

The Cass City Enterprise.

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WORK AND WIN.

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NO. 15

OUR OWN OFFICE.

THE ENTERPRISE is published every Thursday Morning, at our office in the Opera House block. It aims to be a live local paper, and is devoted to the advancement of the Agricultural, Commercial and Social interests of the people of Northern Tuscola. The subscription price is One Dollar and fifty cents per year. We give no paper covered looks or other trinkets to induce people to read the paper, and we carry no dead head subscribers. Advertising rates as low as any other paper in the county having an equal circulation, and no lower. A new and thoroughly equipped Job Office in connection, in which we will have none but competent workmen. Business men intrusting their orders to us are pretty likely to be satisfied.

THE MAILS.

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 2 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 CHURCHES.

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 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., every Sunday evening. Class Meeting immediately after morning service, and every other Sabbath evening. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening. Rev. Benj. Reece, 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.

M. ANLY C. DODGE, Attorney & Counselor
Office over Tuscola County Bank, Caro, Mich.
HURST & RANSFORD, Lawyers, Caro, Mich.

TWOOD & MARKHAM, Attorneys, Counsellors,
and Solicitors in Chancery, Caro, Mich.

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

MEDICAL.

N. GRADUATE, M. D., Physician & Surgeon
and residence over Post Office, Cass City, Mich.
W. H. GREENE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon
Cass City, Mich.
P. BEHNING, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
Office at Adamson & Fritz's drug store, Cass City, Mich.
W. H. SMITH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Cass City, Mich.
W. M. MORRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon
Gagetown, Mich.
H. G. BERRY, Dentist. All work Warranted.
Office next door to H. Hunt's grocery,
Main Street, Cass City, Mich.

MECHANICAL.

OSCAR LENZNER SEN., Manufacturer and
Dealer in Cabinet Furniture, Cass City, Mich.
Terms cash. All work warranted, and strictly one price.
W. H. Masters, Contractor and Builder, Gagetown, Mich. Estimates furnished on short notice.
MICHAEL STEINHAUSER, Stone and Brick
layer, Cass City, Mich.

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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REAL ESTATE BROKER,
East Saginaw, Mich.

ABSTRACTS FURNISHED OF THE
Counties of Tuscola, Sanilac, Huron, Midland,
Houghton, Gladwin, Saginaw, Clare,
Ogemaw, and Isoco.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC & CONVEYANCER.

JOHN STALEY, JR.,
Has the most perfect
Abstract of Titles
IN TUSCOLA COUNTY.

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Buying and Selling Real Estate

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LOANING MONEY.
Real Estate Agent and Abstract office.
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First Class Companies Represented.
Estimates furnished on all classes of Risks.

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VETERINARY PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
—OFFICE AT—
Cass City Hotel, where can be found at all
hours and ready to attend to all calls.

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CENTRALLY LOCATED.

FIRST-CLASS.

FRANK H. THOMAS, PROPRIETOR

Cass City Hotel,

Geo. Tennant, Prop

First-Class Accomodations for Travellers.

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

Cass City, Mich.

Samuel Dellaree,

TONSorial ARTIST

Tuesday and Friday's specially devoted
to Ladies' Hairdressing.

Next door Post-office, Cass City, Mich.

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Shaving, Haircutting, Shampooing and Dying
done in the best style, opposite C. E. Hinkle's
store. Give him a call.

CASS CITY.

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.

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

Refrigerating and Job Work a Specialty.

Frank E. Austin,
CASS CITY. MICH.

A FINE LINE OF

Holiday Goods

—AT—

TOWNSEND & ALPIN'S,
CARO, MICH.

Call in and see them.

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.

LIVERY STABLE,

R. Clark, - Prop.

First-class Horses and Carriages for
the accommodation of the public.
CASS CITY, MICH.

ALL AROUND.

GLEANED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

John L. Root is closed out his business
at Watrousville.

The school at Tuscola Center is making
extensive preparations for an exhibition to
be held on Dec. 30.

Wilson Reed started out last week to do
the advertising for the young ladies band of
Caro, who start on their tour next Monday.

There are a great many cases of typhoid
fever in the vicinity of Caro just now, and
they appear to be of an unusually severe
type.

The town hall, at Vassar, has been thor-
oughly repaired and renovated within the
past two weeks, and is now in excellent
shape.

Applications have been sent to the post-
office department for a post-office at Major
Cowper's place on the Bad Axe state road.
The new office will be called Sigel.

Wright Spencer unfortunately was
thrown from a horse last Friday week, at
Caro, and broke his left arm. The fracture
was reduced by Dr. Stevens and the boy is
doing well.

The township board allowed George Gun-
nell of Arhela \$20 damages for injuries to
his horse, which fell through a defective
bridge, near Wm. Tanny's, on the section
line between sections 17 and 18.

Frank H. Thomas, relief agent at Caro,
has \$6 for T. Pronk, Elmwood; \$14 for
Ira Moore, Dayton; and \$32 for R. Char-
trand, Brookfield, relief monies, which they
will confer a favor by calling for.

SANILAC COUNTY.

The masonic fraternity in the vicinity of
Sand Beach are well cared for. Contribu-
tions come in freely, over \$12,000 has al-
ready been received.

John McCully, of near Richmondville,
Sanilac county, is in hard luck. He was
one of the original fire sufferers, and now
has been caused to mourn some more, his
stable and two fine horses having been
burned on Thursday night week.

The examination of Michaels and Mrs.
Deering, charged with the murder of Deering
in Elmer township, is progressing at
Sandusky. There seems to be no doubt of
the criminal intimacy of the parties charged,
but whether the testimony will show their
connection with the death of Deering re-
mains to be seen, although the public feel-
ing is very decided as to their guilty knowl-
edge of his death.

John Bates, of Almer, met a sudden and
terrible death on the 14th, while chopping
in the woods. He had cut down a tree and
it had lodged in some way, and in
order to cause it to fall Mr. Bates began
cutting away a root. The tree suddenly
started and fell, in doing which it struck a
pole that flew around and hit the unfor-
tunate man in the small of the back, breaking
the spine. He lingered two hours in great
agony. Mr. Bates leaves a family, having
been married about five years. He was an
industrious and upright man, and owned a
farm two and a half miles from this vil-
lage.

A week ago, last Saturday the body of a
man who was afterward identified as
William Phillips, a cattle buyer of Allerton,
Iowa, was found in the woods near the
roadside on Ira Wixon's farm in Worth
township, Sanilac county, by some boys
who were out hunting. His skull was
broken, his face smashed and throat cut.
His body had been drawn there by the
heels. He was in Chicago on his way back
to Sanilac county the 23d of November,
and was seen at Amarel about the 25th.
James W. Dixon, a former partner of his,
was arrested and charged with the murder.
Monday morning Dixon took a heavy dose
of laudanum while in jail and died the
next day from the effects of it.

HURON COUNTY.

Winter fishing has commenced at Sand
Beach, and large catches of pike, trout and
herring are reported.

One hundred dollars worth of relief goods
were stolen from the store room at Sand
Beach, one night last week.

W. H. Jenks, of Sand Beach, has been
very ill for a week with bilious fever. We
are glad to be able to say he is improving.

Sheriff Merrick informs the Huron count-
ies that there will be no January term of
court on account of insufficient accommoda-
tion at Bad Axe.

The new Hunter hotel at Sand Beach is
nearly ready for opening. The furniture
has arrived and the proprietor says it is
his intention to rush the finishing pro-
cesses.

The tug W. B. Cassel and tow, consist-
ing of three schooners, lay at the break-
water at Sand Beach, from Thursday night
until Monday afternoon waiting for favor-
able weather to proceed to Pt. Crescent for
a cargo of salt. The proposed trip was aban-
doned.

Among the Congressional appropriations
for rivers and harbors, Lake Huron harbor
of refuge is put down for \$100,000.

E. F. Bacon, of Sand Beach, was attacked
by the typho-malaria fever, so common in
this vicinity this fall, last Thursday after-
noon, and now lies in a critical condition.
The Sunday freight which has become a
regular train of late, left the Sand Beach
end of that division of the P. H. & N. W. R. R.
in charge of the conductor of the evening
train of Saturday night. This arrangement
will be continued until the arrival of several
new engines.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

Theodore Tilton is to lecture at Rich-
mond, Macomb county.

The Union school house at Almont burned
on the 9th inst. Loss, \$10,000; insurance
\$6,000.

Milton Doyle, aged 19 years, was killed
by the cars near Dayton, Berrien county on
the 13th.

The navigation season has closed, and 158
vessels have gone into winter quarters at
Bay City.

During the past season 13,000,000 feet of
lumber and 5,000,000 lath have been cut in
the mills at Port Huron.

A man named Chamberlain, who is alleg-
ed to have committed a heinous murder in
Berrien county, has been arrested at or
near Howard City.

A little daughter of Theodore Dunn, of
Oxford, was accidentally shot in the arm
one night last week, by her brother. Care-
less use of a revolver.

The Lapeer county farmers mutual in-
surance company paid \$12,500 in losses
during the past year, two thirds of which
were caused by forest fires.

A wealthy farmer named Johannes
Benks was thrown from his wagon as he
was returning from Hastings Saturday eve-
ning. He died in 20 minutes from the injur-
ies. Intoxicated.

The steamers Nashua, Pearl, Keweenaw,
Saginaw, Ward and Flora have gone into
winter quarters at Detroit and the Saginaw
Valley at Bay City. The season has been
a most successful one to all of them.

The Muskegon people are building three
new churches, a city hall, a large saw mill,
three business blocks, and about 100 dwell-
ings in different parts of the city, and there
is not a house or room for rent anywhere in
the corporation.

The Saginaw transportation company has
decided to put a "other boat" on the Cleve-
land and Bay City route next season. The
boat will not be built by the company, it
being thought best to purchase a suitable
one already constructed.

Lambert Voskamp, for the murder of
Lyman H. Cady, a farmer in Wright town-
ship, Ottawa county, for whom he was
working, committed in May last, was found
guilty at Kalamazoo last week. He was
sentenced to solitary confinement for life.

The residence of Wm. Gilbey, of Port
Huron was burglarized last Saturday night
week, of \$200 in jewelry, silverware and
clothing. The burglars to make their work
sure used chloroform, which so stupefied
the inmates of the house that they carried on
their business of robbery right in the room
without disturbing them.

W. O. Bailey, of Port Huron, agent of
the Signal Service, has been engaged dur-
ing the past month in the burnt district, in-
vestigating the atmospheric and other
phenomena connected with the forest fires
of Sept. 5th. He attributes the intense
darkness to the passage of a tornado cloud
so dense as to totally obstruct the sun's
light.

The work on the railroad at Caseville is
prospering finely. The locomotives and
tenders with eight flat cars have arrived
and are now on the track, an engine house
has been built, work at laying steel rails on
the main track has begun and the grading
is nearly completed to the river at Neumen's,
four and a half miles. The road line is
cleared about eight miles to Windsor town-
ship and a gang of men are at work on every
mile between there and Gagetown. Work
on the river bridges will be pushed and,
with an ordinary winter, the cars will be
running from there to Cass City by April.
The engineers are now laying out the work
at Oxford, coming this way.

The Saginaw Courier gives the following
footings of the amount of logs rafted out by
the various booming companies in the
Saginaw valley this year: Tittabawassee
river, 409,000,000 feet; Cass river, 12,913-
720; Bad river, 6,874,000; Rifle river,
92,856,009; Au Gres river, 83,116,000; Au
Sable river, 150,232,347; Kawkawin river,
16,000,000; total, 857,592,067 feet. Besides
these there came by rail and small streams
a total of 164,964,500 feet. It is estimated
there is held back in the stream, and in the
booms a total of 430,000,000 feet. The total
quantity of logs rafted and in sight at the
close of operations is 1,451,557,617 feet an
increase over the same product at the close
of 1880 of 361,104,000 feet.

MOVED AT LAST!

Mr. A. L. Keiff, the Caro Clothier, wishes us to an-
nounce to the people of Cass City and surrounding
country, that he has moved into his elegant new store
near the Medler House, where he is showing an
Immense Stock of Ready-Made **Cloth-**
ing and Gent's Furnishing Goods at Prices As-
tonishingly Low. When you are in Caro drop in and
see Keiff. He will be glad to see you, and show you
through his new store, whether you wish to purchase
or not. He is bound to do the Clothing trade of
Tuscola County, if GOOD GOODS and LOW
PRICES will do it. Don't forget the new location,
next door to E. O. Spaulding & Co.

A. L. KEIFF.

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

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.

HARDWARE!

Nails, Glass,

Putty, Paints,

Oils, Brushes,

Iron Stoves,

Hardware,

Powder, Shot,

Lead.

Rubber

—and—

Hemp Packing,

etc., - - - etc.

Crockery,

Glassware,

Lamps, Brooms,

Tubs, Pails,

Bird Cages,

Baskets,

Mop Sticks,

Washboards,

Churns, wood

and stone,

etc., - - - etc.

Come and see our Stock, now Full and Complete.

We are doing business on a cash basis, and our goods are marked low.
Cass City, Mich. P. R. Weydemeyer.

THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, - - - - - MICH.

Congress.

Thus far, business in Congress can hardly be said to have begun, the House committees not having yet been announced. The brief meetings of the two branches have, however, served to indicate that the first session of the 47th Congress is to be a busy one. Some 800 bills and notices of bills were introduced during the first week, and though most of these were for private relief, and should not occupy the attention of congress at all (being proper matters for the Court of Claims) there are others which are important and call for prompt action. Among these is the bill introduced by Mr. Willets of Michigan, to reorganize the government of Utah Territory, drawn, as is stated, to meet the views of President Arthur. The bill makes Utah an exception to the system generally followed in the government of territories, but it does not exceed the constitutional power and right of the government, and the course it prescribes is clearly demanded, if Utah is to be made to respect the laws of the United States in regard to the practice of polygamy. It simply puts the affairs of Utah in the hands of a Governor and Legislative council of nine members, all appointed by the President. As a territory is entitled by the constitution to such form of government only as Congress is pleased to give it. And as the people of Utah set at defiance the laws of the land, as well as the laws of decency and modesty, it is proper, if not necessary, that they be made an exception to the general rule, so far as regards the privileges of self-government. It is said that the provisions of the bill received the approbation of the late President, to whom they were submitted previous to his assassination. Besides this, Mr. Willets will submit other bills, introduced by him to the 46th Congress and which were referred to the judiciary committee, on which no report was made. The first relates "to the crime of bigamy and proof thereof." The second is "to provide for challenges and oaths to jurors in trials for bigamy and polygamy in the Territories of the United States." The purpose of the third bill may be inferred from its title, which is "a bill to further regulate suffrage in the Territories of the United States, and to fix certain qualifications for office, and to provide for the registration of voters in the Territory of Utah."

