hired the rig. but when Calbeck colared him and started to march him off, he acknowledged the corn and paid the damages. The fellows had probably been on a drunk and upset the buggy in a ditch.

come i to any of our justice courts for a long time, was that of the People vs. Mrs. nection with the band while new ones will E. J. Medler, before Justice Bucharan last Monday. Messrs. Edson & West prosecuted the case, while the defense was conment, as we think that no village or city is ducted by Messrs. Black & Hurst. The case occupied most of the afternoon, and the evening till nearly eleven o'clock, A large crowd was in attendance, including about thirty of the be t ladies of the town, and as the charge was for selling liquor to old Jim King, who is alleged to be a habitual drunkard, intense, interest was mani fested. After the testimony was all in, several hours of eloquence were wasted on the jury, who aft r deliberating a short time came in and announced that they found the prisoner guilty. She was sentenced to ten days imprisonment and fined

The series of meetings held last Friday Saturday and Sunday, under the auspices of the Ladies' Temperance Union of the seventh congressional district, was, on the Best Market Price Paid For whole, quite successful. Sunday was the bonus. Some hesitation was manifested best day of the three, when three large and until Mr. O. A. Briggs signed a second note intensely interesting meetings were held, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather. an eloquent sermon in the morning, in the afternoon a children's meeting was h ld, and in the evening Mrs. Lathrop delivered lectures ever listened to by a Caro audience. last which was held at the opera house, sided over the deliberations of the conven tion with dignity and grace. Mrs. Dr. Johnson, of Vassar, was elected to succeed Mrs. Van Dyke, of Caro, as district vice-OBIDIAII FOBBLES.

#### CACETOWN.

The grist mill is doing good work. Gagetown merchants are having a good

Lumber and shingle plenty at the Gage-

town saw mill. A new church is to be built this fall by

the church of England society. Mr. Frank Doying, of Cass City, is to teach our school his winter. Wish him

The Catholic church was dedicated Oct 9th. The church is small, but makes a fine addition to Gagetown.

Gagetown has all but \$600 of the required bonus raised to secure the Pontiac & of county school examiners requests all Casevine ramous. It is teachers not holding certificates, and those teachers not holding certificates, and those teachers not holding certificates, and those full amount can be secured. We are described to the first and do their shale, the Solicitors for complainant. termined to secure the road if possible.

G. C. P.

# 

They say that INGERSOLL & OLDFIELD got their Trade by "Breaking Down Prices," and they are right, and we intend to maintain the lead we have in precisely the same way We are not vain enough, nor foolish enough either, to suppose you will continue to trade with us when we cease to do the best we can and your trade is based on the fact that we Clothe You Better and Charge You less. We are now Offering Greater Inducements that ever in order to still increase our trade. Parents will find our

### BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

We have also taken the Lead in

And Parties Fitting out for the Lumber Woods will find our Stock the Most Compelte in Town.

# INGERSOLL & OLDFIELD.

State Street.

Caro, Mich.

# TENTION FARMERS!

Having rented the Reynick Block I have opened out of a full stock of Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggies, etc., which I ask the farmers of Northern Tuscola to nall and examine. I will handle the Celebrated Jackson Wagons, Ovid Buggies and Cutters, Mason Spring Wagons, Corn Shellers, Wind-Mills, Pumps, Harnesses, etc.

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

w.s. cossiti. CARO, MICH.

### T.H. HUNT

# Groceries, Provisions

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES

and TOBACCOS a Specialty.

-ALSO KEEPS-

BUTTER and EGGS.

#### Opposite the Grist Mill, CASS CITY, MICH

Farmers while waiting for your

LEGAL.

Chancery Order. (First publication Oct. 20, 1881.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit Court in Chancery. The Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola in chancery.

ELLA AMELIA TAYLOR,

Complainant,

CHAS. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Defendant. CHAS. ARTHUR TAYLOR,
Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola in chancery, at Caro, on this thirteenth day of October, A. D., 1881.

It satisfactorily appearing from the affidavit of H. H. Markham, now on file, that the defendant, Charles Arthur Taylor, is a resident of the State of Michigan, but that a subpœna to appear and answer issued out of and under the seal of said court directed to him, the said defendant, by reason of his continued absence from his place of residence.

On motion of Atwood & Markham of counsel for said complainant, ordered that the said defendant, Charles Arthur Taylor, cause his appearance to be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order, and that in case of his appearance he cause his answer, to be filed, to the said complainants bill, and a copy thereof to be served on complainants solicitors within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days that said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Cass City Enterprise, and thereafter at least once in each week, for six successive weeks, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, Charles Arthur Taylor, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

FREDERICK S. WHEAT,
Circuit Court commissioner.

Tuscola county, mich.

We have just passed through a fearful fire. Hundreds of our customers have had their homes swept away, and their farms devastated. Hundreds of loads of relief goods are coming in and being distributed among the people. All of the above would naturally have a tendency to depress trade.

Contrary to our expectations we are selling more goods than ever before From early morning to late at night we are busy. Our store is crammed full, and still the Goods are CIOCARY, GLASSWARE, WOODERWARE, coming in. To our Large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

# BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND CLOTHING,

We are this week adding a large and well assorted stock of

Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.

#### A New Lot of Trunks Just Received Prices from \$1.75 to \$6.00.

Realizing the fact that the country. has just passed through a very trying ordeal and that the wants of the people are greater han ever before, we have marked our entire stock lower than ever before. To people coming from a distance we would invite you to make our store Your HEADQUARTERS

Again we invite you all when you are in want of

### PRICES

And Good Assortments to select from, to give us a call. Yours Respectfully,

WILSEY & MCPHAIL.

MICHIGAN.

The Port Huron relief committee has reported to the State Commission: The cash received amounts to \$149,526.05; the supplies donated to \$80,775.17 more; total \$230,501.82. The cash in bank amounts to \$99,426.28, of which \$84,775 is held for sums voted supplies to be bought and cash to be distributed.

The Minden Mutual Insurance company has been able to pay its fire losses, which is a blessed boon to some of the Sanilac county fire

The farmers of Lake, Osceola and Wexford counties have organized a farmers' mutual in-

surance company.

Dr. T. P. Wilson, professor of the principles and practice of medicine, ophthalmology and otology, in the Homoeopathic College of the University, has been chosen dean of that school in the place of Prof. E. C. Franklin, resigned. The latter continues his duties as professor of

The strike of the mill hands at Muskegon for ten hours work only per day is continued. The meetings are attended by from 1,500 to 2,500 men, more determined at every gathering. They march up and down the main street, headed by a band, and carrying flags and banners. A few of the mills that started up Monday stopped as soon as the strikers made their appearance. At Wilson's mill and at the bex factory some violence was used to

make them quit work.

The depot at Michigan Center burned Mon

day night.

A daughter of the late Rev. William H. Perrin of Albion, has been sent to the insane asylum at Kalamazoo. She was a brilliant scholar, and it is thought that over study was one cause of the disorder.

The people of Oscoda county have decided

The people of Oscoda county have decided by a vote that the county seat shall be located in section 18, township of Atherton. It is said to be a good location, very close to the exact center of the county; but it is reported that there may be some difficulty about the title. which it is alleged is not clear.

During the past year 17 citizens of Washtenaw county have been sent to the state asylum for the insane.

The state teachers' association will meet in Lansing, December 27, and continue in session three days.

An inch of snow fell at Marquette on the night of the 9th.

The new division headquarters of the Wa hash railroad will be at Adrian. The President has made the following nom

inations of Michigan postmasters: Grand Rapids, Geo. F. Witter; Kalamazoo, Lyman M. Gates: Decatur, John L. Harrison.

Geo. B. Brooks, of East Saginaw, has received an appointment as assistant solicitor in the department of the interior at Washington, which he has accepted.

Two companies of U.S. troops from Macking are en route to attend the Yorktown cele

The state relief commission demand that the Port Huren committee shall hand over all funds in their possession not necessary to cover contracts already made. The committee have retained \$80,000 which they wish to distribute through their own agents.

