

The Cass City Enterprise.

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VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1881.

NO. 7.

The Cass City Enterprise

BERRY BROTHERS, Publishers
ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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Will sell harness at \$10 per set to all sufferers of the late fire. Don't fail to call and examine my stock.
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First-class Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of the public.
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Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of
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Prices low and terms easy. Cass City

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Which he is selling as reasonable as any house in the Saginaw Valley.

Hearse in Attendance when Required.

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CASS CITY. - - MICH.

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Ovens lined on short notice,

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Our stock is Large, Fresh and of the very best quality. We warrant all goods Strictly First-Class and to be as represented. You are cordially invited to call in and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

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

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CASS CITY, - MICH

Sensible Suggestions Concerning the Prosperity of Fashion.

The fact that fashion exerts an all-important influence upon national prosperity is strikingly illustrated in the recent newspaper appeal to the merchants, modistes and leaders of style on account of European agricultural depression. Years ago, during the popularity of the French Empress Eugenie, the ladies of Paris discarded the bright and lustrous fabrics made of English wools and substituted a dull material, manufactured principally of foreign wool. English ladies followed their example. In recognition of a pathetic appeal the Empress gave impetus to the revival of English textiles, not only by requesting Parisian dressmakers to advise the purchase of English goods, but by wearing them herself on public occasions.

In the present instance, an association has been formed, and the promoters have secured the co-operation of the principal tradesmen and enlisted the sympathies of world-renowned court milliners and dressmakers in the expressed hope that the revival of manufacturing industry will be accompanied by increased prosperity to the landed interest, and the agriculturists generally, in Europe. The Times' fashion articles have always advocated the changes of style for the industrial benefits given to the workingwoman specially, as well as increase in mercantile prosperity the variations bring. But this appeal gives a still deeper insight into the necessity of fashion, which bestows upon the fair leader of style the enviable reputation of patroness of industry and a promoter of national interests, which at once compensates for the personal ruin of father or husband in the depletion of the family purse.

These foreign papers assert that few people, except those engaged in our textile manufactures, are aware how fashion has aggravated the distress which has prevailed in the agricultural and industrial population of this country. Formerly the long-haired wool known as "lustre wool" was extensively used in the manufacture of ladies' dresses, producing a material of beautiful texture. Then follow statistics of the increase and decrease of the wool trade, with an estimate of the total loss to the wool farmers of the kingdom of "nearly seven millions sterling."

Ladies of high rank, who form the association above referred to, have still further appealed to the leaders of the London fashions. They state: "The unsatisfactory state of the English woolen industry, and the depression among the manufacturers, has necessarily occasioned great loss to the wool growers. Both classes assign a sudden change of fashion as the immediate cause of their misfortunes."

Not very long ago reference was made to the pathetic appeal of the silk weavers of Italy to the ladies of France and England, in which they portrayed their sufferings, caused simply by the adoption of the woollen and cotton fabrics and the limited demand for silk among society women, and only a year or two ago, when imported birds were used as bonnet decorations, ribbon manufacturers failed to employ the usual number of hands, and hence the distress among families of the ribbon weavers in our very midst. And thus is trade influenced by woman's caprice and fashion's freaks.

Would it not be a good idea for our American ladies to take the same interest in domestic industries as the ladies of France and England do in their national property? The beauty and durability of American silk is universally acknowledged; we have facilities for being producers from the raising of the worm to the manufacturing of the choicest and most original fabrics, and yet in some instances such is the absurd prejudice against home creations this silk cannot be sold here unless it is represented to be of foreign brand, and is marked at a higher price than is usually charged for silks made in our very midst and sold by home merchants as American silks. Why is this, when these fabrics compare most favorably in design, coloring and finish to the foreign textiles, and are certainly superior for their long-wearing qualities?

In cotton and woolen materials the same foolish fancy exists, and a French bunting, which will shrink and crinkle, sells at double the price that an American bunting, which is really waterproof, can command. The exquisite colorings of the cashmeres for spring and summer wear, in the novel "accidental" tints, cannot be excelled, and the hues of silks and satins, intended to trim these woolen fabrics, form perfect blendings, combinations or contrasts. The cotton goods of home creation come in the same designs, with just as good finish as foreign materials at higher prices, as in domestic ginghams and satens, which make up as stylishly and wear as well as those imported. Then why should our ladies decline to patronize home industry and throw into foreign treasuries the money that would extend our commercial influence and build up our home industries?—Philadelphia Times.

A Perilous Adventure in South Africa.

A story has been brought by the last mail from South Africa which may claim a modest page in the annals of mountaineering. The Cape Times narrates the exciting incidents of a search for two men and their gallant rescue from a position of extreme suffering and peril. It became known on a certain Tuesday at the end of June or beginning of July that Richard Rickards and Charles Derry, a couple of tourists, had, on the previous day, fallen into a ravine

near the top of Table Mountain; accompanied by a third man named May, these persons had made the ascent, Derry being supposed to know the mountain. It was about four o'clock on the Monday afternoon when they began to descend, choosing, imprudently, a course on the Camp's Bay side, far from the well-known and comparatively safe road which is known as the Platteklip. Derry, taking the lead, conducted his friends down the gorge until he had brought them to a narrow ledge where progress was stopped. In endeavoring to return, one of the men slipped. It appears that he tried to make room for Derry to pass him, so as again to take the leadership of the little party. The slip caused all three men to lose their footing, and they fell together a sheer depth of forty feet, after which they rolled a considerable distance over stones and among bushes, Rickards breaking his leg and getting wedged between two rocks. Derry fell or rolled to a lower depth, and was severely out and bruised about the face and body. He and May crawled up to the side of Rickards, and then May, who was the least hurt of the three, managed, by mounting on Derry's shoulders, to get a hold on the rugged face of the precipice, and to climb up and up till he came to the top of the ravine down which they had fallen.

By a piece of good fortune, which neither he nor any inhabitant of the district can account for, this man was able to effect a safe descent of the mountains, pursuing at hap-hazard a course quite unknown to ordinary climbers. For thirty-six hours the bruised and helpless men at the bottom of the ravine lay exposed to the bitter weather. It was winter with our friends of the Cape Colony, and that the cold had been more than usually severe may be inferred from the fact that snow had fallen in those regions, a phenomenon of exceeding rarity. Rickards, a strong and heavily built man, bore the exposure wonderfully well, though the pain of his broken leg must have been great. Derry, who is of slighter frame and much less robust, nearly sank beneath the cold exhaustion. They had nothing to eat or drink, and the rain, the mists of the two long dreary nights, and the biting winds almost chilled the last spark of life from their benumbed and aching bodies.

Guided, it would almost seem, by the "homing instinct" which had been attributed to some animals. May reached a place of human habitation, and told his urgent and piteous tale to helpful hearers. It was late on the Tuesday when the appeal for succor was made. No time, however, was lost in responding to it. Two brothers named Sedgwick, knowing the mountains like a map, raised a party of railway men, with six of whom one of these gallant leaders started by lantern light at ten o'clock on a dark wintry night. Making the ascent by the Platteklip, Mr. Sedgwick and his companions held on their way to the gorge where it was expected that the men would be found. It was very dark, as they cautiously felt their way downward, the lanterns showing only the wall of rock at the side, but throwing no gleam on the danger that might be at their feet. Gradually the gorge closed in, while the footing in the water-course which served for a path was so uncertain that the help of ropes from above was needed to enable the explorers to continue their descent. At length they came to the edge of a ravine where further progress was barred, and now from below, to their repeated shouts, a feeble answer was heard. It seemed to tell that he who spoke was powerless to move, his leg being broken, and that his fellow-sufferer was dead. This mistake, whether made by the speaker or by those above, in misinterpreting the weak and indistinct accents, was soon rectified. It was then four o'clock, and there was no possibility of making any attempt to remove the men before daylight. Their forms could just be made out sitting at the base of a wall of rock below. A flask of brandy was lowered to them by a rope; but so utterly exhausted and benumbed were they from hunger and rain and cold that they could not remove the stopper from the bottle. This was done for them, and the vessel was again lowered, after which all that could be done was to wait, wishing for day.

Meanwhile, at three o'clock, Mr. C. Sedgwick, with a second party, followed up the mountain and joined the first division of rescuers, as they were waiting for dawn to begin the work of deliverance. About six o'clock operations were commenced. From the top of the mountain ropes were let down, and also from the ledge immediately overhanging the ravine. On that narrow ridge where the accident had happened three men, with Mr. Sedgwick, were able to keep a foothold, which they had made more secure by clearing away some of the small stones and earth, and by taking advantage of every stunted bush. The lines from above also served to steady them as they let down their ropes over the heads of the two men. Only one of them Richard Rickards, was able to assist in adjusting the nooses of the ropes, and Mr. C. Sedgwick volunteered to be let down to make the attachment secure. When the sufferers were hauled out of their dangerous position to the lower ledge, cocoa and brandy were administered to them and covering was provided for their half frozen limbs. Both men have since been going on well, and all that now remains to be told is that a handsome and well-deserved subscription has been raised for the men who bravely answered to the call which was made on their humanity by the gallant brothers Sedgwick.—London Daily Telegraph.

Great Closing-Out Sale

of Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, for the next THIRTY DAYS! In order to increase my facilities for doing an extensive trade, I will about OCTOBER FIRST remove to the NEW YORK STORE, and my present stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices, Literally Slaughtered! Come and take advantage of the rare opportunity to buy your FALL CLOTHING at Rock Bottom Prices!

A. L. KEIFF,

The Old Established Clothier,

CARO, MICH.

LUCE & MOSHER,

(Successors to Washburn & Cooper.)

—Jobbers & Retail Dealers In—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,

Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

OPERA HOUSE DRUG STORE,

—Headquarters for—

SCHOOL BOOKS, WALL PAPER,

Stationery and School Supplies.

We are Agents for the Phoenix Brand

PURE WHITE LEAD,

And authorized to Guarantee every package to give entire satisfaction.

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BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

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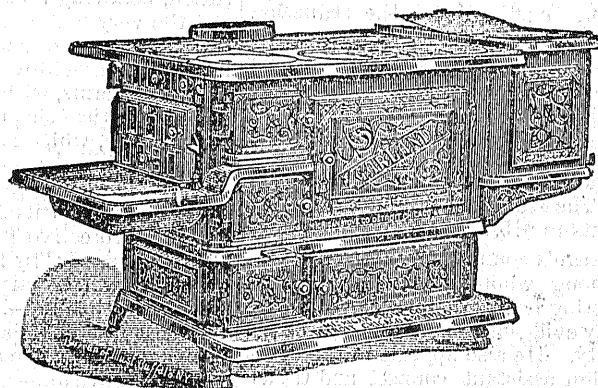
Gent's Sewed and Pegged Fine Boots.

Ladies " " " " Fine Shoes.

CASS CITY MICH.

ANGUS D. GILLIES

HARDWARE!



If you want a Good Stove! If you want a Durable Stove! If you want a Reliable Stove. If you want a Cheap Stove! If you want a Stove that will bring everlasting Peace to your home, go to P. R. Weydemeyer's for it. If you want anything in the Hardware line cheap, go to P. R. Weydemeyer's.

For your Iron Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils, go to P. R. Weydemeyer's, who also keeps the Best Assortment and cheapest Crockery and Glassware in town.

Wooden ware of all kinds cheap. Good two hoop Pails, only 18 cents, good three hoop Pails, only 22 cents, two and three hoop Tubs, 75 & 85 cents each, Mop Sticks, only 15 cents, Rooms, 15, 18, and 22 cents, splendid Glass Set with five pieces, for only 60cts, Banded Bedroom sets of 7 pieces, \$4.00. All other Goods in our line at correspondingly Low Prices. Don't fail to call on us.

Cass City, Mich.

P. R. Weydemeyer.

THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.
CASS CITY, - - - - - MICH.
FROM WASHINGTON.

The friends of General Longstreet of Georgia are in the city in full force, pressing his claims for an appointment in President Arthur's cabinet as the representative of the interests of the south. It is thought that some thorough southerner will be sure of getting a place in Arthur's cabinet.

In sending out invitations to foreign representatives to attend the Yorktown centennial, Secretary Blaine omitted the British legation from motives of delicacy. He thought that as the 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 jealousy at the success of the American colonies in the war for their independence; that the British embassy, representing the sentiment of cordial friendship which their country and people entertain for the United States, will take pleasure in participating in the Yorktown ceremonies.

Mr. Sherman 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 navigation, navy department; Wm. C. Raum, Mississippi, United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi; Charles N. Webb, register of the land office, Deadwood, Dakota.

The assassin, Chas. J. Guiteau, was arraigned in the criminal court on Friday. He looked haggard and dejected. His counsel asked the Court to assume the cost of paying expert witnesses and counsel, which the prisoner has not the means to do. The Court answered that he would look up the statutes and do what he could. The trial was set for Nov. 7th, and the argument of the preliminary question of jurisdiction for Oct. 31st.

The President is reported to have said to sensational callers that he will not make any removals from office until after congress meets, but will confine his action to filling vacancies and offices where commissions expire.

The senate took a recess from Monday to Friday, to allow senators to attend the Yorktown celebration.

Under the last call for bonds over \$5,000,000 of three and a half per cent bonds have been sent in for redemption.

Considerable uncertainty is felt as to Judge Cox's decision of the jurisdiction question in the Guiteau case.

According to a statement just completed by the General Land Office, the amount of public lands disposed of during the last fiscal year was in round numbers 10,760,000 acres, an amount larger by over 1,500,000 acres than the amount for the preceding year. The disposals in Michigan amounted to 448,000 acres, an increase of over 197,000 acres over the amount for the preceding year. The increase in the State of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota was over 678,000 acres. The increase in the Southern States was over 513,000 acres.

On Monday the new senators, Messrs. Lapham, Miller, and Aldrich, were assigned to the committee vacancies left by Messrs. Conkling, Platt and Burnside. The senate adjourned till Friday.

In view of the approaching end of Secretary Windom's administration of the treasury department, a statement has been prepared by officers of the department, showing, in detail, the amount of United States bonds redeemed, or which have ceased to bear interest, together with the reduction of the annual interest charges since March 4 last, the date upon which Secretary Windom assumed control of the department. The total amount of bonds redeemed, including called bonds not presented, for which the treasury holds sufficient currency, is \$105,636,750. The reduction of annual interest amounts to \$15,793,759.

Guiteau's counsel appeals to the people among whom his client has been wandering for a number of years past for any evidence they may have of his insanity. He also appeals to the court to assign assistant counsel and to assume the costs of witnesses, etc.

Interest on five per cent. bonds (continued) will fall due Nov. 1st, amounting to \$3,100,000, and it will be paid on the last day of the present month.

A statement from the Treasury department states that on March 1, 1869, the interest charge on the debt was \$126,389,550; March 1, 1873, it was \$101,569,527, an average monthly reduction of \$501,700; March 1, 1877, the interest charge was \$94,403,645, average monthly reduction, \$149,289; March 1, 1881, the interest charge was \$61,052,177, average monthly reduction, \$1,974,219.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL TARIFF CONVENTION, IN CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1881.

Responses to the circular sent out by the Industrial League of America, under date of August 30, ultimo, have been so numerous, so uniformly favorable, and so indicative of a large gathering, that the wishes of the great constituency addressed leave no choice but to issue the demanded summons to the Convention, which will be called to order by the President of the Industrial League of America, at 1 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1881, in Farwell Hall, or some other suitable hall in the city of Chicago; and, after prayer to God for his guidance and blessing, will choose its temporary officers, and become a law unto itself.

Acting on suggestions made to the responses to the original circular, all the varied industries of the United States are urged to send delegates, so as to properly and fairly represent their several interests, embracing agriculture, manufactures, mining, shipping, navigation and labor, in their diverse branches. Employers are requested to communicate this call to their workmen, and so solicit their cooperation in this great movement, by the selection from their own ranks of a representative of themselves, to the end that the hands in each large establishment may, equally with the proprietors, have a voice in the proceedings of the body, where they have the stake most vital of all—steady employment and fair wages.

Further acting on suggestions made in the responses to the original circular, the following list of subjects for discussion has been made:

First—A demand upon Congress for remedial legislation, by which the Treasury rulings and court decisions against the development and welfare of many of our home industries shall be radically and completely rectified; and the proper means whereby certain unfaithful servants of the people, who do not need to be named, in the Treasury Department and the customs service, may be plucked up, body and soul, out of the official places where they stand as obstinate and dangerous impediments to the growth and prosperity of our manufactures.

Second—The measures suitable to restore our national flag on the ocean, to prosper our ship-building industry, and to regain our lost place in the carrying trade, whether by discriminating duties on foreign tonnage and on imports, or in the early days of the Union, or by liberal compensation for ocean mail service, or by other instrumentalities.

Third—The advisability of an early and progressive reduction of internal taxes by the general government.

Fourth—Means to naturalize new industries upon our soil.

Fifth—National organization to carry into practical effect the purposes of the convention.

Every person who intends to be present as a delegate is urgently requested to forward his name legibly written, with that of the establishment he represents, as soon as possible, to the Corresponding Secretary, in order that a membership roll of the convention, so far as practicable, may be made up in advance of the meeting, and also to provide against the intrusion of unscrupulous free traders desirous to make trouble in the deliberations of the body.

All persons entitled, under the terms of the call, to be received as delegates, but who do not get the call itself by mail, are asked to consider themselves as much invited as if directly addressed.

Efforts will be made to secure a reduction of railway fares for the benefit of delegates, and whatever success shall be accomplished in this matter will be communicated through the press.

