

The Cass City Enterprise.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR.

OUR MOTTO:—WORK AND WIN.

SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS

VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1881.

NO. 8.

The Cass City Enterprise

BERRY BROTHERS, Publishers
ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS: \$1.50 per year, strictly in advance.
Advertising rates made known on application.
A thoroughly equipped Job Department in connection, and first-class work guaranteed at reasonable rates.

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Caro Route: Arrives at 11 A. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Departs 12 M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Bad Axe Route: Arrives at 12 M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Departs at 12 M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Marquette Route: Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Departs Wednesday and Saturday at 7 P. M.

Tyre Route: Arrives at 6 P. M., and departs at 7 Thursday Morning.

OUR CHURCH SOCIETIES.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Sabbath services at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M., alternate Sabbaths. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer and teachers meeting every Wednesday evening at 7. John Kelland, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Services at 10:30 and 7 o'clock P. M., every Sunday evening. Class Meeting immediately after morning service, and every other Sabbath evening. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Praying meeting Thursday evening. Rev. Benj. Reeve, Pastor. Theo. Fritz, S. S. Superintendent.

BAPTIST.—Services every other Sabbath morning at the Methodist church. James McArthur, Pastor. Methodist Protestant.—Service every other Sabbath evening. C. England, Pastor.

LEGAL.

MANLY C. DODGE, Attorney & Counselor.
Office over Tuscola County Bank, Caro, Mich.

HURST & RANSFORD, Lawyers, Caro, Mich.

ATWOOD & MARKHAM, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors in Chancery, Caro, Mich.

DANN, Notary public, Real Estate and Collection Agent, Gagetown, Mich.

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N. L. McLaughlin, M. D., Physician & Surgeon.
Graduate of the Michigan University. Office and residence over Post Office, Cass City, Mich.

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H. G. DELRY, Dentist. All work warranted.
Office next door to T. H. Hunt's grocery, Main Street, Cass City, Mich.

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OSCAR LINZNER SEN., Manufacturer and Dealer in Cabinet Furniture, Cass City, Mich. Terms cash. All work warranted, and strictly on price.

W. H. Masters, Contractor and Builder, Gagetown, Mich. Estimates furnished on short notice.

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REAL ESTATE.

J. S. GILLESPIE & SON,
REAL ESTATE

Abstract, Notary and conveyance office.
Money Loans Procured on Improved Farms.
State Street, Opposite Court House, Caro, Mich.

JOHN D. MCARTHUR,

Real Estate, Insurance and Collection Agent,
CASS CITY, MICH.

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ABSTRACTS FURNISHED OF THE

Counties of Tuscola, Sanilac, Huron, Midland, Rosemond, Gladwin, Saginaw, Clare, Ogemaw, and Isosco.

6,000 Acres of Land in Tuscola, Sanilac and Huron Counties.

NOTARY PUBLIC & CONVEYANCER.

Wm. H. SMITH

Has constantly on hand a large stock of WHIPS.

CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES.

Will sell harness at \$16 per set to all sufferers of the late fires. Don't fail to call and examine my stock.

Cass City, Oct. 13th. W. H. SMITH.

LIVERY STABLE,

R. Clark, - Prop.

First-class Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of the public.

CASS CITY, Mich.

Mrs. R. E. Gamble

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS.

RIBBONS & LACES.

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

ZEPHYRUS YARNS.

CORSETS, ETC., ETC.

A Five and Ten Cent Counter.

Sewing Machines and Needles of all kinds.

Prices low and terms easy. Cass City.

S. C. ARMSTRONG, THE UNDERTAKER.

Has a fine stock of BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS

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

Hearse in Attendance when Required.

Sale Rooms 2nd door East of Post Office.

CASS CITY. - - MICH.

A New Face in an Old Place,

AT THE NEW TIN SHOP.

Come and see a full stock of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE

Ovens lined on short notice.

Name plates cut to order

Have-troughing and Job Work a Specialty.

Frank E. Austin,

CASS CITY. - - MICH.

Townsend & Aplin,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

State St., Caro, Mich.

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.

TOWNSEND & APLIN.

Caro, Sept. 1, 1881.

FOR THE FINEST

Photographs

and

Types

McKenzie & Duck,

Caro, Michigan

FRANK HENDRICK

The Cass City

Jeweler,

Has on hand a fine Stock of CLOCKS.

WATCHES and JEWELRY, SILVER

PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, etc.

Special attention given to fine Watch repairing.

CALL AND SEE.

Cass City Hotel,

Geo. Tennant, Prop.

First-Class Accommodations for Travellers.

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

Cass City, Mich.

J. BADER,

Carriage, Wagon

BLACKSMITH,

—AND—

Paint Shops,

All Work

GUARANTEED.

CASS CITY, - MICH

ALL AROUND.

(GLEANED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.)

VASSAR.

From The Times.

The Vassar high school library numbers about 200 volumes.

Perley Carpenter, late of Caro, possess the drug department in Tanner & Sherman's store at Otter Lake.

The railway water tank has donned a wooden overcoat, with sawdust lining. The company hope by this means to avoid freezing up this winter.

L. C. Merritt has let a contract to David Bugart to put in 1,000,000 feet of logs for him on Houghton Creek. The timber will be taken from section one, Vassar township.

On Tuesday of last week, the magnificent Norman-Pecheron Stallion "Duke of Normandy 2d," died. The cause was a rupture of the stomach. He was owned by Orrer, Gibbs of Vassar and J. R. Hooper of Caro, to whom it is a severe loss.

Appearances would indicate that the relief committee of this place are to have an all winter's job. Good still keep coming in. They report up to date of supplying the present wants of seventy families, and still there are more who have not been heard from.

The "narrow gauge" has received a set back in the shape of a refusal of the M. C. railroad to allow them to cross the track here which will cause a delay of a few weeks. This seems presumption on the part of the M. C. railroad company, as the courts will decide in the affirmative. The only question is the amount of damages that will be sustained by the crossing.

From The Pioneer.

An addition is being built to the furniture store of J. O. Bancroft.

The new railroad bridge is completed and the iron rails will soon be laid.

Wm. Breeze was relieved of a watch worth \$75 in Detroit last week.

Frank L. Fales has just completed a thorough renovation of his law office.

The Jewell House bus will no longer run on the free plan, except to those that are guests of the house.

The late rains have so raised the water in the river that the mills are running by water power once more.

Mrs. Wise has returned from her visit to Nebraska, accompanied by a sister, who will remain here during the winter.

Jas. Blackmore, the new proprietor of the Jewell House, is making sundry improvements and alterations in the office, billiard and other rooms of that hotel.

A son of S. Mitchell, who was riding his father's horse, "Maggie Mitchell," during one of its Millington races, was thrown off, breaking his collar bone and injuring the left jaw.

TUSCULA COUNTY.

Village lots in Mayville are selling for \$100.

The new railroad is nearly completed in the town of Fairgrove.

Prairie hay in the vicinity of Unionville can be bought for \$6 and \$8 per ton.

The Elmwood town hall is to be built by day labor, if a contractor can't be secured.

The census bulletin states that the yield of the tobacco crop in Tuscola county at 5,395 pounds.

Mr. P. ter Powell of Arbela, is not expected to live, being troubled with a cancer in his stomach.

There were 150 bushels of apples gathered from six trees in the orchard of Mr. Arthur of Tuscola.

The acreage of the clover crop to be cut and threshed in Dayton township this season is somewhat larger than previous years.

The machinery for Loken's new grist mill at Unionville is being put in position and will be ready for operation in a few weeks.

Dr. Wood, of Unionville was accidentally thrown from his carriage one day last week, and for a while will be unable to do medical duty.

The new ditch being constructed through the Columbia swamp between Gagetown and Unionville, is nearly completed, so that teams can pass, without loads.

One day last week a three year old child of Delos Hostler, of Arbela, tipped a cup full of hot coffee over on his hands, which scalded the child so severely that it was thrown into spasms, and died the next day.

On the first of the month Herbert Hard of Elmwood, cut his left little toe nearly off with an ax. The doctor sewed it on, but inflammation, which extended to his leg, setting in, the toe was cut off again. He is now in a bad condition.

SANILAC COUNTY.

Port Sanilac is well supplied with bibles. James Lewis was killed near Anderson last Friday night.

The new post-office at Crosswell has been taken possession of.

The term of circuit court only lasted one day. No jury was called.

Only 42 paupers in the county poor house and five prisoners in the jail.

The new Catholic church at Lexington is finished, and is looked at as an ornament to the town.

Reports say that mushrooms are being shipped by the car load on the St. Clair division of the Canada Southern.

A team of horses belong ing to Wm. Middaugh, backed off the dock at Port Sanilac one day last week and was drowned.

P. B. Sanborn, late of the firm of Sanborn, Carleton & Co., has bought the elevator and grain business of C. A. Ward & Co., in Port Huron, and along the line of the C & G. T. and the P. M. & N. W. railroads. Mr. Sanborn has taken possession of the elevator in this village.

It is reported that the first thing quite a number of fire sufferers did at Crosswell the other day, after the committee had distributed \$10 bills to them, was to march to the nearest grocery and plunk them down to buy a plug of tobacco. Others visited a groggery and bought beer.

It is the intention of the relief committee of Detroit and Port Huron to provide hay for one team and one cow for each family burned out, who have them. Persons expecting to require subsistence are requested to notify local agents at once, that sufficient provision can be made for them. H. Pratt is the distributing agent.

HURON COUNTY.

Rad Axe will soon have a new grist mill.

Minden merchants fall asleep behind their counters on account of there being no cash business.

Mitchell Rielly of Port Austin, had his feet scalded by getting into hot brine at Winsor & Co's salt block the other day.

Robert T. Lambert has leased the Sert House at Sablewaing, for a number of years, and will take possession during the present week.

We don't know who is responsible for the action of the Port Huron committee, but it certainly is exposing itself to the contempt of the public at large.

Rev. Mr. Jennings, of Port Austin, has quite recovered from his recent severe illness, and hopes to be able to resume his public duties once more.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

Port Huron is to have a new stove and barrel factory.

The merchants of Mt. Clemens have to build their own sidewalks.

A Lapeer mill is being bothered with eels getting in the water wheels.

The amount of tax levied on Macomb county for the coming year is \$81,105.51.

McGraw & Co of Bay City are turning out over 15,000 barrels of salt per month.

Nearly 100 cases of diphtheria are reported in the school district at Zilwaukee.

A bear weighing 320 pounds was killed in Almont, Lapeer county, the other day.

The P. H. & N. W. railroad company have just put on a new mail and express car.

The Saginaw county-seat war rag is with increased vehemency, with the chances in favor of Saginaw City.

Dryden, Lapeer county, is working hard to raise \$2,000 bonus for the proposed road from Pontiac to Huron county.

The Fort Gratiot folks are to have water works after a vote of 52 to 40 in favor of the scheme was carried on the 20th inst.

The Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad will be extended from South Lyons to Port Austin, and engineers are already running the line.

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.

A committee of the Detroit conference has visited Bad Axe and bought two lots upon which a methodists church is to be built. Material and funds with which to build the church and a parsonage will also be forthcoming at once.

Adrian merchants begin to refuse Chicago drummers any further orders, on account of Chicago's indifference to the fire sufferers. We hope to hear of more towns following the example of the Adrian merchants, and not send every \$100, they get to buy goods in Chicago, when they can do just as well at our own metropolis.

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 Peanix Brand

PURE WHITE LEAD,

And authorized to Guarantee every package to give entire satisfaction.

Caro, Mich. Luce & Mosher.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

DRY GOODS.

SILKS,

VELVETS,

CASHMERES,

COTTONS

AND

DOMESTICS.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Gent's Sewed and Pegged Fine Boots.

Ladies " " " Fine Shoes.

CASS CITY MICH. ANGUS D. GILLIES

GROCERIES.

TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS,

CANNED GOODS,

SPICES,

TOBACCO'S AND

CIGARS,

TOILET SOAPS.

HARDWARE!

STOVES.

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THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, - - - - - MICH.

NEEDS OF THE SUFFERERS.

A REPORT FROM GEN. D. H. WILLIAMS
OF PITTSBURGH, TO THE STATE
RELIEF COMMISSION.

The following communication has been received by the State Relief Commission from Gen. D. H. Williams, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Relief Committee, who is at present in the burnt district:

MINDEN, Oct. 27, 1881.
Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Chairman Fire Relief Commission, Detroit:

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here on Monday afternoon with supplies for the hospitals and for the sick in the burnt district. They were very much needed. Very little of anything but ordinary food had been administered to either the sick or convalescent. Dr. Johnson reports many sick on his lists who have very poor accommodations in their rude huts. Typhoid patients are in some instances lying on the ground, and find it impossible to shelter themselves from the dripping rain. He reports that since the rains have begun the surface water has filled the wells, and the organic matter has produced diarrhea, malaria and typhoid. He has some cases of measles and some of pneumonia. Medicines require to be supplied, and the doctors are all exhausted with overwork. The sick in the hospitals here are doing well, with the exception of one little child, who appears to recover slowly.

A woman, Mrs. McCrary, walked some eight miles to the hospital; within one week from the time of her arrival she was confined. Mother and child are doing well. Mesdames Conklin and Seymour, agents from the Ladies' Auxiliary Aid Society, arrived here Monday evening. On Tuesday they visited the hospital and the towns of Minden, Sherman and Paris. On Wednesday they left for Verona, Bad Axe, etc., visiting the sick in Austin, Bingham, etc. They design visiting the lake towns and return to Detroit sometime next week. They will meantime gather much valuable information and undoubtedly relieve many cases from the stores with which they are liberally supplied. The roads were in a very bad condition from recent rains and the missionaries will not get through without fatigue, but they seemed full of determination to discharge their duty thoroughly, so as to enable the society which they represent to devise the most efficient means for relieving the distress now prevailing and which may need their aid during the coming winter.

The people are mostly supplied with articles for their pressing necessities, but there is still required before they will be comfortable for the winter. Woolen shirts for men, heavy overcoats, in many cases boots and shoes of good quality for fall and winter are needed. So are woollen goods for women's wear, clothing for infants and children. Stoves in some localities are still in demand—in fact there are many little gaps to fill before they will be ready for wet and cold weather. Lumber and shingles are wanted, but are coming forward freely now. From what I can observe the largest estimates made by the committees and your commission will be required to carry the relief through successfully. It is very unfortunate for many reasons that there were ever more than one channel of supply used, because the several committees were not informed of the action of the other, which has led to some confusion. Hereafter, however, I suppose that the difficulty will be obviated, as Port Huron reports that the supplies have all been forwarded and the payments hereafter will be only in cash. Mr. Carson, the Port Huron agent, has nearly completed his tour of distributing the \$10 installment to the sufferers.

The supervising agent, Hon. D. McIntyre, is about again, having been laid up for a few days by overwork. A lady from Allegheny, Pa., has been engaged since Monday last in looking after the hospital and other duties connected with relieving the sick.

On the whole, the work is in favorable condition here. Supplies are promptly forwarded, notwithstanding the condition of the roads.

Very respectfully yours,
D. H. WILLIAMS.