The Muskegon mill men's strike has directly and indirectly thrown nearly 2,000 men and boys out of work, and a labor union with over 900 members has been formed. The mill owners insist on 11½ hours as a day's work, and the men want 10 hours. The employers have heavy contracts, but with 50,000,000 fer of lumber on their docks they say they can resist the strike for a time yet.

Many school-houses in Huron and Sanilac counties were destroyed by the fires. No provision has yet been made for rebuilding them. It is to be hoped that some generous millionaire will make a donation for this special

The relief committee has issued the follow-

ing:
The Fire Relief Committee of Michigan, in tendering their thanks to the people of the United States for their generous do-nations for the relief of the suffer nations for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires in this state, boy to report that they have now an abundance of clothing on hand for the supply of their wanty, and respectfully request that further contributions to the commission be made in money, except such articles as quilts, comforters and therefore of which a quantity can be used to blankets, of which a quantity can be used to advantage.

H. P. BALDWIN, Chairman. Michigan nominations sent to the senate by President Arthur: Consul general of the United States to Berlin, Hon. Mark S. Brewer of Pontiac; postmasters, Jas. N. Crocker at Reed City, Levi J. Kemball at Norway, Chas. E. Westlake at Mt. Pleasant, John Otto at Mt.

A library and lecture association has been organized at Buchanan with over one hundred members. Object, to improve the class of en-tertainments visiting the place and secure patronage to good speakers and good theatri-

Articles of association of the St. Mary's & Minneapolis railroad company were filed in the office of the secretary of state at Lansing, Oct. 12. The company is organized with a capital stock of ten million dollars, and it is the intention of the company to build a road from St. Mary's river to Montreal river, through the counties of Chippewa, Mackinar, Schoolcraft, Delta, Marguette and Ontonagos, a distance of Delta, Marquette and Ontonagon, a distance of about three hundred miles. A surveying party will be placed in the field at once.

When the people in the Hall murder case at Pontiac came to need two hotel registers which were used at the former trial, it was discover-ed that they had been stolen. At the close of the former trial they were placed in the hands of ex-Sheriff Stanton and by him placed in one of the vaults of the court house. When he was called on to get them he discovered for the first time that they had been taken. They were very important to the prosecution as they show when the defendant staid over night at the Cook house, Ann Arbor, with Mrs. Sarah Margetteroyd, and where he registered two days after his wife's death at the Barnes house, Lansing, where he was seen riding out with the same lady.

A fire destroyed the foundry building of A.
R. Moore at Charlotte on the 12th. The building was occapied by Beam & Mailhot as a general foundry and machine shops. Loss on building, \$2,500; insured for \$1,000. Loss to Beam & Mailhot on contents, \$2,500; insured for \$1,500. The mammoth faming mill company lose \$1,000; no insurance. The fire originated from a spark on the roof.

Jether, a 14-year-old son of N. Johnson of Buchanan, shot himself in the right breast the ball passing pearly through his body. The boy's mother had been beating him, and he consequently became tired of life. The doctors have succeeded in extracting the ball. He may live, although the case is critical.

The Saginaw valley salt makers have re-solved to hold their salt, instead of putting it on the market.

A jury was obtained in the Hall murder case at Pontiac, after examining 160 per-The Presbyterian synod, in session at Ionia

East week, was cheered by good reports of the state of the church, and harmony and good feeling characterized all the proceedings.

On the 12th inst. the sheriff of Muskegon telegraphed to the Governer that in endeavor-ing to protect mills that were running be had been overpowered by the strikers and a meloof 400 men; and that the mob 5000 strong was be-coming more unruly every hour. He asked for four or six companies of infantry to restore di-der. The Governor immediately telegraphed to Brig. Gen. Wilthington at Jackson instructing him to take necessary action to send a force to sustain the civil authorities in maintaining the peace and to protect property. Gen. With-ington ordered the Big Espids and Grand. Ho-ven companies to be detailed to respond to the call of the sheriff. At noon the proceeding attorney informed the governor by wire that no troops were needed, and that the city was quiet and orderly.

Wolcott won the first prize at long range, at the state target shoot at Jackson. The Port Huron team made the best score on mid-range,

and a member thereof won the Sharp's rifle as best individual score. T. E. Webster of Bay City did the best off-hand shooting, and the Bay City team won the Rhoem & Wright prize.

James Little has been arrested at Greenville upon a telegram from A. B. Baxter, Chief of Police of Chatham, Ont. He is charged with stealing \$1,800 in \$10 Canadian bills. The money was found, and he admits being the

Companies of state troops from Big Rapids Lensing and Grand Haven arrived at Muske-gon on Thursday night and no further trouble is anticipated. The mills are running with inufficient help. The Kalamazoo company has since arrived.

Parwood's fruit-drying and evaporating establishment at Metamora burned with its contents. Loss \$7,000.

High water is reported in the Muskegon river, doing some damage.

At Clayton, Turner & Bedell's safe was robbed the other night of \$250, and W.W. Flake, treasurer of the school district, lost \$150. No clue to the robbers.

Relief for the fire sufferers is coming in in generous donations. New York sent a check for \$35,000 Friday. The state commission has received \$52,870.51 in five days, and the total received by the Detroit committee and the commission, up to the 14th, is \$200,145.60.

The old Methodist church at Union City has been converted into an opera house, with a seating capacity for 1,000 or more.

Certain charges in writing having been pre-Certain charges in writing having been preferred against William W. White, a justice of the peace of the township of Williamston, in Ingham county, the governor has directed the prosecuting attorney of the county to conduct an examination of the same as provided in section 625, chapter 11, compiled laws of 1871. It is charged that White is an habitual drunkard and has neglected to pay into the county treasury money collected by him at different times.

The electric street lights at Grand Rapids are much complained of for going out unexpeccedly, and other defects.

Six cases of diphtheria in Vermontville this week, 15 cases last week, no new cases so far his week; the disease apparently abating. Kochville, over which Bay and Saginaw counties waged civil war, is assessed in both

Bay and Saginaw counties. The Port Huron relief committee have withdrawn their proposition to transfer their funds to the state commission, but "will wind up

heir own affairs." SWm. Pattie, of Camden, went to mill with a grist and while there strolled into a saw mill near at hand, and in helping to aljust a log fell backward upon the saw, which cut off the back of his head and one shoulder. He died 10 minutes after the accident.

The balance of cash in the state treasury October 1 was \$1,799,215.20: receipts for the week ending October 8 were \$45,989.08; payments for same time \$54,313.86; leaving a balments for same time \$94,315.60, feating a bar-ance October 8 1881, of \$1,790.890,51, of which \$589,000 belongs to the sinking fund, \$599,999. 63 are held in trust funds, and \$601,890.88 are available for general purposes.

The hotel registers in the Hall murder case at Pontiac have been found. The coopers in two barrel factories at Char

lotte struck for higher wages last week, but their places were filled at the old rates.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. Thomas, on trial for heresy at Chicago, has been found guilty and expelled from the ministry and membership of the M E. church.

Benj. F. Butler declines to defend Guiteau.

The President will attend the Yorktown The Iowa election gives about the usual Republican majority. The Greenbackers held their own notwithstanding prophesies to the

A fire on Fourth avenue, N. Y., Monday night destroyed Wm. H. Vandeibilt's car stables. One hundred horses were burned, and the loss is \$500,000. The fire then spread to Morrel's furniture store and warehouse, a large morrers furnishestore and wateriouse, ratige building in which many people stored their valuables, the contents of which were valued at \$2,090,000. Among the articles known to have been destroyed are a painting belonging have been destroyed are a painting bolonging to W. H. Vanderbilt valued at \$50,000, insured; Mrs. Ensteen's wedding presents, \$10.000; Geo. Verberger, furniture, \$60,000; Harriet Irving, pictures, \$20,000; Abram S. Hewitt, furniture, \$10,000.