This convention is expected to supersede the weakness and timidity of a merely defensive stand by the vigor and onward force of an aggressive policy. In the language of the circular of August 30, "manufacturers should now assert their right to Protection, take hold of the threatened tariff agitation with both hands, and demand the full and uninterrupted guarantee of the laws." Power to Protect home industry was put in the Constitution by its founders in pursuance of a set purpose to put it there. Before the Union was formed, the people demanded the insertion of that power; the people expected to find that power in the instrument; the convention conferred that power in words familiar to the people from childhood as expressing that power; the people adopted the Constitution, believing that power was in it; and the very first Congress, at its first session, in its first act of general legislation, proceeded to exercise that power in express terms, with avowed intent to give it practical shape. These are historical facts, which it would be folly to dispute; hence the only sort of a tariff on imports which conforms to both the letter and the spirit of the fundamental law is a Protective Tariff; and "a tariff for revenue only," by leaving altogether out of view the purpose incorporated in the constitution—by requiring that the trust therein shall remain unexecuted, and be made a frustrated and nullified provision—is a kind of tariff never designed nor contemplated by the great builders of our political structure, and must, therefore, be unconstitutional. Protection is right; it was intended to be guaranteed by the organic law of the Union. The right should stand erect upon its feet, demand its honest dues, and fearlessly defy the wrong.

By order of the Industrial League of America,
ABRAHAM W. KINGSLAND,
President.
Attest: DAVID H. MASON,
Corresponding Secretary.
The Eruption of Manna Loa.

The recent eruption of the great volcano of Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, has been watched with peculiar interest by the inhabitants of the town of Hilo. The lava flood has for nine months past been approaching the village and threatened its destruction, and the filling up of the beautiful bay upon the borders of which it is built. But half a mile away the stream of fire ceased its flow, and the lava cooled and hardened, the volcano was at rest, and the village was saved.

The magnitude of the eruption of such a volcano may be estimated by the fact that, according to Prof. Dana, Mauna Loa contains rock material enough to make 125 Vesuviuses. Vesuvius is 3,600 feet high, Mauna Loa is 14,000. The crater of Vesuvius is perhaps a thousand feet in diameter; the constantly active crater of Mauna Loa three miles in width. It is estimated by competent judges that the amount of lava thrown out of Mauna Loa during the recent eruption which continued from November, 1880, to August, 1881, would cover 100 square miles to a depth of twenty-five feet.

On the 10th of August, the lava, slowly pressing forward, had reached a point about half a mile from the upper street of Hilo, and the inhabitants had become much alarmed. From all quarters strangers came to view the magnificent spectacle. The Princess Regent, who, during the absence of King Kalakaua, is the reigning sovereign, the Governors of Oahu and Hawaii, and many of the higher classes, both natives and foreigners, were among the spectators. It was a time of great anxiety, and there seemed to be no hope for Hilo. The flood found its way fifty miles from its mighty source, and was close to the border of the village. But on that day its flow was checked. For nine months and five days it had overcome all obstacles in its path, but at last, just as its farther progress would have brought ruin to so many homes, it ceased to flow, and the danger was over.

Some of the incidents of the eruption are interesting. The owners of the great Walakaa Sugar Mill had built a stone wall some five feet high, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the building, in hopes to divert the course of an arm of the main current. This small advance stream was heading in the direction of the mill; and though not in itself of formidable dimensions, it had behind it a great fiery column, whose force no human power could repel or turn aside. The smaller stream came within a few feet of the wall, and just there spent its force. At only one point the fiery torrent reached the wall. There it rested a little, and then, urged forward by the great force behind it, poured over the wall, and, as if that were its final effort, cooled and stiffened into a sheet of hanging stone. The energy of the mountain's fiery furnace fifty miles away had brought it thus far and no farther.

The course of the lava flood as it flows from its mountain source, 14,000 feet high, toward the sea, is a curious one. Its surface cools upon reaching the plain at the base of the mountain, and its flow seems to be checked. Yet while the volcano far away is still at work the pause in the torrent's course is only a temporary one. The lava is pressing down from behind with inconceivable force, and soon, bursting through the inclosing crust, the stream rushes onward until, again meeting some obstacle, it suddenly ceases its flow only to be again sent forward on its fiery path. Thus, so long as Mauna Loa supplies the material and the resistless impetus, the river of destruction flows, sometimes slowly, but always surely on its way. Now, happily, there is no pressure from afar to urge the messenger of destruction across the little strip of land that lies between the lava's edge and the village that borders the sea. And so Hilo is saved.

A Scarcity of Hogs.—Pork Will Bring a Good Price.
Reports received from the Western States indicate that fat hogs will be scarce and high at the season when they are generally marketed. There is not the usual number of pigs in the country, and there is a deficiency of food with which to fatten them. Two causes have operated to reduce the number of stock hogs. The cold weather during the early spring months has killed many young pigs in Iowa and other Western States. The high price of pork during the summer months induced farmers to dispose of most of the hogs they had that were in a condition to be slaughtered. The condition of hogs is generally reported as poor for this season of the year. Those that were in good flesh have passed in the hands of the butcher. In Ohio and Indiana, where hogs are generally kept on pasture during the summer, a severe drought has prevailed nearly two months. As a consequence the grass and clover have dried up, and in some places there is a scarcity of water. In these states farmers are reluctant to feed corn to hogs at present prices, as they think it will bring more money if sold on the ear. The reports seem to show that the number of hogs in the West is at least 25 per cent. below the average at this time of year, and that they are of small size and in poor condition. Although American pork is prohibited from entering several foreign countries, Western farmers need be in no fear of low prices during the present season.

Josh Billings says: "I never argy agin' a success. When I see a rattlesnake's head stickin' out of a hole, I bear off to the left and say to myself, 'That hole belongs to that snake.'"

A woman who exclaims "Oh!" upon being squeezed is not to be trusted. If she has no better command of herself than that she is liable to sneeze at the critical moment when being kissed.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

Domestic Life in Other Countries.

It is well occasionally to step out of our own customs and habits and see how others live and move and have their being. Every country has its own family as well as national life, which is the result of climate, soil, government, degree of civilization and heredity. To look upon one nation and then another, even in the most cursory manner, can have only the effect of making us glad and grateful for the surprising and rapidly improving opportunities which are opening to American women, as well as the material, intellectual and spiritual blessings which we are apt to undervalue, because they are almost as free to us as the air we breathe.

WOMAN IN IRELAND.

A Standard correspondent in Ireland has been blushing for his sex during his recent journeys. One of the most constant sights which met his eyes in the hundreds of miles he has travelled along the country roads was the employment of women, young and old, in field work. On they went, these patient drudges, staggering over the bogs with heavy creels of turf on their backs; climbing the slopes from the seashore, laden like beasts of burden with the heavy sand-sodden dripping seaweed; or undertaking long journeys on foot into the market towns, carrying with them weighty hampers of farm produce. One day he was passing along a mountain road. The day was wet and the wind was sweeping in howling gusts over the bog. A donkey cart stood by the roadside, partly filled with turf. By it, lounging in indolent blankness, was a tall, strong youth of about nineteen. But across the bog came stumbling two girls of sixteen or seventeen years, bent double under the enormous loads of turf they carried. "Shame on you, sir," said the indignant Englishman, but the Celt only smiled forgivingly.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL AT HOME.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writing from Carlsbad says: The Bohemian girl as she appears on her native soil does not look as if she ever dreamt of marble halls, as did the girl of the late Mr. Balfe's opera. She begins life swathed in a stiff pillow to straighten and strengthen her back. Soon after she begins to walk she takes lessons in bearing burdens on this back, and by the time she reaches womanhood can carry a ten gallon cask of water, or a huge basket filled with firewood or soiled clothes, up a steep hill twenty or thirty times, without stopping to rest. Advancing in years she may be hitched with a cow or a big dog to pull a market wagon, driven by her beloved and loving husband. If she is a very good wife she may be advanced to the dignity of being the off horse, with a dog for the near one, to haul a coal cart to a customer's door, and when she unhitches herself she carries in a panier of the rusty looking coal of this country up one, two or three pairs of stairs, while the man and dog repose in the street. It is thus that the native Bohemian girl of olden times fulfills her destiny in this historic and chivalric land. Woman is the drudge and the beast of burden here, as in many other parts of this continent.

A HOUSE IN HOLLAND.

The inside of the house corresponded perfectly with the outside; it seemed like the interior of a ship. A winding staircase of wood that shone like ebony, led to the upper rooms. Mats and carpets covered the stairs and landing places, and lay before all the doors. The rooms were small as cells; the furniture exquisitely clean; all the knobs and bolts and ornaments of metal shone as if they had just been made; and on every side there were quantities of china jars, vases and cups, lamps, mirrors, little pictures, brackets, toys and objects of every use and form, attesting the thousand small needs created by a sedentary life, the provident activity, the constant care, the love of small things; the taste for order and the economy of space; the residence, in short of a quiet, home-loving woman.

We went down to see the kitchen, it was splendid. The walls were as white as untouched snow; the saucepans reflected objects like mirrors; the mantel piece was ornamented by a species of muslin curtain like the canopy of a bed, without a trace of smoke; the fire beneath was covered with china tiles that looked as bright as if no fire had ever been lighted there; the shovel, tongs and poker and the chains and hooks, seemed made of polished steel. A lady in a ball dress might have gone into every hole and corner of the kitchen and come forth without a smirch upon her whiteness. The maid servant soaps and sponges and rubs the house; she blows into the cracks between the bricks, pokes in the corners with finger and pin and makes minute supervision of everything.

At Friesland women appeared with heads glittering as if with helmets, and they did, in fact, wear two broad plates of silver, concealing the hair and part of the forehead, and looking like the casque of an ancient warrior.

As we went on, others appeared, some with silver, some with golden helmets. These shining helmets threw golden and silver reflections on the window panes and varnished doors, shone dimly in the darkness of the ground floor rooms, and darted lightning rays through the transparent curtains and flowers in the windows. These casques are worn by all but the more fashionable women, and were used even by these until very lately. Over this helmet is worn a white veil, and under it a black silk cap, and this head covering generally produces baldness. Maid servants often possess casques worth \$200 or more, exhibiting by their concealment to the popular habit, the irresistible tyranny of fashion.

Wallace describes in this manner a peasant's house.

IN THE INTERIOR OF RUSSIA.

Both the house and stable were built of logs and were nearly cylindrical in form. Without waiting for an invitation, I entered the principal room. In the wall before me were two small square windows. In the corner to the right, nearer to the ceiling than to the floor was a little triangular shelf, on which stood a religious picture, before which hung an oil lamp. In the corner to the left of the door was a gigantic stove built of brick and whitewashed. From the top of the stove to the wall on the right stretched what might be called an enormous shelf, six or eight feet broad. This is the so-called palati, as I afterward discovered, and serves as a bed for part of the family. The furniture consisted of a long wooden bench attached to the wall, a big, heavy deal table and a few wooden stools. Whilst I was leisurely surveying these objects, I heard a noise on the top of the stove, and looking up, perceived a human face with long hair parted in the middle and full yellow beard. I was astonished, for the air was stifling and had some difficulty in believing any created being could exist in such a heat. I soon found that the Russian has great power in resisting alike extremes of heat and cold. My repast was of eggs, milk, black bread and tea.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE PEASANTRY.

The Russian peasantry are extremely practical and do not indulge in sentiment. As soon as the boy becomes an able bodied laborer, he provides himself with a horse and a wife if possible. The chief consideration in both cases is the same—physical strength and capacity to work. The bride brings no dowry, but a pair of strong arms. The young couple live with the father and the married brother, and all are subject to the father, or upon his death to the oldest brother, in a perfectly patriarchal manner. Thus the household is made up of many smaller ones, in order to reduce necessary expenses of shelter, heating and labor. The land is divided into village portions or communes, which are owned in co-operative shares by the men. Women do most of the share of agricultural labor, the eldest and the youngest only remaining at home to do the cooking. Their fare is of the simplest kind, because meat is too expensive a luxury. During the long, severe winter, while men are lying about idle, their wives are spinning and weaving in a most primitive manner. No sadder, more hopeless life can well be imagined than that of the Russian female peasant. One cannot wonder at the terrible, though brutal, reaction of nihilism.

Summer in Norway.

In the Norway summer one comes actually to yearn for a little Christian darkness to go to bed by. Much as he may crave a stronger sun by day to keep him warm, he would like to have a reasonable night-time for sleeping. At first there is a stimulus, and a weird sort of triumphant sense of outwitting nature, in finding one's self able to read or write by the sun's light till nearly midnight of the clock. But presently it becomes clear that the outwitting is on the other side. What avails it that there is light enough for one to write by at ten o'clock at night if he is tired out, does not want to write, and longs for nothing but to go to sleep? If it were dark, and he longed to write, nothing would be easier than to light candles and write all night, if he chose and could pay for his candles. But neither money nor ingenuity can compass for him a normal darkness to sleep in. The Norwegian house is one half window. In their long winters they need all the sun they can get; not an outside blind, not an inside shutter, not a dark shade to be seen. Streaming, flooding, radiating in and around about the rooms comes the light, welcome or unwelcome, early and late. And to the words "early" and "late" there are in a Norway summer new meanings. The early light of the summer mornings sets in about half past two; the late light of the summer evening fades into a luminous twilight about eleven. Enjoyment of this species of perpetual day soon comes to an end. After the traveler has written home to everybody once by broad daylight at ten o'clock, the fun of the thing is over; normal sleepiness begins to hunger for its rights, and dissatisfaction takes the place of wondering amusement. This dissatisfaction reaches its climax in a few days. Then, if he is wise, the traveler provides himself with several pieces of dark green cambric, which he pins up at his windows at bed time, thereby making it possible to get seven or eight hours' rest for his tired eyes. But the green cambric will not shut out sounds; and he is lucky if he is not kept awake until one or two o'clock every night by the unceasing tread and loud chatter of the cheerful Norwegians who have been forced to form the habit of sitting up half their night-time to get in the course of a year their full quota of daytime.—Atlantic.

The politest man in Boston has been discovered. He was hurrying along a street the other night, when another man, also in violent haste, rushed out of an alley-way, and the two collided with great force. The second man looked mad, while the polite man, taking off his hat, said: "My dear sir, I don't know which of us is to blame for this violent encounter, but I am in too great a hurry to investigate. If I ran into you, I beg your pardon; if you ran into me, don't mention it!"—and he tore away at redoubled speed.

It is with diseases of the mind as with diseases of the body; we are half-dead before we understand our disorder, and half-cured when we do.—Colton.

NO DRUNKARDS THERE.

There is a beautiful land, we are told, With rivers of silver and streets of gold. Bright are the beacons whose shining feet Wander along each quiet street; Sweet is the music that fills the air— No drunkards are there.

No garret is there, where the weary wait, Where the room is cold and the hours are late, No pale-faced wife with looks of fear, Listens for steps she dreads to hear; Hearts are freed from pain and care— No drinks are sold there.

All the day long in that beautiful land The clear waters ripple o'er beds of sand; And down on the edge of the water's brink Those white-robed beings wander, nor shrink. For no wine is there.

Father, look down from Thy throne, I pray; Hasten, oh hasten the glorious day, Help to work as a temperance band To drive the demon from the land, Teach us to say, we will dry every tear Which drink makes flow here.

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.—A man living in Boston filled himself with whiskey. He came home and cut his wife's throat.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—An old man living in Philadelphia, while drunk murdered his wife and then drew a razor across his own throat.

SHATTERED HIS INTELLECT.—A few days ago a very respectable looking young man was taken into the Gregory street police station, Jersey City, under the influence of liquor. He suffered from a raging fever in the blood, and was watched over by the police surgeon. The next morning he was completely shattered in intellect. His mind was gone.

DROWNED WHILE DRUNK.—A farmer and his friend lived at Rotterdam, N. Y., went on a lark in Schenectady. They visited various saloons, and imbibed so freely of intoxicants that both were inebriated in the evening, when they started to return home. The farmer drove recklessly, and when near Sweeney's Hotel he reined his horses up to the brink of the steep bank, down which all plunged into the Erie canal. His friend was rescued but the farmer was entangled in the wreck and drowned, as were also both horses.

FRIGHTFUL WORK OF RUM.—A man living in Keokuk, Ia., had been drinking hard for several days, and was last seen Monday week. His employer being in great need of his services, went to his house, and finding it closed, and noticing a sickening odor about the place, notified the police. An officer was detailed to accompany them, and upon reaching the house the kitchen door was forced open and the man's body was found lying upon the floor, a putrid mass of decomposed humanity. The head had been blown completely off, an old-fashioned musket having been used, which had evidently been placed in his mouth and been discharged. Whiskey was the cause.

A chap being asked to explain a paradox or how it was possible for a lazy man to attain so much education, answered: "I didn't attain it, I—just heard it—here—and—there, and wa too lazy to forget it."

The Goodrich transportation company are preparing papers to file against the city of Chicago in the United States court alleging damages amounting to upward of \$50,000, accruing from their inability to run their large propellers through the draws of bridges for the last fifteen years. It is claimed that Judge Catton once decided the Chicago river to be a public highway, and that the city, when it built the bridges, should have taken into consideration the probable growth of commerce and made the draws sufficiently wide for the purposes of navigation.

The American Ship well says: Subsidies are not the best means of aiding our shipping interests. They have the taint of class legislation, and tend to create monopolies. Foreign nations should not be allowed to use their own built vessels for transporting our products to our disadvantage. One of the most effectual remedies for our diseased shipping interests would be to compel the use of American built vessels for all our imports by a rebate of duty, thus bringing the competition of freights at home among our people, and not, as now, between foreign and home shipowners. Another remedy, still more effectual, would be to compel all nations to bring their products to us in their own or American built vessels, our people receiving imports only on such conditions. The South American States are imploring us to take such congressional action as will give them a share in our trade. England, now representing the middleman, would, by such a system of "Fair Trade," cease to be the Emporium for American trade.