"Tariff Reform" has received no little attention in the Senate. It is proposed to form a commission to consider the subject, and the discussion has thus far been directed to its personnel, Senator Morrill being in favor of making it up outside of Congress, and Senators Beck and Garland antagonizing that plan, on the ground that after the subject shall have been examined by such a commission, the committees of Congress must again summon experts and go over the same course of examination again before action can be taken. Other subjects of importance in relation to which bills have been introduced or speeches made, and which will claim the attention of Congress, are the different 3-per-cent. refunding bills, one by Mr. Sherman and one by Mr. Randall, and also a proposed amendment to the constitution, guaranteeing presidential succession in case of the president's death.

South American Diplomacy.

Mr. Blaine completes the history of the recent action of the State Department in regard to the contest between Chili and Peru, by giving to the public his letters to Ministers Hurlbut and Kilpatrick, written after the contradictory performances of those gentlemen became known in Washington. These letters make still plainer the fact, clearly shown by the letters of instruction furnished the two Ministers when they sailed for their respective posts of duty last summer, that no conflict in their action was contemplated as possible, and that they were expected to forward a satisfactory settlement of the quarrel between the two Republics without hurting the feelings or alienating the friendship of either. Their indiscreet utterances and acts were evidently due to their utter lack of fitness for the business of diplomacy.

Both ministers receive sharp reprimands. The death of Gen. Kilpatrick was of course, not known at the time the letter to him was written, but its publication is essential to a knowledge of the view taken by the State Department of his course, which was partisan to excess, and calculated to make the Chilians think the United States did not know its own mind or was dishonestly ready to blow hot and cold upon the same question from its mouth-piece at Lima and Santiago. General Hurlbut is censured for everything he has done since he set foot in Peru. He is told that he had no business answering Pierola, because he was accredited to Calderon and had nothing to do with a rival government; that he had no right to carry on diplomatic correspondence with Admiral Lynch, the Chilian commander, because he was Minister to Peru and not to Chili; that he seriously misrepresented the attitude of the United States by quoting a part of his instructions only, and omitting the portion which contemplated a cession of territory as a possible necessary result of the war; that his intimation that he was accredited to Calderon because Calderon would not consent to a cession of territory was a gross blunder; that his telegram to the American Minister to the Argentine Republic suggesting that that Republic send a Minister to Peru was an inexcusable

error, from the fact that it had the appearance of seeking to form a combination hostile to Chili; and that his negotiations for a naval station in Peru were inopportune and calculated to increase Chilian distrust.

A longer list of grave mistakes was, we imagine, never laid at the door of a Minister of less than six months' service. In fact, everything General Hurlbut has done in Peru seems to be a blunder. We should be tempted to ask why he stays at Lima if we were not informed by Mr. Blaine's letter that his functions are practically suspended and placed in the hands of the special diplomatic commission now on its way to Peru and Chili.—N. Y. Tribune.

The New paper as a Teacher.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, in his Thanksgiving sermon, said the newspaper—the universal literature of the people—is itself becoming a library of knowledge and art. No man could read habitually even one of our chief newspapers without an immense opening of his horizon of thought, a great quickening of his intellect, and a substantial relation with the thought and feeling of the whole world. The difference between a man who can read well enough to enjoy his newspaper and the man who cannot is hardly to be estimated. I suppose our newspaper education is the most influential of all in this country. But it depends for its existence and improvement on the preparation for its use and enjoyment made in our common schools. It rises in tone, spreads in intellectual breadth and increases in moral purity as the reading class becomes more numerous and varied. It is a great mistake to speak lightly of newspapers. The press, I think, has a somewhat romantic and exaggerated idea of its supremacy in creating or leading public opinion, but in its general educating influence, its stimulus for thought, it has a certain tendency to create a taste for better reading than it can itself supply. I do not believe it is easy to overrate its national importance. Our schools are improving, and they have made considerable progress within the last generation; chiefly in the attention which has been given to teaching as an art. It has been found out that teaching is an art and must be made a profession, and that a great economy of time and money is secured by creating schools for teachers. What has been thus discovered in regard to secular teaching will ultimately have to be learned in regard to religious teaching. Indeed, blundering attempts in this direction already very largely exist; but as they are usually based upon erroneous or mistaken ideas of religion, they lack the highest advantages of definite instruction. The aim at system is good, but the system applied is usually poor. We shall have to suffer for a long time, in both secular and religious education in this country, the consequences of the necessary insurrection made here against the oppressiveness of scholastic theology and classical training.

The Remains of a Sea Monster.

MARLBORO, N. J., Dec. 13.—The petrified remains of the large sea serpent which were found in the marl pit of O. Herbert, at this place, last week, were supplemented yesterday by the discovery of the remains of another animal. Only two large tusks and portions of the jaw bones of the reptile were, however, found intact, the other bones crumbling to pieces when exposed to the air. The bones found last week are all well preserved, and the tusks are remarkable for their large size and fine natural polish. Prof. Samuel Lockwood gives the following description of the reptile: "It was a monster of great bulk. It had two paddles well forward and two behind, the body being short and stout. The bones of the paddle, from their size and solidity, indicate extraordinary propelling power. The tail was stout, long and serpentine, but a little flatish, thus affording great aid in propulsion by a sculling movement. The neck was long, and yet thick enough to support the head high out of water while the monster was engaged in devouring its prey. The huge jaws were armed with tusks which were more formidable than those of the crocodile. The lower jaw was very singular in structure and had a joint like an elbow. In the act of swallowing the reptile could enlarge its gullet by means of this elbow joint. The act of swallowing was necessarily slow, and the reptile no doubt would have had great trouble in retaining in its mouth its struggling prey if it had not been for a supplementary jaw which was used as a grapple. This was armed with small teeth, which were curved in shape and very sharp. As the large jaws with their great tusks were being opened so as to obtain a new hold, the little grapple jaw held the struggling prey fast, and the movements alternated until the fish or other prey was forced down the great throat.

Immigration.

The way people are leaving all parts of Europe for the land of freedom and yellow corn, is something to wonder at. Four years ago the immigration at the port of New York was but seventy-nine thousand people from all sources. Gradually that number has increased until last year it reached three hundred and twenty thousand, and during the eleven months of this unaccomplished year it has exceeded last year's total by one hundred thousand. The transatlantic confederation of steamship lines are increasing their facilities for transportation. It is estimated that the immigration of 1882 will be largely in excess of the present year.

To accommodate the large influx of men, women and children, a score of new steamships will be built during the winter and spring.

Public Building in Detroit.

Mr. Lord, member of Congress from the first district, has introduced a bill for the erection of a public building in Detroit, the text of which is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the secretary of the treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to purchase at private sale, or by condemnation in pursuance of the statute of Michigan, a suitable lot of land in the city of Detroit, and cause to be erected on the grounds so purchased a building suitable for the accommodation of the courts of the United States, of the custom house, postoffice, pension office, and the other government offices in that city; and for the purpose herein mentioned the sum of \$750,000 is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the treasury. Provided, that no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until a valid title shall be vested in the United States, nor until the state of Michigan shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and relinquish the right to tax or assess the same while the United States shall be the owners thereof; and the site shall be of sufficient extent to leave an open space on all sides of the building to be erected, including streets and alleys, of at least 50 feet.

SEC. 2. That the secretary of the treasury be authorized and directed to sell at public or private sale, at such time before or during the erection of the building provided for in the preceding section as he shall deem best, the property in the city of Detroit now owned by the United States courts, and occupied by the United States courts, the custom house, the postoffice and other offices of the United States, reserving the use of the same for the purposes of the several offices aforesaid, until the building provided for in the preceding section shall be completed and ready for use; and the money received, resulting from such sale, shall be appropriated for the purposes set forth in the preceding section, and in addition to the amount therein appropriated.

Lead Poisoning.

W. H. Smith, M. D., of St. Clair, Mich., contributes the following to the current number of *Science and Health*, published at Lewisburgh, Pa.: "Lead is one of the most useful and at the same time most dangerous metals.

"Among the phenomena caused by this poison, lead colic is the most common. Following, or even preceding this, may be palsy and especially that form of paralysis known as dropwrist; at times there are indications of brain disorders, epileptic seizures, convulsions, general tremor, and delirium or stupor. Often the nervous manifestations appear in the form of neuralgic pains in the various parts of the body, or sight may be affected, causing hallucinations of vision and amaurosis.

"What are the ways in which this agent gains ingress into the system? They are, first of all, inhalation. In this way painters, plumbers, and workers in lead or lead-paints become affected. Secondly, the stomach and skin furnish avenues for the entrance of the poison, and owing to the absorptive power of the latter, cosmetics and hair dyes, containing the metal, have often produced deleterious effects. In the *Physician and Surgeon* for April, 1881, is reported the case of a woman poisoned by the use of a certain powder upon her face called 'flake white.' In a similar manner the majority of hair dyes and hair restorers are capable of doing harm. Of twenty-one examined by Mr. Benjamin, a New York chemist, two years ago, fifteen contained lead and were hence capable of producing poison.

In the spring of 1866 in Orange Co., New York, there occurred 213 cases of lead poisoning. For a long time the source of the poison remained obscure. Finally, it was ascertained that the stones used in grinding the meal for the effected families were old and in need of repair. The miller, not suspecting the danger, when a cavity occurred, filled it with lead as a mere matter of convenience. The attrition of grinding wore off particles of the metal, and thus contaminated a large portion of the meal used in that locality.

"The use of lead water pipes is another source of danger. In many houses and in cities supplied with water from reservoirs the conduit pipes are generally made of this material. The water containing as it does oxygen, would, in passing, dissolve the oxide of lead and thus become hurtful. If, however, carbonates or sulphates are present, they will unite with the lead, forming a thin white insoluble film over its inner surface and thus prevent any further decomposition. On the other hand, the presence of the chlorides and nitrates adds to the corrosive power of water and increases the danger. A knowledge, then, of the earthly ingredients present in water is of inestimable value in enabling one to decide as to the safety of using lead pipes in its conveyance. In the absence of such knowledge, it is an excellent rule to always allow the faucet to remain open sufficiently long to remove all matter that has been for some time in the pipes before using the water.

"Poisoning may also be induced by indulging in snuff or tobacco which has been wrapped in tin-foil, by using earthenware glazed with material containing lead, by inhaling the odor of a freshly-painted room, by ships' cooks standing in naked feet before the galley fire upon a sheet of lead, by the vapor discharged during the manufacture of lucifer matches. The writer has personally known a hunter, a patient of his, whose system was contaminated by holding shot in his mouth prior to loading his gun."

Why should artists not affect slouch-hats? Because chimney pots would make them draw better.

Little Stories for the Amusement and Improvement of the Nursery Brigade.

I.
Oh, what a bad mamma to leave little Esther all alone in the dark room. No wonder Esther is crying. She is afraid a big bugaboo will come down the chimney and eat her up. Bugaboos like to eat little children. Did you ever see a bugaboo with its big fire eyes and cold teeth all over blood? The next time mamma leaves you alone in a dark room, perhaps one will come to eat you.

II.
The old man is blind and cannot see. He holds his hat in his hand and there is a dime in the hat. Go up quietly and take the dime out of the hat. The man cannot see you. Next Sunday you can put the dime in the Sabbath school box and the teacher will praise you. Your papa will put some money in the contribution box, too. He will put in more than you do. But his opportunities for robbing are better than yours are.

III.
Daisy is crying. Poor little girl, we are sorry for her. James has hit her in the eye with a Dornick. Fie on James to do so, and fie on Daisy not to hit him back. Will Daisy pray for James to-night? No. She will pull the slats from his bed, so he will fall and break his arm on the floor. That will be bright, will it not, children?

IV.
Has the printer tobacco? He has but he will not tell you so. He carries it in the leg of his boot and when he wants a chew he sneaks down the back alley where nobody can see him. When he spits tobacco, it sounds like a duck diving in the water. The printer is a queer man. He is a fickle person. Sometimes he has ten thousands Ems on the string, but they are always his dupes. If you are a printer do not be a blacksmith or you will get fired.

V.
This is a boil. It is on the man's neck. Would you like to feel it? If you do, the man will feel it, too. The boil is a mean thing, and it is a coward. If you strike it, it will run. But the man will not run. He will dance and make remarks. Boils may start way down near a little boy's waist-band. But they always come to a head at last.

VI.
The stove is red hot. Run, Ella, and get the caster and put some red pepper on the stove. Then when mamma comes in, she will be red hot, too.

VII.
See the fish. The fish is a trout and breathes through his ears. He lives in the brook and maybe if you try you can catch him. Any little boy who catches so many meales ought to be able to catch one little fish. The trout weighs four ounces, but you can say he weighs four pounds. Do not call him a speckled beauty or you will be shot. Eat him head, tail, inwards and all, and get a little bone in your throat if you can.

VIII.
The apple is in the basket. A worm is in the apple. It is a juicy little white worm. Suppose you eat the apple, where will the worm be?

IX.
Here we have a picnic. Is it not jolly? The children are running around and playing tag. But where is the custard pie? A moment ago it was under the elm tree. Can it be that Mr. Jones is sitting on the custard pie? Alas, it is too true. And Miss Smith is laughing at him. He looks as badly broken up as the pie, does he not?

X.
Baby and I in the weary night
Are taking a walk for his delight;
I drowsily stumble o'er stool and chair,
And clasp the babe with a grim despair,
For he's got the colic
And paregoric
Don't seem to ease my squealing heir.

XI.
This is a diamond pin. The editor won it at a church fair. There were ten chances at ten cents a chance. The editor mortgaged his paper and took one chance. The pin is worth seven hundred dollars. Editors like diamonds. Sometimes they wear them in their shirts, but generally in their minds.

