OUR OWN OFFICE.

THE ENTERPISE 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 flity cents per year. We give no paper covered books 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.

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

Bad Axe Route: Arrives at 12 M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Departs at 2 M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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MANLY C. DODGE, Attorney & Councilo Office over Tuscola County Bank, Caro, Mich URST & RANSFORD, Lawyers, Caro, Mich.

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CASS CITY, MICH.

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East Saginaw, Mich.

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Geo. Tennant, Prop

First-Class Accomodations for Travellers.

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

Cass City, Mich

Samuel Dellaree,

TONSORIAL ARTIST Tuesday and Friday's specially devoted

o Ladies' Hairdressing.

Next door Post-office, Cass City, Mich. David Tyo,

TONSORIAL ARTIST

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

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

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BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS Which he is selling as reasonable as any ouse in the Saginaw Valley.

Hearse in Attendance when Required.

Sale Rooms 2nd door East of Post Office CASS CITY. - - MICH.

New Face in an Old Place.

AT THE NEW TIN SHOP.

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Name plates cut to order

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A FINE LINE OF

TOWNSEND & ALPIN'S CARO, MICH.

Call in and see them.

FRANK HENDRICK The Cass City

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Has on hand a fine Stock of ULCC 8 WATCHES and JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, etc.

Special attention given to fine Watch epairing.

CALL AND SEE.

LIVERY STABLE,

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First-class Horses and Carriages for CASS CITY, Mich

The Bumptions Boy.

It seems to be pretty well agreed upon by dome tic critics that the boy as a household institution is not an object of unalloyed delight, although he is to be endured as a necessary evil. Of course that applies to everybody's boy but our boy. Our boy is not the ordinary boy at all, but a hero born, an incipient demi-god, the young St. George himself—although the neighbors may declare him to be St. George and the Dragon too, since nothing in his path is left

It is in boy-nature inevitably to be active, leaping, laughing, living; the growing bones and muscles will have full play, the healthy lungs full cry. A boy that is any sort of a boy must be gay and noisy, and must make an atmosphere of commotion about himself and his boots, his dogs, his toys, his guns or his want of all those and like things. If he sat still and talked under his breath we should know something was the matter with him, and expect but poorly for his future; and so, if our nerves are in tolerable health and nobody is really ill in the house, we welcome all his racket and stir, and would not have one sound, one echo the less of his calling, and jumping, and whistling, and bouncing, and slamming, and if other folks object to him we congrat-ulate ourselves that his affairs are none of other folks' business, and look forward to the time when they will regret their inability to perceive the greatness of the man that was folded in the boy to await its timely development.

But this is merely the common boy in North America, as Aunt Jane in Malbone would say—this is only our boy and your boy. There is something about this one differing from the normal and general boy. He is not the ordinated generic boy. He is not the evil-disposed boy, the bad boy, or, worse than any of the others for daily use and comfort, he is not the bumptions boy. For of al things in a family, short of shrews and scolds and busybodies, the bumptious boy is the most intolerable. The bumptious boy is always several

years older than the family Bible regis ters him, and he impresses the circumsfance upon you every day by means of his sublime effrontery. While you consider him the veriest youth, he considers him the veriest youth. ers himself already a man, and as far as he can acts up to the assumption. His tongue is in every dialogue; his opinion is proffered on every point; his advice is forced upon you, whether the affair be momentous or trifling. He receives your guests for you before you can do it yourself; he takes the burden of their entertainment; he criticises the cookery with the air of Dr. Kitchener; he is gallant to the housemaids, who humor him because it is so laughable; he affects the airs of society, makes calls on amused ladies, has engraved cards if he can get them, makes a fuss about his linen; his correspondence becomes voluminous, and he is overrun with occupations and engagements. He apologizes for appearing to neglect you; he ollers to do you services with his su-perior facilities; he pretends to the con-fidence of people that he knows you respect: he comments on their peculiarities, too; he opens the morning paper and peruses it, whether his elders wait for it or not, and knows all there is to know on politics, being sure not to es-pouse his father's side lest he be thought to take the "old man's" opinions ready made. He tosses off a glass of wine at table, when he knows no one will like to dispute it, and calls for another, to let you see what a man he is, and what a head he has; he swaggers into a gentleman's room and helps himself to cigars; into a a lady's boudoir and busies himself with her work-basket, while affecting a knowledge of the world that would make her laugh in her sleeve if it were not not exceedingly offensive. He hints darkly; he assumes to have had affairs and experiences; if it were not unmanly to boast, he would tell you of how many women that are in love with him—with him, just out of his pinafores! He practices for future love-making with his aunts and girl cousins, and kisses them in a manner that makes their fingers tingle to box his ears a dozen times over, if it were not for their Christian kindness in hesitating to amaze him, and hurt his sur-