Several of our citizens returned last week from the Great Sunken Lake, situated in the Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles north-east from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to water all around. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, as it is so far below the surface of the mountains that air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve or fifteen miles, and its width ten or twelve. There is a mountain in the centre having trees upon it. It lies still, silent, and mysterious in the bosom of the everlasting hills, like a huge well scooped out by the hands of the giant geni of the mountains in the unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle into the water several times at an angle of forty-five degrees and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity.—Jacksonville (Ore.) Paper.

HER ENEMY.

Sir Geoffrey Staines, Bart., lounged on a divan of his library. So well suited did he appear to his luxurious surroundings, you would not believe he had been Sir Geoffrey Staines, Bart., only a week—had spent but one night beneath the roof of Redwood. He had long faced poverty with the bravest light-heartedness, and now bore his unexpected honors as one to the manor born—unexpected, because the distant cousin whom he had succeeded was looked upon by all his friends as a man sure to marry.

The new baronet lay watching the smoke wreaths of his cigar, when there came a light tap at the door.

"Come in."

There entered a very striking-looking girl. Tall, plainly dressed, but with a figure that Cleopatra in her youth might have envied; with a classic head around which the dark hair was arranged as simply as possible; with heavy-lashed gray eyes that held a peculiar look of smouldering fire.

"You sent for me?" she said briefly.

Geoffrey had instinctively risen and tossed away his cigar.

"I beg your pardon. Whom have I the honor to—"

"My name is Elinor Scott," slowly, and breathing freer when she saw that the name was strange to him. Then she added, "I am your housemaid."

Had she said she was one of the royal princesses it could not have surprised him more.

"Good heavens! A servant—you?"

"Your most humble servant," she courted low—not in playfulness and not in humility, more likely in bitter mockery.

Geoffrey took a couple of turns in the room. His housekeeper had begged him to rebuke a servant, and this was she! No wonder the good woman had found her "orty as a duchess."

"If adversity has driven you to this," he began abruptly, "will you not allow me to help you—nay, listen—only to help you to a position more suitable for a lady?"

"Permit me to be the judge of what is suitable. I have chosen to enter your service, and so long as I do my duty in it, I suppose you will not discharge me."

"Assuredly not; but—"

"Then we will consider that settled. Mrs. Griffiths told me you wished to see me in the library; may I ask for what?"

"It's of no consequence. Oh, well, if you will have it, it seems my good housekeeper has taken it into her head that you entertain some peculiar dislike for me."

No reply.

"All nonsense, of course, but the good woman is persuaded that you are my secret enemy."

"No, not secret! Elinor Scott broke out. "Yes, I do dislike you. I am your enemy, and I am glad you know it."

"Why, I never saw you in my life before. You must be taking me for some one else."

The girl shook her head.

"I can not have given you any cause for this resentment," said Geoffrey. "But if you fancy you have any grievance against me, tell me, and I will right it."

"I will tell you nothing, but that I am your enemy. I am here to do you an injury. Now, if you like, you can turn me away."

She looked at him as if she half hoped to be taken at her word, but Geoffrey Staines squared his broad shoulders and fairly smiled, as he answered:

"Do you think I am afraid of you? I don't believe you are that kind to put arsenic in my coffee, and really, I do not see what harm you can do to me. You are welcome to remain at Redwood as long as you please."

This was evidently not to her liking, for she frowned, hesitated, and finally left the room in haughty silence.

It is needless to say that during the days which followed the mind of her master was very much occupied with Elinor Scott. To have a handsome aristocratic looking girl tell you in one breath that she is your housemaid, and before you have recovered from your astonishment, in the next, that she is your enemy, without any cause, is enough to make any man puzzle himself.

He found that the library formed part of the strange girl's charge, and for a while he haunted the spot about the time she was occupied there. But he was not long a proof against the look of annoyed surprise that always met him. She would accomplish her work as quickly as possible, never addressing him; and only replied when he addressed her, in the briefest and coldest of monosyllables. So Geoffrey ceased to seek her society, and some weeks passed, during which he saw her but seldom.

One day, contrary to his habit, he entered the library quite early in the morning. On the threshold he stopped in surprise. Her head was turned away from him, but there was no mistaking the graceful figure at his writing desk. Those white hands busy among his private papers, could not belong to but one person of his household.

"So," he exclaimed, my fair enemy is not above being a spy?"

She started violently, but answered, outwardly defiant:

"All's fair in war."

"Is that your motto? Somehow, I fancied you would be an honorable foe; but pray don't allow me to interrupt your investigations. Here are the keys of some compartments you would find it difficult to open."

He could see by the flashing eyes and crimsoned cheeks, that his tones stung her to the quick, and he waited a moment, hoping for an explanation. But none was vouchsafed him. The girl conquered her first angry impulse, so he turned on his heel and left the room.

It might have been a week later that the master of Redwood was returning home, weary but exultant, after a successful day's shooting, one gloomy autumn evening, so gloomy and so rainy that anywhere, but in his own woods, Geoffrey would have been utterly unable to find his way. Suddenly he stopped short. Poachers! Who else could be abroad on such a night?—and he certainly heard voices. Yes, there were two figures, almost indistinguishable in the darkness. He drew near softly. For some time he had been tracking a notorious gang of poachers. "Do let me go home with you!"

"It was Elinor Scott's voice! Whom could the incomprehensible girl be meeting by such stealth? Whom was she addressing in such tones of loving entreaty?"

There was a reply which he did not hear. Then—

"Forget he is our enemy because of his handsome face? No, indeed! But he is a generous enemy; let us fight him openly. You know how dearly I love you!"

"Elinor!" cried her master, in a tone of sharp pain.

The two figures started apart. At the same moment a man broke out of the bushes.

"Curse the lot of you," he cried hoarsely. "Come spying us out again, will ye? Take that?"

Sir Geoffrey fell, stunned by a heavy blow.

"Housekeeper sick, eh? Then who was the young woman I saw when I came in?" said the brisk little doctor.

"The upper housemaid, sir."

"Then send her to me. Ah, you look as if you had your wits about you!"

Elinor with approval. I want your help while I set your master's arm."

So Elinor assisted at the operation, as white as the sufferer, and shrinking from the necessary pain far more than he did. Fortunately, the doctor said, Sir Geoffrey's arm had broken the force of the blow, and the injuries to his head were but slight; they would have to take care of his eyesight; he must be treated thus and so—in short, Elinor was installed as nurse to her fallen enemy.

She was an excellent nurse, the doctor told her on his next visit.

"She's caring for you like a sister," he whispered to Geoffrey, confidentially; in fact, better than a sister; for do you know affection is not at all desirable in a sick room. You may not believe it, but this young lady is all the better nurse for not caring a ha' penny about you."

Geoffrey gave a not very cheerful assent.

"But what is this I hear about your refusing to prosecute your assailant? I met Lawyer Phelps on my way, and he swore at you for an obstinate fool. He says you decline to give any information!"

"I did not see the man who struck me. I have no idea who he was, and no wish to find out. You'll be doing me a favor, doctor, if you get Phelps to drop the investigation."

"But, man alive, the fellow was a murderer in intent, at least! He ought to be caught and hanged, if he can make it a hanging matter. It is your duty to help the law."

And so on. But the doctor found a deaf ear to all his arguments, and at last left, declaring that he hoped the scoundrel would be caught in spite of Sir Geoffrey.

"Don't you, Miss Scott?" as that young lady accompanied him to the door.

"Indeed I do?"

"On your honor?" cried Sir Geoffrey, starting up.

"On my honor," returned Elinor, surprised. "Pray, do not take off that bandage, Sir Geoffrey! You know the doctor says your eyes—"

"Hang the bandage! I must see you. Will you answer me one question? Was the person with you that night a man or a woman?"

"A woman," said Elinor, with a burning blush. "My mother."

"Call the doctor back—no, send for Phelps immediately! If it is a possible thing, I will have that fellow caught."

"Sir Geoffrey," said Elinor, after his orders had been accomplished, "is it possible that you connected me with this assault?"

"Not directly," he answered, reluctantly.

"My head was not clear about the events of that night, and I thought that to your lover or your husband, it might have seemed as though I was spying upon you."

"So that is why you would not prosecute? You are a noble fellow," said the girl, much moved.

Sir Geoffrey's convalescence was rapid. Soon, but for carrying his right arm in a sling, all trace of his accident had disappeared. Certainly he no longer needed a nurse. Besides, Mrs. Griffiths had recovered from her slight illness, and was only too ready to take Elinor's place. But the worthy woman's literary accomplishments were of the slightest, and the doctor having told Geoffrey to spare his eyes, he spared them with praiseworthy determination, and Elinor was called upon continually to read aloud or write for him.

He could not have been much interested in her reading, for one day, after a long silence on his part, he broke in to the middle of a sentence with:

"Have you succeeded in the purpose which brought you to Redwood?"

"No," she answered, in a startled and breathless tone, which showed how far away from the subject was her mind.

"Will you tell me what it is, and let me help you in it?"

"Sir Geoffrey, I came here to do you a great injury."

"Well, I wish to help you. You need not look at me like that. I am in earnest. As far as I can make out, you are searching for some document which

you think it to my interest to suppress. Please believe that I am a sufficiently honest man not to do anything of the kind. If it is a will—"

"It is not a will."

"Well, whatever it is, if it ought to be made public, I shall not try to prevent it. All my own papers are in the desk of which I once gave you the keys. Did you search thoroughly?"

"I did; and, Sir Geoffrey, I wanted to tell you then that your letters would be sacred to me. I did not read a line of them. Do you believe me?"

"Thoroughly. We may conclude then that the document is not there. Now, the late baronet's papers, and a book which I believe to be his journal, are in that small Indian cabinet. The key—"

"Sir Geoffrey,"—Mrs. Griffiths had rapped unheeded several times, and now opened the door—can you spare Elinor? She is wanted up stairs."

"No, I can not," returned her master, irritably; "I want her here. It seems to me that you are continually interrupting us, Mrs. Griffiths."

"I try to do my duty, sir," dryly.

"Now, what do you mean by that? Speak out!"

The housekeeper having come for that purpose, would now have retreated if she could. She stammered, hesitated, and did all she could to render herself unintelligible.

Not that she thought any harm herself—oh, dear no! Elinor was as well behaved a young woman as she had ever met, but when a young woman was that handsome, she needed to be especially careful. Servants would talk, and she did think, with her duty to Sir Geoffrey, he'd ought to have been more careful.

At this point Sir Geoffrey's patience utterly forsook him.

"Do you mean to say," he thundered, "that the servants have dared—have dared to speak disrespectfully of this young lady?"

Mrs. Griffiths intimated that such indeed was her meaning.

"There can be but one answer to that. Elinor, will you honor me by becoming my wife?"

"No, Sir Geoffrey, I will not," she replied. "While I admire your chivalry—"

"Chivalry be—that is to say, don't you know I have been idiotically in love with you since the first day I ever saw you? This good woman has merely precipitated matters."

In that case, Sir Geoffrey, I can only thank you for your kindness to me, and leave your house."

"The girl's voice was faint, and she trembled very much when she rose to leave the room, leaning on Mrs. Griffiths, who was pleased to signify her approval of her conduct."

"Wait a minute, Elinor. Mrs. Griffiths, you may go. The housekeeper curtsied and withdrew. "You must finish your search before you leave Redwood. Here is the key to the Indian cabinet."

"Oh, no," she cried, bursting into tears, "I can not let you help on your own ruin."

"I wish your tender-heartedness would take another direction. Elinor, why will you not be my wife? You will not answer? Well, perhaps I shall find the solution of all this mystery here." As he spoke, he unlocked the Indian cabinet.

"Letters—bills—more letters. This is Sir Henry's journal, I think. Ha! What's this? A slip of paper dated some twenty years back—a certificate of marriage between Sir Henry Staines, Bart., and Margaret Scott, spinster."

The young man continued to gaze at the slip of paper, scarcely taking in what it meant.

"Don't you see? Your cousin was a married man secretly all these years, and I am his daughter. I swore to prove the marriage—not for the estate, oh, not for the estate, but for the sake of my mother's honor."

"Then you are Elinor Staines," slowly, and heiress of Redwood. Yes, I understand now. Cousin—you are my cousin, you know, in some degree or other—it is the finest property in the county. I congratulate you upon your success. I wish you every happiness."

"Happiness!" fairly sobbing; "oh, Geoffrey, I don't want to take it away from you!"

Then somehow, she was crying on his shoulder and he found his arm going round her unrepulsed. If he could forgive her, she murmured incoherently. And then Geoffrey Staines knew that she had learned to love her enemy.

In the recent cruise around the world, the Ticonderoga steamed 53,510 miles; her engines made 13,284,406 revolutions, and fires were lighted in the boilers 383 days. During all this there was no repairs made to the engine except by the engineers force on board.

Pea Blossom, a saddle-colored youth, was up before the Austin recorder for stealing a pair of shoes from Mose Schaumburg's store. "Don't you know it 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 ladies' shoes on de shelf was de right ones, but I couldn't reach 'em, sah."

Slowly, slowly, but quite visibly, the obstacles to the use of electric light pass away. Subdivision, the old difficulty, considered insuperable, has been mastered; a measuring instrument for the light consumed has been invented; yesterday, some weeks ago, the color of light that human eyes find easiest was secured; to-day—this very week—the flicker has been conquered by an application of Faure's accumulator; and to-morrow, perhaps, the easiest, cheapest, and handiest generator of the force will be shown to a Parisian audience, anxious chiefly to know if with electricity substituted for gas, theatres will not light up very well indeed.—*The Spectator*.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

"Never condemn a person on circumstantial evidence, it is unreliable, even when the circumstances seem to fit in to each other like a couple of cog-wheels," said John T. Morris, who is an experienced detective of Springfield, Ohio.

"Give us the story, Uncle John."

"Not long ago there resided in Franklin county a wealthy old maid, Miss Sabina Smith. By inheritance she was the possessor of a large farm, on which was an old-fashioned, though comfortable dwelling house. She was reputed to have a good square bank account."

"How old is she?"

"Well, on the shady side of 70, and she had a weakness like all old maids, not for kittens, poodles or canaries, but for children. She had raised several orphan girls, who are now well settled in life. In 1895, she adopted a six-year-old, black-eyed girl, bright as a button, named Mollie McCann, whose father had fallen in battle fighting for his country, while her mother, crazed with grief, pined and faded away. Mollie soon learned to love her new mother, and from a prattling maid in short clothes and pinafores she soon bloomed forth into a gushing school-girl, and at 18 was the belle of every rustic gathering—the pretty Miss Mollie McCann, over whom the boys raved and the girls envied. To all her admirers she turned a deaf ear, and with a pretty toss of the head and a merry twinkle of her roguish eye, bade them off and not bother her."

"Miss Smith was sensible; knew that Mollie would probably marry and have a home of her own some day, so she neither discouraged her fondness for society nor harped upon the miseries of wedded life in the maiden's ear, but when she came back from the state fair at Columbus in 1878, and told her adopted mother about the young gentleman she had met, his attentions and good qualities, Miss Smith was not pleased, nor did she hesitate to frown her displeasure and advise her ward to turn a willing ear to the many suitors of the neighborhood instead of seeking in far-off fields that which was nearest home."

"But Mollie was like many another struck on a traveling man, and she carried on a secret correspondence with him through a lady friend for a long time, until at last they were engaged."

"Miss Smith and Mollie were the sole occupants of the house. The bedrooms were four in number, two of which were used as spare rooms, one occupied by Miss Smith and containing two beds, Mollie occupying one, Miss Smith the other. The fourth bedroom was called Mollie's, but was only used by her when a lady friend was visiting her. In one of these spare bedrooms was an old-fashioned bureau and book-case combined, the top drawer of which could be converted into a desk. The back part of this drawer was fitted up with small drawers. One of these small drawers had from time immemorial been used as a money drawer. In the summer of 1879 the sum of \$355 was missed from the drawer; in the summer of 1880 \$200 mysteriously disappeared, together with a quantity of old gold coins which had been in the family for over a century. On the 20th day of last May Miss Smith loaned to a neighbor \$500, giving him her check and he signing a note in her favor. Sickness prevented his presenting the check at the bank at Columbus, and, learning that Miss Smith was going to that city on the 30th, he requested her to get it cashed. She did so, and returned with Mollie about dark on that day, having the money all in \$100 bills."

"The house was all securely locked down stairs, and Miss Smith deposited the \$500 in the secretary drawer, closed the drawer, locking it and placing the key in the bureau drawer beneath. She then locked the room containing the bureau, and placed the key under some quilts that lay in a wardrobe in her bedroom. Before retiring she locked her bedroom door and she and Mollie retired for the night in separate beds in the same room. The next morning, June 1, the neighbor who had borrowed the money, having a long journey to perform, during which he expected to make a payment on some land purchased, called as early as 5 o'clock, before Miss Smith and Mollie had arisen."

"Awakening Miss Smith, she took her key from the wardrobe, unlocked the bedroom, then taking the bureau-drawer of the secretary, opened this to find the money gone. She went down stairs: everything was locked and bolted as she had left it the night before."

"Who took that money?"