XII.
Who put the salt in the sugar-bowl? Mamma is anxious to find out. Willie is busy looking out of the window. Can you guess what he is thinking about? Perhaps he is wondering what mamma will give him before he goes to bed without his supper. If we were Willie, we would feel safer with a latin grammar in the seat of our pants.

XIII.
Can you see the ink bottle on the table? It is full of nice black ink. If you want to, you can pour the ink out on the carpet. It makes the carpet look black, too, does it not? Sit down on the carpet and put both of your little paddies in the ink. See, your fingers are covered with the ink! What a nice picture you can make on the wall paper now. Make a picture of a big man and a little girl. Do you want to put some ink on the lace curtain? Very well. Put it on carefully, for you should never waste the ink or anything else. This will be quite a surprise to mamma when she comes in.

XIV.
Who is this ferocious looking man? He is foreman in a printing office. He gets paid for throwing men down stairs when they come to lick the editor, and

for putting wrong dates at the head of the paper. He can pi more type in fifteen minutes than seven printers can set up in two weeks. He loves to ask the editor for copy. If it were not for him the paper would look pretty well every morning. Everything would be fat and none of the live ads would be left out.

XV.
The dramatic critic is asleep. The play does not interest him. He will give it thunder in his paper. The actors will be sorry when they read the papers because it will say they are not artists. After the play the critic will go to the variety show. Will he sleep there? No, he will not. The lady in the short dress and pink tights will buy six copies of the paper in the morning because the critic will say she is an artist. It is very comfortable to be an artist when there are critics in the neighborhood.

XVI.
A hungry cat—
A foolish rat.
A lively run—
Exciting fun.
Ferocious jaws—
Remorseless claws.
A dying squeal—
A hearty meal.

XVII.
Alas, poor rat!
O happy cat!

XVIII.
The frog is sitting on the log. He is waiting for a fly to come along. He has business with the fly. While he is waiting let us have some fun with him. Put a lighted fire-cracker in his mouth. Where is the frog now? Why, there he is in the water with his ears blown out. Why does he not come back to the log? Perhaps he has forgotten all about the fly.

XIX.
Mamma has gone out of the room and left little Maggie in bed all alone. The gas is burning and Maggie cannot go to sleep. What shall she do? She should crawl out of bed, go to the bureau and blow out the gas. Then she can go to sleep like a good little girl. That is what you would do, is it not, dear little children?

XX.
What a delightful mud hole! It is quite deep and inviting. How cool and pleasant it must be in the mud hole. Good little boys and girls can play in the mud hole and make lots of nice patty cakes. Tell the baby to come, too, and then you can put mud in his ears and he will splash the black water all over Susie's new frock.

XXI.
Here we have a joke and a man. The joke is very old. It is bald and toothless. It must be about one thousand years old. The man wears a big diamond and a shiny plug hat. He is a negro minstrel. Go and give the old, old joke to him and he will take care of it very tenderly. It is his business. He gets forty dollars a week for it.—Denver Tribune.

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THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

How'er we've lived for twelve good months,
Let's eat our fill to-day, my friends;
And drink the health of friends and foes,
Both near and far away, my friends,
For this one day forget your cares,
Your business troubles banish, do,
And by and by, like morning mist,
Your appetites will vanish too.

The dinner-bell! the dinner-bell!
Hark! don't you hear it ringing, oh!
All through this land of peace and love
New songs of plenty singing, oh!
Kind hearts and helping hands have we,
Sure sympathy for sorrow;
God bless the deeds of love to-day
In many a glad to-morrow.

Vain were our toil o'er earth and sea
If He who reigns above, my friends,
No helping hand would lend, to bring
Good harvesting of love, my friends.

So here's a cheer, and "three times three,"
For this our Christmas Day, my friends,
May hearts be glad, and all things sad
Be banished far away, my friends.

Ex.

Preparing for Christmas.

On a bright, frosty morning early in December, there was an unusual excitement in Mrs. Sinclair's nursery, where four bright happy children were crowded around Aunt Helen, who had come from her distant home to visit her nephew and niece.

"Oh, Auntie," said Helen, (the eldest of the flock, who was now twelve years old), "You must stay until after Christmas, and see our presents and our Christmas tree."

"Yes," said Harry, (the next in age), "I know you will be pleased; I mamma knows how to trim Christmas trees; she always thinks of something to surprise us. We gathered a large basket of mosses in the mountains, and I am almost sure they are to be used about the tree."

Then little Mary told of the beautiful doll she had found sitting under the tree; and even baby Emma, who probably had no remembrance of anything that had happened so long ago as Christmas, added her little prattle about toys and dolls.

Aunt Helen waited until there was a lull, which came when the four children were quite out of breath. Then she told them that she fully expected to spend the holidays with them, and inquired if they had begun to prepare for Christmas.

They were quite certain mamma had begun to prepare, for the large closet was kept locked, and when Jane had been seen carrying in some parcels, they had been told to run away quickly for Christmas was coming.

Helen whispered that she had made a case for papa's clothes brush, a book-mark for mamma, and was now knitting reins for Harry.

Aunt Helen was pleased that her Christmas work was so far advanced, but added, "While we are trying to make our own dear ones happy, and give them pleasant surprises, we will not forget the poor, but we will each try to bring joy to some sad or neglected one."

The next day proved to be dark and stormy, just the day for pulling out all the old toys and with mamma's help deciding which should be given away. There were dolls, animals, furniture, and many other things, which, when they were piled in one corner of the nursery, presented such a dilapidated appearance that it seemed that children who could take pleasure in such toys must be indeed miserably poor.

But when Aunt Helen had brought the glue and secured the broken pieces in their places, when the dolls had been supplied with new heads or arms, according to their need, when all the little garments had been nicely washed and ironed (which was Jane's donation to the poor children's box), you would scarcely have believed they were the same things. Indeed, I fear Harry would have restored some of them to his own shelf in the toy closet, if Aunt Helen had not reminded him of the great pleasure they might afford some child who might be sorrowful even on Christmas day.

Several days had been occupied in these repairs. The children were happy to help in every way, holding the glue or the string, running up and down stairs to bring such things as were required.

"And now," said Aunt Helen, "we must begin a new branch of business." Again mamma was called upon to say which of the old books might be spared for the poor. She would have been willing to have them part with quite a large number, but the children were loath to give them up. One had such a lovely story, another such beautiful pictures, for one reason or another there were many great favorites. Aunt Helen was glad that they prized their books; she did not reprove them, but proceeded to show them how to improve the appearance of the few that were to be given away, by securing loose leaves or covers and covering with paper those that were soiled or defaced.

The next day was employed in making scrap-books. Papa had brought home several old directories, and little Emma, who was proud in the possession of her first pair of scissors, was instructed to cut out every other leaf, that is, to cut one leaf and leave the next. This gave her employment for several days. The picture papers and pretty advertising cards were gathered, and when the pictures were carefully trimmed and pasted into the books they certainly were very pretty scrap-books. The children decided that getting ready for Christmas was very delightful work. Nor was the mother idle during this time of preparation. She had brought forth all the garments that could be spared from the family wardrobe and had, with Jane's help, been very busy, darning, patching, replacing buttons and putting all in complete order.

When all was in readiness they were tied into neat parcels and delivered to the families for whom they were intended, on Christmas eve.

I have not space to follow each parcel. No doubt each carried with it comfort and joy, for Mrs. Sinclair was well acquainted with the needs of those poor people, and in her Christmas distribution was especially careful to suit her gifts to the tastes, as well as to the necessities of each family.

I will, however, tell you of the parcel sent to Widow Lee, a poor woman who earned a living for herself and two children by washing and scrubbing. Her home was but one room in a crowded tenement; she was a quiet, honest woman, working early and late, to pay the rent and provide for her family. Now, as the children were quietly sleeping, she was carefully patching the knees of her son's pantaloons, and the sleeves of her daughter's dress, sighing as she realized that they would soon be too far gone for even her skill to repair. The thought that Christmas was near cheered her. She remembered the very acceptable parcel of clothing that a lady had sent last year; she thought of the festival at the Sunday-school, the children had been well pleased with the pretty book and the nice box of candy which had been given them on that occasion. Then her mind wandered back to the days of her childhood; she remembered her mother, a poor widow like herself, glad to work for her children and always striving to make them both good and happy.

Soon the garments are mended, and now she proceeds to arrange the little things she has prepared for Christmas. On her way from work she had bought for each an orange and a few sticks of candy. These she secured to a little branch of evergreen, which was planted in a flower-pot; she then tied on a few little wax candles, which she intended to light early on Christmas morning. Moving the little table, with its clean white cover, in front of the bed, she was about placing the small tree in the center, when she was startled by a tap at the door, and a large parcel was handed in for Mrs. Lee.

With eager, trembling hands, she untied the strings. You can imagine her delight as she placed on one side of the table a pretty warm dress for Mary, a doll and a scrap-book. On the other side a good suit of clothes, (which Harry Sinclair had outgrown) a stable and a picture book.

Poor, hard-working mother! she could have borne with composure these tokens of kindness to her children, but when she drew forth a warm shawl for herself, the surprise was too great, tears started from her eyes and she really sobbed for joy.

There was a brilliant scene on that bright Christmas morning in Mr. Sinclair's pretty home. The children roused Aunt Helen at an early hour, she acknowledged that the tree was truly beautiful, only a lady of great skill and taste could have arranged the beautiful bank of mosses, on which the tree was planted; she rejoiced to see those children so pleased and happy. The kind heart would have been even more gladdened could she have peeped into the poor room where the little branch, with its few candles, lit the happy faces of Mrs. Lee and her children, while a lonely woman from the next room, who had carried in her crippled child to admire the tree, gratefully accepted the widow's invitation to remain to dinner.

There are hundreds of families that might be made happy by a little thoughtfulness on the part of others. Though we ought to remember the poor at all times, it is a pleasant custom to remember them especially at the holiday time.

Michigan Railroads.

The report of the railroad commissioner Williams, just published, covers the business for 1880 of 50 different corporations, under the control of 36 different managements.

MILEAGE AND CONSTRUCTION.

The 50 corporations reporting for 1880 give the aggregate number of miles owned as 5,810.08, as against 5,358.50 for 1879—an increase of 451.58 miles. A table is introduced showing the progress of railroad construction in Michigan each year, from 1838 to 1881. Condensing it to decades, it is as follows: 1838, 63 miles; 1848, 325 miles; 1858, 703 miles; 1868, 1,124 miles; 1878, 3,564 miles; 1880, 3,823 miles.

Of double track, the reports show 331.29 miles, being an increase of 17.67 miles for the year. Siding facilities have been increased 141.80 miles, and the entire length of track computed single is 7,538.97 miles of which 3,671.91 miles were laid with steel rails and 3,876.06 miles with iron, being 153.29 miles more of the former material than was reported at the close of 1879.

CAPITAL STOCK AND DEBT.

The capital stock paid in and invested shows an increase. Last year the capital stock of the aggregated companies was \$152,748,164.27, or \$25,505.77 per mile of road. At the close of 1880 the figures had increased to \$160,580,320.05—an excess over previous report of \$7,831,155.78, or a trifle over 5 percent. But while the stock has increased upon an increased mileage of 451.58, the stock per mile of road shows a decrease of \$1,129.29, or almost 4 percent, a result which the commissioner says is explainable partly in recapitalization and partly in the greatly lower average of stock per mile for the new roads constructed during the year.

At the close of 1879 the total funded and floating debt was \$154,997,467.13. At the close of 1880 it figured at \$153,972,508.90. Calculated upon the mileage basis, the reports show a total investment in the railroad property of the state of the sum of \$204,673,520.43.

Five roads have decreased their bonded debt without affecting their capital stock, as follows: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Detroit & Bay City, Grand Haven, Saginaw & Canada, and

the Saginaw & Mt. Pleasant, Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and Toledo & South Haven have decreased their indebtedness by a slight increase of capital stock. Only seven companies, and they local in character, failed to make their expenses, and 12 made insufficient earnings to pay expenses and interest on their indebtedness.

EARNINGS.

The aggregate earnings of the railroads doing business in this state during 1880 were \$56,650,054.10—exceeding the amount reported for 1879 by \$40,707,193.87, or 23.30 per cent. Per mile of road operated, the earnings were \$8,731.51, or \$1,281.37 more than last year—an increase of 17.20 per cent. As divided between the passenger and freight departments, the amounts are \$15,213,792.39, or 26.85 per cent to the former, and \$41,436,261.71, or 73.15 per cent to the latter. Per train mile run, passenger earnings figure at \$1.48 and freight earnings at \$1.80; the average for both being \$1.64.

The receipts from other sources than passenger and freight traffic aggregate \$724,611.22, an increase over 1879 of \$47,860.53, or about 7 per cent.

EXPENSES, INTEREST AND RENTALS.

The total operating expenses for 1880 were \$32,268,996.74, of which \$15,017,090.87, or 46.53 per cent, is chargeable to Michigan. The total amount of interest was \$9,346,123.52—a diminution from last year of \$431,300.16, the result of a reorganization and a scaling down of the funded debts rather than from large payments on principal account. The rental account foots up at \$1,905,171.57—an increase from 1879 of \$49,268.10. This item is mostly made up from payments on account of interest on bonds or guarantees of stock issued by roads, now passed by lease or purchase into the control of other companies. The total operating expense, interest and rentals combined reached the sum of \$43,524,276.23, as against \$38,540,012.65, for 1879, or an increase of about 13 per cent. Per mile of road, the accounts figure at \$6,772.71, or 76.83 of the earnings—a decrease of 7.05 per cent. from 1879.

INCOME AND DIVIDENDS.

The net income of the companies reporting, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, was \$25,100,755.90, equal to \$3,905.51 per mile of road operated. Michigan's apportionment of that amount is \$14,928.815. Deducting interest and rentals from balance to income leaves a credit of \$13,849,470.81. From this balance six companies paid dividends, the Chicago & Northwestern, amounting to \$2,412,715.25; D. L. & N., \$234,723.59; P. W. & J., \$135,602; L. S. & M. S., \$3,957,320; M. C., \$1,499,056.32; Mineral Range, \$11,635.50. Deducting \$53,989.12, received by Ft. Wayne & Jackson company from old organization, the total dividends for the year were \$8,241,963.45, leaving a balance to the credit account for the year's business of \$5,607,497.37.