THE FONTAINE ENGINE.

Mr. John Orton, Mechanical Superintendent of the Canada Southern Railway, under whose direction Fontaine engine No. 1 has been running for several months, has made a report in which he strongly commends the improvements of this over the old style of engine. By a bold and ingenious change in the manner of applying the power through auxiliary drivers, a large increase of speed is obtained with a given size of driving wheel without increasing the number of piston strokes or the amount of fuel consumed. Or, the speed of the train being constant, the improved method of applying the power and the more complete development of the working force of the steam enable the engine to haul a much heavier load than is possible with the engines in common use. Theoretically the advantage gained is nearly eighty per cent in speed or traction above the best performance of engines of the same size, built in the prevailing style—a practical gain of 30 per cent is deemed well within the bounds of demonstration.

Engine No. 2 is yet unfinished. The new engine (No. 3) has not yet been tested for speed. No. 1 has developed

a speed approaching seventy miles an hour over long distances. In May last it drew a light special train from Amherstburg to St. Thomas, on the Canada Southern Road, a distance of one hundred and eleven miles, in ninety-eight minutes. The run from Amherstburg to Buffalo, two hundred and thirty-five miles, was made in two hundred and thirty-five minutes, including stops for coal and water. The expectation is that No. 3 will make ninety miles an hour, in which case it will be placed on the road between Jersey City and Philadelphia.

There are few existing railways, it is true, on which it would be possible or prudent to drive a train at anything like the speed expected of the Fontaine locomotives, owing to the instability of the road-beds and the sharpness of the curves. But the improvement of established roads is being rapidly carried out, wherever the service requires it, and we may be sure that any degree of excellence which the future may demand will be promptly supplied.

But aside from any consideration of increased speed, the new locomotive (if experience shall confirm the promise held out by the performance of the engines now on trial), will materially increase the economy of railway service. There are already something like a hundred thousand miles of railway in this country, employing not far from twenty thousand engines. Obviously an improvement which will add thirty per cent, to the efficiency of the locomotive, the running expense being the same, has the capacity of adding millions to the value and vastly to the capacity of our railway systems.

Michigan Crop Report.

The following is the Michigan crop report for the month of October, 1881, prepared and published by the secretary of state, as required by law:

For this report returns have been received from 1,002 correspondents, representing 674 townships. Six hundred and twenty-nine returns are from 386 townships in the southern four tiers of counties. The returns were made between October 1 and 14.

The estimates show that the acreage sown to wheat this fall is but little if any greater than in 1880; that the number of acres of potatoes raised was about the same, but that the yield per acre was not over two-thirds as much, and that the acreage of clover seed was about one-fifth greater than in 1880. As there has probably been considerable wheat sown since October 1, the estimate is, doubtless, too low, and later reports are likely to change the estimates of the yield of clover seed and potatoes. Correspondents will be asked to again report on December 1 the acreage of wheat sown, and the yield of corn, clover seed and potatoes.

The averages for the State are as follows: Average price of wheat during September, \$1.28; price October 1, \$1.34; condition of pastures during August, 65; during September, 73; supply of beef cattle, 84; condition, 93; yield of winter apples, 40; yield of peaches, 25.

In their "special remarks" correspondents have noted the effect of the drought upon the ordinary products of the farm. It was originally intended to publish a summary of these remarks for each county, but they are so nearly alike for all parts of the State that it seems to be unnecessary. The drought has been general throughout the State, though it seems to have been less severe in the northern than in the southern counties. It has materially reduced the yield on some of our leading crops, particularly corn and potatoes, and has greatly injured the apple crop. Winter apples ripened prematurely and have fallen to the ground in large quantities.

Pastures have so effectively dried up in some localities so as to necessitate the feeding of stock.

In consequence of the difficulty of turning over clover sod for fallow, and of the very general loss of the spring seeding to clover, the area summer-fallowed was somewhat less than usual, and the acreage of stubble ground seeded to wheat has been correspondingly inclosed. The rains came between the 1st and 15th of September, just in time to enable farmers to put their wheat in excellent condition. In some instances it was sowed a little late, but this is not to be regretted in view of the continued warm and wet weather.

It is only when we regard our globe as a member of the planetary system, and that system in turn as a unit among the systems, that we realize how infinitesimal are its concerns, and how relatively insignificant it is. We may for practical purposes treat the orbit of Neptune as the circumference of our planetary system, and state the diameter of it therefore as about 5,486,000,000 miles. But as we could suppose all this vast plane converted in a solid disc, instead of being, as now, for the most part empty space; and if it to be then given, by some means or other, a slightly luminous surface, it would appear to the observer upon the very nearest fixed star no more portentous than a new twenty-five cent piece glittering in the sunshine would appear to an observer at a distance of somewhat over a hundred yards. In other words, it would want fairly good eyes to discern it at all. We may safely say, then, that the annual thermal loss of our own little sphere, though sufficient to melt 777 cubic miles of ice, would, even though multiplied by centuries of centuries, no more affect the temperature of space than the striking of a match would avail to moderate the climate of Siberia.

The hair dresses advertise "natural waves." Wonder if they are taken from the "wrinkled front" of old ocean. Am. Ship.

Course of Study for District Schools.

The following outline of a course of study prepared by State Superintendent V. B. Cochran, is presented to the teachers of this state, in the hope that it may prove of service to them in the management of ungraded schools. It is believed that a great saving of time may be effected in all our schools by pursuing a more systematic plan of work. The design is to present such a plan as may be readily adaptable to any circumstances or conditions likely to be met in the ungraded schools of the state. In general it will be better to adjust the school to the course of study rather than the course to the school. In very few instances should the outline here presented be materially altered.

There are various classifications and groupings in every school; and these necessarily lap over each other in any school whose membership and attendance are as the average ungraded school. But most teachers, either consciously or unconsciously, divide their schools into three groups, viz.: Those who are learning the very rudiments of knowledge; those who are beginning higher studies orally or in elementary books; and those who are completing such studies so far as the school course may contemplate. It is upon the basis of this natural grouping that I have arranged the course here-with presented.

To a certain extent a school also classifies itself upon the basis of the reading classes, and upon this basis of division there are five sets of pupils in the ordinary school.

I have thought best in this outline and in the programme accompanying to preserve both these features, the division of the school into the three natural sections and also into the five artificial classes. Bearing this in mind it will be easy to comprehend the grouping herewith presented. The first section includes the first two classes; the second section, the third and fourth classes; and the third section, the fifth class.

The terms class and section do not indicate any particular length of time or age, but a certain degree of advancement. When a pupil is to be advanced from one section of his work to another, his fitness for promotion should be tested by a careful examination, and it would be well if such examination were made uniform throughout the township or county.

The attention of examiners and inspectors is earnestly called to this plan of school work and grading, and it is hoped that they will aid in giving it force and effect in the school under their charge.

FIRST SECTION—FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES.

Reading—First two books of series. Sight readings. Memorizing.

Spelling—Oral and written. Words from reading lessons and in common use.

Writing—On slate and board in connection with reading and spelling.

Numbers—Reading numbers to 1,000. Simple operations in the fundamental processes, written and oral. Roman notation.

Miscellaneous—Oral lessons daily. Home geography—place, direction, the township and county, the globe. Language—correct speech, correct forms, capitals, punctuation, etc.

NOTES.

1. The work of this section will cover an average of about two years.

2. Reading—Each class separately. Three exercises daily for first class. Two daily for second class. Careful attention should be given to the first lessons. Master each lesson before advancing to another. Review several lessons each day and occasionally require pupils to read new lessons of the same grade at sight.

3. Spelling—At the end of the spelling in this section should be in connection with, or preparatory to, the reading lessons and exercises. The spelling exercise of both classes united should be for review and for the purpose of correcting mistakes in spelling of individual pupils in the other exercises of the day.

4. Writing—Prepare slate-work for pupils at their seats. Require pupils to practice writing figures as well as letters and words in script. Allow very little printing and only at the very earliest stage.

5. Numbers—The whole section in one class. Have pupils learn to use the common signs of the arithmetical operations, and to write out the simple combinations of numbers on the slate and board. Present clearly the idea of decimal notation as far as 1,000. Practice pupils in reading numbers promptly and accurately. Work rapidly yourself and require rapid work from the pupils. Teach simple tables.

6. Miscellaneous—The whole section in one class. Ten minutes daily. Teach a few things simply and plainly. Do not attempt a wide range. Land, water, plants, animals, location, direction, distance. Common errors of speech. Capitals and marks used in their books.

SECOND SECTION—THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.

Reading—Third and fourth books of the series. Sight readings and recitations.

Spelling—Oral and written. Words from reading lessons and from spelling books.

Writing—Forms of letters. Copy books. Dictation—words and sentences.

Arithmetic—First book, completed. Fundamental processes, fractions, decimals, and compound numbers, reviewed in advanced text-book.

Geography—First book of series completed. Studies of maps and globes. Map drawing.

Language—Systematic oral lessons. Kinds of sentences. Parts of sentences. Common errors corrected. Written work.

Miscellaneous—Oral lessons daily. History—anecdotes of famous characters and events. Physiology—health. Other subjects.

NOTES.

1. The work of this section will occupy about three years of the course of an average pupil.

2. Reading—One exercise daily for each class separately. Pay special attention to catching and expressing the thought of the writer. Secure distinct articulation. Cultivate pleasant tones. Have pupils select from other books and bring to school choice selections to be read in class and memorized.

3. Spelling—The whole section united in one class. Much of the spelling work should be selected from the reading books. The regular spelling exercise should be mainly for test spelling by written reviews. Preserve words commonly misspelled for test reviews.

4. Arithmetic—Each class should have one recitation daily. About one third of the time of this section should be given to fixing fundamental principles in the first book of the series used, and the remaining two-thirds to mastering the work designated in the advanced book. Do everything thoroughly before it is passed by. Secure accuracy and rapidity in writing numbers from dictation. Practice rapid addition, factoring, etc. Teach the common measurements used in papering, carpeting, masonry, cord-wood, bins, boxes, etc., etc.

5. Geography—The whole section united in one class. Pupils should draw maps in outline with not too full detail. Map drawing is a means rather than the end of geographical study. Require occasional abstract in writing as review exercises. Use outline or black-board maps for class concert drill.

6. Language—The whole section is under one class, or each class reciting alternate days. The teacher should use some good work as a guide, not as a text-book. Kinds of sentences—simple, compound, etc. Parts of sentences—subject, predicate, parts of speech. Construction of sentences. Correct common errors. Brief written abstracts in connection with oral work.

7. Miscellaneous—The whole section in one class. Ten minutes daily. Conversational exercises on various subjects. The pupils should be required to reproduce these in writing at a subsequent time. Aim to create an interest in the subjects, and to promote home readings upon topics of common interest. Occasional readings from newspapers and discussion of current events.

THIRD SECTION—FIFTH CLASS.

Reading—Fifth book of the series. Select readings. Recitations.

Spelling—Advanced spelling-book. Writing—advanced copy-books.

Arithmetic—Advanced text-book completed. Business forms and methods.

Geography—Second book completed. Map-drawing. Commercial geography.

U. S. History—Oral or text-book, with special attention to the civil government of the United States and of Michigan.

Grammar—Text-book completed. Letter-writing. Composition. Punctuation.

NOTES.

1. The work of this section will cover an average of about two years in the ordinary ungraded school course. So far as possible all the pupils should be together in their work, and understanding that they form the advanced class in school.

2. Reading—This exercise should alternate with that in U. S. history, and for a change. Select work in history will furnish many excellent reading lessons. Have good selections from the reader committed to memory and recited singly and in concert. Newspapers, current history.

3. Spelling—Words from the spelling and language dictation exercises, with reference to capitals and punctuation. Encourage the use of dictionary for learning sounds of letters and pronunciation. Carefully review by lists of unsuited words in second section.

4. Writing—In addition to copy-books teach correct forms in ordinary writing. Require neatness and good order in all slate and black-board work.

5. Arithmetic—Give special attention to business forms and short processes. Teach pupils to make out bills. Review the measures commonly used in business and the industries. Cultivate rapidity and clearness of analysis. Thoroughly master the applications of percentages to ordinary business operations.

6. Geography—Use outline maps. Study comparative size of countries and states. Review latitude of cities. River systems. Mountain systems. Climate. Routes of travel and commerce. Map-drawing for study and use in geography and history.

7. U. S. History—Use a uniform text-book. Review U. S. history. Do not teach topics, the pupils using such as they have or can borrow. In connection with this subject teach briefly the civil government of Michigan and of the U. S.

8. Grammar—Follow the text-book. If possible give exercises in composition and letter writing. Teach correct forms. Occasional exercises in punctuation, reading, or other less usual subjects.

THE CROP OF 1881.

The wheat and corn crops for 1881 are given as a summary published by Braistret's on Saturday last. The outlook is not so forbidding as operators would like to have the public believe, nor is the situation one likely to greatly affect the finances of the country. The causes which have combined to shorten the crops were a severe winter, chinch bugs, and drought. The latter reached nearly every portion of the grain-growing sections. A recapitulation of the returns shows a total amount of yields of wheat in 1881, as follows:

Western states	2,181,000
Illinois	50,000
Indiana	48,000
Iowa	24,750,000
Michigan	1,300,000
Minnesota	35,500,000
Wisconsin	41,500,000
Nebraska	8,000,000
Ohio	48,500,000
Kentucky	9,000,000
Virginia	16,000,000
Kansas	18,000,000
Total	3,345,750

This is against 480,000,000 bushels in 1880, showing a loss of 11,038,000 bushels. Following is a summary of the yield of wheat in the Western States in bushels:

1880	1881
Illinois	50,000
Indiana	48,000
Iowa	24,750,000
Michigan	1,300,000
Minnesota	35,500,000
Wisconsin	41,500,000
Nebraska	8,000,000
Ohio	48,500,000
Kentucky	9,000,000
Virginia	16,000,000
Kansas	18,000,000
Total	3,345,750

Returns of the corn crop are less favorable than those of wheat, but nevertheless will not be pleasantly regarded by the operators who have gambled upon a high crop. Summarized the corn crop of 1881 is as follows:

Western States	\$69,241,000
Illinois	2,500,000
Indiana	2,500,000
Iowa	62,400,000
Michigan	7,000,000
Minnesota	2,500,000
Wisconsin	2,500,000
Nebraska	2,500,000
Ohio	2,500,000
Kentucky	2,500,000
Virginia	2,500,000
Kansas	2,500,000
Total	1,103,610,000

The yield of corn in the Western States is shown by the following table:

1880	1881
Illinois	2,500,000
Indiana	2,500,000
Iowa	62,400,000
Michigan	7,000,000
Minnesota	2,500,000
Wisconsin	2,500,000
Nebraska	2,500,000
Ohio	2,500,000
Kentucky	2,500,000
Virginia	2,500,000
Kansas	2,500,000
Total	1,103,610,000

The Southern States suffered largely from the drought, and the corn-crop in Kentucky reaches only 40,500,000 bushels in 1881, against 86,039,000 in 1880. Tennessee reports a shortage of 48 per cent; Virginia and Texas, 40 per cent, and nearly the same for West Virginia. Altogether the corn crop of the United States of 1881 is short about one-third of a usual yield.