"That was the question that confronted me. There were no signs of a burglary; no lock forced, windows and doors all right. No one else in the house but Miss Smith and Mollie. Of course, I at once examined the girl. She talked freely, said she always had a presentiment that the money would be stolen—in fact had a presentiment that night, but feared to tell the old lady for fear of alarming her. I soon learned that Mollie had a key that fitted the bedroom containing the bureau, hence my suspicions were strengthened that Mollie had arisen in the night, either unlocked the door with her own key, or taken the one in the wardrobe, and securing the money, hid it either in or out of the house without awakening the old lady. I finally told Mollie that I should have to search her and make a thorough examination of the house."

"Well," she naively remarked, "if you do find any money about the house it won't prove that I stole it, will it?"

"It will be prima facie evidence," I said.

"I locked her up in her bedroom and began a thorough search; band-boxes pried into, bureau-drawers pulled out,

cupboards ransacked, and finally wen through her own room.

Under the carpet, under her bed I found in a compact wad twelve \$100 bills. Now the total amount known to be missing was only \$1,045. Where had the \$155 come from? Where had the gold coin gone to? Was the bureau, drawer paying interest on its deposits?"

"Now I've got you, Mollie," I said as I confronted her.

"Mollie faints."

"A bottle of camphor and a little cold water brought her speedily to, yet she sturdily proclaimed her innocence."

"I didn't take Miss Smith's money; no I did not," she convulsively exclaimed between her sobs.

"Miss Smith would not allow me to take her to jail, where I reasoned confinement would soon compel her to confess."

"My work, however, was but partially done, for the gold coins had not turned up."

"I determined that those coins must be in the house and resolved upon a thorough search from cellar to garret. The cellar disclosed nothing, and at last I stumbled upon a small stairway leading to the garret, the door to which was a common trap-door, and was securely fastened by a padlock, to which was attached three links of a chain."

"Give me the key," I said to Miss Smith, "to that trap door up in the attic."

"Oh, no use of looking there; the keys have been lost for over five years, and no one has ever been up there since." There were cobwebs on the door, but I noticed that over the crack of the door's edge they appeared to have been broken away, caused by the door having been recently opened. With an axe I speedily got the door open and saw large footprints in the dust. By the aid of a lamp I followed the course of the tracks over the boards which lay across the shaly rafters to the furthest part of the garret, where, over an old cross-beam, hung a pair of old-fashioned saddle-bags. The dust on the bags had been recently disturbed. In one of the pockets I found the five \$100 bills which disappeared on the night of the 30th of May, the \$355 that was missed in the summer of 1879, the \$200 that was lost in 1880, and, better than all, the rare old gold coins upon which Miss Smith set such store as an heirloom. I had found the money, but I found \$1,200 too much. The mystery deepened. I resolved upon one thing, and that was that Mollie must know something about the money that was hid under the carpet beneath her bed. I talked kindly to her, told her that Miss Smith's money had been found, and urged her to tell me how the \$1,200 came under the carpet of her bed."

"You will not believe me if I tell you, but if Miss Smith will go out I will explain. I put the money there; it was my lover's. He had saved it out of his wages and given it to me to keep. I destroyed his letters, for fear my aunt would find out. There's the story."

A somnambulist.—But how did the old lady's money get into the garret?"

"She carried it there herself. She was a somnambulist and she walked in her sleep."

"How did you prove it, Mr. Norris? Did the old lady tell you occupy the bedroom and catch her?"

"Oh, no! I got the old lady to take off her shoes and stockings and place her No. 7 foot down on a sheet of white paper. With a lead pencil I marked out her foot on that sheet of paper. With a pair of scissors I carefully cut the exact shape of the old lady's foot, which fitted exactly in the tracks in the dust on the garret boards. Besides that, Mollie's foot was much smaller, she only wearing a No. 2½ shoe, and would not fill the track. I also on careful examination found traces of cobwebs in the frill of the old lady's night-cap. So you see I proved it by both ends—the old lady's head and by her feet. I explained all to the satisfaction of the old lady, she paid me in money, and I now predict a wedding soon at the Smith mansion, with Mollie McCann as the bride."

The man said he couldn't hire the applicant. Said the young man, "I can prove that I'm perfectly honest."

"Yes, I know, said the other, 'That's the trouble. You see I'm in the coal business.'"

A millionaire who was looking at a level tract of land which he had just bought at an extravagant price, said to the agent who had sold it to him, "I do admire a rich, green flat." "So do I," significantly replied the agent.

According to a recent report of the department of Marine and Fisheries the several British Provinces of North America registered Dec. 31, 1880, 7377 ships and steamers. Tonnage 1,311,218. This is a decrease as compared with 1879 of 94 vessels and 20,876 tons register. It is estimated that the valuation of the present Canadian shipping is nearly \$40,000,000.

Speaking of the railroad transportation war the *American Ship* well says: All such contests affecting trade are injurious in the end. They derange and throw things out of their natural course. Eventually the damage becomes palpable. One phase of the disturbance relates to the canals and lake transportation. The interests of navigation suffer, perhaps irretrievably. It is peculiarly unfortunate for the enlarged Welland Canal which, so far as can be learned, has "opened" to little purpose. Canada will find it disastrous if the enormous expenditures for the improvement of the St. Lawrence turn out to be a dead investment. We fear the expectations of our Canadian neighbors will prove illusory. Report says the railroad companies will run their lake propellers at a loss rather than permit a diversion of the trade of the Northwest to new channels.

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



For a Positive Cure

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a Positive Cure for all those Pains of Constipation and Weakness

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaint, all over the system, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent general 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 cancerous humors thereby checked very speedily by its use. It removes jaundice, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always speedily 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 COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 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 constipation, Biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Farrand William & Co., Agents, Detroit, Michigan.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY! SPECIALLY PREPARED.

Harmless to the Most Delicate!

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

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 complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

GROUP! MOTHERS, READ.

Mother will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children. The best of all remedies for AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL! IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE COMPANION Edition of the Revised New Testament

BOTH VOLUMES. Full of "King James" and "Revised" Versions in Parallel Columns. Free from all errors. Changes shown at a glance. Only one book required. Saves Time, Space, Labor, and Expense. Accuracy, Great Satisfaction. Read by all Bible Readers. Nicely Printed, Handsomely Bound. Four Styles. Prices Low. Latest Edition to Sell.

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5,000 Agents Wanted for Life of GARFIELD

It contains the full history of his noble and eventful life and dastardly assassination. Surgical treatment, death, funeral, and the country's grief. The best chance you have to make money. Beware of "catch-penny" imitations. This is the only authentic and fully illustrated life of our martyred President. Fine steel portraits. Extra terms to Agents. Circulars free.

IN A MUDDLE.

That is what ails the Port Huron relief committee. It has not only refused to act according to agreement, but has just had placed at its door even more serious charges. Two of the committee, Messrs. Howard and Hartsuff, have, like sensible men, come to see the absurdity of the Port Huron committee's position and have resigned. Mr. Stafford, of Port Hope, who is charged by the committee with about \$11,000 asserts that about \$9,000 of it is old clothes. Thos. Thomson, of White Rock, who is charged with between two and three hundred dollars received from them, asserts that he has not received a cent or any goods of any description. The committee at Port Huron refuse to turn over their goods and cash to the central relief commission as they agreed to, unless the commission comply with certain demands they make. These demands are simply preposterous. The memory of this notable committee will go down to posterity as one of the most profoundly, unreasonable and notoriously inefficient concerns of the nineteenth century.

THE NEW DISTRICTS.

It will be remembered that last winter principally through the efforts of Dr. Granger, the legislature voted to give Tuscola county two representatives in that body instead of one. Agreeably to this, one of the duties of the board of supervisors at its late session was to define the boundaries of the two districts. This it did as follows:

First district.—Akron, Wisner, Gifford, Fairgrove, Denmark, Juniata, Tuscola, Vassar, Arbela, Millington, Watertown; 2nd district.—Columbia, Elmwood, Elkland, Novesta, Wells, Almer, Ellington, Indianfields, Kingston, Koylton, Fremont, Dayton. Both of these districts will, without doubt, return Republican representatives. It would, of course, be rather premature to enter into a discussion of prospective candidates at the present time, but we have simply to say that at the proper time the ENTERPRISE will name a candidate whom we believe is everywhere acknowledged to be a loyal and able Republican, and a gentleman who is capable of commanding the undivided support of the party in this second representative district.

THE NEW POLICY.

The new departure upon which the central relief commission has decided will commend itself to every fair minded person. While, of course, the era of second-hand clothing has been a glorious one, and the sufferers have been saved from untold misery during the weeks that it has been in vogue, yet none of us are sorry that the era of hard cash has now begun to dawn. The amount to be received by each family is not large if it is true, yet a little money is sometimes a great blessing when judiciously expended.

It is desired of the commission that each dependent family, entitled to the same by the loss of their dwellings or farm buildings, and such articles as are mentioned below, should be supplied with about 2,500 feet of lumber, or its equivalent, a stove, bedsteads, chairs, crockery, table and tinware, bedding and clothing, where they have not already received the same from this or any other source.

Agents are therefore requested to ascertain as soon as possible how much will be required to complete the supply of the various items mentioned and make their reports and requisitions accordingly, in order to place all under their charge upon an equitable footing with those who have already received the above list of supplies. It is expected that the commission will be enabled to close up the present practice of the distribution of supplies except clothing, by November 1st, and thereafter dispense in money whatever funds they may have at their disposal for distribution.

In the discussion as to the new policy ex-Gov. Baldwin said he did not think that much more money would come in. The only principal place to hear from yet was Boston. The committees in other cities are closing up, and he thought they had done nobly. They responded nobly, and he was not in favor of asking for more, although it would take a large amount of money to carry out the new policy. It is estimated that it will take \$200,000 to carry out the adopted policy. The commission now has \$163,000 on hand and, of course, if not much more is received the supplies will be curtailed accordingly. It is estimated that it will cost \$50,000 to build houses for the sufferers; \$10,000 for furniture; \$29,000 for food, and over \$30,000 in cash. The money will be distributed as follows from November 1st to May 1st:

Family of man and wife, \$4 per month.
Family of man and wife and two children, \$5 per month.
Family of man and wife and three children, \$6 per month.
Family of man and wife and four children, \$7 per month.
Family of man and wife and five children, \$8 per month.
Family of man and wife and six or more children, \$10 per month.

Among Our Exchanges.

The Sanilac Reporter thinks the ENTERPRISE is enterprising in game as well as in name.

Nims and Maywood have shaken hands across the bloody chasm, and now the readers of their respective papers will read no more of the highly colored and truly elegant eulogies to which they have been occasionally treated during the past six months.

R. C. Laing, formerly local editor of the Saginaw Courier, has accepted a similar position on the Evening Express.

The Port Hope Independent has changed hands, and as the new proprietor is said to have some wealth, it is to be hoped he will lavish some of it on that seedy and rather nondescript looking sheet. It will bear a good deal of improving.

Although the Huron Tribune has never yet to our knowledge even hinted at the existence of such a paper as the ENTERPRISE, yet we are disposed to overlook what appears very much like an intentional slight long enough to say that the last number of that paper looked greatly improved in its handsome new dress.

The success of the Detroit Evening News has been most wonderful. Prior to its establishment no Detroit daily had ever had a regular issue of over 5,000 copies. The founders of the News hoped to gain 10,000 subscribers, but deemed it would be a work of some years. Notwithstanding, the paper closed its first year with a circulation of 12,000. At three years it had reached 17,000, and 20,000 copies was then put at the limit of possibilities. But 20,000 was reached and passed in the fall of 1878, since which period the growth has been steady and constant, until to-day it exceeds 33,000 copies per day—a circulation surpassed by but few daily newspapers in the United States. And all this has been won by sheer merit alone.

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

Store wood is a scarce article.
Doc. Chase and wife are home again.
Editor Williams has a brand new plug hat.

Reported that the Meller House will be rented.

The bad roads have pretty nearly used up business.

W. S. Cossitt's new agricultural ware room is in full blast.

Two Blount heaters have been placed in the M. E. church.

Rev. Mr. Crumb preached for the Universalists last Sunday.

Reported that there is a case or two of scarlet fever in town.

The cider vendor is around, and the temperance ladies look anxious.

Wheat has been firm at \$1.37 during the past week, and not much offered.

E. E. Russell will open a grocery in one of the new stores in the Montague block.

Mrs. A. C. Parsons returned from Detroit Monday, where she has been under medical treatment for three months.

Mr. Lewis of Cass City is canvassing the town, taking orders for the "Life of Garfield" just from the press.

Miss Westlake and Miss Allie Chapin returned from the east on Tuesday evening last. Miss W. expects to remain here a few weeks.

Mr. A. C. Young's handsome new residence is so nearly finished that it will be ready for the carpets and furniture in a week or two.

Mr. John Haible, for some time foreman of the Advertiser office, was married at Sebawaing last Sunday. Accept our congratulations John.

Two citizens somewhat advanced in years have sworn off from the use of tobacco, converted by reading a report of Mr. Lathrop's opera house speech.

N. P. Sanborn, of Hillsdale, gave eloquent readings at the M. E. Church Saturday evening of last week, and Tuesday evening of this week to slim audiences.

Mr. Pond went to Ann Arbor to pack up his household effects last Thursday, and will this week be snugly settled with his family in the house lately occupied by E. J. Donaldson.

The body of E. J. Medler, late proprietor of the Medler House, was brought here from Pontiac on Friday, but owing to some difficulties about the arrangements for the funeral services, it was taken to St. Clair for burial.

Sheriff Jones went to Detroit on Tuesday morning, and from thence he will go to Lambertville to bring here R. V. Mr. Wright late of Reese who is an important witness in one of the criminal cases to be tried in the circuit court.

Circuit court opens next Tuesday. It promises to be quite a protracted term, the criminal calendar including several cases which will be lengthy, has awakened great interest. The list of jurors which was summoned in August will officiate during this term.

E. O. Spaulding & Co's new store is being fitted up with all possible speed, and the firm hopes to occupy it early next week. The second floor will be fitted up for a cloak and carpet department. The wooden veranda will be removed, and a modern awning substituted in its place. The store will be the same length as the one they now occupy, and one foot wider. It will be a well lighted and very neat and convenient store.

Jake Hobson was before Justice Rynick on Monday charged with selling liquor to old Jim Bralshaw, who is alleged to be an habitual drunkard. He was defended by Black & Hurst who, however, called no witness, preferring to take an appeal and go to the circuit. The people made out a strange case, and the defendant was found guilty by the Justice and sentenced to imprisonment for ten days and to pay a fine of \$25. The case will be hotly contested when it comes to be tried in the circuit court.

ORIDIAN FOREMAN.

SOME STARTLING FACTS.

Splukernaffbussereth Fringe, assorted colors, Paesemetry Trimming, Carolshek Lace, Dulaked and St. Chapelle Embroidery, figured Billyfashoka Roman Bands, in the latest styles at A. D. Gillies'.

One robe will be sold cheap; for particulars enquire of J. D. Knight at his store in Caro.

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

One set single harness for sale cheap at J. D. Knight's the Caro Harness man.

You can get Coal of all descriptions at Thomas & Ralston, Caro, Mich.

One trunk, also one traveling bag will be sold cheap at J. D. Knight's Harness Shop, Caro.

Rubber coats at Little Joe's, the One Price Clothier of Caro.

Boys express wagons at J. H. Ellis' New York Bazaar, Caro.

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

Mouth organs, just received at the New York Bazaar.

For the finest line of Gent's Furnishing go to the New York Store Cass City.

Have you tried that Tea Dust at 20 cents found at Adamson & Fritz? If not, sample it at once.

Florence Knitting Silk at the New York Bazaar, Caro.

Blankets and Quilts of all descriptions at W. & M. Himelchoch's, Caro, Mich.

Six pounds of Japan Tea Dust for \$1.00 at T. H. Hunt's.

A. D. Gillies' 50 cent Tea still takes the lead.

Thomas & Ralston deal in Nut and Stove Coal, Caro, Mich.

For Sale Cheap.—One set heavy harness, inquire of J. D. Knight, Caro.

Those Makinaw Flannel Shirts best quality, 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 lot of Lucks, which he has marked down at T. H. Hunt's.

New goods in every department just received at J. L. Hitchcock's.

Standard brands of Canned Goods at T. H. Hunt'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 every description may be found at J. L. Hitchcock's.

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.

Silks, Satins and Velvets at W. & M. Himelchoch's, Caro, Mich.

Remember the People's Shoe House, Caro. They buy their goods for cash and sell for cash, therefore you can rely on getting Good Goods at Low Prices as can be had in the state.

Tea Dust for 15 cents per pound at Wickware's.

For your Fancy Goods go to Lowenberg & Hishberg proprietors of the New York Store, Cass City.

W. B. Anderson expects to be able to perfect arrangements in a few days whereby he will have Fresh Bread regularly from Caro.

A fine line of Dress Goods, Cashmeres and cotton and woolen Flannels at W. & M. Himelchoch's, Caro.

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

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.

A good assortment of Stoves at the lowest prices at J. L. Hitchcock's. Call, examine and buy.

Steep and try, and then buy that 20 cent Tea Dust at Adamson & Fritz's.

Boots and Shoes at a Bargain. Parkhurst & Johnson keep them at the People's Shoe House, Caro.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes, steel-cut Oat Meal Hominy, finest Cleece in town, and Tea that beats the Jews, at Wiley & McPhail's.

Call in the New York Store Cass City and see the nice assortment of fancy Dry Goods and Notions.

A fine new line of Tobacco and Cigars just received at Weydemeyer & Predmore's.

A complete line of Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs and Ties at Little Joe's, the One Price Clothier of Caro.

Call and see A. D. Gillies' stock of Boots and Shoes. Just opened the Cheapest and best ever shown in Cass City.

Examine those A. C. McGraw Boots at J. L. Hitchcock's.