prised feelings by repulsing his affec-In short, he is an urchin just in his teens, with an overweening and colossal conceit of himself, who is a scourge and a nuisance, but who amuses every body so much that he hardly kindles lasting indignation, while the family hope concerning him is that he may one day have sense enough to see what

a fool he has been. You feel, nevertheless—if not so closely bound to him as to feel nothing of the sort—that the acquaintance of this bumtious boy is detrimental to every other boy with whom he comes in contact, and for the sake of the human race in general, and of affording it as little injury as possible, rather than let loose upon it this hurtful species, you endure his well-meant insolence, and the liberties he takes, yourself, and long for the years to come that shall put an end to his forth-putting airs and graces, and make him a man, perhaps not any the more disagreeable for having at the early age graduated in his bumptiousness, and east it off with the things that are behind.—Harper's

"Bogus" Pictures.

Few persons are aware of the extent to which the "bogus" picture business is carried on in New York. There are whole stores where only such pictures are sold, and into which visitors to the city are allured by the continual cry of the auctioneer. Entering, they see ranged about the walls pictures which attract the eye by their gaudy brilliancy, and, having but a limited knowledge of paintings, they become possessed with the idea that here they can buy something of real merit for a small part of the value. "What am I offered now for its value. "What am I offered now for this masterpiece?" exclaimed an auctioneer in one of these stores not long since to a crowd of persons who stood before him. The picture in question was called "A Scene in Venice, by Ralazzi," whoever he may be, or have been. "Five dollars!" shouted a man, whose large felt hat showed that he was

a stranger. "Five dollars!" repeated the auctioneer, in apparent surprise. "Why, gentlemen, I'm not selling the frame only, but the picture, too." And the continued repeating the bids until they had increased to fourteen dollars and fifty cents, when the picture was knocked down to a young man who wore pomatum on his hair. Subsequent investigation characteristics quent investigation showed that this picture, with the frame, could be bought down town for three dollars and Up a rickety flight of stairs is the attic, and here are the rooms where the pictures are made. Do you remember

the gaudy painting you must have seen in restaurants adjoining railway stathe obese cows rambling beneath incredible trees and over brooks flowing above their sources? They were painted in this attic, or, if not, then in some place of the same character. Here there is no romance. The artists sit about the three small rooms in the front of the garret and work like beavers. They have the knack of the brush and the mahl-stick, and they keep the "pot boiling," so to speak Here is a marine picture on the easel of the nearest man as you enter. The ship in the background seems to have partaken of the vim and energy of the

gard prow. But the pennant at the fore is streaming one way and yet her sails are boomed out in just the other direction! It is unfortunate that the artist in his haste to complete the picture has overlooked the fact that the wind never blows from opposite points of the compass at the same time. "Is that so?" he says, when his attention is called to the fact; "oh, they don't mind little things like that out West!" On the broad beach in the foreground are strewn surprising kinds of seaweed, and climbing over the rocks here and there are red lobsters! But what of that? If they don't object out West to the wind being represented as blowing from opposite directions in the back-ground, surely they will not object to in the foreground. A notable thing about these "commercial" artists is their preference for large brushes, such even as are used by house painters. Their rapidity is not less noteworthy. They literally "sling" the paint on. Steneil pictures are also now made in great quantities and sent West, where there is a large demand for them on account of their cheapness. It is only by careful examination that they can be distinguished from the ordinary cheap painted pictures, and if the parts where

one kind from another. -Art Amateur. Young Man, Come West.

the several different stencils join have been carefully painted over with a brush, it is said to be impossible to tell

Once there was a poor boy who came West to grow up with the country, with no money or clothes or friends. He got tired of walking and borrowed a horse in an absent-minded kind of way. The neighbors saw that the boy showed signs of genius, and they met and pro-

From being a poor unknown lad he rose to a cabinet position in a few years.