The Mountains Falling.

For years past the inhabitants of the Sernf Valley have found in the extensive slate quarries of their chief source of revenue. Theberg or mountain in question rises to a height of several thousand feet just behind what was the village of Elm. It is composed, as the event has proved, of a loose, scaly material, exceedingly liable to crack and give way. Into the base of this crumbling and treacherous mountain the quarrymen of Elm dug in former years without any regard to the laws of science or the simplest principles of engineering. Recently they have been more cautious, but their caution came too late. In a word, they cut away the foundations of the mountain, and at last, as a natural consequence, it has fallen upon them. That there was some danger of a landslide from the Plattenburg has long been known in Elm. Within the past three or four months slight falls of stone and mud have been of frequent occurrence after heavy rains, yet the people never for a moment thought of leaving the beautiful home to which they were so much attached, and even experts who examined the mountain seem to have had no idea of the full extent of the danger to which they were exposed. So in fancied security and entire ignorance of the awful fate which was in store for them they lived on.

Meanwhile, the almost unparalleled rains of Summer were slowly but surely completing the work which had been begun by the thoughtless or ignorant quarrymen scores of years ago. The end came on the evening of Sunday, the 11th inst.—in the "Saints Calendar," current in some parts of Switzerland, marked "The day of Felix, saint of luck and happiness." During the early part of that day the people of Elm went about their usual vocations in the usual way and without any anticipation of the terrible calamity which was so near at hand.

The little church was well attended, hearty dinners were eaten, and afterward, as was the custom, most of the people, old and young, walked through the meadows or upon the mountain side. At 5 o'clock in the evening, while many of them were still out in the fields, some one was heard crying, "Look at the Plattenburg!" Those who followed the direction and who are still alive say that for a moment it seemed to them as if every peak above the slate quarry was in motion; then there came a rumbling noise, like far-off thunder, and in a moment they were blinded by clouds of dust. When they could see again they found that a great slice of earth and stone had slipped down from the Tschingelap, burying fine houses and covering acres of good land. Men and women were at the same time seen struggling among the ruins, and from all sides friends, neighbors, and relatives hurried to their aid. Unhappily they hurried also to a terrible death. Even while they were engaged in their work of love the mountain above them moved again. This time the sound of thunder was not far distant, but only too near at hand. The pine trees on the grassy slopes were seen to sink. A great cloud of dust and steam covered the whole valley, thousands of tons of stone were hurled through the air. An all-overpowering wind-pressure carried everything before it, there was a horrible crash, a sound of madly rushing torrents, and all was still. Then the dust and smoke cleared away, the sun shone in a cloudless sky, and it was seen that far as the eye could reach the once blooming Sernf Valley was covered with from 40 to 100 feet of black stone, moraine, dirt, and slime. Forty dwelling-houses, the best in the village, together with dozens of stables and outbuildings, were buried out of sight, torn to pieces by the air-pressure, strewn broadcast over the moraine. One hundred and eleven of the people of Elm were swallowed up in the general ruin. At least 12 strangers—Italian quarrymen—shared their fate.

It was useless to think of rescuing any who fell in that awful death-slash. Far out upon its edge, from a strong house, which was only partially covered with the slime and stone, four persons—a graybeard of 91 years and a mother with two children—were taken out badly injured, but alive. Every other human being overtaken in the path of the avalanche was forever buried out of human sight. Fifteen lumps of torn and bleeding flesh, masses of pulp without hope or form, were taken out. The others rest in a grave so deep and strong that no man can uncover it. In one house 13 persons who at a christening feast, and who are known to have joked with each other in regard to the old superstition about 13 at table, were swallowed up as they sat. On a lonely hillside, out of the way of danger, an old man and woman lived with their only son. After the first slide of the mountain the father and son hurried down to the help of their friends. They were swallowed up with the rest. A childless widow who has become a chattering idiot, now occupies the lonely dwelling. Daughters who hurried to the help of their fathers, mothers who would have saved their children; lovers who strove to aid their brides, were together buried in the awful moraine. It is feared that many of those who have been left behind will share the fate of the poor creature, who, mourning a husband and a son, has gone mad with sorrow.

The extent of the land-slip is almost beyond belief. To give anything like an adequate idea of it is no easy task. It is no way to be compared to the Glaciar slip of 1866, when, as will be remembered, 457 people lost their lives. In the latter case the mountains slid down and covered the village. At Elm a great mass of the Plattenburg, a mass 1,500 feet wide, at least 2,000 feet high above the valley, and according to the engineers, from 60 to 100 feet

deep, fell over upon the village, its farms, gardens, and meadows. Tons of rock were dashed entirely across the valley, and now rest quietly 300 and 400 feet high upon the hillsides. The air-pressure was so great that houses were lifted up from their foundations and carried a distance of 1,000 feet. A barn built of heavy logs, and filled with hay, was carried entirely across the valley and overturned 200 feet high on the mountain opposite the Plattenburg. An iron bridge which crossed the Sernf was torn up, carried scores of feet away from its abutments, and now rests on end more than half buried in mud and loose stone. The whole valley, as far as it can be seen from the village inn, which is still standing, very closely resembles the bed of a glacier which has receded. As I have already stated, the masses of stone and earth which have fallen are everywhere piled up to a height of very many feet. At least 500 acres are covered in this way. The River Sernf has made for itself a new channel through the debris and has flooded and ruined much of the land below, land which was not directly harmed by the advance of stone. So in one way or another the whole valley has been injured beyond all hope of repair. The loss in property will reach less than 2,000,000; at the lowest estimate 123 people have lost their lives. The state Engineers, fearing further land-slides, have forbidden those who have escaped to return to the houses which remain standing, and in consequence more than 800 men, women, and children, who but a few days ago were prosperous and well to do, are now almost without a roof to cover them. They may well cry out with their mythical hero Tell:

"Wanken auch
Die Berge Selbst! Es steht nichts fest auf Erden."

The Diphtheria Plant.

Someligh was thrown on the origin of diphtheria the other night in a lecture before the Academy of Natural Sciences by Prof. Horatio C. Wood, who gave the result of his researches in connection with Dr. Henry F. Foreman, involving the important discovery that this fatal and insidious disease is propagated by a microscopic plant or fungi, existing in all human beings, especially in the mouth and throat, but lacking the power of reproduction until given increased vitality by those disordered conditions of the mucous membrane which attend sore throat when caused by cold. The investigations were made at the instance of the National Board of Health, and extended not only to the phenomena attending the ordinary endemic diphtheria existing in Philadelphia, but to the more violent form occurring from time to time in different places. Dr. Foreman visited an infected town on Lake Michigan, where one-third of all the children in a marshy district died of the epidemic, and brought back with him specimens of the diphtheric virus, several of the false membranes which are invariably formed in the throats of afflicted persons, and portions of their viscera. In all blood, said the Professor, there are two kinds of corpuscles, the red or coloring, and the white. By careful study and experiments, both in human beings and the lower animals, it was found that this infinitesimal plant fastens upon the white corpuscles and multiplies its cells, altering their character until, with the interior destroyed, they burst, and the plants, set loose in an irregular mass, separate and go off individually, to continue the destructive work on other corpuscles. Thus increased, they poison the blood, choke the vessels, and are found in myriad numbers in the spleen and bone marrow, where the blood is manufactured.

Prof. Wood's investigations show that the false membrane, supposed to invariably indicate the presence of diphtheria, may be caused by ammonia, Spain fly or any other irritating influence in the throat, so that its presence is not infallible as indicating the existence of this disease. But in any case the false membrane is built up by this parasitical plant, which grows and multiplies upon its inflamed surroundings, whatever may be its cause. It is when the plants grow strong enough to extend to the blood, either poisoning it themselves or carrying the poison with them, that diphtheria sets in. This little plant is exactly the same as found upon a coated tongue. When Prof. Wood put plants such as are found upon a healthy tongue in sterilized matter they failed to grow. On the contrary, plants from the throat or blood of a person affected with diphtheria multiplied rapidly. The practical result of the investigation pointed out was the possibility that diphtheria, if existing theories hold good, may be prevented by artificial vaccination. In the case of pleuric fever caught from animals, which has been proved to originate in a somewhat similar plant, Pasteur has found that the plant, when exposed a sufficient time to the air, by the action of oxygen loses its poisonous character, and when then introduced into the system makes the animal sick, but is no longer fatal. The deduction is that this diphtheric plant scientifically known as "micrococi," may in time be cultivated so that when inoculated with it the system will be no longer subject to the disease in its fatal form. Concluding the lecture, Prof. Wood was applauded when he said that these discoveries could never have been made but for the aid of vivisection, against which there is a foolish prejudice in the minds of many.—Philadelphia Times.

According to figures, compiled for the New Orleans Picayune, the sugar crop of the year ending September 1st, 1881, was the largest raised in Louisiana since the war. The total pounds of sugar are given at 272,982,899, and gallons of molasses, 15,255,030.

BY THE RIVER.

River, O river, that singest all night,
 Nor waitest for light
 To pour out thy mirth
 Along the chill earth,
 The words of thy song let me know,<—
 "I come, and I go."

River, O river, with swell and with fall,
 Thy musical call
 Wateth, sunniness me;
 What thought is in thee
 That lull's me, yet rouses me so?
 "I come, and I go."

River, O river, a word thou must give
 To help me to live,
 "Then sing on thy way;
 Sing the joy of to-day;
 Time's ripple, eternally's flow,
 I come, and I go."

River, O river, thy message is clear.
 Grant on, for I hear,
 "What the mountains give me
 Bear I forth to the sea,
 Life only is thine to bestow.
 I come, and I go."

River, O river, thy secret of power
 I win from this hour:
 Thy rhythm of delight
 Is my song in the night;
 I am glad with thy glances; for, lo!
 I come, and I go.
 —Harper's Magazine for November.

THE FIFTY DOLLAR BILL.

Mrs. Dean sat alone in her little kitchen. She never used her parlor. There was the extravagance of an extra fire to be considered—the fact that the best rag carpet, woven by her own skillful hands must not be worn out too recklessly, the dread possibility of sunshine fading out these chair covers. Mrs. Dean was an economist. She believed in making everything last as long as it possibly could. And so she made the kitchen her headquarters, and sat there knitting with her feet comfortably bunched on the stone hearth, the saucer of apples bubbling softly away at the back, and the sound of her husband's axe ringing from the back shed as he cut and split the kindling wood, piled up there in well-seasoned logs.

She was a little, wrinkle-faced woman of fifty, with stiff ribbon bows to her cap, hair that seemed dried up instead of silvered, and keen blue eyes that twinkled as if they had discovered the secret of perpetual motion. To save money was her chief end and aim in life. The very mittens she was knitting were to be sold at the village store in exchange for tea, sugar, spices and all necessary groceries. "A penny saved is as good as a penny earned," was the golden rule by which she shaped her life.

"I'm glad I took that money out of the savings bank yesterday," said Mrs. Dean to herself, as the bright needles clicked merrily away. "People say it isn't quite safe. And one can't be too careful. But then, again, there's the danger of burglars—though, to be sure, no burglar," she added, with a complacent inward chuckle, "would ever think of looking in the folds of the old Clinkerville Clarion newspaper in the wall pocket on the wall. It's the bureau drawers, and the trunks, and the locked-up chests that they aim for. A fifty-dollar bill! A clean, crisp, new fifty-dollar bill! And all savings, too, out of the house money."

Just then there sounded a knock at the door, and in came old Dr. Bridgman, rubicund with the touch of the March wind, and muffled up in the furs of the wild animals which, from time to time he himself had shot.

"Good day, Mrs. Dean, good day!" said he, "No, thank you, I can't sit down. I'm a deal too busy for that. But I heard yesterday that you took fifty dollars out of the savings bank?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Dean, her face involuntarily hardening, "I did!"

"We are taking up a subscription to get little lame Dick Bodley a cart and donkey, so that he can go around peddling tinware," said the doctor. "It's pretty hard for any one afflicted as he is to get along, and if you can help us a little—"

"But I can't," interposed Mrs. Dean breathlessly. "The money was an investment. I don't propose to cut it up into little bits."

"It's a deed of charity, Mrs. Dean," said the good old man, "to help lame Dick Bodley."

"I dare say," said Mrs. Dean, a little irritably. "But I never pretended to be a charitable character."

The old doctor went away, and the next visitor was Helen Hurst, a rosy girl of eighteen.

"Excuse me for interrupting you, Mrs. Dean," said she, "but Larry Johnson was at the bank yesterday, and he tells me that you drew out your money!"

"Was all creation there?" thought Mrs. Dean.

But she said nothing, only knit away until her needles seemed to glance and glitter like points of fire.

"I am trying to get a boarding place at Mrs. Swipes'," added Helen, coloring, "so as to be near the district school, where I am to teach this spring. But Mrs. Swipes requires payment in advance by the month, and unfortunately we have used up all our slender means in providing my outfit. A teacher, you know, must be dressed decently to command the respect of her pupils. But if you would kindly lend me ten dollars—"

"I never lend," said Mrs. Dean, curtly. "I will be sure to pay it up when I receive my first quarter's salary," pleaded Helen. "And I don't know of any one else to go to."

"It's altogether against my principles," said Mrs. Dean, with her face as hard as if it had been carved out of hickory.

Helen Hurst crept out, feeling humiliated and disappointed beyond all expression.

Mrs. Dean chuckled at her own shrewdness; but she hardly had time to stir up the apples in the saucer, before Mrs. Graham entered with a little leather-covered memorandum-book and pencil.

"I am looking for charitable people,"

Mrs. Dean, said the 'Squire's wife, with a laugh.

"Then you've come to the wrong place," said Mrs. Dean, frigidly.

"Poor Patrick O'Hara was killed yesterday, in the machinery of the rolling-mill," said Mrs. Graham, ignoring her neighbor's response. "He has left a wife and eight children, totally destitute."

"And whose fault is that?" said Mrs. Dean.

"Will you not contribute something toward relieving their destitute condition?" urged Mrs. Graham, opening the book and holding the pencil ready for use.

"Certainly not," said Mrs. Dean. "I've no money to spare."

"But I was told—"

"O, yes—about the money that was drawn out of the savings-bank!" said Mrs. Dean. "But I intend to keep that money for myself, Mrs. Graham."

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," softly spoke Mrs. Graham.

"Yes, yes—I know!" said Mrs. Dean. "But nobody interprets the Bible literally, nowadays."

Mrs. Graham took her departure, acknowledging within herself that her errand was a failure, and Mrs. Dean, left to herself at last, indulged in a nap, with the knitting-work in her lap—a nap wherein she dreamed that the fifty-dollar bill had taken to itself legs and was running away from a crowd of pursuers, herself among the number.

When she waked up, roused by the noise of coal being poured upon the stove, a candle was burning and Mr. Dean was laughing at her.

"Why, Betsey," said he, "I thought you never were going to wake again. Here you sat, with the fire dead out, and I've had to kindle it up again."

"Bless me!" said Mrs. Dean. "I must have been asleep quite a while. But—as she started up she saw that the old wall-pocket opposite was empty—'where is that old number of the Clinkerville Clarion!'"