Oh! What a stock of Furs, Cloaks and Daimans can be shown at W. & M. Himelchoch's, Caro, Mich.

Fine shoes a specialty at Parkhurst & Johnson's, Caro.

A nice Clark for \$2.00 and upwards, and a set of Furs from \$3.25 upwards, at W. & M. Himelchoch's, Caro, Mich.

The highest market price paid for 10,000 pounds of Butter, at A. D. Gillies'.

Everything new at the New York Store. The cheapest place in town to buy your Ladies and Gent's Furnishings is at the New York Store.

Caro House

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

FIRST-CLASS.

FRANK THOMAS, PROPRIETOR

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

—AT THE—

NEW YORK STORE,

CARO, - - MICH.

Mr. D. Burnham, the New York City member of the well-known firm of

E. O. SPAULDING & CO.

Has purchased property one door west of their present place of business, which they will occupy on or about

NOVEMBER 1st,

With a very Choice and carefully Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the house is a permanent institution in CARO.

All are cordially invited to call and examine the large stock and get the prices, which are guaranteed to be RIGHT.

Respectfully,

E. O. SPAULDING & CO.

MONEY SAVED!

BY BUYING YOUR

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Millinery and Fancy Goods at

WICKWARE'S CHEAP STORE!

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

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

Yours Respectfully,

WM. WICKWARE.

Cass City, Mich.

Removed!

L. A. DEWITT,

Will say something in reference to his

New York Bazaar

PLANING MILL

—AND—

Furniture

Wareroom,

In our next issue.

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.

Snitler & 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.

CASS CITY, - - MICH.

City Drug Store,

Weydemeyer & Predmore's is the place to buy

DRUGS.

The Only Exclusive Drug House in Town.

Our stock consists of

PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical purposes only.

Choice Cigars,

And all goods found in a Complete Drug stock.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock full and complete, and make prices as low as the lowest.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

WEYDEMEYER & PREDMORE, Cass City, Mich.

THE

Red Front Grocery

—OFFERS—

5 lbs Tea Dust \$1.00
3 1/2, Japan Tea 1.00
2, Japan Tea N.C. 1.00
5 1/2, Green Coffee Rio 1.00
4, Best Ground Rio 1.00
5, Best Roasted Rio 1.00
12, English Currants 1.00
25, Hominy 1.00
13, Carolina Rice 1.00
2, Fine Cat Tobacco 1.00
3 1/2, 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 times.

W.B. ANDERSON
First door west of the Town Hall.

At N. A. Waugh & Co. Sagittown,

is the place to go for everything kept in a

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, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery & Glassware.

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

N. A. Waugh & Co. Sagittown, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Detroit and Bay City Division.

TRAINS SOUTH.			TRAINS NORTH.		
am	pm	pm	am	pm	am
7 10	5 40	10 40	1 40	9 15	6 45
7 38	6 08	11 27	1 05	8 43	6 05
8 06	6 36	12 10	12 45	8 25	5 40
8 34	6 42	12 40	12 38	8 12	4 40
8 26	6 56	1 10	12 19	7 58	4 20
8 36	7 06	1 40	12 08	7 48	3 40
7 54	7 10	2 10	11 59	7 38	3 10
8 55	7 25	3 10	11 50	7 28	2 40
8 57	7 35	3 20	11 46	7 24	2 35
10 50	9 50	.....	7 15	4 15	.....
9 16	7 32	3 55	11 39	7 04	2 39
9 25	8 02	4 10	11 20	6 54	.....
9 36	8 10	4 25	11 11	6 45	2 00
9 46	8 18	4 40	11 05	6 37	1 45
10 07	8 40	5 12	10 44	6 15	1 10
10 26	8 55	5 33	10 26	6 00	12 45
11 25	9 55	7 10	9 25	5 00	11 00

CARO BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH.			TRAINS SOUTH.		
am	pm	pm	am	pm	pm
Vassar.....Dep.	8 33	1 15	8 50	.....	.....
Watrouville.....	8 46	1 26	9 02	.....	.....
Wahjane.....	9 00	1 40	9 15	.....	.....
Caro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRAINS SOUTH.			TRAINS NORTH.		
am	pm	pm	am	pm	pm
Caro.....Dep.	7 00	11 50	8 25	.....	.....
Wahjane.....	7 12	12 02	8 37	.....	.....
Watrouville.....	7 25	12 15	8 50	.....	.....
Vassar.....	7 45	12 35	9 10	.....	.....

SAGINAW BRANCH.
Leave Vassar at 5 00 a. m., 12 50 p. m. and 8 30 p. m., Arriving in East Saginaw at 6 30 a. m., 1 40 p. m. and 9 15 p. m.
Leave East Saginaw at 7 10 a. m., 5 40 p. m. and 10 40 p. m., Arriving at Vassar at 7 50 a. m., 6 26 p. m. and 12 00 m.

Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and by Chicago time.
W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Pay City.
H. C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass'g. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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.

—CALL AT—

SEELEY'S NEW BLOCK, CARO, MICH.
JOHN F. SEELEY,
Proprietor.

THE ENTERPRISE.

—Wheat firm at \$1.34.
—Talk of a new hotel.
—New moon last night.
—Potatoes sell at .70 cents.
—Mud! Don't mention it.
—Oats bring 50 cents per bushel.
—The pumpkin-pie social was a success.
—Store wood in good demand at \$1.50 per cord.
—Quantities of corn are still laying in the fields.
—Our subscription list is just rolling up gloriously.
—Hark! don't you hear the whistle of the bulge?
—Have you heard anything about the railroad lately?
—Well, well, several of those culverts have been repaired.
—Tuesday was a good day for business, notwithstanding the mud.
—A. D. Gillies says he wants to buy 10,000,000,000 pounds of butter.
—The Grand Trunk Company are at swords points with the Vanderbilt roads.
—Be sure and look over the new advertisement of E. O. Spaulding & Co., in this issue.
—You don't make us a bit mad by telling us that we have got the railroad fever. Of course we have.
—We return thanks to Wickware & Waldon for the carrots we stole out of their garden the other night.
—Large quantities of pressed hay are being docked at Port Sanilac. Wish there was some docked here.
—Our "devil" thinks this would be a pretty good time to take a barrel of cider on subscription. Perhaps it would, at any rate we'll take our chances.
—We have received a letter from a subscriber asking us to publish a cure for apple worms. We can't do it, that is unless we know what ails the worms.
—The bridge east of the village across the east branch of Cass River, has been rebuilt under Mr. Waldon's supervision, while the other two have been repaired.
—Dr. Stanton, of Oxford, and W. H. Alcott, of Dryden, were in town Tuesday and Wednesday, and made the ENTERPRISE a call.
—C. H. Hinkle is pushing the vanishing of his building through with rapidity. It will add greatly to the appearance of his store.
—A large number of teams may be wanted immediately to work on the railroad at Caseville. \$3.00 per day of nine hours will be paid.
—Now get out your cedar, black ash and white oak ties. They will find ready sale at good prices all along the line of the new railroad.
—Oxford has a Justice of the Peace, who was arrested and fined for drunkenness, the other day. He'll know how it is himself, after this.
—Dr. Stanton wants "any number of good men to handle the shovel on the railroad grading in Huron county. Report at once at Caseville."

—Those Capac Argus boys are credulous chaps. They believe there is a possibility that the Lord can deliver them from dead beat subscribers.

—Attention is called to the change of advertisement of Lewenberg & Hirschberg, our new merchants.

—Prof. Hubbard has leased a piece of ground just this side of the west bridge on which he intends erecting a paint manufactory in the near future.

—The corner stone of the Episcopal chapel at Gagetown, will be laid next Sunday morning, Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock a. m. Several addresses will be made.

—The Huron county board of supervisors passed a resolution directing the sheriff to remove all kinds of business from the court house except such as pertained to the county.

—Court is in session at Sandusky this week. Judge Turner presides owing to some business being on the docket in which Judge Wixson is interested. The term will probably be as usual very brief.

—An agricultural paper has an article on kicking crows. It is hard to imagine a man who can be so mean as to go around kicking these useful and inoffensive animals, but we suppose there are such wretches, or this article would not have been written.

—The building of the bridge across the south branch of the Cass River which was destroyed by the fire, is still untended to and the water is raising, thereby making it almost impossible to get across in safety. Why is it that nothing is done in this matter?

—This is the way the Lexington Jeffersonian puts it: A citizen got drunk Wednesday and dared the whole town to tread on the tail of his coat. He slept in jail that night and submitted to a fine of \$10 and costs the next day. Moral: Don't get drunk.

—For a short time only trial subscribers are being taken for the Echo, the weekly edition of the Detroit Evening News, at nominal rates. Anyone can have a copy three months for the trifling sum of ten cents. Nothing cheaper in the way of a newspaper was ever known.

—We have secured the services of a good correspondent at Gagetown, and our subscribers at that place and vicinity may hereafter expect a weekly budget of fresh and interesting news items from his pen. We are making every exertion to increase our facilities for news gathering.

—A man living seven miles east of here brought a load of potatoes to town one day last week, and sold them to a merchant for 25 cents per bushel, when the market price was 70 cents. The mystery is explained when we state that the farmer doesn't take a newspaper and didn't know anything about the market. You can add a moral for yourselves.

—A large number of men are wanted at Caseville to shovel on the P. O. & P. A. railroad. If the men cannot be had from this district, they will have to be imported from Detroit. It will not do for them to lie around idle waiting for the road to get here, so they may board at home while at work, as Dr. Stanton says if he is obliged to bring men from Detroit he will keep them until the road is completed.

—The new firm of Lewenberg and Hirschberg, who had their first opening on Monday, is certainly composed of two very enterprising gentlemen. They have come to our village with the determination to do business in a business-like manner. They have brought from the eastern markets a well selected stock of dry goods, notions, gent's furnishing goods, and hats and caps. These goods they will sell at strictly one price to all. May they have a live trade and prosper.

—It is reported that a certain young man of this place, whose name we will not mention, while in the act of ascertaining by moonlight the different varieties of onions raised by another man, received a charge of fine shot in that agile anatomy which would naturally be the first to rebel in case he tried to sit down the next day. Where the shot came from is a mystery to him, but the doctor who extracted it thinks that they must have come from behind.

—E. C. Beach has just completed a new barn on his farm which is a model structure. The main building is 36x50 with a basement with stone wall to be used as a horse and cow stable, and a new arrangement for sheep with separate rooms for breeding ewes. A wing for carriage driving shed and tool shop is to be erected in connection with the main building. E. Hurd is the mason, and carpenter manager, James Sullivan with assistants, Owen Sullivan, James Stapleton and Wm. Douglas.

—The Agricultural Ins. Co., deserves more than ordinary credit for the generous and humane instructions to their adjusters "to disregard the usual precautions and place the money in the hands of the sufferers with the least possible delay and leave nothing undone that might add to the comfort of their unfortunate policy holders," showing clearly by the cheerful spirit with which they meet their obligations their determination to hold their prestige of being second to no other Insurance Co., in the land.

—The adjusting agents had Hugh McAlpin, their agent at this point, accompany them while they made their settlements, to satisfy him that his customers received fair treatment; the testimonials of satisfaction in his possession proves that he had no reason to complain, and we have yet to meet a man who is dissatisfied. We are assured that they shall continue to work in this locality and wish them the success they deserve by placing so many beyond the reach of want at a time when aid was so acceptable.

OUR RAILROAD.

The Work of Construction to be Pushed—The First Locomotive to be within Six Miles of Cass City in Sixty days. Great Enthusiasm all Along the Line.

Railroad news this week is glorious. The last lingering doubt of the most skeptical has been removed. The road is a sure thing. Grading was commenced at Caseville on the 20th inst., and is being pushed southward by a large force of men. The engineers are moving rapidly from the north, and may be expected to reach Cass City in a week or two. Eighteen hundred tons of rails have been shipped to Caseville, 1,500 of which are steel, and the remainder iron for side tracks.

A large portion of the construction will be let to small contractors, and the work will be pushed with all possible speed all along the line, provided the weather should remain open and pleasant. If it should freeze up and winter set in, the time will be occupied by getting out ties and clearing the road where necessary. Dr. Stanton, of Oxford, has general charge of the work of construction, and is a gentleman of experience and energy. In an hour's interview with him on Tuesday evening, we became convinced that he intends to leave no stone unturned to secure the completion of the road at the earliest possible moment. The road from Pontiac to Caseville would be a direct north and south line, but Cass City being about four miles east of Caseville it will be necessary to make a curve to take in this village. Caseville is just 24 miles from Cass City by rail.

We learn from our exchanges and from other sources, that the same enthusiasm which is manifest here prevails all along the line of the projected road. The work of soliciting subscriptions goes grandly forward, and committees are finding it a much less difficult task than they had anticipated. Now that the people have come to realize that the projectors of the road are in earnest, and that it certainly will be built if they do their duty, are hesitating no longer, but coming forward with offers of liberal aid. From one end of the line to the other the people have now come to realize that the road is a settled fact.

The Cass City and Gagetown committees are drawing near to the close of their work. A small amount only remains to be provided for to pay for the right-of-way. Will not some of the farmers in the vicinity of these villages come forward and finish this business up. There are many who have as yet given little or nothing who could close this thing up in no time, and relieve the committees if they were so disposed. We hope to report in our next issue that the last dollar has been pledged.

A Fortunate Escape.

A short, but not very sweet double runaway, took place on Sunday morning last in front of Mr. John Pettit's, which resulted in Mr. A. Walsley being badly shaken up but not seriously injured. Mr. Haines, of Livingstone county, a brother of Mrs. Walsley, visiting with them together with his wife in a covered buggy and two daughters in an open spring wagon were coming into the village to attend church, and when nearly in front of Mr. Pettit's house the horses, a fiery gray team, driven by Mr. Haines, started to run, dashing into the rear of the forward rig and in some way upsetting it, throwing the occupants into the ditch, which started the horses on the run down the road turning into a side street, up which they ran for a considerable distance before being stopped. Mr. Haines managed to turn his team into the fence thereby stopping them with very little damage, with the exception of a broken tongue and a cut on one of the horses feet. Mr. Walsley was picked up insensible but soon regained consciousness and was taken home. The rest of his family escaped with the exception of a severe fright. He is doing well and at latest accounts no bones were found to be broken, although it was feared at first that the collar bone was injured. Mr. Haines takes the accident good naturedly, and still remains in this vicinity having all damage repaired.

Fair And Square.

Col. T. W. Johnson, Adjusting Agent for the Agricultural Ins. Co., of Watertown N. Y., departed from here Thursday morning enroute for Bay City and Midland. After a sojourn of four weeks in the burned district, during which time with the assistance of J. R. Hawthorne, State Agent and J. Flynn general Agent for Ontario, eighty five losses were settled and upwards of \$50,000 were placed in the hands of their burned out policy holders in Huron, Sanilac and Tuscola counties. These gentlemen retire from the field with the best wishes of a host of new made friends, and the pleasant satisfaction of a responsible duty well performed.

The Lexington Jeffersonian thinks that President Arthur is quite a level-headed man, but that the records of his achievements as a soldier are not numerous enough to extol, very high encomiums in a country that has produced such generals as Sherman and Grant.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, the 20th inst., aged only child of W. B. and Nancy Anderson, Ernest two weeks.

McHALE.—The wife of Thos. McHale of Gagetown, Thursday morning, Oct. 26th, aged 39 years.

MUZZY.—On Saturday, the 22nd inst., Julia, wife of Austin L. Muzzy, of this township, aged 26 years, two months.

The funeral services were held in the M. E. church on Sunday last, Rev. Benj. Reeve officiating.

A QUESTION OF MONEY!

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 **Cloth You Better and Charge You less.** We are now Offering Greater Inducements than ever in order to still increase our trade. Parents will find our

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S STOCK COMPLETE.

We have also taken the Lead in

Mackinaw Shirts and Drawers.

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

INGERSOLL & OLDFIELD,
State Street, - - - Caro, Mich.

ATTENTION 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 call 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. COSSITT, - CARO, MICH.

GAGETOWN.

Railroad talk is all the rage. H. Randall is building a new dwelling house.

An iron foundry would be well sustained at this point. Gagetown is a good town for business men to locate in just now.

The roads are getting bad, but business is booming along just the same.

One of our present needs in a business point of view is a good furniture store.

We are going over to see you per. railroad one of these fine mornings, and don't you forget it.

N. A. Waugh has the new addition to his store about completed. A fine hall is being finished on the second floor.

It is now quite certain that we are to have a new Episcopal church, as work on the building has actually been commenced.

The new store being erected by George Carlan is nearly finished, and will soon be opened up with a fine stock of general merchandise. We wish him good success in his business.

A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held at this place on the evening of Oct. 22nd. Mr. Frederick Eyre was chosen chairman, and N. A. Waugh served as secretary. Several good speeches were made in favor of the projected Pontiac road, and some who had previously signed liberal amounts increased their subscriptions.

A committee of ten citizens was appointed to canvass the surrounding country for liberal subscriptions, and they have gone to work with a will, and with a fixed determination, to raise the last dollar of the bonus required of Gagetown and vicinity.

G. C. P.

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 ANELLA TAYLOR, Complainant,
vs.
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 is 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 subpoena to appear and answer issued out of and under the seal of said court directed to him, the said defendant, cannot be served on 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 complainant's bill, and a copy thereof to be served on complainant's 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 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.

Atwood & Markham,
Solicitors for complainant,
Caro, Mich.
Attest:
[A TRUE COPY.]
N. M. RICHARDSON, Register in chancery.

Special Announcement!