On the top shelf of a Laramie cabinet there is a smiling skull with a vacant look about the eyes and a bald look on top. That is what is left of the poor boy who came West to grow up with the

country.

At first he rose to the top of a barrel. From that proud eminence he rose rapidly to a height of about twenty feet, and now he is on the top shelf of a cabinet, a cabinet position of which any one

might well be proud.
Of course he would feel more contented if he had the rest of his system with him, but we can't have everything

to please us.

This only goes to show, however, that no boy in our whole broad land is so poor and so utterly worthless that he cannot by perseverance and persistent grand larceny rise among his fellow men with such rapidity that when he straightens out and looks over the top limb of the tree the weight of his overshoes will break him in two.—Billy Nye, in Boomerang.

-A gentleman sent a copy of Brown-

ing's first acknowledged work, "Paracelsus," to Tom Hood, who was then confined to his bed by illness, thinking that it might "amuse the patient." The story is told that Hood took up the volume, and, having perused it for a few minutes, handed it to his wife. "Read, my dear, read," he exclaimed, with a wild look in his eyes. Mrs. Hood soon appeared to be absorbed in "Paracelsus." "Well," asked Hood, auxiously, after a pause. "Well?" "Why," replied, in doleful tones, Mrs. H., "I can't make out a word of it." A sigh of relief burst from her bushond "Thomb relief burst from her husband. "Thank Heaven!" he cried, "then I have not lost my reason."

The Friendship, N. Y., Oil Refinery burned to the ground on Friday morning

MOVED AT LASTI

Mr. A. L. Keiff, the Caro Clothier, wishes us to announce 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 Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods at Prices Astonishingly Low. When you are in Caro drop in and see Kieff. 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.

GROCERIES.

TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS,

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SPICES,

DRY GOODS.

SILKS,

VELVETS.

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AND

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BOOTS and SHOES. Gent's sewed and Pegged Fine Boots

Ladies Fine Shoes. CASSCITY MICH. ANGUS D. GILLIES

LUCE & MOSHER.

Caro, Mich.

-Jobbers & Retailers ofure Drugs, Chemicals, White Lead.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Books, Stationery Wall Paper and SCETOOL SUPPLIES

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

Burrill's Compound Cheery Balsam, Hill's Peerless Remedies, Parmelee's Standard Preparations, AND PROPRIETORS OF

Tea, VanKeuran's Ointment, Our own preparations are sold and guaranteed by all Dealers. Respectfully,

Luce & Mosher's Cholera Preventive, Cough Mixture, Worm

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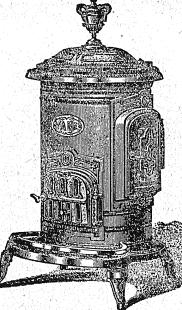
Nails, Glass, out'y, Prints, ils, Frushe

Iron Stoves, Hardware,

Powd Shot,

Rubber -and-

Hemp Packing,



Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Brooms, Tubs, Pails, Bird Unges, Baskets, Mop Sticks, Washboards,

Churns, wood

etc., - - - eto.

and stone,

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.

MICHIGAN.

Board of Health of Detroit reports that city is now affected with 28 cases of scarlet fever and 14 of diphtheria. One sufferer from smallpox has died. The establishment of a pest house is recommended.

Tuesday morning, at Lexington, a boy named Dawson, aged 12, was found dead in his ted. Frank Brant of Ludington, has been fined \$15 for using obscene language in a passenger

Thursday night, during the northeast gale, the sea broke over the breakwater at Sand Beach its whole length, destroyed the light house vawl, and moved an anchor, on top of the breakwater, weighing a ton and a half, several feet.

The Rea, R. W. Bourgess of White Rock, offers a reward of \$50 for the recovery of articles taken by burglars from his house and conviction of the thief.

The baggage room of the F. & P. M. depot, at the Midland crossing, was entered by burglars on Thursday night and one or two trunks are reported taken.

J. H. Bartlett of Flint, was one of the members of the crew of the ill-fated Jeannette, which was crushed in the ice, June 22, off the coast of Siberia. His name appears among the list of saved.

Si's Hanover struck himself with his ax, back of the right ear, cutting a gash six inches long in his head and chin, while chopping in Orono, Wednesday. A small limb which caught his ax made him do do it; but it couldn't be done on purpose by the best India-rubber man who ever performed in a circus.