A call has been issued by the industrial teams of the property of the prop

league of America for a national tariff convention, to meet in Chicago November 15, ISS1. Every industry in the country is entitled to representation by delegates.

A light vote was polled in the Ohio flection on Monday. First returns indicate the election of Foster (rep.) for Governor and a small republican plurality on the state ticket. The legislature is close and the result can only be known from later returns.

Dr. J. G. Holland, poet, philosopher, novelist, editor and critic, died suddenly on the 12th at his New York home, of heart disease.

Guiteau has written a long letter to President Arthur appealing to him for aid and sym-The United States fish commission will send 350,000 salmon eggs to Berlin and 100,000 to

Paris. St. Louis hog dealers report the hog crop in the west less than for many years, owing main-

ly to the high price of corn. The Republicans will have a majority in the Ohio legislature.

The earnings of the Western Union telegraph company for the past year were \$14,000,800, and the profits were \$5,640,640,22. The old officers are all re-elected for the coming year. New suit against Howgate for \$25,000, and order issued to attach certain Western Union stocks held by him, also to serve papers on him in Washington.

Judge Jameson of Chicago has charged the grand jury particularly to apply the laws on the statute books regarding gambling in grain options and the "cornering" of grain. He rules that this establishing of fictitious values has grown to such enormous proportions as to demand the attention of the courts.

The New York Democratic convention nomnated the following ticket: For Secretary of State-Wm. Purcell. For Comptroller—Geo. H. Lapham. For Attorney-General—Roswell A. Par-

For Treasurer—Robt. A. Maxwell. For State Engineer—Thos. Evershed. For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Ex-Atorney-General Schoonmaker.

Small effigies of Guiteau find a ready sale in some parts of New York city. They consist of a minature scaffold beam of pine wood, from which a pasteboard figure of Guiteau is suspended by a cord.

The race for the select stakes resulted in another victory for Foxhall, with Tristan second, Maskelyn third. James R. Keene won over half a million dollars by Foxhall's victory. Other sporting New Yorkers won from \$10,000 to \$200,000 apiece, the total of Foxhall's Apparent packing heigh gully \$3,000,000. American backing being fully \$2,000,000.

The firm Butchers' Sons at Philadelphia, which has been doing business 121 years, has failed, from speculations in grain.

Certain English and New York bankers are buying up confederate bonds at \$2,50 per \$1,-000, but for what purpose is unknown.

Booth and Barrett play together in Othello at Booth's theatro for the benefit of the Michiran fire sufferent.

The Roman Catholic church claims to have 100,000 converts in China. The treasury department last week bought three hundred and minety thousand ounces of

ine eliver for coinage. · The Baltimore & Chio railroad orders five per cont. cash dividend parable November 1. Report for present year ending September 30 shows that after paying ten per cent. dividends on the stock about \$1,400,000 is added to the surplus fund.

United States is now being taken by the gov-

Breadstuffs were exported from the United States in the nine months ending September 30, 1881, to the total value of \$177,452,349.

At New Orleans Devereux, chief of aids, and Mike Hennessy, prominent detective, renewed an old quarrel on the street and began a duel, in which Devereux was killed and Hennessy fatally wounded.

Old residents on the western frontier think the Indian hostilities have ceased, and not soon to be renewed. Gen. Longstreet is an applicant for a place in President Arthur's cabinet.

The government loses \$30,000 by fire Rock Island arsenal.

Boston offers the use of Beacon Park for a world's fair in 1883. It will be necessary to raise \$5,000,000 for general expenses. Full unofficial returns give Foster a plurality

of 24.062 for Governor of Ohio. Guiteau was arraigned on Friday, pleaded oot guilty, and the trial was set for November

The trade report for the past week is to the effect that business is good at nearly all A dispatch from Kokomo, Col., says the ex-plosion of a lamp in the Summit house Friday night caused a fire which spread with terrific rapidity, consuming 80 houses. The fire was aided by the explosion of several powder mag-

#### FOREIGN.

surance light.

azines. Only about 20 houses remain in the place. The loss is estimated at \$400,000; in-

Parnell is toning down his bitterness. At Wexford he exhorted his fellow countrymen to the earnest exercise of their intelligence and ingenuity and the employment of what capital they can command in the business of manufacturing all articles needed for home

The Portuguese court goes into four days' mourning for President Garfield.

Sixteen persons, chiefly workmen, are being

The British steamer Corsica foundered off Cape Roca, on the west coast of Portugal, lati-tudes 38 ° 45 min. north, longitude 9 ° 34 min. west. Twenty-one lives lost. The bey of Tunis has authorized the occupa-tion of Kairwam by the French.

Hungary remains firm in her opposition to the importation of American pork.

A company has been incorporated at Paris for the establishment of an American exchange, with a capital of £500,000 sterling. The British cabinet seems to be divided grainst itself on the Irish question and about

the treatment of the Boers. The list of agrarian outrages in Ireland for the past month is long and bloody. There is likely to be great suffering among the poorer

classes during the coming winter. classes during the coming winter.

Parnell was arrested on the 13th inst, on warrants signed by Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, at his hotel in Dublic. The resolution to arrest Parnell was kept an entire secret from the English and Irish people, and so profound a secret did it remain that nothing was known of it beyond the cabinet. Meanwhile Secretary Forster, who secretly left London immediately a ser the cabinet adjourned reached Dublin at a'very early hour in themorning. This he did by special means of travel, and he at once summon 1 the best government detectives, and placed the warrants for the agitator's arrest in their hands, and giving them the fullest assurances of military support and the amplest powers advisible ordered. them the fullest assurances of minary support and the amplest powers advisible ordered them to perform the duty assigned as speedily and secretly as possible. Secretary Forster thereupon placed himself at once in the closest communication with the military all over Ire-land and it was not long after the detectives left the secretary before he had every member of the British force in the island under the most

absolute orders. Parnell was taken to Kilmainham, the prison arrests under the coercion act, and in which both Mr. Dillon and Father Sheeby languished. both Mr. Dillon and Father Sheeby languished. He offered no resistance, and was so surprised when the officers presented the warrant to him as to be for a moment speechless and powerless. The news of the arrost spread all over Ireland with the rapidity of lightning, and everywhere taat it went the populace turned only to find the British soldiery armed and on duty ahead of them. The power of the English government and the utterly helpless condition of the Irish people in any scheme of english government and the tuterly helpless condition of the Irish people in any scheme of common resistance were never more terribly contrasted than in the secrecy, the suddenness and the complete success of this arrest and the dazed helplessness with which the Irish populace were compelled to learn of it in the president was the secretary of the president of the president was the secretary of the president was t ence of an armed force that seemed in a mo-ment to have swarmed all over the country and

taken complete possession. The warrant on which Parnell was arrested charges him with inciting Irish tenants to re-pudiate past obligations and to refrain from ap-plying to the legally constituted land commis-

plying to the legally constituted land commission to fix fair rents.

On receipt of the news of Parnell's arrest at London, Mr. Gladstone, on invitation of the Lord Mayor, went to Guildhall and there received an address from the municipality. In reply he said that Irish affairs were too near and too pressing to be put back or too near and too pressing to be put back or neglected. The condition of Ireland was with-out doubt most serious, but in dealing with this condition the government disclaimed all partisanship. There was no issue between political parties in England on the question. The government had solemn duties to discharge, and it was determined to perform them. The first step which it had taken toward vindicating order and the rights of property in Ireland was the arrest of Mr. Parnel!, which had been made to-day, "Mr. Parnel!, which had been made to-day, "Mr. Parnel!," said Mr. Gladstone, "from motives which I do not challenge, has made himself prominent by attempting to destroy the authority of law and substitute for it or nearestical convession of substitute for it an anarchical oppression of the Lish people. I believe that the Irish peo-ple wish to give the laud bill a fair trial, and f'ie government is determined the people shall not be terrorized out of their constitutional rights." This declaration or the intention of the government was received with much applause by the assemblage, which filled the magnificent hall.