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 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 than 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

GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES

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

Yours Respectfully,

WILSEY & McPHAIL,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Companies of state troops from Big Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing and Grand Haven arrived at Muskegon on Thursday night and no further trouble is anticipated.

Relief continues to come in to the state commission for the fire sufferers. On Friday New York sent a check for \$35,000.

The Port Huron committee have withdrawn their offer to turn over their affairs to the state commission and will close up their affairs under their own supervision.

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 the same time \$54,318.86; leaving a balance October 8 1881, of \$1,790,896.51, of which \$589,000.00 belongs to the sinking fund, \$599,896.51 are held in trust funds, and \$601,300.88 are available for general purposes.

The missing hotel registers in the Hall murder trial at Pontiac have been found.

Deer are said to be numerous in the northern counties.

Ed. Clifford, one of the men who hid Mrs. Hall's body under a straw stack, refused to testify in the murder trial at Pontiac, on the ground that his testimony might criminate himself.

The Michigan delegation to the 'Yorktown celebration consisted of Gov. Jerome and his staff, 200 citizens, and the following state troops:

Co. A, Ann Arbor, Capt. Manly; 40 men.

Co. B, first regiment, Adrian, Capt. O'Leary; 40 men.

Co. C, second regiment, Grand Rapids, Capt. H. W. Calkins; 40 men.

Co. G, second regiment, Ionia, Capt. F. S. Hutchinson; 40 men.

Co. D, third regiment, Bay City, Capt. C. R. Hawley; 40 men.

Co. E, third regiment, East Saginaw, Capt. A. L. Burton; 40 men.

The supreme court has decided that Port Huron must pay the bonds which were given to take up the railroad bonds.

The Booth-Barrett theatrical performance in New York netted \$3,000 for the fire sufferers.

One thousand four hundred and twenty-nine students have entered the university this college year.

The Port Huron relief committee is accused by distributing agents of having charged them on cash account with the estimated value of old clothes.

A vessel has gone down on Lake Michigan and no trace of any of the crew can be found. The trial of Mrs. Barnard for the murder of Mrs. Curtis at Lapeer, which was transferred to the Eaton county circuit court, has, after argument, been continued to the 21st of Nov.

The Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad has been completed to Cheboygan.

Eber W. Cottrell has been appointed receiver of public monies at Detroit.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars met at Grand Rapids Monday and had its principal business session on Tuesday the 18th. The reports of officers show one hundred and twenty-four new lodges instituted during the past year and the financial condition of the grand lodge is all that could be desired.

The state relief commission has decided that after Nov. 1st they will send out relief in cash only. The commission desire that each family whose dwelling or buildings were burned shall be supplied with 2,500 feet of lumber, a stove, beds, chairs, crockery, tables and tinware, bedding and clothing. Agents are instructed to make inquiry, so that those who have not received these things from other sources can be supplied as quickly as possible. After Nov. 1st it is the intention to distribute money as follows: Family of man and wife, \$4 per month; family of man and wife and two children, \$5 per month; family of man and wife and three children, \$6 per month; family of man and wife and four children, \$7 per month; family of man and wife and five children, \$8 per month; family of man and wife and six or more children, \$10 per month. It is estimated that it will cost \$50,000 to build houses or the sufferers; \$10,000 for furniture; \$20,000 for food and over \$50,000 in cash. The Port Huron committee has resolved to give each suffering family \$10 in cash.

Continuous rains in the southern part of the state have damaged the corn and clover seed.

The troops have gone home from Muskegon, and the strikers are quiet. Most of the mills are running.

Parker, Chief of the Postoffice Inspectors, has started a fund for the benefit of the family of Ira Humphrey, the brave mail carrier who perished in the forest fires of Michigan.

The strikers at Muskegon have, most of them, gone to the lumber camps to work, preferring that to 11 hours work per day in the mills.

The liquor interest is organizing to fight the prohibitionists in the next legislature.

The Universalists of the United States and Canada held their annual convention in the fine new church of "Our Father" at Detroit, and voted to celebrate the first Tuesday in November of each year as All Soul's day.

The Washburn company has leased one-half the grounds of the Union Depot company at Detroit, and the latter company will at once build an elevator with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

The executive committee of the state grange in session at Lansing arranged for the annual meeting at Lansing December 13 to 16. The plaster contract with Day & Taylor was continued. The executive committee determined to make an organized resistance to the claims of one Green for royalty on a drive-well patent.

Blissfold, Lenawee Co., has a gas well which gives a sufficient supply to light the village. There is talk of utilizing it.

The board of supervisors of Calhoun county has voted to defer payment of \$8,500 jail bonds, on account of short crops this year.

Charles Weller at Edmore borrowed \$25 of his washerwoman, and refused to pay it back; whereupon he was arrested and sentenced to four years at Jackson for obtaining money under false pretenses.

A great slaughter of deer is going on in the northern woods. The carcasses are left on the ground to rot, the warm weather preventing their being kept for use.

The Good Templars before adjournment installed the following officers:

G. W. C. T.—Charles P. Russell, Detroit.

G. W. C.—Thomas H. Botwin, Ypsilanti.

G. W. V. T.—Miss Louise P. Rowley, Ypsilanti.

G. W. S.—John Evans, Bellevue.

G. W. T.—James H. Hartwell, Hartwellville.

G. W. Chap.—Rev. S. W. LaDue, Coral.

G. W. A. S.—Caleb S. Pitkin, Detroit.

G. W. M.—Chester B. Jones, East Saginaw.

G. W. D. M.—Miss E. E. Cope, Kalamazoo.

G. W. I. G.—Mrs. A. M. Moore, Monterey.

G. W. O. G.—Robert Miller, Charlevoix.

G. W. Mess.—W. T. Hawk, Grand Rapids.

Battle Creek justices have been paying into the city treasury fines that should have gone into the county treasury.

A relief store at Forestville has been burglarized, the thieves drawing the staple which fastened the door.

Fifteen mills are running at Muskegon on ten hours time. Four are running 11 hours at increased wages. Four have shut down.

The thief Palsey McQueen, who twice escaped from the Eaton county jail, has been recaptured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Government bonds to the amount of \$105,636,760 have been redeemed since March 4th.

The Mississippi is overflowing its banks and doing great damage.

The centennial celebration is reported to have been poorly managed until Gen. Hancock arrived and took command. On the 18th, immediately after the arrival of the President and large delegations of troops and citizens, the ceremonies were opened by prayer. An address of welcome was delivered by Gov. Halliday, and Senator Johnson gave a history of the campaign and the surrender by Cornwallis. The corner stone of the monument was laid with masonic ceremony. Drilling of troops, serenades, a banquet and fireworks followed. The scene on the river is said to have been particularly brilliant. The French guests were given the seats of honor on all occasions.

On the second day of the Yorktown celebration President Arthur delivered a brief address welcoming the foreign visitors, to which M. Outrey responded on behalf of the French visitors. Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts delivered the oration, and an original poem was read by James Baron Hope of Virginia.

The celebration at Yorktown closed with a review of the troops and shipping. 8,000 U. S. and state troops were in line, and the shipping was gaily decorated with the flags of the U. S., France, Great Britain and Germany. The President, the cabinet, Gen. Hancock and a great number of distinguished visitors participated. Many courtesies were exchanged between the troops, and at the close the best of feeling prevailed.

Corn is sprouting as it stands on the stalk in Illinois, caused by continued wet weather.

The New York board of trade has passed resolutions favoring the abolition of tolls on the state canals.

The great balloon in which Prof. King and J. G. Hashegan ascended from Chicago on the 18th, landed in the woods of Northern Wisconsin. After five days wandering the two men found their way to Chippewa Falls, having endured great suffering from want of provisions and exposure.

The Choctaw Indians have consented to the running of the Chicago, Texas and Mexican railway through their reservation.

Mrs. Garfield will prepare for publication an account of her husband's life and literary labors.

A company of Richmond bankers have bought up \$1,000,000 of Confederate bonds, and a lively business in such bonds is reported all over the south.

Howgate, who embezzled nearly \$100,000 from the government, has forfeited his bond.

Judge Cox grants the motion to allow fees for Guiteau's witnesses from the public funds. He will also name assistant counsel to act with Mr. Scoville.

The general convention of Universalists decided by vote that all church property should be held by the state conventions, and in their absence by the general convention.

FOREIGN.

A mass meeting was held in Dublin to protest against Parnell's arrest. In a public assembly in Belfast there were advocates of a general strike against rent while Parnell remains in jail. No outbreaks are reported, but there is much bitter denunciation and intense excitement. The war ship Penelope has been ordered forthwith to the Irish coast.

Violent hurricanes have wrought great ruin in England.

A sharp engagement with Arabs was had Friday near Zaghawan in North Africa.

Herat has fallen, having capitulated to an army from Turkistan.

Boycotting in Ireland has been declared illegal, by special proclamation, and the arrest is threatened of all who practice it. There are now 32,000 soldiers and 13,000 constabulary under arms in the country, and a peasant war would be a horrible sacrifice. Flying columns of cavalry and horse artillery are under orders at large garrison towns, and any attempt at insurrection will be struck down on the instant.

John Dillon and Arthur O'Connor, members of parliament, and Wm. O'Brien, editor of the Land League organ, have been arrested.

Additional arrests of land league leaders are reported. The 62d regiment has been ordered to Ireland.

Serious damage to property and great loss of life are reported from north Germany as results of recent terrific gales. Great damage to shipping is also reported from China and Japan.

The land league held its last public meeting for the present in Dublin on the 18th. Non-payment of rent was openly advised. There was another riot in the streets the same evening, and Mr. Foster calls for a force of mounted police. Parnell's sister sends a startling account of affairs throughout Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's residence near London is under heavy guard.

The Shakespeare society of London has voted to present sets of books to the library of Hiram college, Ohio, in respect to Garfield's memory.

Imports into France have decreased 138,000,000 francs. Exports have increased 31,000,000 francs as compared with last year.

Sanguinary engagements have occurred in Algeria.

The advice given by the Land League to Irish tenants, to pay no rents, is regarded by the conservative classes and by the government as a declaration of civil war. The Freeman's Journal does not believe that it will be generally observed by tenants.

Enthusiastic ladies of the land league at Carrick-on-Suir, in Tipperary county, have dubbed Parnell the "uncrowned king of Ireland."

Arrests have been made in Berlin of persons implicated in an attempt on the czar's life.

An understanding exists between Russia and England on the subject of their foreign policies.

It is announced from Dublin that the land league has been declared an illegal and criminal organization and all its meetings will be dispersed by force.

The land court met on Friday. Many tenants applied to have their rents fixed.

Additional arrests have been made, including Mr. John Goodsell, the ex-secretary of the Limerick mechanics institute, Mr. William Morris, the successor of Mr. Quinn, as secretary of the league, and Mr. Michael Power, a well known national leader.

Advices from Lima report that the government of Garcia Calderon has ceased. A decree of the Chilean commandant at Callao declares that in all parts of Peru occupied by Chilean forces no other government, otherwise than municipal, except the Chilean, will be allowed to exercise governmental authority.

A declaration, formal and official, on the part of Gen. Huari, United States Minister to Peru, has been addressed to the commander-in-chief of the Chilean forces in Callao, that the United States view with marked disfavor the Chilean's ideas of conquest on the west coast.

At Leipzig 11 socialists have been sentenced to imprisonment. The general council is in session at Berlin.

By way of London comes the news that the Irish land league is panic stricken and powerless in the face of the recent proclamation of the British government. People are advised to accept the situation and abandon all projected meetings which could give the government offense.

DETROIT MARKETS.

APPLES—choice, per bu.	\$2 50	\$3 00
PEARS—common, " "	1 00	2 00
BEANS—Good unsifted, per bu.	2 50	2 75
BEANS—per lb.	20	22
WHEAT—Best grades, " "	25	27
CHEESE—Ohio and Michigan, per lb.	14	16
COAL—Stove and nut	5 25	5 50
EGG—per doz.	6 00	7 00
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, per lb.	6 50	7 00
"—Peaches, " "	11	12
EGGS—per doz.	18	21
FRUIT—Bran, car lots, per ton.	17 00	18 00
"—Coarse middlings, " "	22 00	23 00
FLOUR—White Wheat brands, " "	7 00	7 50
"—Seconds, " "	5 50	6 00
HAY—Choice timothy, new crop, " "	12 50	13 00
"—Clover, new crop, " "	10 00	10 50
"—Baled, choice timothy, " "	15 50	16 00
HIDES—Green, " "	6	7
"—Cured, " "	5 50	6 00
HOPS—State, new, " "	12	15
OATS—White, " "	40	42 1/2
"—Mixed, " "	39	41
ONIONS—per bu.	3 00	3 25
PEACHES—common, " "	3 00	3 50
POTATOES—per bu.	70	80
SALT—Onondaga, " "	1 30	1 50
"—Sulphur, " "	1 25	1 50
SWEET POTATOES—per bu.	3 75	4 25
TALLOW—No. 1 white, " "	1 25	1 50
"—No. 2 white, " "	1 00	1 25
"—No. 3, " "	42	47
WOOD—per cord	4 00	5 00

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Choice shipping steers, 7 cwt.	\$5 00	\$6 00
Choice butchers' steers, " "	4 50	5 20
Mixed butchers' stock, " "	3 75	4 50
Feeders, " "	3 50	4 25
Coarse stock, " "	2 75	3 50
Per 100 lbs.	4 00	5 00
HOGS.	\$5 80	\$6 50

Traveling Stones.

Accounts of the famous traveling stones of Australia are doubtless familiar to many readers. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an iron nature. When distributed about the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin travelling toward a common centre, and lie there huddled up in a bunch, like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone, removed to a distance of three feet, upon being released, at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity, to join his fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. These stones are found in a region that is comparatively level, and which is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins from a few feet to a rod in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. The cause of their rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be lodestone or magnetic iron ore.

STEAMBOATS AT VENICE.—To the regret and discontent of the greater part of Venice, and all her visitors, a steamboat company has obtained power to run their disgusting boats on the Grand Canal. It is difficult to imagine to what an extent they destroy the peculiar beauty and fascination of the place. The measure seems to be decidedly in opposition to public policy. It tends to the gradual but rapid extinction of the gondoliers, a valuable and athletic body of men, and injures Venice by warning off from her celebrated water highway a large number of persons who reasonably or unreasonably, imagine that the canal has been rendered unsafe for gondolas.

It may not be generally known that merchandise or articles of any description picked up from wrecks or passing vessels is retained at the peril of the finder. It belongs to the original owner wherever found, and refusal to give it up is subject to severe penalty. At Kingston, Can., a man has just been fined by a local magistrate and compelled to give up lumber belonging to a vessel in distress. The laws of this country and the Dominion government substantially agree, and coastline residents are warned to handle loose property on shore with exceeding honesty and great caution.—Inter Ocean.

Government engineers were engaged last week sounding the harbor at Cheboygan for the purpose of making an estimate of the expense necessary to be incurred to improve the harbor sufficiently to meet the demands of the shipping interests. The recommendations to be made, if any at all are made at present, will be 1st, to dredge the river to a depth of 15 feet so as to enable vessels to come in with a full cargo, and 2nd, to build about one half mile of wharf to connect the crib with the wharf of McArthur, Smith & Co.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

A Statement on Behalf of the Canal Company.

Parties interested in the Panama Canal Company claim that representations have recently been made with reference to the operations of that company on the isthmus calculated to mislead the public, and a long statement has been prepared to show the actual condition of affairs. This statement is made up of extracts from official reports. As regards the healthfulness of the isthmus it is mentioned that the diseases which take the epidemic form are mainly those introduced by merchant and other vessels, and these are generally carried from other countries, and are aggravated by the insufficient ventilation of the ships. The diseases attributable to local causes are miasmatic fevers. These, as elsewhere, are more or less aggravated by the seasons. Temperate and cleanly people, it is said, are no more liable to malarial diseases at Aspinwall and Panama than in any of the tropical regions. The Panama Company has, however, established a medical corps on the isthmus, and propose to build hospitals as soon as possible. Ten Sisters of Charity have gone to Panama to act as nurses, and it is said to be the intention of the company to make the amplest provisions possible to take care of all who may become sick. In order to prevent laborers from dangerous exposure to the climate, houses will be provided for their shelter along the line of the canal. Several of these houses have already been erected. It is officially stated that a "corps of competent medical officers, with all the necessary medical supplies, and with hospitals and hospital ambulances, and with carefully prescribed sanitary regulations, will be enabled to counteract all the ordinary effects of the climate and bring the healthfulness of the laborers to the highest possible maximum." Recently published statistics show that during the seven months up to Sept. 1, 1881, out of 4,000 cases of sickness there were but twenty-seven deaths, and all but four of those occurred in the months of June, July, and August. Nine of the deaths were caused by yellow-fever, six of malignant fever, and three by bilious remittent fever. Typhoid-fever and cholera, it is claimed, are unknown on the isthmus, and scarlet-fever, scarlatina, and diphtheria are only known in the sporadic state, and in isolated cases.