The whole number of passengers carried during the year was 13,507,200—an increase from 1879 of 2,541,583, or about 22 per cent. The average rate of fare collected was a trifle over 2½ cents per mile. The average distance traveled by each passenger was 41½ miles.

TAXES.

The total amount of taxes assessed on railroads during the period included in the report was \$521,513.34. The gross receipts on which the assessment was made were \$23,901,110.34, or \$6,252 per mile. The tax levied averaged \$138.99 per mile of road, and 2.18 per cent on gross receipts as reported.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

To this subject Commissioner Williams devotes several pages, and censures the present practices in regard to tariffs severely. He relates that in the winter of 1880-81 wheat was 35 cents from Chicago to New York. In April it was cut to 25 cents, and seven days after it was increased to 30 cents under a pooling arrangement without the usual notice required, thus giving an advantage of five cents a hundred to all who made contracts at the cut rate, to the great detriment of the general shipper. In a short time a freight war commenced, and rates fell, at one time, probably as low as eight cents. What contracts may have been made for future delivery at these rates is unknown. Michigan shippers got a rate of 15 cts., but received no benefits from the low cut rates. Afterwards it advanced to 20 cents a hundred, and now 25 cents is the Chicago nominal rate, while the actual rate is far below, thus giving Chicago shippers an advantage of five, eight, or ten cents a hundred over Michigan shippers, which is very injurious. Under the pooling system the cost of placing products in seaboard markets is entirely speculative, as rates are made to-day to be broken to-morrow under one and another pretense. The commissioner thinks almost any system of management would be an improvement.

FENCING AND EQUIPMENT.

The total fence construction foots about 5,010 miles, of which 641 miles were built or renewed this year. The cost of this fencing was \$1,385,142.51, and 1,246.46 miles are still required to enclose the entire right of way of the roads of the state. The commissioner indicates that the advance in lumber, caused by the rapid exhaustion of the forests, has obliged railroad companies to seek other material. Wire is thus far the favorite, but it is doubtful if the barbed wire will meet with favor on account of the difficulty of seeing it, and its liability to injure stock.

"The candles you sold me last week were very bad," said Jerrold to a tall chandler. "Indeed, sir, I am very sorry for that. 'Yes sir; do you know they burnt to the middle, and they would burn no longer.' 'You surprise me. What sir, did they go out?' 'No, sir, no; they burnt shorter.'"

"Does your landlady give her boarders any fruit?" "Oh, yes, she frequently gives them the Dead Sea fruit of hashish."

An ex-consul of Great Britain, says the Brooklyn Eagle, related that Mr. Charles Townsend, Sedalia, Mo., was cured of rheumatism of the worst kind by St. Jacobs Oil.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel.

That was provoking, but still the Zula had been obedient,—perhaps too obedient.—St. Nicholas.

The Ottawa (Kan.) Republican thus quotes: Mr. Harvey B. F. Keller, recorder of deeds, says: "I have long been convinced of the merits of St. Jacobs Oil, and use it in my family for rheumatism successfully."

The mean temperature is what disgusts a man with every climate.

Read the Glass Man.

Mr. Reid is not made of glass, as our readers might suppose from the above heading, but is so intimately connected with the glass trade of the West that in speaking of him people often call him the glass man. Wm. Reid's place of business is at 14 & 16 Congress St. East, Detroit, where he keeps in stock every kind of building glass that is made. He probably does more business in his line than all other dealers in the State combined.

Important to Travelers.

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

Druggists say that LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is the best remedy for female weakness that they ever heard of, for it gives universal satisfaction. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

The Best Proof of Merit.

is uniform success, and on this basis Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is without doubt one of the greatest remedies in the land.

The Soldiers' Friend.

MR. B. F. PRITCHARD, late of Indianapolis, Ind., but now of Washington, D. C., having lately removed to the last-named place, is certainly entitled to great distinction on account of his goodness to the soldier, the pensioner, and their heirs. He has learned that the soldier's claims for pensions, bounty, and in fact all class of claims, can be more easily settled by him, being at the Capital, than elsewhere, on account of giving his personal attention to the various Departments of the Government. His long experience—and experience is everything—enables him to bring about a speedy settlement of all class of claims. He has prepared a pamphlet, containing a synopsis of the laws and regulations so clearly set forth that even a child can understand it. The fee for obtaining a pension is only ten dollars, while the pensioner frequently draws several hundred dollars at first payment. And the pension laws are so very liberal that a pension is given for any kind of a wound, disease, or disability, even if caused by accident or otherwise. And it should be known by every one that Mr. Pritchard makes rejected pension cases, and such other claims as have been unskillfully and negligently prosecuted by incompetent attorneys, a specialty. All such cases can yet be favorably settled. It is not uncommon for him to secure the allowances of a pension claim after more than one rejection. There are thousands of just and meritorious claims for pensions that were rejected during the five years that "Mr. Pritchard" was Commissioner, all of whom should apply again—and we say apply to Mr. Pritchard and know the double advantage of having a good attorney, and one at the Capital, where he can and will give such cases his personal attention. He makes no charge for advice. His address is box 34, Washington D. C.—Wellsville Advocate.

Tonic and Laxative.

For the best blood enricher in the market buy James Tonic Pills. Largely composed of Iron, sugar coated, will not injure the teeth, guaranteed to do all claimed for them. Jas. E. Davis & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich.

James Cough & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Photography, or Phonetic Shortland Catalogues of works, with Photographic Alphabet and Instructions, for beginners, sent on application. Address, Benn Pittman, Cincinnati, O.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I depended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friend thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and satisfaction, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years.

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

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

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

Sure Cure Found at Last. No One Need Suffer.

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

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

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price \$1.00. F. S. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, Cleveland Ohio. BRAND WILLIAMS & Co., Agents Detroit.

10 cent offer for 2 Prof. Rice's system teaches music correctly 40 times faster than all methods, account in 4 hours, etc. Send 10 c. to Rice's Musical Institute, Chicago. 216 State St., Chicago.

MUSICAL REVOLUTION. CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL. PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE. Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Razors, etc. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Johnson's Guide to HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE. Designed for the use of Families and private Individuals. 32 Pages, 8vo., bound in Cloth Price \$2.00. Sent free by Mail on receipt of price. "Among the latest work on that subject issued, and will be found of great service to all desirous of treating the common ailments themselves in the most expeditious and safest manner. Address: HORRICK & CO., Publishers, 101 N. 3rd St., New York. Also, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago or San Francisco. The Olden Homoeopathic Medicine House in the U.S. Established in 1825, 42 Chestnut St., East, Detroit, Mich.

Glasses. WILLIAM REID, Wholesale and Retail dealer in French and American WHOLESALE GLASS, PLATE GLASS, Ribbed and Rough Plate for Store Lights, Cut and Enamelled Glass, Silver Plated Glass, French and German Looking Glass Plates, Lead and Oil, Colors, Putty, Putty, etc., 12 & 14 Congress St., East, Detroit, Mich.

FILES. Agents, Male and Female, can make from 2 to 125 needles in a package, completely assisted; price to agents \$8 per hundred; sells for 25 cts. Also, 100 needles in a package, 25 cts. per package, and 250 needles in a package, 50 cts. per package. Send for circular. BRITISH NEEDLE ASSOCIATION, 22 New Church Street, New York.

Pension Applicants Attention! Orders 164 and 212 of the Pension Bureau have been abolished. The effect of this action is to give applicants the unrestricted privilege of receiving an unsatisfactory attorney by the appointment of a good one. If any soldier desires our services let him address us immediately. MILBURN STEVENS & CO., Washington, D. C. Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS. Shakespeare's Complete Works, in 12 volumes, bound in cloth, handsomely illustrated, with a full and complete index, and a full and complete list of the plays, and a full and complete list of the characters, and a full and complete list of the scenes, and a full and complete list of the costumes, and a full and complete list of the properties, and a full and complete list of the music, and a full and complete list of the dances, and a full and complete list of the games, and a full and complete list of the sports, and a full and complete list of the amusements, and a full and complete list of the pastimes, and a full and complete list of the recreations, and a full and complete list of the diversions, and a full and complete list of the pleasures, and a full and complete list of the delights, and a full and complete list of the joys, and a full and complete list of the happiness, and a full and complete list of the contentment, and a full and complete list of the satisfaction, and a 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THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1891.

For a man whose voice was gone and his tongue paralyzed, Senator Hill made a rather vigorous speech in the Senate Tuesday.

It is to the credit of Benjamin H. Brewster, the prospective Attorney-General, that the Star Route thieves are opposed to his appointment.

Of the Congressmen of foreign birth who have been elected since the first Congress, Ireland has contributed a larger number than any other country.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS recently said: "I have read my obituary three times, but I now weigh seventy-four pounds. I have been down to seventy-three."

EIGHT students of Bowdoin College (Maine) are defendants in a civil suit brought against them by a fellow student whose eyesight was nearly destroyed by "hazing" a short time ago. He claims damages to the amount of \$10,000 from the eight who perpetrated the act.

THE physicians who attended the late President have refused to attend their bills to the financial agent of Mrs. Garfield, but will submit them to Congress. They have declined to take anything at all, unless it comes from the Government. Their bills will amount to about \$80,000.

THE pistol fund proposed for Rev. Dr. Gage, of Hartford, who captured the burglar a few weeks ago, swelled to \$114, and as the Cult Company got the start of the subscribers by giving the Doctor a handsome weapon, he will buy books with the money. The burglar refuses to attend Sunday services in jail, saying mournfully, "I've had enough of ministers."

THE teachers in the Milwaukee evening schools are directed not to teach the technical rules of grammar, but to utilize the reading lesson in showing the general principles of the construction and arrangement of sentences. In the advanced class the daily newspaper may be used for the lesson. The pupils are drilled also in practical mathematical examples—in bills and accounts and tradesmen's calculations. Two lessons a week in writing letters and business forms are to be given.

THE sea has dealt roughly with the shipping this winter. Every vessel has extraordinary stories to tell of continued storm the whole voyage. The steamer *Nederlander*, from Antwerp, was twenty-two days out, with a storm nearly every day. The rudder was disabled, the chart room smashed in, five life-boats stove in, the cabin companionway broken in, with the ship tossing helplessly about forty-eight hours while the rudder was undergoing repairs. Two children died and two were born during the storms, and one young lady was so frightened that she refused to take any food and nearly died of exhaustion.

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

- Merry Christmas!
- No more burglars.
- Lots of drummers.
- Good demand for wood.
- Book agents on the war path.
- Socials come thick and fast.
- The school year is prospering.
- Dr. Wheat is building a new barn.
- When are we to have some street lamps?
- New bakery, Winfield Staley proprietor.
- Skating all gone, and the juvenile mourn.
- The ladies band is preparing for another trip.
- New Episcopal church about ready for dedication.
- Christmas arch at the M. E. church Saturday eve.
- Fine new sidewalks in front of the Medler house.
- Williams, of the *Jeff*, has been sick, but is improving.
- Regular services will be resumed at the M. E. church next Sunday.
- The Masons have an oyster supper on the evening of the 27th, at the Baptist church.
- The Knights of Honor are to have an oyster supper too. Know what's good those fellows.
- Presbyterians have a Christmas tree Saturday night, and the Baptist folks have a supper.
- A brand new baby boy made his appearance at the residence of Chas. Montague Friday afternoon, mother and child doing nicely.
- The store on the corner of State and Burdette streets is being remodeled and thoroughly renovated, when completed it will be occupied by F. O. Watrous & Co., as a hardware store.
- Mr. Fred Townsend, of the firm of Townsend & Apin, was on Wednesday afternoon united matrimony to Miss Carrie Case. The ceremony took place at the home of Mr. Pratt Crissey, and was performed by Rev. J. F. Berry in the presence of a few friends. Both the high contracting parties are well known here and stand high in the esteem of the entire community. We can only offer our hearty congratulations, and wish that the sun of happiness and prosperity may ever for them shine.

COMMUNICATION.

Nothing in your paper some remarks about the necessity of a daily mail to Cass City. I endorse every word of it. Considering the number of business and mercantile men there are in Cass City, I do not understand how it is that they put up with slow coach, three times a week mail.

Another thing about the mail that appears to me not only desirable, but a business necessity, is a change of time for the mail to leave Caro. It now leaves in the morning before the nine o'clock train, with the morning mail comes in, just missing all the western mail of that morning. It seems to me that in these days of telegraphy and lightning express trains, and where everything in the business world is expected to be done at electric speed, our mail should be run so as to make the closest and most advantageous connections to give us the latest business advices as to markets etc. and our letters in the quickest possible time.

With the present time table in operation, a letter mailed in Detroit for Cass City on a Saturday evening does not reach Cass City until Wednesday at noon. So that the said letter takes nearly four days to run the short distance between Detroit and Cass City. The Monday morning's Detroit papers do not reach Cass City until Wednesday afternoon, where as you should have them on the Monday afternoon, the day they are published.

After the time for our mail leaving Caro say 8:30 p. m. and we get the Detroit papers and mail of the same morning. All this can be done without any or at any rate with very little extra expense. But I am told this will not suit the contractor, for he has to run through to Bad Axe the same day. Is it the contractor that the mail is run to accommodate or is it that the public may have their mail as promptly as possible? If it is to accommodate the contractor, why we may as well do a little star route business, pay the contractor his money and leave the mail in Caro. But the time need not inconvenience the contractor. The driver and horses that run between Caro and Cass City do not go on to Bad Axe so that it cannot make much difference to the contractor whether the mail for Bad Axe leaves in the afternoon or earlier in the morning. By the change, the people of Bad Axe and surrounding country would get the benefit of a quicker delivery. At the present rate of running we are on the old hum drum, snail gallop way of sixty years ago. Let the business men of Cass City work up and move in the matter and we can have a change for better.

W. H.

Great Expectations.