Iroquois lost the champion stakes race at Newmarket on the 12th, coming in third. Germany and Austria have agreed to fresh proposals made by Russia in regard to the ex-tradition of political criminals. Negotiations with France on the subject are proceeding. Since the arrest of Parnell the British cabinet have received threatening letters. The cabinet is bitterly denounced by the agitators.

#### DETROIT MARKETS. APPLES—choice, per bbl. \$2 50 —common, 1 00 BEANS—Good unassorted, per bu. 2 25

	BEANS-Good unassorted, per bu 2 25 @ 2 60
	BEESWAX-per lb 20 @ 23
	BEKSWAX—per lb
į	CHEESE—Ohio and Michigan, per lb 14 @ 15
	COAL-Stove and nut 6 25
	-Egg 6 00 4 88 9 3 3 3
	CORN—per bu
	DRIND FRUIT-Apples, per lb 616@ 716
	- " evaporated 11 @ 12
	-Peaches 20
	EGGS-per doz 16 @ 18
	FEED-Bran, car lots, per ton,17 00 @18 00
	-Coarse middlings19 50 @20 00
	-Fine middlings22 69 @23 00
	FLOUR-White Wheat brands 7 00 @ 7 50
	-Seconds 5 25 @ 6 00
	HAY-Choice timothy, new crop16 00 @17 00
	-Clover, new crop10 00 @12 00
	-Baled, choice timothy16 50 @18 00
	HIDES-Green 6 Ø 7
	-Cured 836
	Hops—State 12 @ 15
	I OATS-White 4746@ 48
	Mixed
١	ONIONS—per bbl
.	PEACHES—per bu 3 00 @ 4 50
	POTATOES—per bu
	SALT-Onondaga 1 30
	Saginaw 1 25
	SWERT POTATORS-# bbl 3 75 6 4 25
	TALLOWper lb
١	WHEAT -No. 1 white 1 38 @ 1 40
	-No. 2 white 1 37
	-No. 2 red 1 43

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The new senators from New York and Rhode Island were sworn in and admitted as members on Tuesday. A resolution by Mr. Edmunds of Vermont, to continue the standing committees as they were constituted at the close of the last session of the senate, was laid over.

There is talk that Senator David Davis will be pressed by the Republicans for President pro tem of the Senate, to displace Bayard. But it is not likely to be so.

At their caucus on Wednesday the Republicans decided to put forward Senator David Davis of Illinois to displace Mr. Bayard as president pro tem. Some opposition was manifested, but it was finally agreed to by a decided majority. The Democrats in caucus considered the course they should pursue in reference to committees and

minor offices. In consequence of an earnest appeal Postmaster-General James is to remain in the Cabinet until after the Star Route cases are settled. It is not improbable that Windom may hold on until December, so that when James goes Arthur can succeed Windom by a New Yorker.

Judge Folger and ex-Gov. Morgan, both of New York, continue to be the most prominently mentioned in connection with the Treasury.

The senate on Thursday resolved to continue the committees as constituted at the last session. Hanibal Hamlin paper. was confirmed as minister to Spain.

Mr. Logan (Rep. Ill.) offered a resolution declaring David Davis president pro tem. of the senate, and after a short debate it was adopted by 36 to 34. Neither Mr. Bayard or Mr. Davis | sire to make a statement."

voted. The President informed senatorial callers to-day that he would make no down." cabinet nominations until after his re-

turn from Yorktown. Among the nominations sent to the senate by the President was that of Mark S. Brewer of Pontiac, Mich., to nesses whose attendance the prisoner be consul general of the United States to Berlin.

President Arthur has determined procuring expert witnesses and counthat he will not send in the nominasel for defense, which the prisoner has President Arthur has determined tions for the cabinet until after the no means to do. After the reading, Yorktown celebration.

MICHIGAN SENATORS ON COMMITTEES.

Senator Edmund's motion to leave the committees as they had been at the make. The trial was fixed for Nov. 7th close of the last session-in the hands and the preliminary argument of the of the Republicans-leaves Sanator jurisdiction of the court for Oct. 30th. Conger chairman of the committee on manufactures and Senator Ferry chairman of the important committee on post offices and post roads.

FOREIGN WHEAT CROPS.

The department of state has been 000,000 bushels, which must be sup- mediate custody of the Marshal and plied mainly from the United States, his assistants. the crop of neighboring countries being far from what was anticipated. The wheat crop in Algeria is in a deplorable condition.

The friends of General Longstreet of Georgia are in the city in full force, Georgia are in the city in full force, lice headquarters, where he gave his pressing his claims for an appointment name as Geo. H. Bethard, and showed in President Arthur's cabinet as the representative of the interests of the south. It is thought that some thorough southener will be sure of get-

ting a place in Arthur's cabinet. In sending out invitations to foreign representatives to attend the Yorktown centennial, Secretary Blaine doing clerical work for a lawyer in this omitted the British legation from motives of delicacy. He thought that as the event was in celebration of the dethe event was in celebration of the defeat of British troops, probably the British embassy might feel aggrieved at being invited to witness it. To-day the secretary was reliably informed that the members of the British legation would be pleased at the opportunity to visit Yorktown and witness the celebration. The secretary immediately extended an informal but cordial invitation to the legation to accompany him to Yorktown as his guests on his boat, and at the same time he explained why an invitation had not been sent before. The invitation was readily accepted and the legation assured the secretary that Great Britain has no feeling of disappointment or jeclousy at the success of the American colonies in the war for their independence; that the British embassy, representing the sentiment of cerdial friendship which their country and people entertain for the United States, will take pleasure in participating in the Yorktown cere-

monies. Mr. Sterman furnished the only notable incident of to-day's session by calling for the report made to Secretary Windom by the committee of treasury officials appointed to investigate the charges against custodian Pitney. Mr. Sherman wants it published in answer to the charges of correspondents against him.

The President has sent the following nominations to the senate: Capt, John G. Walker, Iowa, chief of the bureau of the land office, Deadwood, Dakota.

The assassin, Chas. J. Guiteau, was arraigned in the criminal court on Friday. At a quarter past 11 Scoville, counsel for the prisoner, entered and took a seat at the lawyers' table, and immediately afterward the door of the witnesses' room opened and gave entrance to Marshall Henry and two deputy marshals having between them and hustling along the bowed and cowering figure of a man with despondent look, for whom they made way to a seat reserved for him beside his counsel. Then one of his guards unlocked the handcuffs, giving the prisoner the use of his hands. Guiteau looked broken in health and uncared for in person. His dark clothes were rusty and shab-

miserably neglected appearance. After the excitement attending his entrance had subsided District Attorney Corkhill rose and addressing the Judge

'The grand jury of the District of Columbia has indicted Chas. J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield. The prisoner is in court. I ask that he be arraigned and required to plead to the indictment.'

The prisoner was ordered to stand up and in a languid manner obeyed. The clerk-' Is your name Charles J.

Guiteau?' The prisoner assented by a nod.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the indictment; the prisoner standing up, with his head most of the time inclined to his right shoulder, his eyes half closed or wholly so, his hands crossed, as if still they were handcuffed, and his general air that of sickly indifference. The reading occupied nearly half an hour, and during all that time Guiteau hardly once changed his attitude or bearing, and rarely opened his eyes. He did not manifest the slightest degree of interest in the scene in which he was the chief actor, and but for an occasional slight movement might be supposed to be asleep in a standing attitude. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the indictment the Clerk, addressing the prisoner, said: "What say you to this indictment, guilty or not guilty?"

The prisoner in place of a response fumbled in his waistcoat pocket and drew out a soiled and crumpled scrap of

The District Attorney (imperatively) -"Enter your plea of guilty or not guilty."