"It was last week's paper," said Mr. Dean, calmly. "We had both of us read it, so I just took it to kindle the fire."

"You burned it up?"

"Yes," said Mr. Dean; "I burned it up. Why should I?"

For half an hour Mrs. Dean sat silent and never spoke a word. Her first utterance was:

"It's the Lord's judgment upon me!"

Mrs. Dean was a resolute woman, full of character. She went to her table drawer, took out a sheet of paper and wrote to Dr. Bridgman, inclosing a dollar toward lame Dick Bodley's cart and horse. She sent another dollar to Mrs. Graham for the poor little O'Haras, and promised to donate a barrel of russets, a bushel of potatoes and some of her husband's cast-off clothes to cut over for the children. And she sent for Helen Hurst to come and see her.

"I can't lend you ten dollars, my dear," said she, "because I haven't got it. But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll let you make your home here as long as you please. There's a nice spare room, and it's an eighth of a mile nearer than Mrs. Swipes' to the district school."

"O, how very, very good you are!" said Helen, her eyes swimming with grateful tears.

"Good!" cried Mrs. Dean. "I'm just beginning to see what a selfish, greedy creature I've been all my life. But you're welcome, my dear, and your board shall not cost you a cent."

She opened her parlor, shook out the curtains and built a fire in the air-tight wood stove.

"Dean likes the parlor," said she, "because it has such nice south windows, and I don't see why we shouldn't enjoy it."

She baked a fresh batch of gingerbread, and sent a loaf to old Mrs. Mudge; she took out a basket of hickory nuts for poor little Harry Jones, who was trying to crack dried up pignuts on the stone by the roadside; she renewed her subscription to the church charities.

"I can't be very liberal," she said; "but I am determined to do what I can."

"That's right, my dear—that's right!" said her husband. "We shall be prosperous, never fear. I'm awfully sorry about burning up your nifty dollar bill; but, if it's going to open your heart like this, it's the best thing that could have happened to us."

Mrs. Dean was sweeping out the kitchen. She looked around with a smile as she moved the wide-leaved table which always stood under the wall-pocket, and took down the pocket itself, a rude structure of splints, lined with red cambric and tied with cords and tassels of red worsted, to dust it out.

"Yes," she said, "I am afraid I was getting to be a miserly, and—Why, what's this?"

Mr. Dean stooped and picked up a slip of crumpled dark-green paper, which had fallen out from the wall-pocket as his wife turned it upside down and tapped her finger against it to remove all possible dust.

"It's the fifty dollar bill!" said he with mouth and eyes opening in unison. "It must have slipped down from the folds of the newspaper and lodged here."

"The Lord has sent it back to us," said Mrs. Dean, reverently; "and He has sent a lesson, wise and merciful, with it."

"Well," said Mr. Dean, after a moment or two of silence, there's a lesson in almost everything He does, if we did but know it."

And all the theologians in the world could not have improved upon the faith of this simple, unlettered old farmer.

A river is always down in its mouth.—*Burlington Hawkeye.* And it shouldn't be, considering that it generally controls all the banks along its course.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Wonderland.

The Yellowstone national park is the wonder spot of the world. What with its geysers, hot springs, glass mountains, weird scenery and thousand and one curiosities, it is a place to which any traveler can resort with pleasure after having traveled the world. Sir Charles Coldstream would never have wearied of ennu had he visited nature's own museum, which is located in the northwestern corner of Wyoming territory.

Col. P. W. Norris, the efficient superintendent of the nation's park, is in the city for the purpose of consulting with Gov. Hoyt respecting the building of a road into the park from Wyoming. As it is one must enter by way of Montana, Col. Norris is enroute to Washington, and will leave to day for that point.

The colonel very kindly spread forth the curiosities which he carries with him, in his room at the Inter-Ocean, and invited a number of ladies and gentlemen to call and see them, an invitation which was gladly accepted by our territorial and local officials and others, among them a representative of the Leader.

The colonel has a large number of objects of interest to show, among them some very curiously colored stones, which, when broken open, resemble sandstones with rainbows painted on them; they are concretions. Then there are amethyst and quartz formations taken from the centers petrified logs; lava of all shades; volcanic glass which is brown, black, and varied; there is a quantity of this strange material in the park. The colonel has been ordered to send some of these specimens of nature's glass made in a volcano and forced out by eruption to several institutions of learning.

While the curiosities made by nature are grand and wonderful, those made by man are equally so. We saw specimens of mortars which were not made like pottery, but were cut out of solid granite with stone hammers; several of the hammers accompany the broken mortars. The colonel thinks they were made in the stone age by prehistoric man. The colonel found some of these hammers twenty-five feet under ground. Besides these are broken crucibles, which were found near the mining region at Clark's Fork.

Mining shafts, to the number of 16, have been discovered in the park. The deepest is 25 feet. They also are the work of the race of the stone age, for at the bottom of these shafts were found stone hammers and stone knives. The object of the prehistoric man seemed to be to obtain a yellowish clay for paint and handsome ornamental stones.

There is also evidence of there having been either two ages of stone, or of two tribes who made their tools differently. Col. Norris has stone implements and weapons that are flat on one side and rounded on the other, so that the edge is formed by the sharpening process on one side only. This peculiar feature is noticed on arrow heads, lance points and knives. Then the same articles are found with both sides rounded.

Some curious objects we saw are the stone sinkers which were used by some ancient race on fishing lines. One stone that is round and pointed at the ends has a hole neatly bored in one end, while another stone of similar shape has a groove cut all around its length in which the line was fastened. Nature's handiwork is beautifully displayed in several stone discs that are perfectly rounded and slightly hollowed on both sides, as evenly as if done by a sculptor. This curious feature was produced by the action of the water turning and turning these stones in some recess in the rocks, with gravel for a cutting substance.

About the places of burial in the park are to be found rude specimens of pottery. Of these the colonel has several.

Whipping in the Old-Time School.

A public school fifty years ago was a very different affair from what it is nowadays.

Upon my word, when I think of the whipping that went on day after day in the old Mayhew School, I am astonished at it. Yet, with the variety of corporal punishment so freely bestowed there was mingled a sort of ghostly sportive element, a grim humor which did not always commend itself to the perception of him who received the flagellation. A merry conceit, for instance, was that of Master Clough.

That ingenious person would direct a culprit to stand upon the platform, near the desk, and without bending the knees, touch the floor with his fingers. Then a smart flourish of the rattan and a sudden blow would cause the unhappy youth to involuntarily resume an upright position with diverting rapidity. It was really very amusing (to Master Clough). Sometimes an offender would be asked by one of the masters which instrument of torture he would choose: the riding-whip, the ruler, or the rattan. Which ever he seemed to prefer was not the one used, but one of the others would make him smart. This little change would have a healthful moral influence upon the scholar, teaching patience and resignation under disappointment. A pleasant illustration (to the teacher) of the irony of fate was shown in another way. When the stock of rattans ran low, (and that was not seldom) some victim in disgrace would be dispatched for a fresh supply, knowing that on his return he would feel the first stroke of the rod. With what ingenious refinement of torture the victim was thus made to find the weapon that should wound him!

There was another clever diversion of our kind-hearted masters which in summer, when the days were long, occasionally broke the monotony of schoolboy life. Sometimes, of a sultry July afternoon, a tired scholar, over-

come by the heat, would find the sound of voices in the room grow fainter and fainter, his head would droop and finally sink upon his desk, and he would quickly be in the pleasant land of dreams. Then it was that the master, seizing his rattan and stealthily yet joyfully striding across the rows of desks, would give the sleeping wretch such a rousing whack as to astonish and confound as well as suddenly awake him.

I confess that these diversions of the pedagogue were not without their attraction for us who looked on and saw the comical contortions of the boys whose fortune it was at the moment to be under discipline. The fact that our turn might come next did not prevent us from finding what entertainment we might in what our master evidently enjoyed. None of us had yet read the maxims of the cynical La Rochefoucauld, but we realized that under certain circumstances there is something in the misfortune of our friends that gives us a certain sort of satisfaction.

Those were indeed days when flogging was administered in no homeopathic doses, but with a most heroic fullness of practice. I once made a careful estimate of my own experience in that way, and came to the conclusion that I had averaged about a whipping and a half a day during my connection with the Mayhew School. Of course we became somewhat inured to this rough treatment. It was considered the proper thing to suffer with Spartan firmness, and he who while laid across the master's knee could calmly make comical and derisive faces from his ignominious position, for the entertainment of his associates, without having his attention diverted to other parts of his body, was accounted a brave fellow. Then there was a superstitious belief that by laying one's eyelash in the hand that was about to be flogged, the accursed wood was sure to be shattered on coming in contact with the magic hair. But I never saw one shattered.

The Drive Well.

A test case has been brought in the U. S. court at Grand Rapids, to determine whether or not all persons using the ordinary "drive well" must pay royalty to the patentee. Judge Withey gave the defendants 30 days to show that they have not been guilty of infringement of the Green patent, under which the royalty is claimed. The Grand Haven Herald has looked over the stenographer's report of Judge Withey's opinion in the preliminary hearing and finds that in speaking of the patentee the judge used the following language: "If he owns this patent he owns property in which of course he is deemed to have rights; and among these rights is the exclusive control of the patent, its use and manufacture. He has as complete a right to the control of this patent, in every respect, if it is his and his established right, as if it would have to a horse in his own barn or hatched to his own buggy which he is driving." Judge Withey further said, in speaking of the defendants: "My own judgment, however, is that in the end they will all pay the royalty. That the courts have without one exception so far sustained the patent and in every case that has been tried the parties have responded in cost and damage." Judge Withey did not grant an injunction because that would have given the defendants no way out excepting to pay the royalty, but allowed the defendants 30 days in which to present evidence that there has been no infringement of the Green patent. If the defendants do not establish facts to take their case outside of cases recently passed upon in favor of the patentee by Judges Benedict, Nelson, and Blatchford, Judge Withey will grant the injunction prayed for.

THE TRIBUTE TO IDA LEWIS.—At the recent presentation of a medal to Ida Lewis, who has saved so many persons from drowning, at the Newport, R. I., custom house, ex-Governor Van Zandt being called upon by Collector Cozzens, responded by giving some interesting personal reminiscences of the heroine. He said he had first seen her when she was a little black-eyed, dark-haired girl, playing about the house when he was endeavoring to get the position of lightkeeper for her father. Afterwards he had known her as an elfish little creature about the lighthouse. Suddenly he heard, that this child, as she seemed to him, had gone out in the midst of a dreadful, winter storm, when the black waves were rolling, to rescue great, strong, brawny men, and had rescued them. It seemed almost impossible, but soon he heard of other and similar achievements. "It was no hyperbole to say, even after the late war had made acts of bravery familiar, that no one had ever shown more womanly heroism, more real, genuine Christian love of mankind than this kind, modest, self-sacrificing woman who sits here almost unwilling to receive this very highest public testimonial ever conferred in this country upon a woman." This simple scene, he felt, would live in history, and it certainly would remain forever in the hearts of those who had witnessed it.

The London Times discussing Secretary Blaine's letter to Minister Lowell, with reference to the Panama canal and the Monroe doctrine, says: "The weighty nature of the interests of America is the use of any inter-oceanic canal through the isthmus of Panama will be readily admitted, but Mr. Blaine pushes the point too far when he would have the world take it for granted that no government except his own and that of Columbia has any claim to be consulted in regard to the neutrality of the work. The proposition is far from self-evident and is, unfortunately, not supported in the letter by arguments which will make it acceptable to European powers, and least of all to Eng-

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

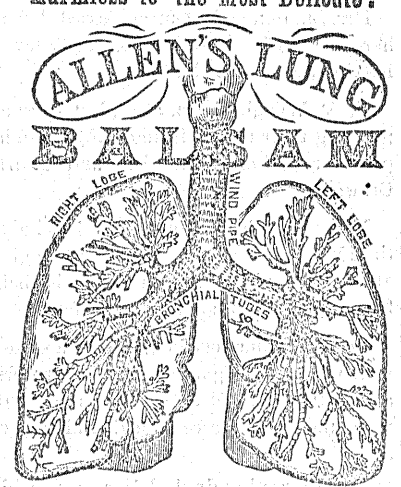


LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
 VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure
 for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses
 common to our best female population.
 It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
 It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors thereby checked very speedily by its use.
 It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
 It cures Headache, Dizziness, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
 That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
 It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
 For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unequalled.
 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, 31 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.
 No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
 Sold by all Druggists. —CA
 Farand Williams & Co., Agents, Detroit, Michigan.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!

STRICTLY PURE
 Harmless to the Most Delicate!



(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state)

A Standard Remedy

IN MANY HOMES.
 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 "Windy-dye" 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.

CROUP!

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

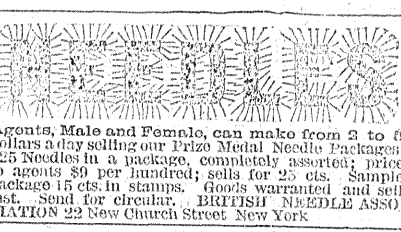
AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAD NO EQUAL!
 IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

POISONS

For Soldiers, for Fathers, for Mothers, Widows, Children, etc. Thousands per cent. cured. For any wound or disease. Promptly yet does thousands. Reminders entitled to increase of population. New laws and decisions. Time insured. Only at once. Address, with two stamps, for laws, plates and instructions, B. J. GELSPON & CO., U. S. Claim Attorneys, Box 724, Washington, D. C.



TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSER BY
 PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND
 THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a distention of the body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow skin, Headache, Residues in the night, highly colored urine.
 IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
 TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
 They increase the Appetite, act as a cathartic, only to take on flesh, thus the system is invigorated and by their tonic action, a Positive Organism, Excellent Stomach and Purifier. Price 25 cents. 50 Pills per box.
 TUTT'S HAIR DYE
 GRAY HAIR of WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this positive. It is a natural color, acts instantaneously, and is not washed out by the next shampoo. Price 25 cents. 50 Pills per box.
 Office, 35 N. W. 4th St., New York.
 Dr. TUTT'S HAIR DYE of valuable information and Circular Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

\$225 A Month Agents Wanted—90 best

selling articles in the world at sample price. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN

Learn Telegraphy! Earn \$40 a week! To \$100 a month. Graduate guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE 1105 Jamesville Wis.

STAMMERING

and all forms of impediments of speech permanently cured. For circulars and testimonials from hundreds whom we have cured, address S. M. Sterling, Institute London Canada.

Business

Do you wish to obtain more business? Then write to or call upon Thos. S. Spurgeon, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Patents

Concessions, St. Detroit, Mich. Attorney days in Patent Cases, established 15 years. Send for circulars free.

Wanted AGENTS

to sell the most valuable documents. Write for particulars. VIVIAN PUBLISHING CO., 199 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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WILLIAM REID, Wholesale and Retail dealer in French and American WINDOW GLASS, PLATE GLASS, Ribbed and Rough, Plate Glass, Lights, and Diamond Glass, Silver Plated Glass, French and German Looking Glass Plates, Lead and Oil, Colors, Putty, Points, etc., 25 & 24 Congress St., East, Detroit.