Every day some new suggestion is made as to the probable uses of electricity. A San Francisco professor thinks the time is coming when swamps and sewers will be deprived of their unwholesomeness by strokes of lightning, or, in other words, by electric currents which will kill the germs and spores which communicate disease to the human system. This is based upon the germ theory of disease, which is to the effect that malarial and other foul air contagions are due to minute animalcules, or infusoria, which multiply in the victim's body after inoculation. But would it not be a miracle if all atmospheres were rendered wholesome by electrical discharges? The electric light has made one change in cities which may lead to important results. It has enabled buildings and other public works to be constructed at night as well as day. Laborers are employed in eight and twelve-hour shifts, and edifices are completed in less than half the time required when only day work could be employed. In summer laborers prefer to work at night. Scientists tell us, as yet we only dimly appreciate the marvelous changes that will be wrought by electricity in human conditions. —*Demorest's Monthly*.

—The Hartford *Courant* has just celebrated its 117 birthday. There are now in existence five papers which were published at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. The others are the New Hampshire *Gazette*, the Worcester *Spy*, the Newport *Mercury* and the Maryland *Gazette*.

—The Disciples of Christ have four small growing churches in England. Their general purpose is the "cultivation of personal religion and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom."

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat
should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches does not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Throat Troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

SOME STARTLING FACTS.

Those ladies' sleeve pins at Johnston & Dyer's, Caro, are just too cute for anything. If you want to see a nice line of Silk Handkerchiefs call at Lewenberg & Hirschberg's, Cass City.

VanKeuren's Ointment, a sure cure for Sore Throat, Scalds, Burns, Old Sores, Itch, Chapped Hands, Chin Tans, etc. Prepared by Leec & Moser, Caro, Mich. Sold by Adamson & Fritz, Druggists, Cass City.

Cheap! cheap for cash. You will always find boots and shoes at a bargain if you call on Parkhurst & Johnson, Caro.

Bar pins the latest and nobbiest out at Johnston & Dyer's, Caro.

Just received—a nice line of German-town and knitting yarns at the New York store, Cass City.

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

Boots, Shoes and Slippers for the holiday trade. Remember Parkhurst & Johnson keep them.

Johnston & Dyer, Jewelers of Caro, have an immense stock of ladies and gents' gold chains which they are selling at a bargain. Look in on them.

A very few more of the shop worn clocks left at Knickerbocker's Caro.

A poor raw-boned horse looks neat when covered by a set of harness purchased from Knight & Rowley of Caro.

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

J. Staley Jr., well known to almost every body in this part of the county, is doing an immense abstract business. The reason for this is that real estate owners have found out that his abstracts are perfect.

Dolls of all sizes, shapes and forms may be seen and had of J. H. Ellis, of the New York Bazaar, Caro.

A perfect and thoroughly reliable abstract is a most important thing to owners of real estate, and the best place to get an abstract of Tuscola county property is from John Staley Jr. at the Court House, Caro.

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

A beautiful set of plated and solid silver ware in stock at Johnston & Dyer's, Caro.

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

Owing to the open winter I have marked prices very low on almost all large stock of Holiday Goods. It will do you eyes good to call and see if you want to buy or not, at Knickerbocker's Caro.

Nice warm Robes of all descriptions can be had of Knight & Rowley, the Caro harness dealers.

Sixteen cases of Boots and Shoes just received at Wickware's. Call and see them.

We have a full line of Ladies and Gents' gloves and mittens which we are offering at low figures. Lewenberg & Hirschberg.

Something nice and warm for the ladies, at the Peoples Shoe House, Caro.

A fine line of new Bird Cages just received at J. L. Hitchcock's.

Johnston & Dyer, of Caro, have the New Home sewing machine. Call and see it.

A good stock of candles and cigars, at Jeffrey & Anderson's.

Farmers, when you want a heavy harness call on Knight & Rowley, Caro.

You will find the headquarters for wood at J. L. Hitchcock's store. He can supply you.

Call and see that new stock of Boots and Rubber Goods at Wickware's.

A choice line of finger rings are displayed at Johnston & Dyer's, Caro.

A. D. Gillies beats the world for cheap furs. Price from 60 cents up.

T. H. Hunt has a full line of everything usually kept in a first-class grocery.

Farmers, are you sure that you have a perfect title to your farms? Make assurance doubly sure by getting an abstract from J. Staley Jr., at the Court House, Caro.

Fresh Oysters at Wickware's cheap store.

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

A nobly necklace would be a nice present for your lady for Christmas or New Year. Johnston & Dyer, of Caro, keep just that kind of chains.

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

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

The most beautiful line of plain and fancy clocks ever brought into Cass City may be seen at Frank Hendrick's Jewelry store.

If you want a nice line of Ladies and Gents' Neckties call at the New York store, Cass City.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

TO EVERYBODY!

We have made more extensive preparations for Christmas than ever before, and we invite everybody to come and see our stock. We hope to make our store as attractive as possible during the Holidays. We have purchased one of the finest Music Boxes to be found in the market, which will furnish music during the gay season which is now approaching.

Young ladies and gentlemen we invite your attention to our stock of fine Holiday Slippers, Autograph and Photo Albums fine Toilet Sets and Vases, Comb, Brush and Hand Mirrors in cases fine Stationery in boxes, Sea Foam Nubius, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Ladies and Gents Fine Pocket Books, Fine Oil Chromos, framed.

We have for the boys and girls, Toys by the bushel and Candies and Nuts by the barrel. We have provided extra help, so that all may be waited on with despatch.

Come and See us.

Yours,

Wilsey & Mc Phail.

W. H. Smith, the harness dealer, will pay a good price for 50 bundles Rye straw. Oysters by the quart or gallon, at Jeffrey & Anderson's.

Our stock of Hats and Caps are new and fresh and one price to all. Lewenberg & Hirschberg of the New York store, Cass City.

Knight & Rowley, the Caro harness dealers, keep a complete line of Heavy and Light, Single and Double sets of Harness which to see and price is to buy.

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

Broad Gauge Boots at Wickware's cheap store.

A. D. Gillies sells 6 1/2 lbs Tea for \$1.00. Adamson & Fritz have just opened an immense stock of Wall Paper in all styles and patterns including Salins and French Flats. Look over their stock.

Our stock of Dolls is new and complete. Lewenberg & Hirschberg.

True happiness can be obtained by all stepping into the City Drug Store and buying some toy. Fancy, or useful article, and presenting it to some friend Christmas morning.

A lot of beautiful New Years cards at the ENTERPRISE office.

Look at these Calf Boots for one dollar, at Wickware's.

Whips for the millior at Knight & Rowley's, Caro.

A good assortment of nickel clocks is at Johnston & Dyer's, Caro.

J. Staley Jr. has the most reliable abstract of lands in Tuscola county. When you want an abstract, call on him at the Court House, Caro.

Toys At Cost.

I am closing out my stock of Toys and velvet frames at cost, shall not keep them after this season, J. H. Knickerbocker Caro.

Sea Shells.

I have just opened an immense stock of Sea Shells of all sizes and shapes, which are selling like hot cakes, come early and hear the S. a roar. Frank Hendrick.

Worms? Worms?

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. In children, worms are indicated by paleness, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth, starting in sleep, irregular appetite, bad breath, sweated upper lip and other symptoms. Get a box of Parmed's Worm Candies or Lozenges. They are a safe, pleasant and effectual remedy. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Cass City druggists and Geo. Dann, Greenleaf.

Bangles.

And Bangle Rings, solid gold, only \$1.50 at Knickerbocker's Caro.

The Unfortunate.

We come to them with a well known remedy, Hamilton's German Bitters, that cures of dyspepsia, indigestion of the stomach, fever and ague, loss of appetite, jaundice and diseases of the kidneys, has been used with wonderful and almost universal success. Cases of disordered digestion, sluggish circulation of the blood, and exhausted vital energy, it stands without a rival. It is a most effectual tonic, imparting tone to the stomach and strength to the system. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Cass City druggists and Geo. Dann, Greenleaf.

Notice.

On and after November 1st, I will positively not sell goods on credit.

J. L. Hitchcock.

Jewels in Your Crown.

Do you desire to add a "jewel" to your "crown"? Do you desire to benefit suffering humanity? If so, tell them of Hamilton's Cough Balm, a sure and speedy cure for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, sore throat, hoarseness, inflammation. It will certainly benefit them also if troubled with asthma or bronchitis. Sample bottle 25 cents; large size 50 cents. Sold by Cass City druggists and Geo. Dann, Greenleaf.

You Can't.

You can't do a great many things. But you can secure Parmed's Great Blood Purifier, a never failing remedy for salt rheum, erysipelas, scrofula, boils, pimple, ulcers and all diseases arising from an impure and disordered state of the blood. Sold under a positive guarantee that if not entirely satisfied, on return of the empty bottles we will refund your money. Sample bottles 15 cents; large size \$1. Sold by Cass City druggists and Geo. Dann, Greenleaf.

Boston Restaurant

—KEPT IN—

EUROPEAN STYLE.

Warm Meals at all Hours.

OYSTERS.

MILK STEW.....20c.
SOUP.....20c.
RAW.....15c.

A first-class stock of Confectionery and Cigars kept in connection.

JEFFREY & ANDERSON,

(First door west of Town Hall)

Cass City.

FOR THE FINEST



—IN THE STATE, GO TO—

McKenzie & Duck,

Caro, Michigan

WISCONSIN LANDS

5,000,000 Acres

ON THE LINE OF THE

WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

For full Particulars, which will be sent FREE, Address,

CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

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.

A WHIRLWIND!

FURNITURE FOR EVERYBODY.

Having just received a large and elegant stock of Furniture, at my wareroom in Caro, I take this opportunity to invite my numerous friends in the northern part of the county to call and inspect it. The stock consists in ELEGANT PARLOR SETS, BED-ROOM SETS, SOFAS, CENTRE TABLES, EXTENSION TABLES, ROCKING CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, and everything usually found in a first-class establishment. Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. I would call special attention to my

Undertaking Dep't.

My stock of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes is the most complete in the county, embracing all styles, from the plainest to the most elegant. I have the most perfect facilities for embalming the dead; will furnish hearse and take entire charge of funerals when required. I extend a cordial invitation to every one, with their friends, to call and look through my establishment.

JAMES H. HOWELL, Caro, Mich.

—GO TO SHOETTLE'S—

Drug Store

—FOR—

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

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

G. F. SHOETTLE.

Opposite Caro House, Caro, Mich.

CASS CITY

Boot and Shoe Store.

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.

R. A. LUTZE,

BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work

A Specialty

AGENT FOR

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

of all descriptions.

Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cass City, Mich.

SPITLER & SON,

CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP,

—Next door East of Weydemeyer's Hardware—

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Repairs on Woodwork done promptly

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices Moderate.

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.

At N. A. Waugh & Co. Sagetown,

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.

Sagetown, 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	5 40	10 40	Lv. Bay City Ar.	1 40	9 15	6 45	
7 38	6 08	11 27	Reese	1 05	8 43	5 45	
8 06	6 36	12 10	Vassar	12 45	8 25	5 05	
8 13	6 43	12 40	Millington	12 33	8 12	4 40	
8 26	6 56	1 10	Otter Lake	12 19	7 58	4 20	
8 35	7 05	1 40	Columbiaville	12 08	7 48	4 00	
8 55	7 25	2 10	Five Lakes	11 50	7 35	3 10	
8 57	7 33	2 20	Lapeer	11 46	7 21	2 55	
			C. & G. T. Ry. reg.				
10 50	9 50		Port Huron Ar.	7 15	4 15		

CARO BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH.			
am	pm	am	pm
Vassar.....Dep.	8 15	12 55	8 35
Watrouville.....	8 35	1 15	8 50
Wahjamega.....	8 46	1 26	9 02
Caro.....	9 00	1 40	9 15

TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	am	pm
Caro.....Dep.	7 00	11 50	5 25
Wahjamega.....	7 12	12 02	5 37
Watrouville.....	7 25	12 15	5 50
Vassar.....	7 45	12 35	6 10

SAGINAW BRANCH.

Leave Vassar 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 Vassar 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. G. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass'gr and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

PORT HURON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

MARLETTE DIVISION.

Time Table No. 10, Taking Effect Sept. 21, 1893.

All Trains run by Port Huron Time.

GOING WEST.				GOING EAST.			
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
7 30	5 15	Lv. Port Huron. Ar.	10 26	6 25			
8 12	6 00	Marlette Junction.	9 46	6 40			
9 05	6 33	Brookway Center.	9 05	4 55			
10 25	7 40	Marlette.	7 30	4 35			
11 45	8 50	Clifton.	7 37	4 17			
11 55	9 00	Mayville. Lv.	6 50	2 30			

*Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal.

SAND BEACH DIVISION.

GOING SOUTH.				GOING NORTH.			
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
4 15	10 31	Lv. Port Huron. Ar.	9 59	11 11			
4 55	11 04	Marlette Junction.	9 21	10 15			
5 20	11 26	Crosswell.	8 42	5 25			
7 05	12 40	Carsonville.	8 05	4 45			
7 45	1 06	Peckville.	7 30	4 35			
8 25	1 23	Minden.	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 McMOHRAN, I. R. WADSWORTH, General Manager, Superintendent.

THE ENTERPRISE.

- Change cars for Caro!
- Slightly wet and muddy.
- Hurrah! for the railroad.
- Sold again and got the—cigars.
- We are pretty well, thank you.
- How the Christmas goods are going.

—The balance of the street lamps are up and make a grand show.

—Notice the change in Cross & Parsons advertisement this week.

—Mr. Hardy is delivering his book "Life of Garfield" in this vicinity.

—F. D. Campbell's brother from Canada is visiting with him this week.

—Dr. McLachlin made a short visit to Watford, Ont., the past week.

—Mr. N. L. Roberts, land agent, of East Saginaw, was in town on Tuesday.

—Our new harbor, David Tyo, comes out this week with a new advertisement on the first page.

—Rev. B. Reeve returned home from a weeks visit at Roscommon, his old charge, on Friday last.

—A pleasant time is expected at the party and oyster supper to-morrow night, at N. A. Waugh's, Gagetown.

—Caro asks "when are we to have some street lamps?" When you have sufficient enterprise to follow Cass City's example and get them.

—Dr. Stanton assistant superintendent of the P. O. & P. A. R. R., and contractor Lowrie, were at the Cass City hotel on Monday night.