The Prisoner—"I enter a plea of not guilty if your Honor please, and I de-

The Court—"At some other time. It would not be appropriate just now. Sit

The prisoner thereupon took his

eat. Guiteau's counsel then presented affidavits to the effect that there are witcannot at once procure, also asking that the government assume the cost of the judge announced that he would examine the statutes and make such order with reference to witnesses and counsel as he might feel authorized to

The Marshal and his assistant replaced the handcuffs on Guiteau, who manifested throughout the same listless indifference which he had shown when the indictment was being read to him, He was hurried out of the court in the same way he was brought nformed that the expected deficit of in, and was put in a back in waiting the wheat crop of France will be 58,- and driven back to the jail in the im-While Guiteau was being

a large-sized man approached some of the officers of the court and asked for the loan of a pistol. His inquiries causing suspicion, he was taken to poa diploma as a lawyer, issued to him June 23 in Columbus, Ohio. He says he fought in Garfield's regiment and showed two gunshot wounds on the legs and a bayonet wound on the side of his head, which he said he received at the battle of Shiloh. He had been city. He heard Guiteau was to be arraigned to-day and intended to get a evidently been drinking. Bethard, it turns out, was raised and educated at

Dublin, near Columbus, Ohio. In the Christiancy divorce case Mrs. Christiancy denied writing the letters put in evidence with Giro's testimony. She confessed having written letters to him and borrowed money from him, but said the letters had been all returned and the money all paid back.

The Uniform of the State Militia.

The following order explains itself. MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICH., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Lansing, October 6, 1881.

General Orders, No. 18.

On the recommendation of the State Military Board, the following is adopted as the uniform of the State Troops of this State from this date: That of all commissioned officers to

be the same as that prescribed for like grades in the army of the United States and in strict accordance with the army regulations in relation thereto, substituting for the army button, the present State button, which will be worn on all State uniform. (Par. 90, rules and regu ations.)

That of the enlisted men will be as follows: The coat to be of dark blue of navigation, navy department; Wm. | cloth of the frock pattern, similar to C. Raum, Mississippi, United States the one now in use, the trimming to be marshal for the southern district of of light blue cloth, a pointed cuff half Misslssippi; Charles N. Webb, register around the sleeve, a pointed strip on the collar with two buttons, and light blue cloth strap on the shoulder (in place of the shoulder knot) with a small sized button at the neck of the

The chevrons to be of light blue, similar to those in use in the United States Army.

The trowsers to be of light blue cloth with dark stripe, same as now in The hat to be the infantry helmet, recently adopted for that arm of service by the United States Army, under

regulations of the War Department,

with the State button at the sides, and

the number of the regiment upon the shield on the frontispiece. By order of the Commander in Chief.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
Adjutant-General.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destreys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debilky, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indi-

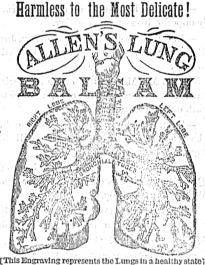
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six bottlesfor 35. Sent by mall in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, 31 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constitution, billousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 conts per box.

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# Standard Hemedy

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond competition.

In CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured where the directions are strictly compiled with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young

CROUP:

MOTHERS, READ. Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with croup.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL!
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM! J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors.

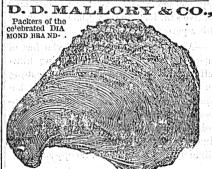
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THE GREATEST MEDIC TRIUMPH OF THE AGE SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to a GL BLACK by a single application of this De-imports a natural color, acts Instantance Office, 35 Murray St., Riger To B. G. Br. TUTTS HARLAL of Valuable Information in A. G. Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on applicant.



Green manuring, or the plowing in of green crops, is especially adapted for light, sandy soils, which need humus to inclease their retentive power.

Before it is too late, secure a good supply of road-dust for winter use in the dust-boxes of your poultry house. It can be stored in old boxes and barrels, and used when wanted.

If the cucumber which grows near est the root be saved for seed for a number of years in succession, the result will be a smaller and earlier variety. If the fruit on the extremity be saved it will produce a larger and later variety.

A celebrated French agriculturist who for many years held first rank in the art of fattening sheep, when urged to divulge his secret, replied: "My secret? I have none; it is only a question of fare. Induce the animals to eat abundantly by a large, choice variety and good preparation of food; that is all there is to it."

Joseph Harris says, we can make our lands poor by growing clover and selling it. or we can make them rich by growing clover and feeding it out on the farm. Drain when needed, cultivate thoroughly so as to develop the plant food in the seil, and then grow clover to take up and organize this plant food. This is how to make land rich by growing clover. Draining and cultivating furnishes food for clover, and the clover takes it up and prepares it in best shape for other crops. clover does not create plant food, but

merely saves it. At the age of three or four weeks pigs need the most care. When the litter is large, and the pigs at about this age, the milk of the sow is not sufficient to keep them in a steady healthy state. They should be cared for before this time by giving them an opportunity to learn to eat. At this season of the year nubbins from sweet corn will be eaten greedily if the corn is soft. Have a trough so constructed that they can reach into it, and they will soon learn to eat with their mother. Small and unmerchantable potatoes. which are always abundant on the farm at this season of the year, make, when boiled, an excellent food for pigs. Sour milk, buttermilk and whey will bring your pigs along rapidly.

#### Top Dressing Grass Lands.

Lature's method of fertilizing land and promotes the growth of the trees. proceeds more rapidly, and becomes conditions for the rapid progress of de- freedom from over-fatigue will genercomplete the decay of organic matter, and some extraordinary, circumstanthe sooner they are fit for plant food. ces. Nowhere can the process go on more rapidly, or he more completely effected, than on the surface of the ground If the remains of plants become covered with earth or with water, the air, to a considerable extent, is excluded and the process of decay proceeds very slowly. This partial arrest of the pro-cess results in the formation of beds such collections available for plant | jerk when ripe. food, the process of decay must again be brought into activity, and thorough disintegration accomplished.

Nature's method of fertilizing land should afford man a useful hint in regard to the best means for increasing the fertility of his fields. Man seems indisposed to adopt Nature's system of top dressing, fearing that part of the soluble element of barn manures might be lost by thus applying them. The application of fermenting barn manure top dressing, would be attended with some loss of ammonia, yet the loss would be much less than many imagine. The ammonia is evolved by the process of fermentation, but this process is soon checked by spreading the manure, and a process of decay or slow oxidation takes its place. Even what ammonia is liberated at the time of spreading the manure, is, to a considerable extent, absorbed by the surface soil, which has a decided affinity for it, so that the actual loss is very small.

Manure, however, may be so prepared as to be attended by no loss, when applied to the surface of the land. If the barn manures are composted with an equal bulk of dry muck or loam, all the ammonia which is disengaged is at once absorbed by the muck or loam, and no loss of ammonia will be sustained by spreading the compost broadcast.

In using manure for top dressing, it is important that it should be applied at the proper time. Some who have made a trial of top dressing, have applied the manure late in the fall, after the ground had become saturated with water, or frozen for the winter. In such cases the results have not been favorable, especially if the land was on a hill-side, as the melting of the snow, in the spring, would cause much waste, by washing, the ground being incapable of absorbing all the water. Others have applied top dressing early in the inst. spring, when the ground was saturated with water. Heavy rain following, would occasion considerable loss, un-

less the land was level. \* The proper time for top dressing is when the land is dry, so that, however copious the subsequent rain is, it will nearly all be absorbed, or at least the water of the first showers, which will contain the principal strength of the manure. It is found, in practice, that soon after the grass crop is cut is generally a favorable time for top dressing. If it can be applied just before a rain, all the better. The ground is usually dry during the hay season, and after the removal of the grass crop, the application of a liberal dress-

roots, which had I refected during the summer li crateful shade of the thickly gr grass. Every ane of the fershower will dissolve tilizing elements of the manure, and evenly distribute it through the surface soil, stimulating the grass to renewed growth, and decidedly increase the second crop, as well as strengthen the roots for a luxuriant growth the following season. Any time after haying, before the ground becomes saturated with rains, will be found to be favorable for top dressing.