WOMEN'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Offers superior advantages to students. They are thoroughly drilled in office work, letter writing and the bookkeeping of business papers. Those wishing a thorough business education should enquire of the business men of Detroit where it is best had. Collects everywhere free.

WOMEN'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

For Chills and Fever AND ALL DISEASES Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood. A WARRANTED CURE. Price, \$3.00. For sale by all Druggists.

For Two Generations

The good and staunch old stand-by, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, has done more to assuage pain, relieve suffering, and save the lives of men and beasts than all other liniments put together. Why? Because the Mustang penetrates through skin and flesh to the very bone, driving out all pain and soreness and morbid secretions, and restoring the afflicted part to sound and supple health.

TAKE THE

CHICAGO

BURLINGTON ROUTE

No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denton, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequalled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line. C. B. & O. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horner's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C. B. & O. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, etc., will be cheerfully given, and will send free to any address an elegant County Map of United States, in colors, by applying to:

FRANKLIN LOWELL,
 General Passenger Agent, Chicago

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 General Manager, Chicago

Peach Trees

We offer for the coming season a large and fine stock of Peach Trees of choicest varieties. Also complete assortment of Nursery Stock. Descriptive Catalogue and Wholesale Price List Free.

THE ENTERPRISE.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1881.

PARNELL'S arrest has caused intense excitement in England.

KENT SEAMAN, who sued the Toledo Telegram for \$20,000 for alleged libel, gets a verdict of \$25.

THE total receipts of the Port Huron Relief Committee, in money and goods, up to Saturday night, the 23rd ult., were \$465.067.43. Since that time about \$1,500 cash has been received, together with large quantities of goods.

Mrs. GARFIELD's father is quoted as saying, that a short time after the Chicago convention he asked General Garfield how he felt about it, and the General answered: "I have felt badly about it ever since I was nominated." Two weeks before the inauguration, Mr. Rudolph heard him say that he was sorry he was not in the Senate instead of being President.

THIRTY citizens of Cleveland have subscribed \$1,000 each to the Garfield monument fund, and the contributions from the country at large have reached the sum of \$13,624.69, a total of \$33,624.69. It is the intention to raise \$150,000 if possible. The President's body has been removed from the public vault to that owned by Colonel Scofield, of Cleveland, and will remain there until the permanent burial place is prepared.

A CLERICAL LUNATIC.

The New York Tribune says that a certain Rev. Mr. Wild, formerly of Brooklyn, and now settled over a Congregational church in Hamilton, Ontario, delivered a discourse recently upon "The Death of President Garfield, and What Next?" The Reverend gentleman interpreted the assassination as simply the Almighty's way of removing obstacles to the harmonious union of the Anglo-Saxon race. The hand of the dictator was already on the lever of the Government. The death of Garfield would prepare the way for the assumption of a military directorship by Gen. Grant, and that event would be followed by the union of the English-speaking nations and their final annexation to Jerusalem, and thus would the prophecies of the Scriptures be fulfilled. This belief is exactly in accordance with the belief of Guiteau. And we think of the two the preacher is the crazier. We have known this same Wild for several years, and unhesitatingly declare our belief that he is the most gigantic, ecclesiastical humbug on the continent, and the wildest lunatic outside an insane asylum.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

(PICKED UP BY OUR STAFF OF CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

Book agents are numerous.
Wheat sells at \$1.35 this week.
Grocery stores are multiplying.
The graveling of State street is about done.
Editor Pond paid a visit to Detroit on Monday.
Several Cass Cityites have been in town this week.
The new Montague block drug store has been opened.
Rev. J. S. Smart, of Bay City, was in town on Monday.
R. V. Mr. Clark, of Yassar, occupied the Presbyterian pulpit last Sunday.
Mr. Donaldson, private secretary to Gov. Jerome, was in town Tuesday.
Charley Pierce now smiles behind the counter in Kelly & Stickland's market.
The lawyers of the county are all here this week, and also some of the fraternity from outside.
Col. Richardson, of Tuscola, was in town Tuesday, on his way to Ellington to attend the county Grange.
Rev. Mr. Todd, Hon. C. P. Black and Dr. Morris, attended the corner stone laying at Gagetown last Sunday.
Station agent Scott has taken his departure for West Bay City, and his successor has taken possession here.
Rev. J. B. Russell, of Mackinaw, who preached here 15 years ago and organized the Methodist society in this place, was in town for a few hours Monday.
Col. Whiteside is doing quite an extensive relief business on his own hook. He is receiving goods from northern New York, and seeing personally to their distribution.
Circuit court is in session, and thin's around the court house consequently wear an unusually busy appearance. The lawyers are buzzing around in a lively manner.
The extension of the F. & P. M. railroad from Mayville to Caro is now talked of. It would undoubtedly be an excellent thing for Caro, but we doubt very much whether the necessary \$10,000 bonus could be secured here.
Mr. James Emery of this place was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Barnes, of Hadley, Mich., on Wednesday of this week, at the home of the bride, Jim is a sly chap and kept the affair mighty quiet, but we none the less wish himself and bride all the happiness conceivable. May their pathway through life be one strewn with roses, and may the sun of prosperity ever for them shine. Mr. E. R. Cookingham and family attended the wedding from here.

There is just a little talk of the extension of the Caro branch of the Michigan Central to Cass City and Bad Axe this season, but no authority can be found for these reports. The strong wish of the people is that the road be not extended, and their wish is quite likely to be gratified, at least for the present.

Our ladies' band has been engaged to go to Chicago the last of the month, and give three concerts, the consideration being \$300 and expenses. Mr. Robertson, the leader, also gets an additional \$50. The ladies will be busy practicing up for such an important engagement, as they have been promised big audiences.

OBIDIAN FOEBLES.

GAGETOWN.

Diphtheria is raging.
The Photograph tent has plenty of callers every day.
Thos. McApheen has just finished a new barn 36x60 feet.
Our Justice of the Peace spent part of last week in Caro.
W. G. Mewbret has put in a steam boiler in his planing mill.
Prof. J. Murphy is painting Geo. Carolan's new building.
N. A. Waugh has just finished clearing 15 acres, since the fire.
Prof. Lenzer, of Cass City, has a class in instrumental music, here.
Mr. T. Geron buried a child on Tuesday, and another the Saturday before.
Messrs. G. W. Howell and S. Stickland, of Caro, were in town on Tuesday.
G. C. Peterhans little girl died on Tuesday morning, of diphtheria and croup.
Geo. Sayles is doing a very nice job of painting on the new barn of R. C. Beach.
Cora, daughter of Samuel Muzze, aged about 16 years old, died Sunday morning, Oct. 30th, of diphtheria.
Drs. Stanton and Deming passed through here last Wednesday, enroute for Caseville, looking over railroad affairs.
N. A. Waugh & Co. are plastering and painting their new building. For first-class plasterers call on James Day and Charley Crawford.
N. A. Waugh will open his hotel about the 15th. An oyster supper will be given after the opening. A ball room is being fitted up on the second floor 22x50.
Geo. Caroline has just opened a store in which he will keep a fine line of groceries and provisions. Mr. Caroline is a worthy man, and should receive a liberal patronage.
About three hundred dollars was added to the railroad subscription at the railroad meeting of Oct. 29th, by parties who have given liberally before. If parties who have not given one cent to aid the projected railroad would give a small amount each the bonds can be secured.
The corner stone of the Episcopal church was laid last Sunday. The roads were bad and the day cold, yet a large number attended. The impressive service of laying the stone was, in the absence of the bishop, performed by Rev. Mr. Todd, of Caro, who made a very eloquent address. Messrs. C. P. Black and G. Morris, of Caro, also gave addresses, which were listened to with great attention by the people present.
A son of Mr. Thomas, of Elkland, was injured by a cut from a saw, which cut the anterior tibial artery. The wound was not dressed for two or three days, when hemorrhage set in. Dr. Morris of Caro, assisted by his son of this place, and Dr. Smith of Cass City, performed the operation of taking up the femoral artery, thereby securing the flow of blood. The patient so far is doing well, and a successful termination is anticipated.
[Owing to the crowded condition of our columns this week we are obliged to omit part of our Gagetown Letter.—Ed.]

SOME STARTLING FACTS.

Knickerbocker, the Caro Jeweler, has just opened a beautiful line of plated ware.
A beautiful line of Fancy Goods at the New York Store, Cass City.

Adamson & Fritz have now a complete stock of Children and Ladies fancy and plain Hose, which they are selling at a bargain.

Weydemeyer & Predmore have just received a lot of Beautiful Bound Books. Have one?

Everything complete in Groceries at N. A. Waugh's, Gagetown.

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

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

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

Say, friend! If you want a hat or a cap call at Wickware's cheap store.

VanKeuren's Ointment, a sure cure for Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Old Sores, Itch, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, etc. Prepared and sold by Luce & Mosher, Caro, Mich.

For your Notions call at 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.

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

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 as Low Prices as can be had in the state.

For the finest Hats in town, step into the New York Store, Cass City.

Fresh Oysters just received from the east, at Wm. Wickware's.

For a fine gold pen, pen holder, pencil or tooth-pick, try Knickerbocker, Caro.

Splukermakbisereth Fringe, assorted colors, Passementry Trimming, Cariorshiek Lace, Dulaked and St. Chapelle Embroidery, figured Billyfashika Roman Bands, in the latest styles at A. D. Gillies'.

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

J. C. Laing has just opened a fine line of Overcoats. Call and see.

For the best and cheapest Clothing, call at the New York Store, Cass City.

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

Standard brands of Canned Goods at T. H. Hunt's.

Sherman S. Jewett's stoves of every description may be found at J. L. Hitchcock's.

For the finest and cheapest Caps, try the New York Store.

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

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

Wickware sells Boots and Shoes as cheap as anyone in Tuscola county.

Those patent dictionary or bible holders, can be found at Knickerbocker's, the Caro Jeweler.

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.

Gloves the finest and cheapest may be found at the New York Store.

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

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

A fine line of beautifully bound books by the best authors, may be found at Knickerbocker's, the Caro Jeweler.

Call on N. A. Waugh, Gagetown, if you want anything in the line of Dry Goods or Groceries. Cheaper than ever.

For the most complete line of Gent's Furnishing Goods, at the New York Store.

Broad Gauge Boots at Wickware's cheap store.

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

For your Dry Goods, give the New York Store, Cass City, a trial.

Just received, a lot of beautiful silver Castors, at J. H. Knickerbocker's, Caro.

The Magnetic Soap, manufactured by McCullough Soap Co., is by all odds the best that has yet been introduced into the market. By using it, you do away with washboards and boiling, and you are through your washing in one-half the ordinary time. Try one bar, at 10 cents. For sale by Adamson & Fritz.

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.

Caro House

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

FIRST-CLASS.

FRANK THOMAS, PROPRIETOR

JOHN STALEY, JR.,

Has the most perfect

ABSTRACT OF TITLES
IN TUSCOLA COUNTY.

—ATTEND TO—

Buying and Selling Real Estate

—AND—

Loaning Money.

JOHN STALEY, JR.
Real Estate Agent and Abstract office.
Office, Court House, Caro, Mich.

BROWN & BENTLEY,
JOB AND HORSE-SHOEING SHOP,

In Jno. Bader's old stand, south of the New York Store.

WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

Special Attention Given to
Horse-Shoeing.

Prices Moderate.
CASS CITY, - MICH.

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.

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

ENTERPRISE.

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!

New York Bazaar

To the store lately vacated by
Ingersoll & Oldfield.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BERLIN ZEPHYR, GERMANTOWN
WOOLS, LADIES KNIT JACKETS.

JAS. H. ELLIS.

STATE STREET, CARO, MICH.

Cass City Boot and Shoe Shop.

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

Repairing neatly and promptly done

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

Thos. Rowell & Co.

SPITLER & SON,

CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP,

—Next door East of Weydemeyers Hardware—

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Repairs on Woodwork done promptly. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices Moderate.

CASS CITY, - MICH.

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.

L. A. DEWITT,

Will say something in reference to his

PLANING MILL

—AND—

Furniture

Wareroom,

In our next issue.

THE

RedFrontGrocery

—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,, Hominey 1 00
13,, Carolina Rice 1.00
2,, Fine Cut 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. Gagetown,

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.
Gagetown, Mich.

THE TRAVELLERS GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Detroit and Bay City Division.

TRAINS SOUTH.				TRAINS NORTH.			
am	pm	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm
7 10	8 40	10 40	12 40	1 40	3 15	6 45	8 45
7 38	6 08	11 27		1 05	8 43	5 45	
8 00	6 30	12 10		1 25	8 25	5 05	
8 15	6 45	12 40		1 35	8 12	4 40	
8 26	6 56	1 10		1 45	7 58	4 20	
8 36	7 06	1 40		1 55	7 48	4 00	
7 55	4 10			2 05	7 38	3 40	
8 55	7 25	3 10		2 15	7 28	3 10	
8 57	7 35	3 20		2 25	7 18	2 55	
10 50	9 50			2 35	7 08	2 30	
9 15	7 55	3 55		2 45	6 58	2 10	
9 28	8 02	4 10		2 55	6 48	1 50	
9 36	8 10	4 25		3 05	6 38	1 30	
9 48	8 18	4 40		3 15	6 28	1 10	
10 07	8 40	5 15		3 25	6 18	9 50	
10 26	8 55	5 35		3 35	6 08	9 20	
11 25	9 55	7 10		3 45	5 58	8 50	

CARO BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH.			
am	pm	am	pm
Yassar.....Dep.	8 15	12 55	8 35
Watrousville.....	8 35	1 15	8 50
Wahjamega.....	8 45	1 26	9 02
Caro.....	9 00	1 40	9 15

TRAINS SOUTH.

TRAINS SOUTH.			
am	pm	am	pm
Caro.....	7 00	11 50	5 25
Wahjamega.....	7 12	12 02	5 37
Watrousville.....	7 25	12 15	5 50
Yassar.....	7 35	12 25	6 10

SAGINAW BRANCH.

Leave Yassar at 5 10 a. m., 12 50 p. m., and 8 30 p. m., Arriving in East Saginaw at 6 30 a. m., 1 40 p. m., and 9 15 p. m.

Leave East Saginaw at 7 10 a. m., 5 40 p. m., and 10 40 p. m., Arriving at Yassar at 7 55 a. m., 6 25 p. m., and 12 00 m.

Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and by Chicago time.

W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City.

H. C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass'g and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

PORT HURON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

MARLETTE DIVISION.

Time Table No. 10, Taking Effect Sept. 21, 1881.

All Trains run by Port Huron Time.

GOING WEST.				GOING EAST.			
am	pm	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm
7 30	5 15	Lv. Port Huron. Ar.	10 25	6 25			
8 12	6 00	Marlette Junction.	9 45	5 40			
9 05	6 35	Brookway Center.	9 05	5 05			
10 25	7 40	Marlette.	7 50	3 35			
11 45	7 59	Clifford.	7 37	3 17			
11 55	8 46	Ar. Mayville. Lv.	6 50	2 30			

*Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal.