—Remember the Christmas tree at the M. E. church on Saturday evening. Have your presents there on time, and a glorious time may be expected.

—The grading is being carried on rapidly at Gagetown. The several deep cuts are about finished and work has been begun on the south side of the village.

—Mr. G. S. Farrer has received a letter containing a draft for \$63, from Moorv-town grange, N. J. for the relief of grange sufferers in the Cass City grange.

—Prof. Frank Lenzner left for Friendship, N. Y., to attend the Baxter University at that place, on Tuesday. Mr. Lenzner intends remaining there until next June.

—Messrs. Mann and Kauffman, formerly of this place, have been visiting in this village and vicinity for a few days, and made the ENTERPRISE a call. Mr. Mann returned home on Tuesday.

—A minister not a thousand miles from here preached a sermon on peace making, and aimed at two of the deacons of his church, who had long been at sword's point; and such was his eloquence and earnestness that directly after the benediction was pronounced, one of the deacons went over to the other and remarked, with tears in his eyes, "Brother Stiggins, after such a sermon there must be peace between us. Now I can't give in, so you must."

How cheap some of our citizens feel on the congratulation question.

Mr. Wm. Walker assisted Mr. Arch. McPhail in re interring the bodies of his seven children in the cemetery, yesterday, placing them side by side in one grave.

—The band made its first appearance this winter, on our streets on Saturday night, with Prof. Lenzner at its head and played in front of Adamson & Fritz's store. Some fine music was discoursed which did credit to the boys.

—Mr. Joseph McCollum, of Detroit, spent Sunday and Monday with his nephew, A. D. Gillies. Mr. McCollum has an idea of going into some kind of manufacturing business at this point, and from the very favorable impression he made on us, we sincerely hope he will, we need just such men to make our town what it ought to be.

—Mr. G. S. Farrer has just returned from Lansing where he has spent a week at the State Grange, which was in session at that place. The grange was held in the state Capitol. About 1000 grangers were present each day. Mr. Farrer offered a resolution regarding the distribution of monies contributed by the different Patrons of Husbandry.

—Huron county has yet another newspaper, the Port Hope Gazette, and E. P. Greene, formerly of Caro, is the publisher. It is a good looking seven column folio sheet, enjoys a fair advertising patronage, promises to be independent in politics, and will be largely devoted to local and educational matters. We hope the venture will prove successful, and gladly place the new-comer on our list of exchanges.

—Cass City ENTERPRISE:—"It will be well for the editor of the Citizen to study the map of Michigan, as he does not seem to have the exact geographical position of Caro in his mind. We are at a loss to know how it would be possible to make an air line out of a road running from a point on the shore forty miles north of Port Huron, to Bay City, via Caro."—"Our Cass City brother has not lived in the same county with Caro long enough to earn her peculiarities. In a Caro man's mind Caro over-shadows the universe and sticks over the edge a good bit."—Huron Times. Shake Pard

—We were sorry to shake hands and bid good bye to our friend and visitor of three weeks, Mr. Wm. Adamson, on Monday. Although Mr. Adamson has been in the village but a short time he has made many friends. He has given the nimrods of the place good lessons in sharpshooting, as he is one of the best and surest shots we ever came across, having laid away a large number of partridge, quail etc. Our good wishes and those of his friends follow him to his home in Delta, Ohio.

—We noticed last week that some of our leading men went to Detroit, and having such an amount of business, it kept them busy until close to train time and in their hurry to reach the depot, on the principle of "more haste less speed," they missed the depot, and walked over a mile and back and just caught the train as it was moving out. Of course they do not wish anything said about it, and nobody knows anything about it, and we are not saying that they are our relief agents in company with several others, in fact we won't say anything about it

—In conversation with Mr. N. L. Roberts, of East Saginaw, he informed us that he had a quantity of first-class green timber on an eighty acres of land which he owns a half a mile south of the river, suitable for bridge building, which he would let the township have at a low figure, to erect the new bridge south of the village, rather than to sell to the railroad company to build their bridge. As this bridge must be built in the near future, the offer of Mr. Roberts should be taken immediately. The timber is on section 4, town of Novesta, and would be very convenient for hauling to the bridge.

—We have had some conversation with a few of our prominent farmers in regard to organizing an agricultural society, to be composed of say nine townships with Elk land as a center. This society to be run independent of all other clubs or organizations in this locality. This would be a good idea and worthy of consideration, if something better cannot be done. We believe firmly in the motto "United we stand, divided we fall," and with this belief we wish to give the following proposition for the careful consideration of our worthy farmers in this vicinity. Now there is already a farmer's club in this county and one which is well managed by competent men and although the last meeting, which was held at Caro, was considered by some a failure, but in reality was not, as there was a fair representation present, we would strongly recommend that the farmers in this vicinity would join hands with their brothers in the western part of the county, and help to make the society a success. It is proposed by the management to hold the next meeting of the club in Vassar on the 30th inst., and the one following at Mayville sometime in January, then in this village in February, and so on, each time in a different part of the county, thereby giving each and all a chance to participate in the proceedings. The officers of this club are gentlemen in every respect and we believe they are doing and working for the best interests of the society. While these gentlemen are willing to give their time and influence to this cause, we feel like doing all we can to forward the work and hope all the farmers of the northeastern part of the county will join with them and make the club a success. If this cannot be done there we will have to try another proposition. Let us hear from someone who is interested in this subject.

—We have intended for several weeks to call attention to one of our most excellent exchanges, the Detroit Free Press, and do so now without any solicitation on the part of the publishers. Of all the papers that find their way to our table we like it the best, not because we agree with its politics, but because it is the best newspaper. It is chock full of the latest information from all parts of the world, and everything is presented in such an original and attractive shape that it is never dull work to pursue its columns. We have arranged to club the weekly Free Press and the ENTERPRISE, and will send both to any address for one year postage paid for \$2.50. Send orders to this office, and you will receive in addition to your home paper, the greatest Michigan weekly.

—On Tuesday, Mr. Neal McEachin, who has the sub-contract for grading one mile and a fifth, of the P. O. & P. A., railroad from the east and west road to the river, put on a gang of men and broke ground for the new road and is now rushing business with a corps of seventeen men and a number of teams. The balance of the contracts have been let between here and Gagetown and the work will be pushed as fast as possible. Although it has been agitated that this road would prove a failure and not be built any further south than Gagetown, the present prospects do not confirm the truth of the statement. If our editorial brother of Caro still doubts the surety of the road, we should be glad, if he would make us a visit, to show him our railroad now under construction.

Meeting of Teachers' Association.

The second meeting of the Cass City teachers' association was held at the residence of Prof. J. R. Beach, Saturday evening, Dec. 10, 1891.

The meeting was called to order by the president, L. V. Nash. Members present: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Beach, Misses Etta Alvers, Sarah J. Dickson, Mary Feuchtwanger, Jessie Doying, Amy Jeffrey, Nettie Winegar and Miss L. V. Nash, J. Brown, A. Seed, Graham F. Doying.

The first on the programme for the evening's entertainment, were methods of teaching the alphabet. Those presented by Miss Etta Alvers, were highly commended by the association, and are, no doubt the secret of the success which is so truly hers. The subject of algebra in district schools, and at what age should scholars commence this, I might say, abstract study, was freely discussed and many valuable suggestions made, especially valuable to the teacher, who is expected to make room on his already crowded programme for this study.

The sentences in false syntax, prepared by Miss M. Feuchtwanger and A. Seed, were well suited to the occasion and were fair illustrations of the many faulty expressions which we are in the habit of using.

It is astonishing how rapidly an evening will pass, and we were not a little surprised when one of the members, after looking at his watch said "it is ten o'clock." The programme was not nearly exhausted and on motion of A. Seed the remainder was laid over to form a part of the programme for the next meeting. Many new subjects were added, among which is an article prepared by Miss Dickson, in which the Kindergarten system of education will be set forth, and explained.

The query box, presided over by Prof. Beach is expected to form an important part of the programme, as each member is requested to prepare questions for this purpose. The programme as completed seems full, and promises a very pleasant evening to all, who are interested in teaching, and desire to meet with us.

We earnestly desire, that all, who are teachers, and those who expect to become teachers, will consider themselves members of the association. No initiation fees, or monthly dues are charged, only your presence at the meeting is required to make you a full member.

The next meeting of the association, will be held at the residence of Mr. Feuchtwanger, Saturday evening January 14th 1892.

Let every teacher, in this and adjoining township make this his own work, and be there at the appointed time. Sec'y.

Receipt for Sabbath Sickness.

ED. ENTERPRISE:—Please allow me space in your paper for the following valuable receipt. I will guarantee it a sure cure for Sabbath sickness, and recommend it to Ellsworth Hopkins:

Losing a relish for John 5:30; the pulse wanting to Col. 4:2; a craving for I John. 2:16; causing dullness and sleepiness during the sermon, a fear of damp, hot and cold weather; a nausea at Acts 12:12; an indifference for Heb. 10:25; loss of memory of Ex. 20:8; Sabbath sickness, a coldness toward John 13:34; an occasional breaking out near 2 Pet. 2:10; pulse rising to 2 Tues. 3:11; feverish with I Tim. 5:13; circulation active at Prov. 6:10-19; evident signs of I Cor. 3:3; becomes chronic at Gal. 5:19-21, and incurable with Heb. 6:4-6.

Treatment.—Take a double quantity of Joh. 3:3; increase the dose Matt. 18:3; mix it well with I Peter. 5:5; boil it down in equal quantities of I Peter. 2:1-3, and Eph. 4:21-25; while boiling stir in ample proportions of I John. 3:10. If this should get cold it will lose its strength, therefore it must always be taken hot every day, with Col. 3:12-14, and Eph. 4. 31-32. Each morning take a good draught of 2 Cor. 13:5, in Matt. 6:6, carefully adding verses 12, 14, 15. Just before breakfast let the whole family join together in Jer. 10:23-25, and before retiring digest well Matt. 18. repeat the morning dose. Before taking you can see Jer. 17:9; after taking, with 51 Psalms, and Rom. 13:24-25; you will see Ezek. 36:26, Heb. 8:10, and Isaiah 87:15. No fear need be entertained of taking too large doses, if constant inward applications be made. The effects are verified in Rom. 4:17, and Phil. 4:7, working outwardly in Gal. 5:22-26 and I Tim. 6:18-19. Try it, and apply 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 that 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.

E. O. SPAULDING & CO.

NEW YORK STORE,

CARO, - - MICH.

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

—AND—

Furniture
Wareroom,
In our next issue.

NEW STORE! AND NEW GOODS!

Cross & Parsons
—have opened a—
FLOUR & FEED STORE

—AT—

A. L. Keiff's Old Stand.

Patent Flour,
Family Flour,
Bbl. Flour,
Ground Feed,
Corn, Oats,
Salt, Seeds, etc.

Also a Full Line of Candies, Nuts, Etc.

—We Buy—

Produce and Provisions
AND PAY CASH.

FREE DELIVERY!

Call and see us opposite Kelly & Stickland's market.

Cross & Parsons,

A GRAND HOLIDAY SALE OF

Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars, Ulsters, Havelocks, Beavers, Mantle Cloths, FURS! FURS!

Single Wool Shawls, Double Wool Shawls, Moss Velvet Shawls, Double faced Camel's Hair Shawls, Elegant Paisley Shawls.

Black Cashmeres—10 new packages, selling at old prices. Colored Cashmeres—New Shades. Black and Colored Worsted Dress Fabrics. A large assortment, from 10 to 35 cents. Silks Satins, Passementeries, Ornaments, Fringes, Laces, Plaids, and Stripes for trimming. Gents, Ladies and Children's Underwear. Carpets, Oil Cloths and Curtains.

Goods shown with pleasure. Everybody come.

Respectfully,

E. O. SPAULDING & Co.

THE FARM.

A Famous Stock Farm.

About three miles from Islip, L. L., is the summer residence and farm of G. L. Lorillard. Eight hundred acres comprise the extent of the place. It is here that all the famous horses owned by Mr. Lorillard are kept during a greater part of the year. The stable is a large, low wooden building, octagonal in shape, and capable of accommodating about fifty horses. An army of small boys and young men are employed the year round to care for the stock. In one portion of the stable is a school-room, where at certain hours of the day and evening in the winter months, the boys are taught the common English branches. Regular prizes are given for proficiency in the various studies, the first prize being a gold watch. Exercising the horses is about the first thing the boys are set to do when they arrive at the farm. After they have served an apprenticeship of five years at this business they are given a chance to become horse-jockeys. Tom Costello is a mere youth, was taken from the House of Refuge. The first race he made \$7,000, and he is said to be worth to-day \$30,000. The regular price paid to jockeys is \$25 if they win and \$10 if they lose. But if they happen to win there is no telling what their earnings may be. In the case of Tom Costello, last season he rode the King at Saratoga. One gentleman who was backing the horse heavily, offered \$500 if he would ride him, whether he won or lost. If he won he was to get \$1,500. Costello won, and so received for a minute's work what is the yearly salary of many a clerk. He is but 15 years of age, and is very quiet in his habits. Larry Ural is 14 years old. He is the best light-weight jockey there is. Matt Connor is also 14 years of age and has been on the farm since he was 6 years old. Charles O'Leary is a tight who can ride at seventy-five or eighty pounds. He is only 12 years of age, and has won some very good races this season.

Lack of "Hand" Farmers In The West.