#### Selecting Seed Corn.

No time should be lost in making selections for seed corn for future use. Every intelligent farmer should have a fixed idea of what he wants in corn and should set about with a matured plan for such seed as will produce the desired results. Especially at this season should care be exercised in this selection, from the fact that there will be many ears not well filled out.

We would advise, first, the selection of the largest stalks, next, the largest ears, and, finally, those specimens which were best filled out and most perfectly ripened. Where two ears, well filled out, are found upon a single stalk, they should have the preference in selection over the one large ear to the stalk, because two moderate-sized ears will, as a general thing, yield more corn than the one large specimen: besides, the former will be likely to mature earlier than the latter.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

TO REMOVE RUST FROM KNIVES .-Cover them with sweet oil well rubbed on, and after two days take a lump of fresh lime and rub till the rust disappears.

PUFF PASTE.—An easy way of make ng puff paste is to mix the flour with three-quarters of its weight in butter, and milk enough to make it easy to roll. It should not be touched with

the hands MUSH MUFFINS. -Cold mush is not a very promising mixture to the eye, but when thinned with milk and thickened with a little wheat flour and eggs, in the proportion of four to a quart it makes very good mussins.

One of the symptoms of malarial poison is drowsiness; lassitude, accompanied by headache and pains in the back and limbs, another symptom. These feelings, if not needed, are more than likely to be followed y a chill. The best-known remedy for malaria is quinine; but, before using it, it is best is by top dressing. Forests are enriched by the falling leaves, twigs and times and quantities. Ten or twelve branches, upon the ground, where they | hours of fasting is advisable, as it puts remain and decay. Their presence on the system in better condition for the the surface keeps the ground moist, medical effect of the quinine. Absorlute repose from all mental or physical The decay of the leaves and twigs labor is absolutely essential to recovery. Beef tea is the best nourishment. more complete than it would if they Cleanliness, temperance, pure air and were mingled with the soil, for expos- water, wholesome food, avoidance of ure to the air is one of the necessary sudden changes of temperature and cay. The more rapid and the more ally keep one well under all ordinary,

#### Scientific, Curious, and Useful.

A school-room should contain from three to four hundred cubic feet of air to each pupil.

Some species of vetch throw their seeds to a distance, owing to the elastiof muck or peat. In order to render city of the pod, which opens with a

> In Italy women mourn in white, and men in brown. In Ethiopia gray is used, and in Egypt a yellowish-brown, life a dead leaf.

The deepest running stream in the world is the Niagara River, at that point just under Suspension Bridge, where its depth is 700 feet by actual measurement.

blind philosopher, could distinguish a black dress by the smell.

Redi found that birds sustain the want of food from five to twenty-eight days. A seal lived out of water, without nourishment, for four weeks. Dogs live without food from twenty-five to thirty-six days. It has no doubt been a mystery to

many how the iron ball inside of the sleigh bells got there, and it is said to have taken considerable thought on the part of the discoverer before the idea struck him. In making sleigh bells the iron ball is put inside a sand core, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mould is made just the shape of the outside of the bell. This sand core, with the jenglet inside, is placed in the mould of the outside, and the melted metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the core and mould. The hot metal burns the core so that it can be shaken out, leaving the ball within the shell. Ball valves swivel joints and many other articles are cast in the same manner.

#### Death of Dr. Holland.

Dr. J. G. Holland, editor, poet and critic, died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in New York on the 12th

Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland was born at Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819. public street in Walworth, a suburb of do wish you would stop snoring, for I He graduated at Berkshire medical college, Pittsfield, and practiced medi-cine three years. For some time he a pipe from the lips of a spectator with was an editor at Springfield, Mass., and the exclamation, 'that's your devil, for one year was superintendent of found herself knocked to the ground schools at Vicksburg, Miss. In 1849 he with what is described as a terrific became associate editor of the Springfield Republican, a position he held the army who went to her assistance some 17 years. His first appearance as an author was in 1855, when he published a "History of Western Massachusetts" in two volumes, and his first where the city licenses the drinker in novel, "The Bay Path," was given to stead of the saloon, and makes it a the public in 1857. From this time to penal offense for any saloon or hotel in his death he was a prolific writer, his the city to sell any one who is without from an old man's garden, as he saw

poems, biographies and nearly all classes of literature. For some years he Titcomb." a nom de plume by which he by his real name. In 1870 he became his skillful management and valuable contributions the remarkable success of that magazine is largely due. The aggregate sale of his books is believed to exceed the circulation of the writings of any other American author, amounting to over 500,000 copies. A revision and reissue of the whole series has just been announced. Beside his literary gifts Dr. Holland was a man of rare social and moral qualities, and his influence, especially over the young, was far reaching. He leaves a widow, two young daughters and a son.

### The Garfield Monument.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MICHIGAN,

LANSING, October 13, 1881. Sunder date of October 8th I received from the committee charged with the duty of raising a fund "for the erection of a monument over the grave of our late President James A. Garfield" the following: CLEVELAND, O., October 8, 1881.

Gov. David H. Jerome.

The committee having in charge the move ment already begun to secure a fund for the erection of a monement over the grave of our late President, James A. Garfield, at Lake View cemetery, which shall be a worthy tribute of the American people to his name and memory, are desirous of the co-operation and assistance of citizens of the different states. The contri-butions being voluntary can only be made general by organized arrangements in every state and county, and we desire that an oppor-tunity for subscription be extended to all peo-ple. We therefore respectfully request and anthorize you to act as "general manager" of this movement in the state of Michigan, with full power to associate such other person as you may consider best, and with them to organize the work throughout your state as you may deem most advisable. We earnestly urge upon you to accept this appointment and to signify your acceptance at an early day. The committee has a beautiful autograph certificate prepared, which will be sent to all who contribute one or more dollars. We inclose you specimen. Larger subscriptions than \$1 will be received and thankfully accepted. The dollar subscription is only intended to popularize

#### Respectfully yours, J. H. WADE, H. B. PANNE. JOS. PERKINS.

In compliance with the above request and for the purpose of affording all an opportunity to subscribe to this fund. I hereby respectfully invite the co-operation of the treasurers of each county in the state to act as receiving agents of all contributions for the above object made within their respective counties. In orper to have a state record of these contributions of the second in the contributions of the second of the second in the second tions, I hereby designate Ges. Benjamin D. Pritchard, state treasurer, Lansing, to be the central treasurer, to whom remittances, with lists of the names of the donors can be made by each county treasurer. Gen. Pritchard will forward free of cost all moneys so donated, and will be authorized to receipt for such remittances on behalf of the Cleveland commit-tee to the donors through the proper channels. I bespeak for this commendable undertaking generous contributions from the people of Michigan.

the movement.

Local papers are respectfully asked to copy this notice. DAVID H. JEROME,

### A Good Report.

Governor.

Mr. D. H. Williams, secretary of the Michigan fire relief committee of Pitcburgh, Pa., has returned from a thorough inspection of the burnt district. He travelled nearly 100 miles, viewing successful attempt to get possession of the state of the country and mingling | the fund for the government. It is with the people. He says: I have supposed that the parties now offering been present at the distribution of sup- to purchase confederate bonds hope, plies, and have seen and conversed though in what way is not clear, to eswith the people at the stations and at tablish a claim, by their possession, to their farms, and there is general satisfaction with the manner of distribution and unbounded gratitude to the donors. The wheat is everywhere green above the ground, making their hearts tranquil as to the future. I have found cranks and malcontents, but all sensible people admit the relief has been prompt and efficient.

The fact that planting time had al-There are many curious intances ready arrived when the fires occurred, where the loss of one sense adds to the and that there is now a larger acreage acuteness of others. Dr. Moyse, the shown than ever before is the best nce of the efficiency of the com-

inities. There are no fences, but the crop is in no danger of being destroyed by roving cattle. A little watching and an abundance of green grass will protect the wheat for the present. The extent of land under improvement was not anticipated by me, and the most astonishing fact was, that with such an area of improved land so much destruction was possible. It is rare to see so much good farming land in one body as exists in this region.