SAND BEACH DIVISION.

GOING SOUTH.				GOING NORTH.			
am	pm	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm
4 15	10 31	Lv. Port Huron. Ar.	9 59	7 11			
4 55	11 04	Marlette Junction.	9 21	6 18			
5 20	12 02	Crowell.	8 42	5 25			
7 05	12 40	Carsonville.	8 05	4 45			
7 45	1 06	Deckerville.	7 37	4 10			
8 25	1 38	Minde.	7 00	3 40			
9 30	2 19	Ar. Sand Beach. Lv.	6 11	2 50			

*Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal. *Stop for Dinner. *Stop for Supper.

HENRY McMORRAN, I. R. WADSWORTH, General Manager, Superintendent.

THE ENTERPRISE.

—Chilly.

—And cold.

—Will require.

—Stoves and wood.

—Looks more like rain.

—The mud is thickening.

—More subscriptions on hand.

—Dry wood wanted at this office.

—The woods present a golden aspect.

—Gypsy social last night, no report.

—Oats firm at 50 cents. Potatoes 75 cts.

—No reports of stolen carrots this week.

—St. Clair's citizens hunt bears on Sunday.

—More railroad news from other quarters.

—Butter is bringing 25 cents and eggs 15 cents.

—The sun shone out clearly nearly all day Tuesday.

—Wheat remains at about the same figure \$1.30 to \$1.34.

—One side of Mr. Hinkles building is bricked up and it looks well.

—Andrew Seed spent Friday and Saturday in Caro, visiting school friends.

—Messrs. Lewenberg & Hirschberg have added to their stock a line of clothing.

—Edward Darbe, a former Cass City teacher, was visiting in town last Sunday.

—Mrs. Deming, of Oakville, is visiting at the residence of her son, Dr. C. P. Deming.

—The New York store has received a fresh coat of paint which gives it a fine appearance.

—There will be a S. S. concert in the Presbyterian church on next Sabbath evening, Nov. 6th.

—Mr. Wm. Wickware is in Caro, being on the jury for the circuit court, which is now being held.

—Would not a ditch cut down to the creek west of us, take off all this superfluous water which lies on the side of our streets.

—That butter question was a rather hard problem to solve. However it was bought in by one of our dealers of that delicacy.

—The brick work on the town hall is about completed while the roof is on with the exception of the tin work which will be on in a few days.

—The report that a lady was badly injured on those treacherous steps in front of the M. E. church, was a mistake. The accident has not yet happened.

—Farmers, don't be afraid of bringing in a large turnip, beet, carrot or a keg of cider for us to test. We will sample it honestly and systematically and give you the benefit.

—The young people pronounce the surprise party at Mr. Botsford's on Monday evening a decided success. They say Minnie had awfully "big" eyes when they walked in.

—Locks have been placed upon 'most of the barns and hen coops in the village.

—Mrs. John Bader returned from her six weeks visit in Minneapolis, Minn., on Friday last.

—So many large girls leaving school to teach elsewhere is the reason why the "big boys" look sad.

—Notice is called to the new advertisement of Jno. Staley, Jr., of Caro, which appears in this issue.

—Some sneak thief entered Dr. Demings cellar on Friday night and stole therefrom a quantity of potatoes and canned fruit. The doctor has since put a lock upon the passage.

—J. R. Beach, Frank Doying, A. Graham Etta Alvers, May Fenchwanger, Mary Mahony, Allie Alwood and Nellie Winegar attended the examination at Caro on Friday last. No report yet.

—What next! We understand that the Ladies' Cor et Band, of Caro, will play in Chicago during the last of this month, for which they will receive \$350 and expenses for their services three evenings.

—Miss Nellie Hall and Miss Jessie Doying did famously in their examination at Bad Axe. Miss Hall teaches in Brookfield district and Miss Doying commences school on Monday next in the Murphy district.

—See the new advertisement of Brown and Bentley, the new firm who bought out Jno. Bader's blacksmith business a few days ago. These gentlemen are worthy of patronage and should do a thriving business.

—Mr. Scripps's interesting series of European letters which have appeared during the past summer in the *Evening News* and *Echo*, are about to be reprinted in book form. The volume will be nicely illustrated and a very large sale is anticipated.

—Luce & Mosher, of Caro, are about starting a circulating library. In this our citizens will find a wonderful accommodation for satisfying their literary tastes. For ten cents you may have any book from the library which you may desire.

—Mr. Geo. Hawkins intends erecting a building for a planing mill, in which he will place a Frank Buffalo 24-inch planer. We are not altogether clear about the situation of the mill, but it will probably be opposite the site of the new foundry.

—Mr. Bentley having dropped out of the business formerly conducted by Spitzer & Bentley, firm of Spitzer & Son, will still continue business in the old stand. They are, and will add heavily to their business to keep pace with our growing village.

—The time table of the P. H. & N. W. R. R., appears in this issue. The nearest point by which you may reach Port Huron via., this road is Minden or Marlette. The company are making everything comfortable for those who may ride over their road.

—One of our citizens, with head thrown back, was walking along the street in Caro the other day, when a person of that place asked another party, "what made that man walk so straight." He replied, "Didn't you know they are going to have a railroad up there?"

—The *Echo* ought to have a thousand subscribers in this county. It will form an admirable companion and supplement to the *ENTERPRISE*, which of course has first claims on the reading public of Tuscola county. It is only 75 cents a year and can be had three months on trial for 10 cents.

—The "boys" did enjoy themselves hugely on Monday night. Wagons and their boxes, agricultural implements, and innumerable out-houses were found in the morning upside down. However very little noise was made during the night so that it was rather a surprise party for the owners on Tuesday morning.

—The building of Hern & Higgins foundry will begin immediately. The foundry is to be situated nearly opposite and a block from the new town hall. Part of the lumber is on the ground. The building, which is to be 20x30 feet, is expected to be completed in about six weeks. Messrs. Hern & Higgins are welcome settlers in the village.

—The St. Clair *Republican* is responsible for this item which we believe is the truth: Frank Cox, of Kimball township, showed us a red beet on Saturday that weighed exactly twenty-five pounds. This is almost as big a beet as the (dead)-beet who takes his home paper two or three years and then beats the editor out of his pay.

—We have seen a good many beautiful drug stores in our travels, but the one lately erected by Mr. R. G. Burwell at Fort Gratiot, beats them all in proportion to its size. It is the model of neatness, and a person would be lead to suppose that he were in a palace in stepping into this store. May success still continue on your side, Rob.

—Some practical joker or jokers took a barrel of molasses from in front of the relief rooms and placed it in under A. D. Gillies' side stairs. In the morning search was made for the missing molasses and it was found in the aforesaid place. Mr. Gillies' feelings were somewhat worked up, but he has by this time gained his composure.

—Farmers, help us! We have a horse to feed through the coming winter and it seems to be impossible to buy any feed. Now if you want your paper always out on time some one will have to bring us a load of either hay or straw, as on the condition of the horse for travelling, depends largely the promptness with which we issue our paper. Facts are facts.

—Mr. A. D. Gillies will probably have some molasses to sell. He says that he will sell relief goods cheap.

—Mr. John Crawford, of Duart, Ontario, made us a call last evening. He is here on a prospecting tour for a farm. We hope he may be able to secure one that will suit him.

—A cow on an exploration expedition, fell through Wilsey & McPhail's cellar door into the cellar. When found she was quietly feeding of the good things found therein.

—One mile of the grading has been completed on the P. O. & P. A. R. R. this side of Caseville, and when last heard from the surveyors had gone over some six miles of the road, it being the last survey to be made.

—Among the many old friends we meet here none is a more welcome visitor at our office than Wm. H. Winton, formerly of Cass City. He has a homestead on the Au Sable, about five miles from the newly located county seat. He was this week appointed a county superintendent of the poor, and he bears up like a man under the heavy honors of the office.—*Northern Mail*.

—Mr. L. A. Dewitt's mill has been shut down for the past week while he was taking out the old and setting a new boiler. The boiler is considerably larger than the old one and is being placed in an arch. The old boiler has for some time past proved insufficient for making enough steam to drive all the machinery at one time on account of the leakage. Mr. Dewitt expects to have everything ready for business by the beginning of next week.

The Band in Shape.

Our band is under full swing again and promises to take its old position with other bands of the county. A meeting was held last Saturday evening, when several new members were taken in, after which a short practice was held, and from the music that was drawn out a person would not know but what the horns had been in constant use instead of being some five months without an attempt at practice. Well, boys press forward and gain a position that will be envied by our neighbors and a credit to yourselves.

A New Departure.

The latest idea conceived by our enterprising business men is the erection of a number of street lamps placed at suitable places along the business portion of our village. The idea originated with Mr. C. W. McPhail, of the firm of Wilsey & McPhail, who has since purchased one of the same and has thoroughly canvassed the town and has succeeded in locating twelve lamps. The lamps is gotten up upon the same principal as the tubular lantern, which is in constant use throughout the country and which has become such a favorite with all classes of people. It is so constructed that it will withstand the worst storm of rain or wind the flame throwing out a steady bright light. The following merchants and business men have subscribed and will place one in front of their establishments: T. H. Hunt and Wickware & Waldon, J. C. Laing, Geo. Tennant, Adamson & Fritz, W. B. Anderson, and Swarder Bros. J. L. Hitchcock, C. E. Hinkle, Wilsey & McPhail, Weydemeyer & Predmore, J. F. Hendricks, A. D. Gillies, and P. R. Weydemeyer. The lamps will be placed in position in a short time and will certainly be a great addition to our attractive little village.

A Nimrod in Ecstasies.

On Friday morning a party composed of some of our prominent citizens started on a deer hunt. They had gone a distance of some three miles when signs of deer in the shape of tracks attracted their attention. They immediately struck a watchful attitude and awaited results. They maintained their position for some time, when their patience was rewarded by the appearance of a fine, large buck approaching them on the full jump. It halted as it neared the ever watchful sportsmen, and feeling its danger suddenly whirled and darted back on its track. As it whirled one of the hunters, recovering from his fearfully excited state of mind, drew bead on him and fired, which seemed to increase his speed for it was but a minute before he was out of their vision. The nimrods started in pursuit and were gladdened at the appearance of a drop of blood upon a leaf. Farther on a pool of blood was discovered which raised hope in their palpitating breast. A few rods further they saw a sight which sent the warm blood rapidly through their veins. Their feelings can better be imagined than described when they saw stretched out at full length upon the green sward, the noble animal. The animal's feet were soon tied together in pairs and it was suspended upon a pole, and the hardy hunters vended their weary way homeward bearing upon their shoulders their burden. After difficulties innumerable they arrived at home tired in body, but with a delicious sensation of having done their duty. The shootist's name is Edward Adamson. Shake.

Among Our Exchanges.

Waterbury, of the *Romeo Observer*, is off for a deer hunt in Northern Michigan.

Capt. J. L. Somerby has resigned the editorial chair of the *Farwell Register*, and J. S. Holden will hereafter handle the quill.

The St. Clair *Republican* furnishes to its readers a larger amount of local reading matter than any Michigan weekly on our exchange list. And Tommy Hannah, the wide awake localist, is responsible for it.

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 **Clothe 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.

T. H. HUNT

—SELLS—

Groceries, Provisions

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

—O—

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, and TOBACCOS a Specialty.

—ALSO KEEPS—

Crockery, Glassware, Woodenware.

—O—

Best Market Price Paid For BUTTER AND EGGS.

—O—

Opposite the Grist Mill, CASS CITY, MICH.

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

LEGAL.

Chancery Order.

(First publication Oct. 20, 1881.)

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

ELLA AMELIA TAYLOR, Complainant,

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 published in the *Cass City ENTERPRISE*, and thereafter at least once in each week, for six successive weeks, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, Charles Arthur Taylor, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

FREDERICK S. WHEAT, Circuit Court commissioner, Tuscola county, Mich.

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.

—ALSO—

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,

THE FARM.

Blue grass improves on the same ground for a hundred years.

Both for its effect upon fattening and upon health, a small amount of leached wood ashes should be given to swine.

Red clover has found more favor than ever with farmers living where the drouth was severe the past summer, having demonstrated in a marked manner its drouth-enduring character.

"A Stockman" suggests, in the Rural New Yorker, that pure bred stock is not profitable for the average farmer to keep, but that grade cows, half or three-quarter bred, are in every respect more desirable, often exceeding the pure bred in yield of milk.

The dependence of the farmer is to be more and more on stock. Stock itself and its products are more and more in demand, while the manure must be had to make farming successful. Success with stock, then, includes almost everything else.

At a recent sale of Short-horns in England, belonging to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, prices tumbled in a most unprecedented manner. A cow bought four years ago for \$2500 went for \$180; another bought at the Holker Hall sale for \$3025, was bought back for the Duke of Devonshire for \$360; and a third, which cost \$1800, was sold for \$160.

A lady writes that she has forced her plants for many years by filling the saucers with hot water three times a week until they bloom, then not so often. The hot bath, she says, is especially beneficial to geraniums, fuchsias, thick-leaved begonias and all members of the cacti family. Her window is a blaze of bloom.

The Dublin Farmer claims that a full feed of hay to horses, to follow concentrated food, is wasteful, and crowds the latter out of the stomach before proper digestion occurs. This authority claims that the hay should be fed first to avoid the above-mentioned trouble. A hearty drink of water upon a full stomach also operates to push its contents into the intestines before there is proper digestion.

The Scientific American gives the following important information to those who desire to get rid of stumps on the farm: "In the autumn or early winter bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, and about eight inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpetre, fill the hole with water, and plug it close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and pour out a gill of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away, without blazing, to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.

Italy and Germany establish ant hills in their orchards, and leave the police service of their fruit trees entirely to the tiny colonists, which pass their time in climbing up the stems of the fruit trees, cleansing their boughs and leaves of malefactors, mature as well as embryonic, and descending laden with spoils to the ground, when they comfortably consume or prudently store away their booty. They never meddle with sound fruit, but only invade such apples, pears and plums as have already been penetrated by the canker, which they remorselessly pursue to its fastnesses within the very heart of the fruit.

PINK-EYE.