With reference to the work already done by the Panama Canal Company it is explained that a satisfactory arrangement was not made with the Panama Railroad Company, to carry the immense amount of material necessary to be taken into the interior until last June, and therefore the time in which actual work could be done has been limited. The preliminary step was to clear out the undergrowth on the line of the canal. Although a job of considerable difficulty, this has already been thoroughly accomplished. M. de Lesseps sent out a competent corps of engineers last January, and a general plan of survey was at once organized to select the proper places for future barracks and villages; to ascertain the resources of the isthmus and adjoining country, from which workmen and resources could be drawn. Notwithstanding the obstacles encountered in the luxuriant vegetation and the thick forests, there has been opened and recorded transversely to the axis of the canal over 200 kilometres of paths, and also a passage from twenty to thirty metres has been made from one end of the isthmus to the other, according to the proposed lines of the Canal Commission. For meteorological studies, to which especial attention has been given, four stations have been established—at Colon, Gamboa, la Boca del Rio Grande, and Naos Island. Geological surveys have been made and are now in progress. It has been ascertained that between Colon and Lion Hill the canal will not encounter any rocks. At the present time two steam sounding apparatuses are being put up similar to those at Colon. At this station the samples brought up by the spoons have given an exact structure of the soil. It is shown to be a succession of layers of clay, representing the degradations of a greenish porphyritic rock, which through its gradual degradations and decomposition has produced this formation. At other places the ground bored to a depth of twenty-five metres has revealed nearly every way, instead of successive formations, methodically arranged, a chain of derived rocks growing softer and softer. The thickness of the mellow soil is quite remarkable, and, in a word, the soundings have given results beyond expectation on the whole line of the canal.

Work on the canal has been commenced. The company now have 200 cars, twelve locomotives, two pontoons, two steam cranes, eighteen flatboats, two dredges with change pieces, ribbon saws, rails, etc., a part of which is already at Colon, and the remainder is on the way. The store-houses at Colon cover an area of 1,400 metres and are full. Five barges and two steamboats are plying upon the Chagres River. Another steamboat at Panama is used for hydrographic surveys of the bay. The fears which have been entertained by some that the company would be unable to obtain a sufficient number of laborers are not likely to be realized. The adjoining provinces will furnish more men than can be employed.—N. Y. Times.

The London Ironmonger publishes a comparative list of wages paid in England and in this country in iron shipbuilding. Representing all the chief kinds of work which have to be done in that industry 36 men and boys earn \$192 per week in England and \$406 in America. The average of wages here is more than double what it is abroad.

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Detroit, Michigan, October, 1881.

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Personal Notes.

President Arthur weighs 215 pounds. President Arthur was fifty-one October 5.

A monument to Dean Stanley is to be raised in Westminster Abbey.

The Hon. James Russell Lowell, the United States Minister to England, has gone to the Continent.

The San Franciscans are proposing to erect a monument to President Garfield in Golden Gate Park.

Guiteau has published an autobiography which is likely to remove all danger of his escaping the gallows.

Two ex-governors of the "noble old state" of South Carolina are in jail, one for murder and the other for swindling.

Anna E. Dickinson is to begin her theatrical tour on Jan. 2, as Hamlet, following that with Claude Melnotte and Macbeth.

It has been decided that the monument to Gen. Burnside shall be an equestrian statue, and that it shall be set up in Providence.

Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., has qualified as Master in Chancery for the Cook County (Ill.) Court, and filed his official bond in the sum of \$10,000.

Two American Presidents have been of Irish descent. The father of Andrew Jackson and the father of Gen. Arthur were both born upon the Green Isle.

Gen. Joe. Johnston is a walking lead mine. He received eleven wounds, nearly all gunshot, in the war of the Rebellion, and now carries several balls "encysted" in his body.

Princess Louise, who will sail for Canada October 20, is far from well. She has grown thin, has lost the fresh bloom from her cheeks, and looks older than her years warrant.

Orson Pratt, the Mormon "Apostle" who died last week, looked like a politician. He had a flowing beard, ruddy cheeks, keen eyes and a deep voice, and he spoke with the air of a man of authority.

Gov. Plaisted, of Maine, got up early Tuesday morning to be married, the ceremony taking place at five o'clock at Exeter, Me., in order to enable the bride to drive to a neighboring town and there take the express train for Portland and the white Mountains.

President Garfield's private secretary, Mr. Brown, says that the property left by the president consists of the Washington home, upon which there was a mortgage, now paid off, the Mentor estate, a half interest in some Virginia land (the whole of which he and Judge Black took for a fee) worth perhaps \$1,500; a little real estate of small value in Chicago; and some mining stock. This is all with the exception of the life insurance.

A pleasant little story is related of Governor Holliday of Virginia by the Alexandria Gazette. One evening last week an old colored woman on crutches entered a railway car in Washington. The car was crowded and the old woman requested a colored man to give her his seat, as it was impossible for her to stand. The man refused. Governor Holliday, who was in the car, overheard the conversation, and promptly tendered the old woman his seat, which was accepted with thanks.

Miss Clara Hamilton, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Governor William T. Hamilton, of Maryland, is the heroine of a romantic runaway marriage which has just been discovered. The young lady, who is of attractive appearance, for several months has been receiving attentions from John Stanhope, a young man of twenty years of age. This intimacy has been strongly disapproved by the Hamilton family, and the lover was forbidden the mansion. Yesterday it was learned that on August 17 they went to Penmar, a resort on the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and were married on the top-most peak by the Rev. Mr. Murray, of Westminster. Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope returned to their respective families, and no intimation of what they had done was received until a friend of Governor Hamilton's discovered the marriage certificate on file in the Clerk's office. Mr. Stanhope has made several efforts to see his wife but without success. Young Stanhope is quite boyish in appearance and rather good looking. His wife has \$25,000 in her own right and is the favorite daughter of her father, who is very wealthy.

The Man with the Flail.

It carried the beholder back to thirty years ago, when the thrashing machine was heard only at rare intervals, and the honest farmer spread his golden stalks on the clean barn floor, and flailed away with such tempered blows that not a kernel was broken. The man who had it sat down on one of the benches in the West Circus Park. The rare sight of such an article halted every pedestrian, and the man had to keep explaining over and over.

"Well, I'll have some beans to shell this fall, and I kinder thought 'twould be easier to flail 'em out. The hardware man told me he had to send to Vermont for it."

Pretty soon along came a gray-headed alderman, and when he saw that flail he looked ten years younger all at once.

"I handled that for over ten years," he said, as he picked it up and spit on his hands. "Seems like old times to get hold of this hickory again."

He stepped out one side to give the crowd an exhibition on the grass, and his success was great. At the second blow the flail end hesitated in mid air, wobbled about and finally came down with a whack on the patriot's head, making him see more stars than a winter's night ever brought out. He dropped the weapon with the remark that he was already ten minutes late in keeping an appointment, and he was

rubbing his skull as far down the street as he could be seen. The next man to try it was one who got off a passing car under the idea that a dog fight was in progress.

"A flail? Hal hal! Why, I haven't seen a flail since I was married," he chuckled, as he reached for it. I presume I have flailed a thousand bushels of wheat in my time. You boys stand back there."

The boys retreated, and the man lifted the flail on high, and patted the grass in a vigorous manner.

"Yes, my stint used to be twenty bushels a day," he continued, "and though I do say it myself I—"

Something happened. He dropped the flail, seized his jaw, and danced off as if he had springs under him, and although a dozen voices asked what hit him he refused to tell.

Bye and bye a third man came sailing along, and when he saw the flail he remarked that his father had used one like it nearly all his life, and was called the smartest flailer in New Hampshire.

"Can't you use it?" inquired one of the crowd?

"Why, of course. If you boys want to see how our fathers got their wheat to mill I'll give you a little exhibition. Here, bub, hold my hat."

He buttoned his coat, moistened his hands and began work. The first blow nearly broke a man's knee, the second cracked against a boy's elbow, and at the third the flailer grabbed the top of his head and sat down with a subdued look in the corners of his mouth.

"Well, I guess I'll be jogging along," said the owner of the flail as he rose up. "It's all in getting the kink of it. A feller who makes twists and wobbles a special study won't git his head broke over twice a day, but a green hand might as well sit down under a brick-kiln durin' a tormader.—Day, gentlemen."—*Detroit Free Press.*

FOLLOWING ADVICE.—"Johnny," said his father, as the boy took a biscuit from the plate, "don't you know that it is impolite to help yourself before your elders?" "Why, pa, mother told me to help myself before you!" "What do you mean?" asked his father; while his mother looked up with astonishment in every feature. "Why, I heard mother tell Aunt Hannah that she hoped I wouldn't take after you; and so I thought I'd take my biscuit first."

When you say that a girl's hair is black as a coal, it is just as well to specify that you do not mean a red-hot coal.

The desire to be loved is ever restless and unsatisfied; but the love that flows out upon others is a perpetual well-spring from on high.—*L. M. Child.*

The woman who personated Mrs. Christianity swears that Giro paid her \$50 and expenses and that she went to Washington, and to the hotel and to Mrs. Christianity's residence with him.

Never allow an embankment of earth subject to freezing to press against a basement wall, the successive thrusts of the frost, sooner or later, throwing it over. A vertical stratum of coarse gravel or small stone should be interposed.

The mica mines of North Carolina have been worked only ten years, but shafts, cuts and debris of supposed prehistoric mining have been discovered and there is some debate as to whether these early workmen were the mound-builders or Europeans.

A sheriff who was called upon to levy upon a variety actor's effects in Philadelphia the other day found that they consisted of a pair of side whiskers valued at 50 cents, and a whistle worth 10 cents. The actor claimed the benefit of the three hundred dollar exemption law and saved his "effects."

"Grit," as applied to a man, has a peculiar signification. It is the opposite of softness, and still it does not mean hardness; it is the opposite of fear and faintheartedness. We know of a man of "grit" that if he is in a fight he may be overcome, he may perish, but he will never voluntarily surrender. He may fall, but it will be with his face to the foe. He neither surrenders his own nor that of another which has been entrusted to his keeping. He holds life, however dear in itself, cheap in comparison with fidelity and honor. "Grit" is a manly quality.

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 nearest 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."

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 no needed, are more than likely to be followed by a chill. The best-known remedy for malaria is quinine; but, before using it, it is best to take medical advice as to proper times and quantities. Ten or twelve hours of fasting is advisable, as it puts the system in better condition for the medical effect of the quinine. Absolute repose from all mental or physical labor is absolutely essential to recovery. Beef tea is the best nourishment. Cleanliness, temperance, pure air and water, wholesome food, avoidance of sudden changes of temperature and freedom from over-fatigue will generally keep one well under all ordinary, and some extraordinary, circumstances.

Effects of the German Army System.

It is true that a young man derives some benefits from the army; but at the same time his mind becomes subject to a bondage which it cannot shake off for years, if ever at all. It becomes a servile mind. Respect for rank has been so deeply impressed upon it that for a long time after his discharge from the army the soldier is disposed to cringe before everybody who chooses to assert superiority over him, and especially before Government officials of every degree. If he have become a sub-officer or officer and passes into the landwehr in that capacity his subservience will be ten times worse. He will feel that he still owes obedience to all officers of a higher grade than his; and that if he develops very strong political views, for instance, he will be liable to be called to account by his superiors. The intellect of the soldier is thus rendered sterile. Originality of thought has been crushed out of it; and instead of the manly independence which characterizes the youth in a free country, and makes him an outspoken, fearless citizen, confident of being able to work his way to any position he may aspire to by dint of ability and courage, the young German develops an early conviction (unfortunately borne out by facts) that to get on comfortably in his own country he must order himself slavishly before all men in authority. A member of the German Reichstag complained pathetically a few months ago that most of his countrymen regarded him as a rebel. He is one of the gentlemen upon whom their Conservative colleagues look with horror as having socially disgraced themselves. They have set authority at naught; they have been called out the frowns of whole corps of landwehr officers who clamored to them that their sentiments were subversive; they have incurred the shame of enforced resignation sooner than hold their tongues. Such obstinacy seems cynical to the minds of German officials; it argues in any case a strong amount of moral courage, for it is really no joke for a German to fall under the displeasure of a corps of officers.

The arrogance of officers has no limits. They belong to a superior caste, and behave toward the public as if they well knew it. They are strictly polite, but their courtesy is of the supercilious kind which is intended to preclude familiarity, and it often resembles studied insolence. No English duke could, without making himself ridiculous, address an inferior with the calm, cold, ceremoniousness of language and manner which German officers use toward persons who are beneath them in station; but the officers are not to blame for this affectation, or they are bound by rules of etiquette for the observance of which they are answerable to their brother officers. If one of them quarrels with a civilian, the honor of his regiment may demand that he shall fight a duel; but he must not fight with a person of low degree, so that if he gets into a scrape with an inferior he has no option but to resign. If a tradesman were to strike an officer the latter would be justified in drawing his sword and running him through the body. A case of this sort occurred some years ago, when an officer was assaulted by a baker; the officer did not kill his assailant, and he was consequently obliged to throw up his commission, his colonel telling him that he had no business to put himself in the way of being smitten by a baker.

It is utterly useless to ask a German official to waive any bit of routine in your favor. He looks at you as if he thought you a fool for making such a preposterous application. When he says "Nein," he means "No," without appeal, and any attempt to argue the point with him would only lead to a pedantic remonstrance on his part if you happened to be a person of quality, or to your being summarily ejected from his office by a subordinate if you were not. The German public, long habituated to these impertinences, does not like them any better for all that. Placemen are hated; and middle-aged tax-payers of the middle and lower classes, who have outgrown the awe which they felt for officers in their younger days, when they were fresh from the army, have begun to take up the notion that public servants ought not to ride roughshod over those who gave them their wages. It must be noted that the strongest reformers in Germany are the persons who have attained full manhood. University students are often fiery levelers before they enter the army; but after they have served many of them (though not all) show the effects of the rough-plating they have undergone, and become for a long time smooth and obsequious. Those of them who graduate as doctors, professors, or lawyers are bound to be so; their bread depends upon it. If they have too much innate pride to bend their necks before dignitaries, the best thing they can do is to emigrate.

Thousands and thousands of Germans do emigrate every year, and few of them ever care to return to their country again. Those who make fortunes in foreign lands have little inducement to return and settle in Germany, for mere wealth confers but little prestige there, and would neither help them to attain public honors nor to get admittance into the kind of society which riches may command in any other country. It cannot be doubted that the hatred—one may say the increasing hatred—of the Germans for military service is largely fostered by the letters sent to their friends at home by the Germans who have emigrated to the United States. The free institutions of America offer, indeed, such a contrast to the oppressive militarism of the Vaterland, that the patriotism of peasants and working men turns sour as they read of them.

WHEEL AND WOMEN.

A TALE OF A BICYCLE.

CHAPTER I.

Roude about the wheels dothe goe, Roude about goes life also.—*Chaucer.*

The sun was sinking in the west, according to the established custom of that luminary at the close of the day, in the town of Quiddlequaddle, when a solitary bicycle might have been seen careering along the road. The rider, a young man of some fifty summers, not to mention the other seasons, seemed lost in thought. His feet pressed the treadles mechanically, and his hand rested lightly on the steering gear. He reeled not whether he wandered. Perchance he was thinking of some fair one, who in some distant day was wont to sit by his side and look into the dreamy depths of his strabismic orbs while crunching the peanuts which his wealth had purchased. O, love, love!

CHAPTER II.

Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall; Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.—*M. Gooss.*

The rider's meditation had evidently awakened an unworked heart-pang. With a sudden start he accelerated his speed. A pebble was in his pathway. He heeded it not. It was struck amidships by the wheel. In an instant his nose had kissed the dust. There he lay, bleeding like a butcher shop, his olfactory apparatus flattened into prairie-like flatness, and his clothing enswathed in the comminuted real estate that piled the roadway. His trusty bicycle lay beside him, mutely asking to be excused for the trick it had played upon its master. Bicycler and bicycle lay motionless, and at the mercy of the bugs and beetles that crawled whithersoever they would over their prostrate forms.

CHAPTER III.

A maiden fair to see.—*Old Play.*

Rebecca Jane Jones, the maiden daughter of old Jones, the horse-car driver, had seen the catastrophe. That is what she called it, though old Jones, who sat smoking his T. D., said the feller was only takin' a header. But pardon the digression. Rebecca Jane Jones had seen the catastrophe. It was but forty-four brief years since Rebecca Jane Jones first saw the light of day, and, as she had put in full time ever since, it is unnecessary to say that she was no infant. But she was young still, and her unsophisticated heart went out to the hapless stranger, and then she went out herself. She lifted his head in her lap, and bathed his nasal appendage with the hem of her garment steeped in the healing liquid of the arnica bottle.

CHAPTER IV.

He fell from above To fall in love.

Rebecca Jane Jones bathed the nose of the stranded stranger with relentless assiduity. His lips quivered, his eyes opened a cross-fire on the bangs that fringed the beautifully corrugated forehead of his preserver. Then he closed his eyes again, and remarked, in a stage whisper: "Tis she!"

Rebecca Jane Jones plunged the arnica into his eyes in the excess of her maidenly agitation. This had the remarkable effect of opening them again.

This time the stranger grew more communicative. He not only said, "Tis she," but he threw in the additional observation, "Tis she whose image has haunted me since that happy day when in unison we ate the peanuts—"

He got no further. At the mention of the seductive fruit, Rebecca Jane Jones shrieked, in calliope distinctness: "Peanuts!"

CHAPTER V.

Bob up serenely from below; She is the gal you want, you know.

"Tell me," said she, "under the disfigurement of that mashed nose dwellest the face of Horatio Fitzgomey Brown?"

The battered bicycler allowed that such was the true state of the case.

"O, Horatio!" sighed Rebecca Jane. Then she collapsed into a fainting fit. It was now Horatio's turn to wield the arnica bottle. He did this with such lover-like liberality that Rebecca Jane came to in one second and three-quarters.

"O, Horatio!" she remarked, "your image has been present in this heart"—indicating the locality—"for these long, long years—that is to say"—her womanly instinct reasserting itself—"quite a little time, you know."

Then he said something. Then she said something. Then they both said something. Then it was all fixed.

CHAPTER VI.

Beef steak pie and fat opossums, Marriage bells and orange blossoms.