To sum up, my observations lead me to believe that there has been a widespread destruction of property, a great loss of human life and a vast number the charity of the country, The committee, of which Ex-Senator Baldwin is chairman, will soon be in possession The trust so far has been faithfully and economically administered. There has been a perfect understanding between the agents on the ground and. so far as I could learn, cases of duplication and errors have been few.

#### D. H. WILLIAMS.

The Salvation Army is having a rougher campaign in England than it had in this country. Recently in a London, a woman in the procession. a pipe from the lips of a spectator with blow in the mouth. Other members of were similarly treated.

The latest experiment in temperance legislation is in Portland, Oregon, ing of barn manure affords a much morks following each other in rapid a license. The privilege of drinking the owner coming furiously toward needed protection to the delicate grass succession and including essays, stories, is taxed at five dollars a year.

WALKING-STICKS.—To break off a a branch for defensive purposes, as published under the name of "Timothy | Crusoe did on finding himself on an unknown island, would be one of the is even now more widely known than first acts of primitive man. A rude support of this kind would soon be folthe editor of Scribner's Monthly and to lowed by the pilgrim's staff, familiar to us in pictures of the patriarchs; and from these early staves down to the gold-headed cane of our modern dandy, what a variety of walking-sticks have been produced, according to the fancy and fashion of the time. When, in 1701, footmen attending gentlemen were forbidden to carry swords, those quarrelsome weapons were usually replaced by a porter's staff "with a large silver handle," as it was then described. Thirty years later, gentlemen of fashion began to discard their swords and to carry large oak sticks with great heads, and ugly faces carved thereon. Before very long, a competition arose between long and short walking-sticks, some gentlemen liking them as long as leaping-poles, as a satirist of the day tells us; while others preferred a yard of varnished cane "scraped taper, bound at one end with wax thread, and tipt at the other with a neat turned ivory head as big as a silver penny."—Chamber's Journal.

> A PAIR OF DRUM-STICKS.—After the battle of Saratoga, in 1777, a pair of drum-sticks were found by the side of a British drummer, who had been killed. The sticks were given to an Amercan drummer-boy, who used them durng the remainder of the Revolutionry war.

> The boy became a man, and when the war of 1812 began he gave the Saratoga sticks to his son. The latter used them throughout the war of 1812, and they beat "The Americans to Arms," of the battle of New Orleans, in 1815. A grandson of the Revolutionary drummer used the same sticks in General Scott's army during the Mexican war.

A great-grandson of the Revolutionary drummer carried them for four years during the late civil war, and now they are in the possession of Col-

onel Morrow, of Niles, Michigan.

The historical sticks were used at a reunion of Michigan soldiers at Buchanan, on the 25th of last August. One of the sticks is made of camwood and the other of mahogany. They are both sound, though they are more than one | tied over any hoof cracks. My advice hundred years old.

The recent inquiry for confederate oonds which has puzzled many is explained by the fact that the bank of England has on account \$800,000 of funds once belonging to the confederate government. This money was on deposit when the confederacy collapsed, and the only officer upon whose check it could be obtained was absent from London and ill. When he returned it was too late to draw the money. In 1867 an attempt was made to draw the money for the United States gov-ernment. The American minister was told that it would be turned over to the United States as executor, but if the government claimed the assets must also assume the liabilities of the confederacy. Our government declined to receive it on those conditions. When Mr. Boutwell was secretary of the treasury he made another but unsome portion of this coveted fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones were starting for church. "Wait, dear," said the lady, "I've forgotten something; won't you be good, now, and go up-stairs and get my goats off the bureau?" "Your goats!" replied Jones; "what

ew-fangled thing's that?" "I'll show you," remarked the wife, and she sailed up stairs, and down again with a pair of kids on her hands;

there they are," said she.
"Why, I call those things kids," said the surprised husband. "Oh, do you?" snapped the wife, Well, so did I once, but they are so

old now, I'm ashamed to call them anything but goats."

Then they went to church. The next day Jones' wife had half a dozen pairs of new gloves in a handsome acquered box of the latest design.

The idea of sending the mourning goods used in decoration at the time of President Garfield's funeral to the residents of the burnt district, was no doubt prompted by a desire to help the unfortunate sufferers by all possible means. And yet, when we come to of people requiring relief, thrown upon think about it, how very doleful and depressing its effect must be. A whole people clad in mourning attire, could not well feel that cheerfulness and of complete statistics, which will buoyancy of spirit necessary to recover enable it to determine to what extent from misfortune. The very clathes further contributions will be required, they wore would be a constant reminder of their own and the nation's woes. It is better, therefore, that the mourning goods (except, perhaps, the black cloths and cashmeres used by rich corporations and on Government buildings) should be sold, and the proceeds given to the sufferers. This course has been adopted by some of the eastern cities.

> A woman woke her husband during a storm the other night, and said, "I want to hear it thunder.

> "This cottage for sail" was the sign on a country residence. A stranger passing by asked a woman who was standing at the door when the cottage was to sail, to which she instantly re plied, "as soon as anybody comes along who can raise the wind.

Muggins says he don't wonder his sweetheart is afraid of lightning—she's so awfully attractive.

"Old age is coming upon merapidly, said an urchin who was stealing apples

In a railroad collision the other day a young lady's old-style bonnet was crushed and dented in seventeen different places. She took it home, put a flower and two yards of ribbon on it, and now has a bonnet of the latest style, worth eleven dollars and a half.

A dreamy writer says it would be curious to follow a pound of silk from its spinning until it becomes a lady's dress. No doubt: but most men would prefer to follow it after it became a dress, and while the lady was in it.

Lucy, aged six, fell and hurt her arm very badly, and when she went to bed her mother tried to bandage the injured place. Soon the little one was heard calling. "Mamma, this bandage isn't in the right place; I fell down higher up than that."

A newspaper in Kentucky is edited by a man named Dittoe, and when he insinuates that the responsible man of an esteemed contemporary is by nature fitted to be a left-handed regicide, he has his name shouted back to him with grear-primer emphasis.

The Manufacturer says that rusted steel can be cleaned by washing with a solution of half an ounce of water, and then brushing with a paste composed of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium, half an ounce of castile soap, an ounce of whiteing, and sufficient water to make the paste.

Pea Blossom, a saddle-colored youth, was up before the Austin recorder for stealing a pair of shoes from Mose Schaumberg's store. "Don't you know t was not right to take those shoes?' 'Yes sah, I knows I didn't take de right shoes. My mudder tole me dey was not de right ones as soon as I bring 'em home. De high-priced la dies shoes on de shelf was de right ones, but I couldn't reach 'em, sah."

"My 'sperience in dis life," said an aged colored individual, "has taught me dat de man who swaps mules wid his eyes shut am sartin to get the wust of it. Brudderly feeling goes a good ways in care of sickness or want, or death, but it seldom reaches down to a hoss trade. If I war buyin' a mule of a man I had knowed all my life, I should begin at the hoofs and look that animile ober cl'ar up to de point of his nose. I shouldn't 'spect him to tell me dat he had filed down any teef or putam not to lie or deceive in tradin' mules, but to answer as few queshuns as you kin, an' seem sort o' keerless whedder your offer am 'cepted."

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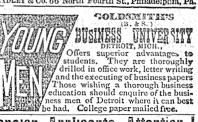
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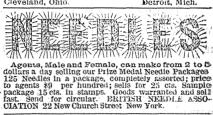
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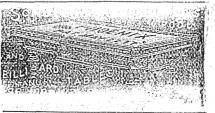
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#### ALL AROUND.

(GLEANED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.)

A young lad at Sand Beach had his leg crushed by a freight car on Saturday last.