The origin of the term pink-eye is rather obscure, a name unknown in veterinary nosology. The name has reference only to the redness of the conjunctiva, or external coat of the eye and lining of the eyelids, but does not indicate the true character of the disease. Symptoms: Slight watery or thin mucous discharge from the nostrils, eyes watery, with mucus collected in the inner corner; eyelids swollen and puffy, the membrane on the inner side presenting a yellowish red color; appetite in most cases lost or suspended; dull appearance of the countenance; in some cases mouth hot, with a corresponding increase of temperature of the skin; in these cases there is great prostration of strength, as shown in the staggering gait, with a quick, small and weak pulse; heart sometimes violently agitated; respiration increased. Cough accompanied with sore throat sometimes present. Paralysis of the hind extremities exists in some cases; in other cases the feet become hot, pressing into the symptoms of laminitis or founder; swelling of the legs, which upon pressure pit or leave the marks of the fingers upon the skin. It should be borne in mind that the above symptoms are not all present in the same animal. The complications found in the epizootic form are not observed when existing as a sporadic disease. Ordinarily the disease yields readily to proper treatment, when accompanied by careful nursing, which in fact is one-half in the animal's recovery. During the prevalence of epizootics in the horse, unusual care should be taken in feeding. New hay or new grain should not be used. The horse, during the prevalence of such diseases, is more predisposed to colic, which often than at other times proves fatal. Treatment: When the services of a competent veterinary surgeon can be had, it is safer to secure his services, as a mistake in the character of the disease may prove fatal to the animal and loss to the owner. It is difficult to lay down a course of medicine in a disease presenting so many complications as this disease does at the present time. In ordinary cases tonics and stimulants are called for. In cases where the fever runs high give the following: Tartrate of antimony and nitrate of potassa, of each, one drachm; mix both together and give night and morning. When the fever is broken, tonics and stimulants are called for. The following

may be used in ordinary cases with good effect: Gentian root, pulverized, half an ounce; Jamaica ginger, pulverized, half an ounce; fenugreek or anise-seed, pulv. six drachms; mix and divide in four parts, give one night and morning. When there is dropsical swelling of the legs, half an ounce of sulphate of iron may be added to the above with good effect. If the lungs are involved give the following: Aconite root in tincture, with tincture of belladonna, one part each, water two parts; dose one teaspoonful every three hours. If the liver is affected, which may be known by the yellow tinge of the mucous membrane, dung small and hard, horse lying on his side and occasionally looking at his side as if in pain, with occasional fits of uneasiness, give Barbadoes aloes, three drachms, calomel and pulverized digitalis of each half a drachm; make into a ball with molasses. This must not be repeated. When there is soreness of the throat blisters should be applied, the fly blister, made thin with turpentine, answers a good purpose. The animal should be placed in a box stall, well littered with straw, and kept clean; as pure atmosphere as possible is necessary, the contaminated air of a badly ventilated stable retards or defeats restoration to health.—Michigan Farmer.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

COCONUT CARAMELS—Two cups of grated coconut, one cup of sugar, two tablespoons of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; bake on a buttered paper in a quick oven.

THE PLEASURES OF THE TABLE—The simplest food will not suffice to maintain a community in mental and physical health, and to produce the highest form of efforts. A people who live on rice will usually be found unfit to do anything better than grow rice. Monotony in food, as in other things, begets dullness. For all classes there must be something in life to look forward to if men are not to become soiled; and, constituted as we are at present, the pleasures of the table must continue to form an important element among the pleasures available for man.

DARK FABRICS—If economy is necessary in your wardrobe, and you wish yourself and children to look as well as possible, you will avoid the purchase of light-colored fabrics in goods that cannot be washed. If you are over-tall or over stout, choose dark garments if you wish to diminish the appearance of your size. Do not buy light-colored mixed goods. Buy blue or brown for yourself; navy-blue for the grown-up or young man; a good color for young girls, what is called color in becoming that adheres to, and don't change for the sake of a change, unless you have plenty of money, for a different colored frock necessitates a different set of hat, gloves, necktie and wrap worthy.

WINTER BEDDING—The cold nights of October remind us that quilts and blankets must be taken from the summer packing, ready for service. If they were not all in repair when laid away, now is the time to see to it, and be sure and not forget to hang them out in the bright sun, to give them a thorough ventilating before needed for use. Straw beds need to be refilled, and after they are emptied, sew up all the rips, and now and then they may require a patch. Getting ready for winter is really quite a long job, especially if anything prevented repairing the bedding in the spring, before it was packed. Nothing looks more untidy than ragged bedding, and it is quite wasteful to allow the cotton batting to stick on all over quilts or carpets, or the blankets to have holes and ravelings to annoy one. "A stitch in time will save nine," and sometimes ninety-nine.

Why force children to do that which they dislike? It is seldom, but any good is gained by such a course. Why should your little boy be made to eat the fat of his meat if he loathes it, or anything, no matter what, that is repulsive to him? Or why make a child miserable by forcing it to wear articles of clothing which it hates, to eat or drink, or at which other children laugh? I think that little girls suffer more from this than from any other one thing. Alas! all of us have some such memory. I know a lady whose childish life was made wretched for a year by an over-tall bed in which she was forced to carry her books to school, and another whose mother forced her to wear some old dress, which, though it was laughed at by the grown-up children who made her wear it, she declared that she actually wished herself dead, until that lace was banished from her wardrobe. If you can manage it, be wise, and consult your children's tastes in these unimportant matters.

After man came woman, and she has been after him ever since.

Don't judge a man's character by the umbrella he carries. It may not be his.

Has the "tide of events" anything to do with the "current of public opinion"?

What does a husband's promise about giving up tobacco generally end in?—Why, in smoke.

A boy defined salt as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put it on." He was twin brother of the boy who said that pins had saved great numbers of lives by not being swallowed.

Lord X., whose popularity was not excessive in a certain Scotch town, having refused an importunate beggar, he renewed his applications with, "Now, me lord, if ye'd just give me one little saxepe, I could treat every friend ye have in the town!"

CURRENT TOPICS.

The striking fever for higher or against lower wages is so prevalent all over the country that five hundred girls employed as "strippers" in Lorillard's tobacco factory in New York struck the other day without reference to wages at all, but because the proprietors saw proper to change their foreman! In addition to this two hundred other hands were obliged to quit work on account of this action on the part of the girls. To be even with them, however—and a little more than even—the proprietors have decided to break-up their stripping establishment in New York and transfer it to Kentucky, where the tobacco is raised, and where over a thousand girls at once applied for the work. The foolish things in New York as soon as they heard that they were not allowed to control the business arrangements of their employers and that they were liable to be left out in the cold, were ready enough to "cave," but they were too late, and are now undergoing a very deserved punishment.

President Arthur visited the flagship Franklin, lying before Yorktown, on Wednesday afternoon, and was saluted by the different vessels in the harbor on his departure. The following appropriate and touching order, signed by the President, was read by Secretary Blaine: "In recognition of the friendly relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, in the trust and confidence, peace and good will between the two countries for all the centuries to come, and especially as a mark of the profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne, it is hereby ordered that at the close of these ceremonies, commemorative of the valor and success of our forefathers in their patriotic struggle for independence, the British flag shall be saluted by the forces of the army and navy now at Yorktown. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will give orders accordingly." The order was fully carried out amid cheers upon cheers, and will no doubt be regarded by the queen and British nation as a beautiful courtesy, full of brotherly love and solid friendship.

The free textbook plan in public schools has proved successful and popular in several cities and towns in Massachusetts and Maine. At Fall River, the Springfield Union says, the city supplies not only textbooks but all the materials used in the schools, and the schools are free in the widest sense; free from all cost to the individual pupil. The books, etc., are purchased by the school superintendent at the lowest wholesale prices, and are consigned to the care of the teachers, who are responsible for their use and safe keeping. They in turn hold the pupils responsible. Successive classes use the books until they are worn out, and the loss which so often accrues by changes and advances and the laying aside of half-worn books at home is entirely avoided. Thus, the aggregate amount expended for school books is very much less than under the old system, averaging to each enrolled pupil about 60 cents per year. The plan has brought to the schools a larger average attendance, and even with this increase the cost per pupil at the Fall River schools is less than that of almost any other city in New England. Lowell has just adopted this free-book plan, and other towns are considering it.

A curious fact in connection with the United States Treasury is that there are now outstanding government bonds to the amount of some twenty million dollars on which interest has ceased. Money to the full value of these bonds has to be kept idle in the Treasury vaults, because it is not deemed safe to presume that the whole of them may not be presented, without notice, for redemption; and when bonds of a certain class fall due, money with which to redeem them is set apart, to remain there till the bonds are taken up. It is a standing joke at the Treasury that bondholders never read the newspapers. No matter how often the lists of bonds on which interest has ceased are published, their publication is without apparent effect. A gentleman took an old seven-thirty bond to the Treasury recently, and was very angry when told that the interest on it had ceased several years ago. He insisted that he should be paid interest up to date. It is believed that some of the missing bonds were destroyed in the great Chicago and Boston fires, and that others are hoarded by persons who are satisfied to lose the interest so to get a few years' rest. The principal is secure, while a considerable proportion of them is supposed to be held by persons who think that the securities are still drawing interest.

Mark Twain, in his new book called "Tramps Abroad," tells how a party of tourists got wet, and what they did when they came back to the hotel: "We stripped and went to bed and sent our clothes down to be baked; all the noise of soaked tourists did the same. The chaos of clothing got mixed in the kitchen, and there were consequences. I did not get back the same drawers I sent down, when our things came up at 6:15; I got a pair on the new plan. They were merely a pair of long, white ruffled, ruffled sleeves, hitched together at the top with a narrow band, and they did not come down to my knees. They were pretty enough, but they made me feel like two people, and disconcerted at that. The man must have been an idiot to get himself up like that to rough it in the Swiss mountains. The shirt that I brought was shorter than the drawers, and hadn't any sleeves to it—at all. It hadn't any more than Mr. Darwin would call rudimentary sleeves; these had edgings around them, but the bosom was ridiculously plain. The knit silk undershirt they brought was on a new plan,

and was really a sensible thing; it opened behind, and had pockets in it for the shoulder-blade; but they did not seem to fit me, so I found it a sort of uncomfortable garment. They gave my bobtail coat to somebody else, and sent me an ulster suitable for a giraffe. I had to tie my collar on because there was no button on the foolish shirt which I described a little while ago."

In the dark cellar of the Julius Tower at Spandau, Prussia, lies a vast bulk of gold coin equal to about thirty million dollars, laid aside from Germany's gains by the war of 1870-71, as a provision of hard cash wherewith to defray the mobilization and other preliminary expenses of the next campaign undertaken by the Empire. This fund is absolutely unproductive, and may be said to have cost the German Nation half its total amount in foregone interest since it was first lodged in its subterranean repository. A few days ago the annual inspection of the treasure by the Imperial Commissioners took place. A specially detailed section of the Prussian Guard assisted the two commissioners in the laborious task of counting over the contents of twelve hundred canvas bags, each containing one hundred thousand marks, or twenty-five thousand dollars. The massive iron door closing the domicile of all this wealth can only be opened by the simultaneous action of two keys, masterpieces of the locksmith's art, one of which is in the possession of either commissioner. The exact times at which the door is unlocked and relocked, as well as every circumstance, however minute, connected with the process of revision, are registered on the spot in a protocol signed by the officials before leaving the fortress, and attested by the governor in person. During the inspection the Tower guards are doubled; at its conclusion the commissioners turn their keys in the locks at one and the same moment, are escorted to the gates of the fortress, and take their departure for Berlin, leaving the innumerable millions to darkness and seclusion for another year.

Who Punches the Coins.

A reporter asked James N. Sampson, the veteran detective employed at the sub-treasury, to what the government detectives attributed the sudden increase in the number of clipped and punched coins, which has attracted so much attention of late. Mr. Sampson said that it was perfectly well known that nine-tenths of the punching was done in this city by Cubans. A number of silver coins were clamped together in a roll, and in less time than it takes to write an account of it, a hole is drilled through the whole lot. The value of the silver obtained by punching a hole of usual size in a coin amounts to about one twenty-fifth of the value of the coin, so that for every roll of twenty-five quarter-dollars the value of one quarter-dollar is obtained in a moment by running a drill through the roll. Mr. Sampson says also that many of the punched coins come from Mexico and South America, where our silver coins circulate freely, and rarely escape mutilation.

Several attempts have been made of late years to break up the systematic punching of coins, but with little success. Only two convictions for the offense have been made in ten years. Mr. Sampson remarked that while the business of punching and filing coins was almost wholly in the hands of the Cubans, the business of sweating gold coins by shaking them up in a buckskin bag is attributed by the detectives to the denizens of Chatham street. By shaking a bag containing one hundred eagles for three hours, the result, he said, will be worth about \$20. Mr. Floyd, the chief clerk of the assay office, said that the government rules relating to light-weight gold coins were defective, and tended to keep such coins in circulation. When a gold coin less than twenty years old is abraded to more than 3 per cent. of its value, it is stamped with an "L" at the sub-treasury and returned to whoever offers it, instead of being sent to the mint. The object is to force the holder to take it to the assay office or mint to be sold at its real value, instead of which it goes into circulation again.

The trouble is that congress has never made any provision for redeeming mutilated or even abraded coin. Many persons think that all pieces that have been worn down beyond recognition in actual service should be redeemed at par. The difficulty is to tell when a piece has been worn smooth through use or brought to that condition by sweating or other artificial means. Mr. Floyd considers that the mutilation of silver coin does not need government interference, because, unlike the abrasion of gold, the mutilation of a silver coin can be detected at once, and it rests with the public to drive such coins out of circulation.

SUMMER—FAREWELL.

The clouds in hazy softness lie
Like specks of foam. The earth and sky
Proclaim that summer is south by
O gold n days! so fair, so sweet,
Thine our joys with what shd feet
O'erleap our cares, and pass so fleet.
By all the glory of the hills,
By all the murmur of thrushy rills,
By all the bling with airy trills,
By all the taking in of life,
By all of nature's robes of grace
I know that autumn comes up ere
—Mrs. M. M. Garrison.

"Yes," whispered the boy to Mr. Barnum, "I'm ready to pay for my ticket, but I want the privilege of going in by crawling under the tent." And Mr. Barnum agreed and ordered the guards not to interfere with the lad, and after the boy had performed the feat Mr. Barnum went in and asked his reasons for it, and the lad explained that he had got over \$7 bet with boys who had tried the crawl and failed, that he would succeed in it.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

In a primary school, the teacher wanted to instruct her pupils in the use of the hyphen. She wrote on the blackboard, "Bird's-nest," and pointing to the hyphen asked:

"What is that for?"
After a pause a little fellow exclaimed:

"Please, ma'am, for the bird to roost in!"

There was once a man named Hap. When he was a boy, he misbehaved himself very often, and his mother used to beat him with bamboo rod. One day he cried after the beating, and his mother was greatly surprised, and said, "I have beaten you many a time, and you have never cried before; why do you cry to day?" "Oh, mother," he replied, "you used to hurt me when you dlogged me, but now I weep because you are not strong enough to hurt me." "It makes one weep," says the Chinese moralist, "even to read this story."

There were four good habits a wise and good man earnestly recommended in his counsels and also by his own example, and which he considered essentially necessary for the management of temporal concerns. These were punctuality, accuracy, steadiness and dispatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others may be committed; without the third, nothing can be well done; and without the fourth, opportunities of advantage are lost which is impossible to recall.

Sowing Wild Oats.

From the Christian at Work.

The Cramer case, which is exciting so much general attention, belongs to the wild-oats variety of products. Whether the pretty girl whose body was found in the water at West Haven, a little while ago was murdered or drowned herself in a fit of remorse, is of no consequence, so far as the cause and moral of this affair is concerned. She was beautiful and spirited, somewhat headstrong, given to having her own way, and fond of flirtation. She meant no harm in going out upon the College Green in the evening and picking up an acquaintance there just for the fun of the thing, and meeting him on the sidewalk and going with him on excursions in the evenings were only girlish ways of sowing wild-oats. The young man and his cousin were engaged in the same exciting occupation. Not that they wished harm to anybody; they wanted their fill of fun and frolic, of excitement and exhilaration, regardless of commandments and with no thought of their consequences. The old-fogy ways of living were too slow and dull for their rapid-transit notions, and they drowned the deencies in debauch. And the result was that the body of the beautiful girl who had been wronged was fished out of the water dead, and they are left to reflect upon the perils and penalties of fast living, behind the grated windows of a prison, their prospect of life destroyed, their family name blackened, their home dishonored, even though they should be acquitted of murder. This is the crop that came of that sowing of wild oats.