A farmer living in one of the best agricultural districts in northern Illinois recently stated that he was not able to hire a man in the county where he lived who could use a hand flail, a sickle, a grain cradle, or who was willing to handle a common hoe, or to weed out and transplant garden vegetables. He went east last year, and, noticing the methods employed by the farmers in New England in producing small crops and in saving things that are ordinarily wasted on most western farms, concluded that he would employ one man in raising small crops and in saving various articles about his place. He wished to raise peas, beans, turnips and beets, to have small patches of grass cut with a scythe, and to have a hand rake used on the fields harvested with the mower and reaper. He thought that there would be no trouble in finding and employing such a man, but he was mistaken. Most of the young men desiring work confessed that they did not know how to handle a flail, sickle or cradle; that they were unacquainted with nearly all kinds of garden work. A few old men were found who stated that they knew how to use hand tools, but they did not care to take them up again at their time of life. It is certainly to be regretted that the present generation of farmers in the west have, with the introduction of machinery, almost entirely ceased to use hand implements of any kind. There are many small but very desirable crops that can only be produced to the best advantage by the employment of the kind of tools our fathers used. The flail is still needed for thrashing out peas, beans and buckwheat, and grain when the straw is to be used for filling beds for packing purposes. There is often economy in sowing grass in places where a machine cannot be employed for harvesting. All the hay or grain in most fields will not be secured if a hand rake is not employed after the machines have taken up all they are able to do. No field will produce its maximum crop of corn in which the hand hoe has not been used. Good crops of garden vegetables cannot be raised without the use of hand tools, and without the work of men who will use their hands in pulling up weeds and in thinning and setting out plants. There is still use for hand tools on western farms, and there is economy in employing men who are dextrous in handling them.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Breaking Halter-Pullers.

The following is a cheap, safe and sure remedy for breaking even the most confirmed cases of halter pulling in horses. Take a half-inch cord twelve or fourteen feet long and double it in the centre, place the middle of the cord under the animal's tail like a crupper, cross the ends on his back and carry them forward under his neck, tying them firmly in front of and close to his breast; buckle a surcingle or tie a cord around his body just back of the fore legs to keep the cord which passes under his tail in place; put a strong head halter on him that has a rope attached instead of a chain; have a strong iron ring fixed to his manger, placing it in such a manner as to allow the rope of halter which passes through it to slip easily; place the end of the rope which is not attached to the head piece through the ring, carry it back to his breast and tie it firmly to the cord which passes under his tail, leaving the halter long enough to let him settle back a foot or two when he is ready to perform his accustomed tricks.

After fastening him securely in this manner step aside and watch the result. When he settles back to business he will find an impediment in the rear that will bring him up with a

round turn, and you will see as surprised a horse as ever was foiled in a vicious trick. If he is not inclined to pull at first, contrive a way to get something in front of him to frighten him a little, and encourage him to exert himself vigorously once or twice, and after that you probably cannot induce him to make the attempt. A few lessons of this kind will break the worst cases, and the cost will not exceed the value of the cord, while all risk of injury is avoided.

Arab Horse Maxims.

Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be, simple docile, faithful and inured to hardship and fatigue.

Do not beat your horses, nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults, they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning.

If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please, he will not leave you in difficulty.

Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.

Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loin and limbs. Four things long—neck, chest, forearm and croup. Four things short—pastern, back, ears and tail.

Cheap Smoke-houses.

A good smoke-house is a necessity on every farm, large or small, where any meat is cured at all. There exists no reason why every farmer who slaughters swine should not have the delicious sugar-cured hams as well as the more ordinary fare of pickled pork.

A good smoke-house does not necessarily imply an expensive one. All that is imperative for a smoke-house is a room of sufficient size which can be filled with smoke and shut up tight, with conveniences to hang up the meat.

A sweet, clean cask has efficiently served as a smoke-house where only a few hams were to be smoked. In most of the smoke-houses on farms the fire is made on a stone slab in the middle of the floor. In others a pit is dug about one foot deep in the ground and the fire placed in that.

In some of the improved smoke-houses the fire is made in a pit outside of the house and the smoke communicated to the house by means of pipes. Slat shelves are provided in other houses upon which the pieces of meat are laid (skins down) during the smoking process, instead of being hung up according to the old mode.

A plan common in sections of Maryland and Pennsylvania is building the smoke-house upon a brick wall and over a brick arch, through which a number of holes or spaces are left in the brickwork for the smoke to pass through. Beneath the arch is the ash pit, and a door opens into this. The ash door to the meat room by this arrangement is reached with the assistance of a ladder.

Meat in whatever sort of smoke-house it is prepared, should be continually surrounded by smoke produced from material that imparts a pleasant flavor, as good hickory wood or corn cobs. While the smoke ought to be continuous, the smoking process must not be hastened to such a degree as to arise the temperature sufficiently to make the fat ooze out of the meat, or to prevent the cressote in the smoke from thoroughly permeating its entire substance. In a word, the fire from which the smoke arises should neither be permitted to die out nor blaze up in flames. Old smoke-houses should be thoroughly cleaned out previous to use, and the conveniences from which the meats are suspended examined to insure their being strong enough for their work.—*N. Y. World*.

Flecks, or "White Caps," in Cream

Flecks are generally supposed to be pieces of dried cream, and possibly sometimes they may be, but usually they are not, for occasionally they exist in milk before any cream rises, and sometimes are mingled with butter made by processes of cold-setting in which the cream remains soft, no part of it being dried at all. They seldom appear, however, in butter made by cold-setting; they are mostly found in butter found in dairies where the milk is set without any other cooling than that of the air in the room where the milk stands. For the most part they are developed in milk after it comes from the cow. By quickly cooling milk to a low degree, change is so much arrested that they cannot develop. They can only form within certain limits of temperature, and when they do, are likely to appear as plentifully in the milk as in the cream, and often more so, which is evidence adverse to their being originated from dried cream. In milk which is in a perfectly normal condition they never appear. They always occur in milk which is more or less faulty. They are very apt to accompany an inflamed state of the udder, and seldom or never appear without it. When milk is all right, the surface of the cream may be exposed to currents of dry air until it becomes quite dry and hard, without showing any indication of "white caps" as they are sometimes called. The dried cream, when mixed with the rest and well stirred up, soon becomes soft, and churns the same as the rest. But when milk, which is a little feverish, or in some other way faulty, is thus exposed to the air without being first

well cooled, flecks will be pretty sure to show themselves in numbers proportioned to the exposure. Whenever flecks are liable to be developed, there can, with the aid of a microscope, be seen in the milk small specks of solid matter with fragmentary shapes which form the nucleus of the flecks. When such milk is set in a glass vessel and kept without much cooling, these specks can be seen to enlarge by the coagulation and adhesion of the milk in contact with them. Sooner or later they swell from gas forming within. Take coach varnish and renew all your oilcloths. Wash them clean, wipe dry, and apply a coat of varnish. Be careful not to step on them until they are dry. If this is done once a year the oilcloths will last twice as long as they will without it.

Bees in Winter.

J. M. Hicks, in the Germantown Telegraph writes: It will be necessary for many who have bees to look well to their wants and see that their supplies are sufficient to last at least four months. I often differ from others as regards the quantity of honey to supply a stock of bees of fifteen thousand strong, and am fully satisfied that if we can keep our bees in a dark, quiet place, such as a good dry cellar, not a damp one, we could greatly economize in the saving of both bees and honey. I would, therefore, recommend each stock to be allowed fifteen to twenty pounds, and also make a small winter-house sufficiently large to hold all your stocks; the house should consist of double walls made of rough boards, closely fitted or joined together with a six inch space filled with dry sand is best, and a good shingle roof with the under side of the rafters lined and filled with dry sawdust. The best plan is to first line the under side of the rafters and fill up between with the sawdust before the sheathing is put on. I would recommend a good double door sufficiently large for all practical purposes, to be placed in one end of said house near the center, so that the bees may be set on either side, leaving a hall or walk-way between the same; also, I would farther recommend a thermometer to be kept in the same, and the temperature kept regulated at about thirty-five to forty degrees above zero.

I am well aware that there are localities that outdoor wintering is quite safe, which I could describe if I had the time; but I recommend the above plan to those who wish to keep bees successfully. I have kept several stocks on this plan during a long tedious winter, on less than six pounds of honey to the hive. For regulating the temperature place a six inch square flue through the roof with a slide or valve at the lower end, which will assist you in the management of the same.

STOCK NOTES.

Stock should be well sheltered during winter, for when unprotected from the cold winds and snow storms a great deal of the food goes to maintain animal heat, instead of adding pounds of flesh to the animal. The scarcity of grain and the consequent high prices will make this winter a good time to try the experiment of economizing feed by sheltering stock.

The most profitable way to raise beef cattle is to keep them constantly in a thrifty and improving condition. It is not necessary to keep very young stock rolling in fat, but there should always be an abundance of nutritious food to help nature in its development. To allow stock to run down in flesh and become ill-conditioned, simply because it is not designed for market for some time, is the height of folly.

It has been proved by experiment that the more rapidly an animal is fattened the less quantity of food is necessary to maintain its mere vitality. Thus an animal can be more cheaply fattened by consuming ten bushels of corn in two months than if four months were occupied in the process. Liberal and abundant feeding is the most economical, and a saving of time in producing the same result is a gain in the profit.

Look After the Implements.

As winter approaches we cannot refrain from saying that the careful, thoughtful farmer never allows his plows, harrows, cultivators, mowing and reaping machines, hay-tedders, and implements and machinery, to be exposed to the weather, or where they can be damaged by fowls or stock. He provides a covered place for them all where the rains and snows cannot penetrate, with either board flooring or placed upon scantling to raise them from the ground. Such portions of the iron likely to rust should be painted over slightly with any cheap oil paint, and it will add to the preservation and appearance of all implements and machinery, especially if the wood-work is also painted. When this is inconvenient the iron should be cleaned of dirt and greased with pieces of fat pork. They should also be put in good repair in the winter, in order to be ready for operating when needed in the spring. Leaving this repairing until another season opens frequently causes damaging delays, which should always be provided against. There is nothing like being always ready with these things for any emergency.

A son was born to Baron von Steuben, Thursday. He was named after the American Secretary of State. Being possibly too young for the prefix "von," he probably, as yet, to use German English, "was only Blaine Steuben."—*Utica Herald*.

When is a girl like a music book? When she is full of airs.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Warm Sleeping Rooms.

Three important requisites of the sleeping room are sunshine, dryness and pure air. To these should be added in winter a fourth—namely, warmth. Some there are who still cling tenaciously to the old-fashioned idea that cold sleeping-rooms are healthful. "It will make you tough," they say. "If you don't want to grow weakly and frail, don't accustom yourself to sleeping in a warm room." But if warmth is desirable in the daytime, when one is moving about and the body is at a high temperature, why not more so at night, when the temperature is lower and the whole system relaxed in sleep?

There may be constitutions strong enough to bear the strain of sleeping in rooms in which the frost glitters on the wall, and the blankets, where the breath touches them, become like sheets of ice, and where one is obliged to draw the head under the bed-clothes to prevent the ears and nose from becoming frost-bitten; but such are the exception and not the rule.

The discomfort alone, saying nothing about the unhealthfulness, of sleeping in unwarmed rooms, is enough to condemn the practice. You undress with chattering teeth, jump into bed, shaking, where you shiver for an hour or two longer, until you succeed in warming that portion of the bed directly under you, though by this time, ten to one, the warmth of your body has all been eliminated through serving as a warming-pan, and you lie awake a good part of the night with the chills running up and down your back and your limbs cramping from the spontaneous drawing up of the feet in efforts to escape the intensely frigid region at the bottom of the bed.

Ask the district-school teacher of some years since, when "boarding round" was more in vogue than at present, her opinion of sleeping in unwarmed rooms. She has had ample experience, and knows whereof she affirms. She will tell you that the warming up and drying out of the average bed in the average spare bed-room, where fire seldom if ever reached, was no child's play, and that the discomfort experienced in such apartments lingers as a most unpleasant memory never to be effaced. Happy for her if she have not as a reminder rheumatic or neuralgic or other aches and pains, the result of those same damp and frosty rooms!

One evil accruing from the cold sleeping-room, is the excuse it offers for imperfect ventilation. It is so dreadfully cold at best, that if the doors and windows are thrown open for even a few moments through the day, one feels mortally certain he will freeze to death at night; and hence the bed-room is left closed day after day, with no chance for the inside air to escape or the outside air to get in, save such as the small cracks between sashes and about windows afford. And what kind of air do we breathe in consequence? Air so impure and vitiated that the only wonder is that it does not kill us on the spot, instead of deferring this result to some distant but no less certain day. The seeds of disease are sown in the system, to grow and produce their fruitage by-and-by.

Another disadvantage of the cold sleeping-room is the necessity it engenders for a great amount of cover—an array of quilts and blankets that weigh upon one like lead, but fail to keep out the cold. Such a weight of bed clothes is both wearying and weakening, particularly to the young and the frail. You wake in the morning feeling as if you had changed places with Atlas, and had been holding up the world on your shoulders through the night.

All this may be avoided, by having sleeping-rooms so arranged that a little fire can be built in them at need. This does not mean that it is necessary to keep a fire all day, or every day. But whenever the weather is damp or intensely cold, a fire should be made, and allowed to burn briskly for at least two or three hours before bed-time; to dry out the air and dry and warm the bed, after which it may be allowed to go out, though if very cold it is better to replenish with fuel, close the dampers and leave to emit a slow heat through the night. By doing this and lowering one of the windows an inch or half inch at the top, you can be comfortable and have pure air at the same time; when—if other bodily conditions are favorable—you will sleep the sleep of the just and awake in the morning, not tired and frozen and out of sorts, but rested, happy and refreshed.—*Country Gentleman*.

Hints for Panel Pictures.

Take two school slates; old ones will answer the purpose, provided they are not marred or broken. First paint in the background either of some neutral tint, or one shaded in color; those from dark brown to the lightest tint of color are pretty and effective, using burnt umber and white; be careful to shade it as gradually and evenly as possible; the lighter parts will doubtless require painting several times.

Flowers, on the whole, make the simplest and prettiest panel pictures. Some poppies, wheat, and one or two blue corn-flowers on one golden rod and some purple chrysanthemums on the other, would make a bright and effective pair; or a spray of apple blossoms on one, and a group of pansies on the other. Paint the wooden frames of the slates in some contrasting color, or else simply gild them with liquid gold paint; and you have at a trifling expense a pretty pair of panel pictures, which, in the coming Christmas season, would be a pleasant remembrance for some friend who values your handiwork.

The Student's Story.

A knot of young doctors were gathered in a pleasant parlor on L. avenue, and the conversation turned upon intemperance, that prolific cause of disease and pauperism.

"Several years ago, before I thought of studying for a profession," said Dr. P.—"I was engaged in a wholesale establishment on F. street.

"Among the salesmen was a Southern gentleman, one of the F. F. V., elegant, accomplished, generous, a truly noble fellow. He used to wear a diamond ring of great value and a splendid diamond in his shirt-bosom, of which he was, very naturally, a little proud.