An injunction was served Friday, stopping the building of the new mill in Jackson. This throws many men temporarily out of employment. The injunction was sued out by Alonzo Bennett, in behalf of the estate of the late Allen Bennett, to restrain the Purifier company from using their funds in building the new

The Ovid Register states that Thursday, in Fairfield, Wm. Arnold was beating his wife, when a Mr. Sawyer came to the rescue of the woman, whereupon Arnold drew a revolver and shot Sawyer, the ball glancing from a rib, inflictinff only a flesh wound.

December 31, Marthia Heals, a young woman living with her pareuts at Flint, left the house in her night clothes, without shoes or stockings, and went to the river and drowned herself, her body being found about two hours later. The deceased has for some time been subject to fits | eral thousand workers, causes fear of a loss of of temporary insanity, and it is supposed that whlle in this condition she committed the deed.

John Dunn and another man were poisoned at Springdale park, six miles northwest of seems to know why. Parma, on the 30th ult. While attending a shooting match they ate mince pies sold on the ground, and were taken suddenly and dangerously ill. The physician called pronounced both suffering from poison.

Isaac Clark and Dan'l Graham, convicted of the Norris murder, made a desperate effort for liberty on their way to Jackson. When near Ann Arbor they both pulled loaded pistols from their breasts and attempted to shoot the officers in charge. A close watch had been kept, and they were immediately taken in hand, when a desperate struggle ensued. Although both pistols were fired, the wounds, it is thought, will not prove fatal. When overpowered the prisoner Clark was still very defiant, but Graham declared the wish that he had committed suicide. Both were lodged in jail. It seems that heretofore prisoners have not been searched before starting for prison, and in the farewell greeting of friends the secreting of weapons would be easy, as in the present case. frisoners will hereafter be searched.

The barn of Milton Reynolds, near Saline with its contents, was destroyed by fire Tuesday evening, the work of an incendiary. One horse was roasted, and two fatally injured.

A young man named Goodnough, a little West of St. Johns, committed suicide Wednesday morning by hanging himself in a barn.

Samuel Bickley of Flint, and a native of Middlesex, Eng., died on Wednesday, aged 109 years. He was pressed into the British navy when a boy, served in many historic engagements, and came to this country in 1836.

The receipts of the water board of Detreit for 1881 amounted to \$503,473.08, and the disburgements to \$488,505.18.

Francis Palms, Jas. McMillan, J S. Newberry Hugh McMillan, Geo. Hendrie, H. B. Moran and Fredrick Driggs of Detroit, have formed themselves into a land company, with a capita of \$400,000 paid in, under the title of the "Pe ninsular Land Company, Limited." The objec is the purchase of' and speculations in lands in the Upper Peninsula.

Hon. C. T. Gorham, of Marshall, caused the arrest of Frank T. Rowley, of Fredonia, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, in that he used an incorrect abstract of a piece of land in obtaining a loan from Mr. Gorham.

A freight train of nine cars was wrecked on the M. S. & L. S. railroad Wednesday night, a little west of Hudson. No one was hurt.

In the Supreme Court, sitting at Lansing on the 5th inst., the following decisions were made: Reversed-Lake Shore & Michigan Southern gailroad vs. Charles Pierce; Richardson vs. Stebbins: Ledyard vs. Phillips et al.; Knapp vs. Woolverton; Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad vs. Campbell; McKenzie vs. Sykes; Continental Insurance Company vs. Phelps. Aftirmed-Way et al. vs. Stobbins; Stamp vs. county of Cass; Durand vs. the People; Curtiss vs. Shelden et al.; Holtoefer vs. Holtoefer; Porter vs. Throop et al.; Crooks et al. vs. Whitford. Decree modified-Henderson ve Sherman et al.

L. L. and E. R. Forsyth's store in Ypsilanti was entered Wednesday night by some one who blew open the safe and robbed it of \$622, of which \$608 belonged to Mrs. Gaze, an employe of the Liewis hotel, and a widow with one child.

Oscar Byrne, who robbed the fur store of the Ionia prison.

Two vagrants coming down with smallpox, and who swore that they had been forwarded to Detroit by the Toledo authorities, have been sent to the Wayne County pest house this week.