Two trains a day are now running on the Marlette branch of the narrow guage. The

road will be through to Vassar in a few

The Sanilac county agricultural society

did not omit their fair because of the late

fires but held as usual at Lexington, and it

Typho malarial fever, billions colic, and

an alarming extent among the sufferers in

A new saw mill a Port Sanilac, which

the fireman, was instantly killed. He leave

SLICHTLY MIXED.

Lumbermen are arriving at Bay City

Bay City asks for about one hundred do-

St Clair's colored population is on the

A dancing school is to be organized at

Fort Gratiot talks of laying water pipe

Five brick stores are in the course of

A Free Methodist minister in Ionia

Pontiac can have water works at a net

About an acre of land above Sarnia, Ont.,

As high as eighty bushels of corn to the

acre has been raised on the plains of U e-

maw county this season, and as high as

The trial of Mrs. Bernard, on the charge

of murdering Mrs. Curtis, by burning her

alive at Lapeer last winter, was announced

to commence at Charlotte on the 17th inst.

dead in the woods Sunday, 9th inst., his gun

beside him, both barrels of which were discharged. It is supposed that he shot him-

North Branch is not so crazy for the Otter Lake branch of the F. & P. M. R. R.

as formerly. They are now looking for

and expecting with good foundation for a

A hard character ki own as Joe Dolliver

shot at ex-city Marshal Ed. Miller, of La-

peer, on Monday the 10th inst., but did not

hit him Cause, an old grudge. He was

immediately arrested and lodged in jail.

larger fish, the Pontiac road.

Isaac Elmer, a citizen of Elba was found

twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

became detatched and floated down the

river St. Clair, on Tuesday the 11th inst.

expense of \$25,000, and adrian has just

voted \$150,000 for the same purpose.

county declined to pray for President Gar

Sanilac county.

a very large family.

through the village,

erection at Fort Gratiot.

field because he was a Mason.

mesties.

Small-pox in Detroit.

#### VASSAR.

From The Times, 13th.

Eli Adams is on the sick list.

Flour has been raised to \$8 per barrel. The grist mills are running nights and cannot keep up with the demand for flour. A convenient and neat platform for wooding the engines has been erected over inflamation of the lungs are increasing to

O. S Emerson has put in 80 acres of wheat on his up river farm, and it is in ex-

cellent growing condition. It has been deemed advisable to postpone the forthcoming meeting of the Farmer's club until Friday, November 25th.

Rev. E. P. Clark is attending the session of the Presbyterian Synod of Michigan, which began at Ionia on Tuesday.

The grounds of the driving park association are progressing finely, and Vassar is destined to have one of the finest tracks in the State of Michigan.

The arch in B F. McHose's engine room gave out Tuesday, in consequence of which the mill has been shut down for a few days, but will probably start again to-morrow. From The Pioneer, 13th.

The board of supervisors are in session H. Coffeen has just finished burning mother large kiln of brick.

The directors of the driving park associa tion, last evening levied another assess ment of 20 per cent on the capital stock.

Alex Trotter senior editor of the Pioneer ind wife, and Mrs Jas. A. Trotter, are in Chicago, spending a few days at the interstate exposition.

P. M. Case and Mrs. O. D. Orvis and daughter left for New York last week, Mrs. Orvis and daughter sail for Liverpool where they will be met by Mr. Orvis.

L. C. Merritt sold out his grocery busine s on Tuesday to Wm. W. Hunt from Grand Rapids, who will take possession the first of next month, and continue the business at the old stand.

#### TUSCOLA COUNTY. Millington is to have another barber.

Plenty of turkeys around Millington, No houses to rent or buy in Mayville.

Tusco'a is to have a card printing estab-

Every one seems to be going to the Millington fair. There has been a large amount of wheat

own in Akron. A \$20 burglary occurred at the Chilson

house at Millington last week. The new planing mill, at Mayville, of

L. W. Card, is in full operation. J. W. Stevenson, of Tuscola, has been under the weather for the past few days.

Two more engines have been ordered for the Saginaw, Tuscola and Huron Railway. Fairgrove is chuckling over a new drug store about being established in that vil

The work of laying track is going on, on the P. H. & N. W. R. R., west of May-

A grist mill, a saw and stave mill, stave sheds and several other buildings are being built at Unionville.

The locomotive, on the Saginaw, Tuscola and Huron railway, is arranged so that the syplion of the engine fills the reservoir from the dite es along the road.

Four hundred tons of steel rails have been received for the Saginaw, Tuscola and Huron Railway, and the work of laying track has been commenced at Saginaw.

#### HURON COUNTY. A new drug store at Bad Axe.

R. S. Scott is building a first-class saw mill at Bad Axe.

A large quantity of relief lumber is ar-

riving at Port Hope. Rev. G. A. Walker has returned to take charge of the M. E. church at Sand Beach

Favorable reports are coming in as to the prospects of wheat in Huron county. It is coming up beautifully.

Miss Stephens of Caseville, met with a severe accident last eek, having received a compound facture of both bones of the

Bishop Harris has been through the burned district, and has made arrangements to build an Episcopal church at Bad Axe and another at Port Austin. The churches are to cost \$1,200 each.

Bad Axe is building up anew very rapidly. Every man who is able to buy a thousand feet of lumber is busily engaged putting up a place to shelter himself and family the coming winter.

### SANILAC COUNTY.

Lots of hay is being shipped from Lexington to up lake ports.

Diphtheria is making sad havoc in Maple Valley township.

Reports are that Mailette is to have new hotel near the depot,

Marlette is to have "a village pound, a race course, a pig pen, a fair ground or something else."

It is reported that so ne of the old clothes which were sent as relief goods to Minden carried the measels there.

The residents in town 13 north of range 14 east, in Sanilac county, desire to organize a township under the nane of Wheatland; the matter came before the board of supervisors of that county, at its session of Oct. 10th.

# ADAMSUN & FRIZ.

at Dr. Deming's old Stand,

Who keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

#### was built since t'e great fires, and which was owned by John Cormish, of Richmond Dry Goods, Groceries, ville, was destroyed last Thursday night, by the explosion of the boiler. Fred Dean.

#### DRUGS, MEDICINES, etc.

School Books, Paints and Oils. Choice Cigars & Tobaccos, Varnishes. Stati-nery,

Law Blanks, and Trimmings, Brushes,

Violin Strings

Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Wall Paper, etc., etc

Cass City, Mich.

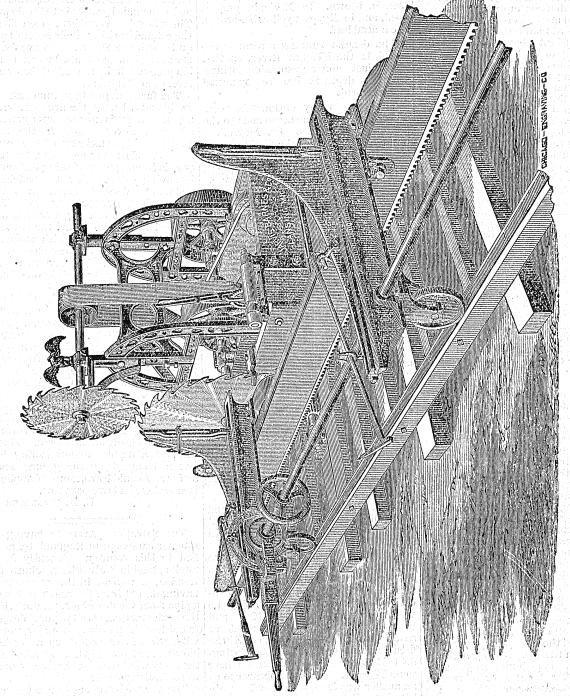
Adamson & Fritz,

As soon as finished John Bader's store will be called the NEW YORK STORE, and will be opened with a fine stock of Fancy Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings. Watch and wait for it, as it will pay you.

Respectfully, LEWENBERG & HIRSHBERG.

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C, H. VAN WAGONER Keeps the Best Saw Mill Machinery in the State.



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