It seemed that the day after Horatio Fitzgomey Brown parted with Rebecca Jane Jones on the occasion of the peanut eating match, aforesaid, he bought himself a bicycle and began practicing. He broke his leg at the first lesson, and was unable to call upon his dearest Rebecca Jane without being carried to her. Nobody offering to take him, he went not. His absence vexed Rebecca Jane, and she began gallivanting with another fellow. She carried her gallivanting and her co-gallivant beneath the window of Horatio. Now he was maddened. Both were miffed. To drown his grief, Horatio, as soon as his leg had assumed its normal condition, gave his days and his nights to the bicycle.

In the twenty years that had passed he had broken both arms three several times, one leg four times, and the other seven times. What with these

incidents and several minor affairs, such as a collar-bone broken, a wrist dislocated, and his head smashed now and then, Horatio had had about all he could attend to.

And Rebecca Jane? Well, she had flirted awhile, but as none of the fellows ventured to touch upon the subject of matrimony, her fond, true heart turned to Horatio. It found him not, and she pined in secret. So she said; but she had gained forty-five pounds in weight, nevertheless.

But it was all over now. They were to be united after their long estrangement.

"Promise me one thing," said Rebecca Jane. "Promise me you will never again mount a bicycle."

Of course Horatio promised. Men always promise anything before marriage.

And so they were married.

Horatio, strange to relate, remembered his promise, and Rebecca Jane's papa so exerted his influence that Horatio was chosen captain of a baseball nine, and though his face is as battered as a gunboat after a hard-fought action, he is rich—affluently rich. In some seasons he has been known to sell out six games, the proceeds of these transactions serving to largely swell the proportions of his princely salary.

Horatio little knew when he fell over his bicycle that he was to fall into so soft a thing.

Rebecca Jane Jones, thanks to that arnica bottle, won't die an old maid.

THE END.

How Postage-stamps are Made.

The number of ordinary postage stamps issued in 1881 was 954,128,440 and value \$24,040,643. The method of printing postage stamps is as follows: The printing is done from steel plates, on which two hundred stamps are engraved, and the paper used is of a peculiar texture, somewhat resembling that employed for bank notes. Two men cover the plates with colored inks and pass them to a man and a girl, who print them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put in operation, if necessary. The colors used in the inks are ultramarine blue, Prussian blue, chrome yellow and Prussian blue (green), vermilion, and carmine. After the sheets of paper on which the two hundred stamps are engraved have been dried, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used is made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. Gum arabic is not desirable, because it cracks the paper badly. The sheets are gummed separately, they are placed back upward on a flat wooden support, the edges being protected by a metallic frame, and the gum is applied with a wide brush. After having been again dried, this time on little racks, which are fanned by steam power for about an hour, they are put in between sheets of pasteboard, and pressed under hydraulic presses, capable of applying two thousand tons. The sheets are next cut in halves; each sheet, of course, when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to the perforating machine. The perforations between the stamps are effected by passing the sheets between two cylinders provided with a series of raised bands which are adjusted to a distance apart equal to that required between the rows of perforations. Each ring on the upper cylinder has a series of cylindrical projections which fit corresponding depressions in the bands of the lower cylinder; by these the perforations are punched out and by a simple contrivance the sheet is detached from the cylinders in which it has been conducted by an endless band. The rows running longitudinally of the paper are first made, and then by a similar machine the transverse ones. This perforating machine was invented and patented by a Mr. Arthur, in 1852, and was purchased by the government for \$20,000. The sheets are next dressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stowed away in another room, preparatory to being put up in mail bags for dispatching to fulfil orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. The sheets are counted no less than eleven times during the process of manufacturing, and so great is the care taken in counting, that not a single sheet has been lost during the past twenty years.

The postage stamp would seem to be only a humdrum sort of article, which fulfils a very useful, but withal extremely prosaic, purpose. Yet we learn from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* that it can be made a delicate and a sublime medium of delightful flirtation or love, when skillfully manipulated by the sender of a letter and intelligently interpreted by the receiver, who by one swift glance at the stamp may instantly learn, from the manner of its affixture, whether to expect bliss or misery from the contents of the inclosed missive. The explanation of the whole matter, as given by the *Inter-Ocean*, is as follows: "Some ingenious persons have given a meaning to the location of a postage stamp on a letter. For example, that when a stamp is inverted on the right hand upper corner it means the person written to is to write no more. If the stamp be placed on the left hand upper corner and inverted, then the writer declares his affection for the receiver of the letter. When the stamp is in the center at the top, it signifies an affirmative answer to a question, or the question, as the case may be; and when it is at the bottom, or opposite this, it is a negative. Should the

stamp be on the right hand corner, at a right angle, it asks the question if the receiver of the letter loves the sender; while in the left hand corner means that the writer hates the other. There is a shade of difference between desiring one's acquaintance and friendship, for example: The stamp at the upper corner on the right expresses the former, and on the lower left hand corner means the latter. The learned in this language request their correspondents to accept their love by placing the stamp on a line with the surname, and the response is made, if the party addressed be engaged, by placing the stamp in the same place but reversing it. The writer may wish to say farewell to his sweetheart, or *vice versa*, and does so by placing the stamp straight up and down in the left hand corner. And so on to the end of the chapter. There are in the world about six thousand varieties of stamps. The museum at Berlin contains between four and five thousand specimens, half of which are from Europe, and the rest from Asia, Africa America and Australia. Among the many kinds of decorative which have been used on stamps are the coat-of-arms, stars, eagles, lions the effigies of five emperors, eighteen kings, three queens, one grand duke, several titled rulers of less rank, and many presidents.

How politicians may preserve the ship of State—By droppin' their cabals.

A woman woke her husband during a storm the other night, and said, "I do wish you would stop snoring, for I want to hear it thunder."

It is estimated that it cost some \$350,000 to decorate the public and private buildings in honor of the memory of President Garfield.

The latest experiment in temperance legislation is in Portland, Oregon, where the city licenses the drinker in stead of the saloon, and makes it a penal offense for any saloon or hotel in the city to sell any one who is without a license. The privilege of drinking is taxed at five dollars a year.

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.—*Surgeon.*

"Old age is coming upon me rapidly," said an urchin who was stealing apples from an old man's garden, as he saw the owner coming furiously toward him with a stick in his hand.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 238 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for circulars.

Traveling Men

find it hard to keep in good health, owing to the constant change of water, diet, and jarring of the cars. All these things injure the kidneys, while Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is certain to counteract them.

Important to Travelers.

SERIAL IMPROVEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue.

Why

Allow that cough to trouble you when James' Cough Pills are a positive cure for you. Colds, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage, and will greatly alleviate Consumption. Sold everywhere, at twenty-five cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. See advertisement in this paper.

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 began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I wisser gar gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALSAEM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friend, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and satisfaction, 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."

"I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALSAEM 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."

JAS. E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich., Agents.

Piles ! Piles!! Piles!!!

Sure Cure Found at Last. No One Need Suffer.

A SURE cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment, called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, Instruments, and Electrodes do more harm than good, Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, but it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment."

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price \$1.00.

F. S. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, Cleveland Ohio

FARRAND WILLIAMS & Co., Agents, Detroit Mich

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS. PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE. Catalogues, Shot Gun, Rifle, Ammunition, Bait, etc., Fishing Tackle, Harrows, etc., sent C. O. D. for examination.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. C. Laing, General Merchant.

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

DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, Alpaca, Cashmeres, Gingham, and the endless variety needed to supply his large trade.

In addition to a large stock of the celebrated

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

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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

Produce bought for Cash and taken in exchange for Goods.

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

Still we Breathe!

Having escaped perils in trade and the fire king's sudden descent upon us, scared but not beaten, we propose still to "hold the fort." We have just received a new supply of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We Now Offer to Our Patrons
Goods as Good as the Best and Cheap
as the CHEAPEST.

How is that? We buy of the best and most responsible firms.

DO OUR OWN WORK AND OUR OWN SPEAKING.

Our Stock Consists in Part of

Stoves, Mechanics Tools, Shelf-Hardware, Nails, Glass, Pure Paints and Oils, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.

Respectfully Yours,

J. L. HITCHCOCK.

Cass City, Mich., Oct. 6, '81.

Encourage Home Manufacture!

By Buying Your

HEAVY WAGONS

-From-

Wickware & Waldon,

CASS CITY.

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

Repairing in both Departments promptly done.

ALL AROUND.

(CLEANED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.)

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

Millington is troubled with matrimony. Tuscola sidewalks are in a bad state of repair

J. C. Liken & Co's. new grist mill at Unionville is nearing completion.

Arbela has a ladies' aid society who have met at different places within the past few weeks and are manufacturing cloths and bedding for the fire sufferers.

Justice Wentworth of this place and G. W. and S. Wentworth of Bay City have commenced the construction of a narrow gauge logging railroad some eight miles South of Ewart, in Mecosta county, which they intend to push to completion as rapidly as possible.

That Arbela is infested with one or more chickens this ves is a fact to which Eugene Rogers can testify, having lost all the chickens he had, together with all the wheat he possessed. It happened about seven o'clock in the evening. Hereafter it won't be safe for callers at Gene's after dark.

A yearling heifer belonging to D. G. Slafier, of Tuscola, was driven off by a Saginaw butcher during one day last week. Mr. Slafier got on the track, and found it in Saginaw. The butcher paid five dollars and returned the animal the same day—and, went back to Saginaw a wiser man.

HURON COUNTY.

There is a great lack of horses in the burnt districts.

Relief flour at Sand Beach is quoted at \$10 per barrel.

The Worth cheese factory has suspended business on account of the high price of butter.

Railroad iron is being put on the track between the salt block and dock at Port Hope.

W. R. Stafford is laying a narrow gauge road from his salt block to the dock, at Port Hope.

The P. H. & N. W. R. R. Co., are obliged to run special freight trains on their road to accommodate the growing traffic.

There are 107 families on the fire relief roll of the Verona Mills district, averaging at least six to the family. Almost all of these were swept clear of everything. This within a radius of about three miles from the village.

The Methuists of Caseville were so pleased at the return of Rev. R. L. Cope for another year that they paid him a fine donation visit the other night. Mr. Cope was stationed at Watrousville previous to going to Caseville.

SANILAC COUNTY.

Lexington hath a new millinery shop.

Numerous bears have been seen in the vicinity of Peck.

The acreage of wheat on the ground in the vicinity of Port Sanilac is larger this year than ever before.

The Minden relief committee report that many farmers are discussing with a part of their land to get means to live on this winter.

Fred H. Doham, an engineer, was killed at Richmondville, on Thursday the 6th inst., by an explosion of a boiler in J. J. Cornish's saw mill. He leaves a family of a wife and eight small children.

The Port Huron Times is informed that the Minden Mutual Insurance Company, and the Farmer's Mutual, having its headquarters at the same place, will pay all their losses by the September fires, aggregating about \$85,000.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

Bay City Hospital has twenty-four inmates.

St. Clair hath a forty-five foot tape worm.

Some night prowlers are robbing hen-roosts and orchards in Fairgrove.

R. H. Jenney, of Emmet, was run over by the cars and had his legs fractured.

The Michigan Central has increased the pay of engineers and fireman and the boys take kindly to the change.

The baggage and mail car of train No. 2 on the P. H. & N. W. R. R., ran off the track at the "Y" last Thursday afternoon.

The F. & P. M., car shops in East Saginaw are at work upon 50 flat cars for the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron railway company.

A large amount of cane was raised in Wells township this season and a number of the farmers will manufacture their own sweets.

The building committee on the Catholic church at Elmwood cut down the contractor (Joseph Gage) \$500, before they would accept the job.

The captains of the S. bewaing boats reports this as the best season they have ever had, both in the amount of freight and passenger traffic.

Wm. Stark and L. M. Sherwood of Reese have taken the contract to build the fence the entire length of the Saginaw and Sebawaing railroad.

John Craft, of West Bay City, and Henry Keeler walked off an open draw bridge at Bay City last night into the Saginaw river. Craft was drowned but Keeler was rescued.

Last Friday engineer Gary Fox celebrated the third anniversary of his connection with the Caro branch. He is one of the youngest runners in the Michigan Central's employ, but he ranks No. 1 in point of reliability and efficiency.

W. L. PARKER.

CARO, MICH.

Manufacturer of Fine

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

—AND—

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH GRANITES.

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

R. A. LUTZE,

BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work
a Specialty

**AGENT FOR
FARMING IMPLEMENTS**

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

Cass City, Mich.

—GO TO SHOETTLE'S—

Drug Store

—FOR—

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY.**

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

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

G. F. SHOETTLE.

Opposite Caro House, Caro, Mich.

Samuel Dellaree,

TONSorial ARTIST

Tuesday and Friday's specially devoted
Ladies' Hairdressing.

Next door Post-office, Cass City, Mich.

WISCONSIN LANDS

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

—CALL ON—

ADAMSON & FRITZ,

at Dr. Deming's old Stand,

Who keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, etc.

School Books, Paints and Oils. Choice Cigars & Tobaccos,

Stationery, Varnishes. Violin Strings

Law Blanks, Brushes, and Trimmings,

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

Cass City, Mich.

Adamson & Fritz.

ARRIVED AT LAST!!

New Store! New Goods! New Prices!

Messrs. Lewenberg & Hirschberg beg leave to announce to the citizens of Cass City and surrounding country that they have just opened out their

NEW YORK STORE

With a Splendid Stock of

Dry Goods and Gent's Furnishings.

Which they will sell at Surprisingly

Low Prices For Cash!

We buy at Bottom Figures for Cash, and can therefore sell our Goods away down. Don't fail to give us a call. It will pay you.

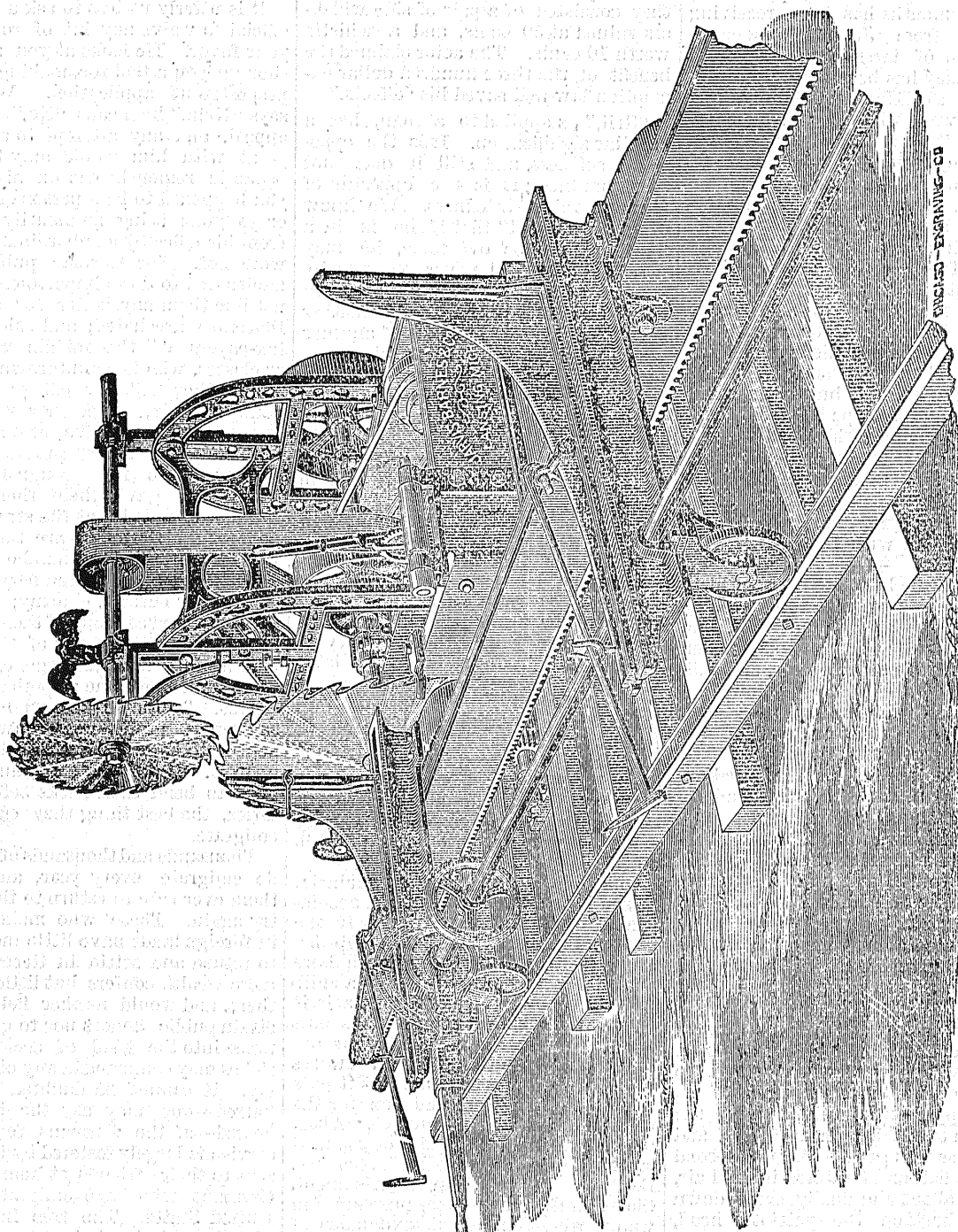
LEWENBERG & HIRSHBERG,

New York Store, Cass City, Mich.

ATTENTION SAW MILL MEN!!

C. H. VAN WAGONER

Keeps the Best Saw Mill Machinery in the State.



CALL AND EXAMINE.

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