"To this princely young Southerner the Southern trade, which was very heavy, was turned over entirely. The Southern merchants were convivial fellows, and the social glass passed quite too frequently for safety.

"Soon R— began to wear a seedy look, and after a little he came in one day without his diamonds.

"What have you done with them? I asked him in surprise.

"Hung them up down town," he said. Then I knew the pawnbroker held them. After this he went down fast, till a year later, when he had been discharged from his situation, I met him in a saloon, white and haggard as a ghost, his hair matted, his clothes tattered, a disgusting wreck.

"Lend me ten dollars for God's sake, P—," he said. "I haven't tasted food for three days." I asked him to go with me to dinner; but no, he must have a drink. At last I gave him some money, when he immediately bought a glass of brandy and drank it down at a draught.

"There goes a nail in your coffin," I said to him; and, finding all remonstrance useless, I left him, and have never seen him since. He is doubtless dead long ago, but he was a noble fellow before drink got the mastery.

And the saddest thought of all is, that the thousands slain yearly by the drink demon no memory is fondly cherished. The soldiers who fall fighting for their country live in the hearts of a grateful nation, which each year delights to decorate their graves with beautiful flowers. What flowers would be fitting to deck the drunkard's grave?

1882.

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1882.

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1882—ARTHUR'S—1882

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1882 THE DETROIT POST AND TRIBUNE 1882

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By the railroad construction of the present year the Detroit section of Michigan has been brought into closer connection with the rest of the state than ever before. It will be the aim of THE POST AND TRIBUNE to furnish the most complete and accurate information of all the news of the state, and of all the movements and of all the progress made in every portion of the State.

The editorial department of THE POST AND TRIBUNE will keep abreast of the events of the day, and will discuss the most important questions of the day, and will be the most reliable and accurate of all the newspapers of the Northwest.

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STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. C. Laing, General Merchant.
Is still to be found at the old store, where he is offering to the trade a full and complete stock of
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And the endless variety needed to supply his large trade. In addition to a large stock of the celebrated
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A Full Line, comprising everything needed in the line of a complete stock of Groceries and Provisions will be kept constantly on hand, with a line of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, quite adequate to meet the demands of the trade. No trouble to show goods

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The oldest Hardware House in central and north Tuscola, still "holds the fort" and offers his large and varied stock of Merchandise for

CASH OR BARTER.

What have you got Sir? I would Respectfully invite you to come and see.
Respectfully Yours,
J. L. HITCHCOCK.
Cass City, Mich., Oct. 6, '81.

A Word or two to the Public.
We cannot help but extend our most hearty thanks to the people of Cass City and vicinity for their liberal patronage and support, and now we offer our new and complete stock of
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods
—AND—
CLOTHING,
at prices that will astonish all who will visit our store. We have a thousand and one articles of useful Holiday Presents, which we will sell lower than the manufacturing price. Remember we keep ONE PRICE to all, and a child five years old will be served as an aged and experienced person.
Hoping to see you again, and thanking you for what you have done, we remain
Respectfully yours,
LEWENBERG & HIRSBERG,
New York Store, Cass City.

Live Stock in the Cold Season.

It is far cheaper to give of the stored food in the barn than to compel animals to consume the stored food of the body. It is wise to often keep in a growing condition, always in a thriving condition. It is wisdom also to economize in the quantity of food fed, so that the desired condition can be maintained with the least expenditure of food. For this purpose a tight barn is requisite. The interest on the cost of maintaining a close boarding and a warm cattle compartment amount to far less than the cost of maintaining the animal heat against the cold of outside winds and storms and the chills of night through the consumption of hay and grain. A warm barn compartments may an error of system in an actual feeding. If store cattle are kept the principle of feeding must be to utilize such unsalable products of the farm as will suffice for the purpose, and the relations must be based on a economy of labor as well as on the value of the food consumed. Corn, stover, Hungarian grass, meadow hay, if in prime condition can be used to advantage, and will in some cases suffice; in other cases the appearance of the cattle will indicate the necessity of change to hay, or the addition of roots, shorts, or even grain to the ration, for a period.

Young cattle will require a better feeding than mature cattle; cattle accustomed to being pampered will require more than those whose life thus far has met with neglect. If there is surplus labor on the farm which seeks employment, then we may consider the cutting of the food, possibly in rare cases the mixing and steaming of the food, but these procedures must be governed by circumstances, and are in the majority of cases inadvisable. In my own experience, corn fodder, fed whole once a day, and Hungarian grass once a day, have kept cattle in thriving condition without further adjuncts. To secure these results, however, the fodder must be in good condition and fed properly, a little at a time, and as each jag is consumed a little more until the appetite is satisfied. There seems to be a less margin between the values of the cattle and ordinary cattle foods in the East than exists in the West, and the system of feeding must be based upon this view. The only just method is to carefully keep note of the cattle, and feed according to the daily requirements, seeking the cheapest food and the cheapest course that will fulfill these requirements.

About our cities winter milk-raising is largely carried on, and many farmers have adopted winter butter making. Cattle adapted for these requirements require more care, better food, a greater variety of food and more judicious feeding than do store cattle, but offer opportunity for profit in the greater value and immediate salability of their products. For these cattle, warmth, comfort, and cleanliness of surroundings are manifestly not only of advantage but almost requisite. In the feeding some attention must be given to the value of the product. When milk-raising is attempted, the food must be substantial and palatable and there should also be fed special foods which promote the flow of milk apart from their nutritive value. Cotton-seed meal fed in small quantities is one of the cheapest and most productive of all our known foods for influencing the flow of milk, and is beneficial in maintaining condition, and in adding its whole cost value to the manure; a seeming paradox, yet true. Shorts in the various forms of fine feed bran, middlings, etc., are also to be used with advantage. Distillery draft, used in proper quantity, and along with drier and more substantial foods, is a valuable resource to those who can obtain it direct from the breweries. Brewers' grain, screenings, etc., often can be secured at a price that will repay and can be wisely used to supplement the home foods.

Early cut hay, not necessarily of the best grasses, but always better in proportion to the quality, should be the main stay, the foundation food of the barn. It should not, however, in the presence of an ability to purchase concentrated foods, such as I have mentioned, be overvalued. The use of corn meal in the stock kept for milk is of questionable advantage on the point of economy. If fed at all it can be most profitably used in small quantities. Winter butter-making usually presupposes butter product of high quality and which brings the top prices. To feed most economically for this purpose we must feed the best of hay, cut early and housed in good condition. A moderate feeding of roots daily seems of considerable advantage. Cornmeal is however here an essential. Although not noticeable in its effect upon the increase of milk beyond what its nutritive qualities would indicate, yet it seems to improve the butter qualities, or more preferable as an expression, the churning quality of the milk and the quality of the butter made. The use of oatmeal cannot be in general recommended to those who strive for "gilt edge" butter, yet individually it, as well as shorts etc., can be advantageously used. This system of winter farming is essentially a forcing concentrated process, and requiring considerable attention and forethought, is capable of considerable profit. Hence an expenditure is justified here in the interests of economy which would be out of place for store cattle or for those kept for milk alone under the ruling price of product.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

—The Canadians have a very big scheme on hand. It is no less than the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay from Winnipeg, and utilizing the bay as an outlet for shipments to Europe.

—An account of a Chicago funeral says that the burial casket "was made to conform as far as possible with the comforts the occupant was wont to surround himself with in the house he has left."

—Wild geese "swarm like bees" around Washoe Lake, Nevada. The smokestack of a passenger engine, the other evening, knocked three fat old geese out of a flock that was flying across the track.

"Learning to Spell."

Doubtless not a few have seen and sympathized with an old engraving entitled, "Waiting for the Times." It represents the interior of an English coffee house, wherein one man, seated in an easy chair and his legs crossed before the bright fire, is slowly going through the London Times. Another sits impatiently on the other side of the table, with outstretched, widely-separated legs, his face and attitude plainly saying, "I believe that fellow never will get through with the Times!"

A venerable ex-Judge was once severely tried by a similar "constant reader." The Judge was in the habit of going every morning to the bank to read his favorite paper, the Boston *Advertiser*. One morning, as the Judge entered, that journal happened to be in possession of a gentleman who was searching among the marine news. He was expecting a long absent son to arrive from California, and therefore sought anxiously to learn something about the sailing and arrival of the San Francisco steamers. The Judge, who, of course, was ignorant of the reader's purpose, took a seat and patiently waited for his favorite journal. In a few minutes he began to walk up and down the room, eyeing the gentleman with an impatience which said, "I wish you would hurry and get through with the *Advertiser*." At last his exhausted patience thus expressed itself to the President of the bank:

"I remember, sir, to have seen years since an account of a reading room in some part of the United States which had this inscription in large letters on its walls: 'Persons learning to spell are requested to use old papers.'"

Tradition saith that the Judge's somewhat impatient wit was not effective. The anxious father kept on until he had found the information he sought.—*Youth's Companion*.

The Advantage of Being a Boy.

At the closing of the Railway (N. Y.) Grammar School, Adolph Jacobs, aged thirteen years, composed and read the following composition on "The Advantage of Being a Boy."

"A boy is generally born when he is very young, and gets to be a man before his mother. A boy is not so skittish as a girl. He takes a mouse, which would scare his sister half to death, and ties a string to its tail and swings it over his head. Then he is his gory and laughs at his sister, who is looking for a knot-hole to hide in. He wears no lace bibs or corsets, petticoats or skirts. A boy possesses ten times more cheek than a girl, but if he ever does any mischief he owns up to it with a bright smiling face. Girls are a great deal of trouble to their parents, who have to keep them until somebody falls in love with and marries them. Not so with the boy—he takes care of horses, works in the mine and raises a cabin. All that girls do for exercise is to make dolls, chemises and crochet work, while the boy, the spark of mankind, is putting up some job to play on his teacher, or playing the glorious game of base-ball. Hurrah! then, for the boys. They are standard-bearers of the world!"

T. H. HUNT J. BADER,

—SELLS—

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AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

—O—

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, and TOBACCOS a Specialty.

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Crockery, Glassware, Woodenware.

—O—

Best Market Price Paid For BUTTER and EGGS.

—O—

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W. L. PARKER.

CARO, MICH.

Manufacturer of Fine

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

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AMERICAN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

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Weydemeyer & Predmore's is the place to buy

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The Only Exclusive Drug House in Town.

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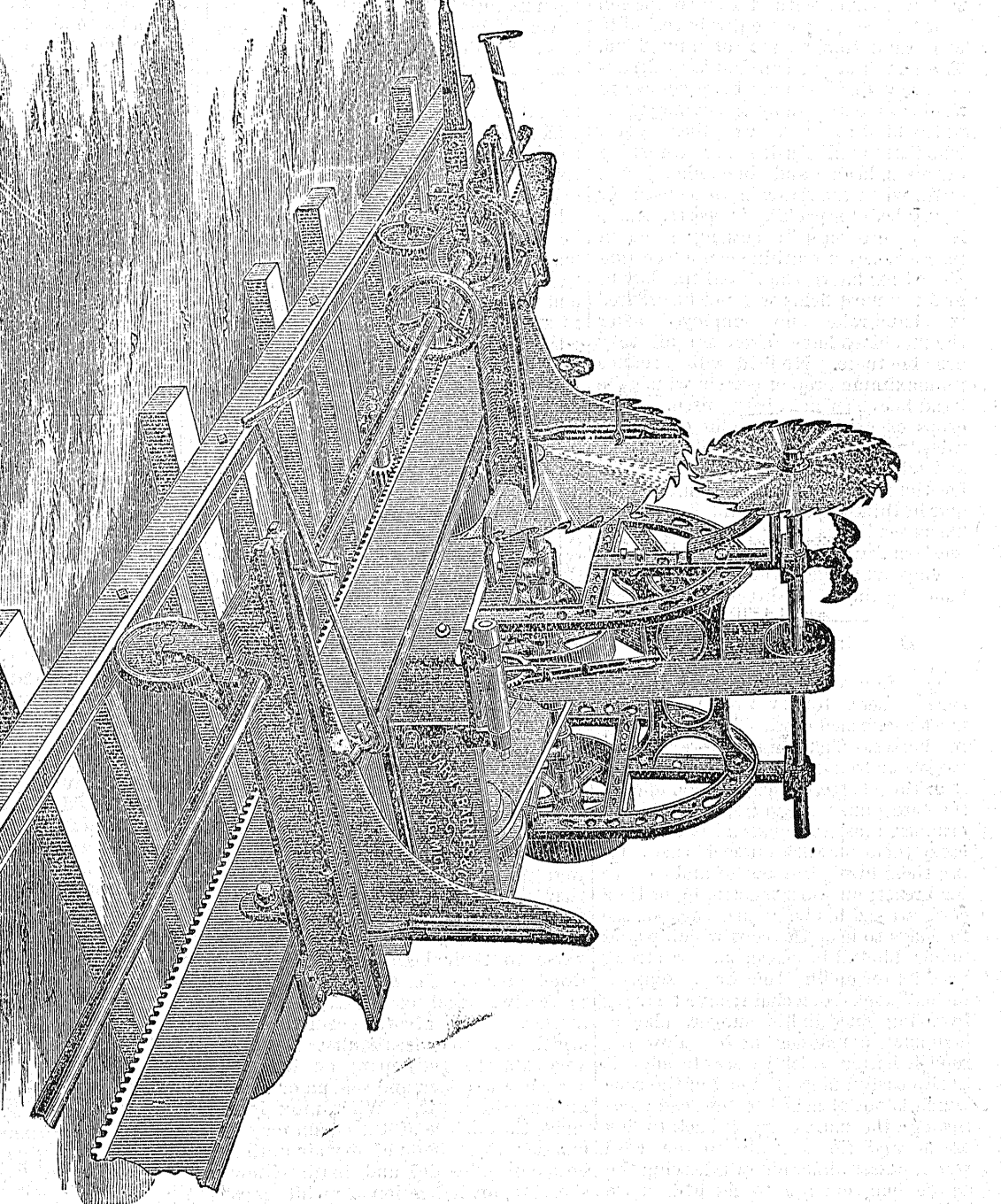
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