There has grown up in this country within a half century a spirit of levity, and a leniency towards some forms of vice, and a general loosening of restraint on the young which tend to encourage the sowing of wild oats, regardless of the yield. The old strictness has gone out of our home life. Our young folks are left very much to their own inclinations. And society has let down the bars into all pastures, so that coits prance and browse at will. There is a freedom which verges close on looseness and license, and it is looked upon as an indication of spirit and force for young people to kick over the proprieties and even try to knock the notes of the commandments. It seems in many quarters to be taken for granted that youth has a great deal of folly to get rid of, and must have its run of fastness as childhood is expected to have measles and chicken-pox. A smoking, swaggering, pool-playing, wine-bibbing boy, turning night into day and sleeping till noon to recover from his carouse, why, he is only sowing his wild oats, which is spoken of as sympathetically as though he were a baby cutting his teeth. Yes, wild oats. And very bad, bitter, blasting, poisonous grain they are. They are sure to injure if not to kill. They affect the taste and constitution, and leave remorseful recollections like a canker in the mouth.

Whoever has the inclination to fast ways and reckless behavior which goes under that name, should bury it under a possible thickness of good resolutions and noble conduct, and let it fertilize the soil for a finer growth of manliness instead of planting it where it will reproduce after its kind. For wild oats grow. They yield a crop of bad habits, of evil companions, of vicious tastes, of disease, and sometimes of crime and death. They produce hundreds of Jennie Cramer deaths every year. They colonize the prison cells. They bring a heavy aftermath of remorse and wretchedness. There is no crop sown that brings forth such a harvest of sorrow, and wretchedness and shame. Yet at the present time the customs of society and the too lenient judgment of our easy-going people encourage the sowing and furnish all the conditions for raising the crop. The time has come for parents to consider whether it pays them or their children to sow wild oats, when a better kind of seed can be scattered just as well.

All possible joy to the young; all possible innocent pleasure to the young people; all the freedom compatible with safety. But the lines drawn across the world by the fingers of the Eternal, which cannot be crossed,

Oyster Notes.

One hundred and fifty years ago there were four thousand oyster women in Paris, who pursued their business with much zeal and dexterity.

The "green" oyster, so much prized in France, will not sell in our markets. The "greening" of oysters is extensively carried on at Maremes, on the banks of the river Sendre; and this particular branch of the oyster industry extends for leagues along the river, and is also sanctioned by free grants from the state. The peculiar color and taste are said to be imparted by the vegetable substances which grow in the beds where the oysters are cultivated.

A resident of London, England, claims that that city spends over \$25,000,000 a year for oysters, and that more than twice the number of these bivalves would be used if they could be obtained at as reasonable prices as in America. The genuine Whitestable oyster fetches about seventy five or eighty cents a dozen. Oyster culture in England is yet in its infancy. Large numbers of oysters are now carried to England from this country. The most popular size for eating is in a shell about as large as a dollar. They are packed in barrels very closely and kept right side up during the voyage. Quite a trade is now springing up in carrying "seed" oysters to Europe.

Car loads of oysters are shipped to California from New York every few days. The "native" oyster of that western coast is obtained in the Gulf of California, and is small and of copper taste. There is as wide a contrast between the California bivalve and the eastern as between a crab-apple and a Rhode Island greening. Something of a supply is being obtained on the Oregon or Washington Territory coast. These are better than the more southern.

The seaboard of Georgia South Carolina, and Texas abound in oysters. In some places they have grown up into reefs extending for twenty miles along the coast. Much of this oyster wealth may yet become available for Northern markets. Various river mouths and estuaries along the Connecticut and New York shores would be most excellent oyster farms, if some means could be provided to keep the deposits of mud from covering and smothering the young oysters. The time may be near when enterprising men will seek to clear off these ruinous deposits as they now drain marshes and fill up swamps and pools. The recent law of Connecticut creating a State Commission to sell the deep water ground of the Sound, has served to inspire great activity in securing farms in the sea. Many thousands of dollars have already been realized for grounds appropriated.

The production of oysters has more than doubled in quantity in and about New York Harbor, Staten Island, and Perth Amboy during the past five years. It is believed if the mud could be kept out of New York Harbor it would be one of the finest oyster beds in the world.

The natural oyster beds on the east side of Staten Island are the places whence much of the "seed" for all the various famous kinds of oysters about New York is obtained.

It is believed by some that every evil has its antidote. Every pest, sooner or later, can be met by something that will subdue or check it. The potato bug ravaged a few years, and then Paris green came into use, so that they are no longer feared. He would be a benefactor indeed who should discover some cheap and efficient means of stopping the ravages of "stars" and "drills" on oyster beds. Every oyster cultivator says: "Tell us, if possible, how to fight these pests." Here is a field for a scientific scholar. So far it seems to be understood that stars find their homes and breeding places among rocks and reefs. They move out from these upon oyster beds. It has been discovered that dead "stars" are a good means of enriching land. They are capital things to put on the garden. They ruin oyster beds, but enrich vegetable beds. Professor Verrill, of Yale College, says the "star" takes the small oysters into his stomach whole, shell and all; but the larger ones he kills before eating. He does this by surrounding the oyster with the oboes and folds of his enormous saccular stomach. The gastric juice from it is infused into the shell and kills the oyster, so that the bivalve opens and is soon consumed by the rapacious "five finger." The only way yet discovered to destroy this enemy is to dredge them off the beds and throw them on the land.

Science has demonstrated that oysters can be so managed that their spawning seasons can be regulated, and thus good oysters be had and eaten every week in the year. This is arranged in the Connecticut waters by planting them in different depths of water. This secures variety in temperature. The greater the heat the earlier the oysters will spawn. Therefore by moving them into shall water in a sheltered place where the sun will warm the water easily, the spawning season will be over in early summer. Those in the deeper and colder water will, of course, feel the heat later, and therefore spawn later. Thus one portion of the oyster supply can be always ready for use.

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

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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

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

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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.

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FLOUR, FEED, &c.
Special attention given to
CUSTOM WORK.
Highest Market Price paid for Wheat and other grain.
J. C. LAING,
Prop.

Southern Manufacture of Cotton.

In the past ten years the South has more than doubled the amount of cotton manufactured within her borders. In 1870 there were used 45,032,866 pounds of cotton; in 1880, 101,937,256 pounds. In 1870 there were 11,962 looms and 416,983 spindles running; in 1880 15,222 looms and 714,078 spindles. This array of figures hardly indicate fairly the progress that the South will make in the next ten years, for the reason that the factories in which these spindles are turned are experiments in most of the localities in which they are placed. It is the invariable rule that when a factory is built in any city or country it is easier to raise the capital for a subsequent enterprise than for the first one. At Augusta, Ga., for instance, where the manufacture of cloth has been demonstrated a success, the progress is remarkable. In the past two years two new mills, the Enterprise and Sibley, with 30,000 spindles each, have been established; and a third, the King, has been organized with a capital of \$1,000,000 and 30,000 spindles. The capital for these mills was furnished about one-fourth in Augusta and the balance in the North. With these mills running, Augusta will have 170,000 spindles, and will have added about 70,000 spindles to the last census returns. In South Carolina the same rapid growth is resulting from the establishment of one or two successful mills; and in Columbus, Georgia, the influence of one successful mill, the Eagle and Phoenix, has raised the local consumption of cotton from 1927 bales in 1870 to 19,000 bales in 1880. In Atlanta, Ga., the first mill had hardly been finished before the second was started; a third is projected, and two companies have secured charters for the building of a forty-mile canal to furnish water-power and factory fronts to capital in and about the city. These things are mentioned simply to show that the growth of cotton manufacture in the South is sympathetic and that each factory established is an argument for others. There is no investment that has proved so uniformly successful in the South as that put into cotton factories. An Augusta factory just advertised eight per cent. semi-annual dividend; the Eagle and Phoenix, of Columbus, earned twenty-five per cent. last year; the Augusta factory for eleven years made an average of eighteen per cent. per annum. The net earnings of the Langley Mills was \$480,000 for its first eight years on a capital of \$400,000, or an average of fifteen per cent. a year. The earnings of sixty Southern mills, large and small, selected at random for three years, averaged fourteen per cent. per annum.

Indeed, an experience varied and extended enough to give it authority teaches that there is absolutely no reason why the South should not profitably quadruple its capacity for the manufacture of cotton every year in the next five years except the lack of capital.—*Henry W. Grady, in Harper's Magazine.*

Snake Stories to Order.

Nobody knew how he got in; but he was there, and after borrowing a chew of tobacco from the police reporter he handed his card to the managing editor:

AL. WAYS LYNE,
Snake Artist.

"Well, what can we do for you?" asked the man. ed.
"I'm an artist—snake artist."
"So I see."
"Yes. Well, I write snake stories for the public press. Most entertaining reading imaginable. Never does any harm, because nobody believes 'em."
"What?"
"S'fac'. Nobody takes any stock in 'em, but they read 'em all the same."
"What have you done in that line?"
"I've written all the boss snake yarns in the West for the last ten years."
"Bring any 'sketches' with you?"
"Well, no; but I can get one up in a few moments."
He sat down in the religious editor's place, and in five minutes handed over the following, with an up-State date line:

"On the morning of Wednesday of this week little Ettie Strayoff, the two year old daughter of one of the wealthiest and most influential members of this community, met with an adventure which might be regarded as incredible but for the fact that it is vouched for by reliable witnesses. She got lost in a neighboring forest and was chased by a huge snake, which emerged from a deserted hut in a wild ravine, where it had been leading a hermit's life, subsisting on wild herbs and eking a precarious income by telling fortunes. When the child saw the terrible monster she was almost paralyzed by fright, but with a superhuman effort regained possession of her faculties and began to flee. She was, however, fated to be overtaken, as the serpent pursued and caught up with her before she had gone ten miles. Then he opened his mouth and prepared to devour her, when all at once his attitude changed. Instead of carrying out this resolution, to the exceeding surprise of his intended victim, the monster smoothed her hair and patted her little cheeks, and, gently releasing a \$5,000 diamond brooch from her throat, pinned it in his shirt front and walked reflectively away. The friends of the girl found her soon afterward, and on learning her strange story went to look for his snakeship. They found him sitting in front of his hut studying the Cape May time table, with a view of becoming a watering place hotel clerk." The editor assured Mr. Lyne that he possessed too much genius to be permitted to run at large, so he employed him to write obituary notices.—*Exchange.*

"My daughter's painting," said Bulliber, proudly, stopping before an alleged work of art. "Beautiful, isn't it?" "Yes," replied Fogg, slowly, "but what do you call it?" "What does it represent?" "Ah, well—yes—the fact is we have not decided what to call it yet; but isn't it lovely?"—*Boston Transcript.*

W. L. PARKER.

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—AND—

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Thanking you most heartily for last week's Patronage, and expecting to see you again, we remain,

Truly Yours,

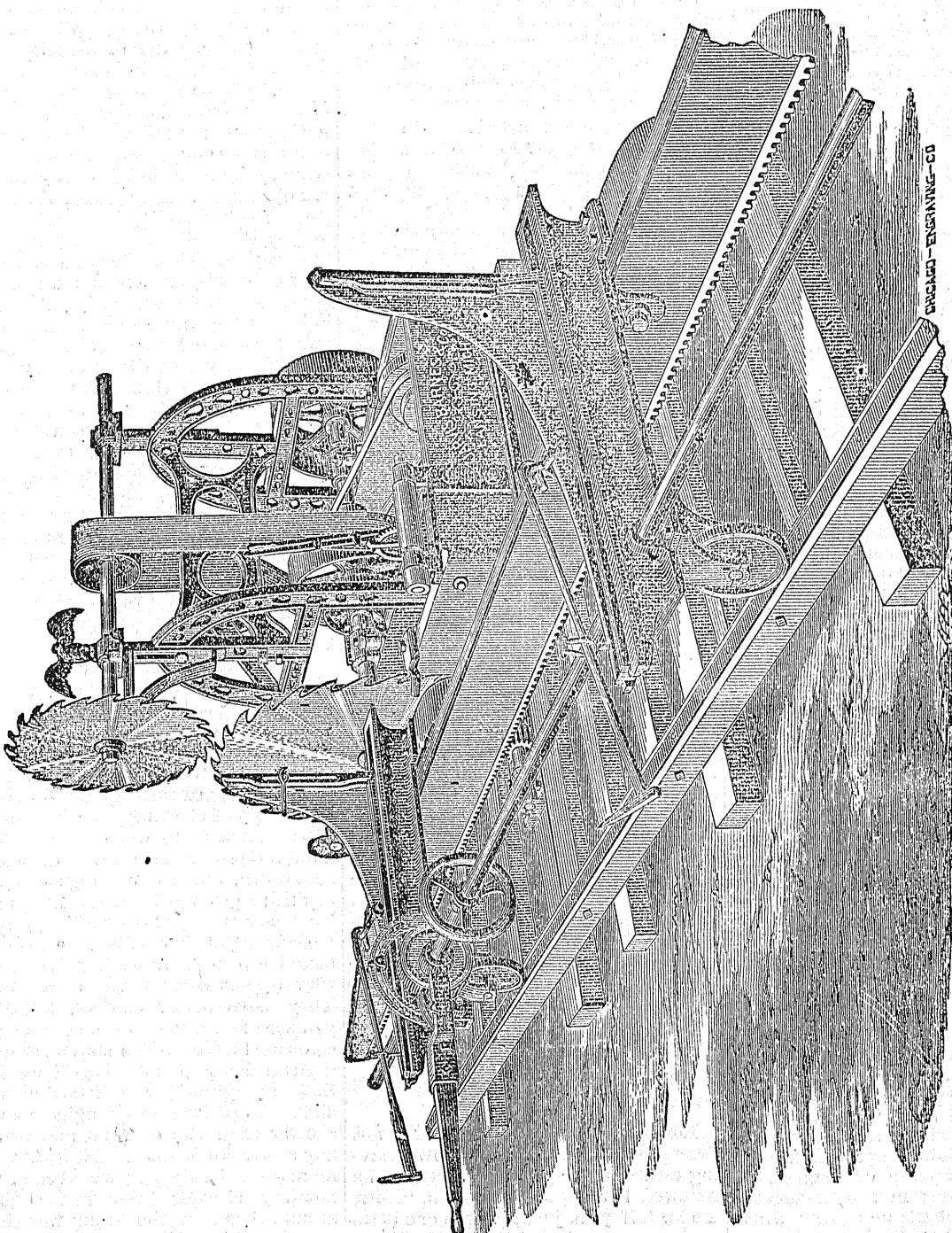
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