The Supervisors of Eaton county submit to the voters the proposition to tax themselves \$40,000, for the purpose of building a new

Grand Haven mounts the death of Mrs. introduced as follows: Requiring manufac- Wood-per cord...

daughter of Ebenezer Barnes, of Grand Rapids.

Scammell & Rich's slaughter house, near Ionia, was burned to the ground Thursday improvements of the river without reference night. Loss \$2,000-insurance \$1,000.

Charles Alexander, an old and respected citizen of Marshall, fell dead of paralysis on Friday.

Mrs. John Howland, who came to Ypsilanti in 1843, died Wednesday aged 82.

Charles Buck, who carries Mail between Jackson and Liberty, in climbing to the seat of his vehicle on Friday, lost his balance and fell to the ground, and the frightened team dragged and kicked him much to his injury. A farmer took his mail punch to Jackson. FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AT THE KALAMAZOO IN

SANE ASYLUM.

Dr. Adams, assistant superintendent of the insane asylum at Kalamazoo, was on Friday assaulted by a patient named Winans, who had a fancied grievance against him. The assailant had got possession of a jack knife which an attendant had missed some days previous, and had sharpened it with a stone outside the windows until it was a most effective weapon. When Dr. Adams entered the ward the patient attacked him with the knife, stabbing him in the abdomen. Attendant William Hill, who was present, was also stabbed in the leg above the knee, making a painful but not dangerous wound. The other attendant in this hall is just recovering from sickness, and there was difficulty in getting the patient secured; but it was done, and he was confined. Dr. Adams' wound was at once seen to be a serious one, and everything was done that could be, and the best medical assistance in the village was in a few moments at his side. Telegrams were sent to his friends, announcing a fatal injury. He was in a state of collapse this afternoon and not expected to live the day out. Should the wound prove fatal, as is apprehended, the loss of Dr. Adams will be deeply felt. He was a most valued officer of the institution in every particular, esteemed by all who ever met him, and the people of the village deeply regret the tragedy.

MISCELLANEOUS. Men from Memphis have bought the Pratt coal and coke company property in Alabama, paying \$1,000,000 therefor.

Fire in Pailadelphia, at the corner of Fourth and Race streets, caused damages to the amount of \$150,000.

An exodus of colored plantation hands from South Carolina, which is said to embrace sev-

crops in several counties. One convict at Sing Sing prison murdored another Saturday morning, without any pre-

Atlanta's cotton exposition closed with imposing ceremonies. A farewell address was

delivered by Director General Kimball. Bennett of the New York Herald is in St. Petersburg conferring with Russian officials

about another polar expedition. Immigrants to the number of 440,000 arrived at New York in the year 1881, being 130,000

more than in 1880. Missouri river is closed by ice at Sioux City. The re-called representatives of China bade President Arthur farewell last evening, and the

new minister was presented and his credentials accepted. During the year 1881 business failures in the the condition of trade in different sections of

the country show a very encouraging state of affairs for the current year. The men concerned in the murder and bruta outrage upon three women at Ashland, Va.

have confessed their crime. Capt. Howgate, confined for embezzlement was let out of jail on New Year's day, to have a good time with his friends.

By the breaking of a bridge on the Boston & Maine railway on Monday, a train was wrecked, causing the death of an aged man, and the

wounding of a large number. United States numbered 5,582, involving liabilities of about \$81,000,000. Detailed statements A train on the Union railway at Indianapolie struck a team while crossing its track on Monday, and killed a passenger, a Sister of

Charity of that city. D. O. Groesbeck, of Kalamazoo, is chosen clerk of Mr. Barrow's committee on territo-

Congressman Burrows recommends In L. O. Woodman for Postmaster at Paw Paw.

The object of Gov. Murray's presence in Washington is to give his views as to the need of further legislation for Uah.

Swaine, Judge Advocate General, thinks the court martial which tried Whittaker was illegally called by President Hayes, and that its proceedings are void.

Plymouth church sittings rented this year for \$38,000.

The Vine St. theatre of Cincinnati, run by Col. Snelbaker, was burned Wednesday. Loss

By virtue of a general strike among the lasters in the shoe factories of Cincinnati on Wednesday, 400 lasters went out and 7,000 persons were thrown out of employment.

By a majority of 100 votes, Princeton, Ill.,

was decided in favor of license. J. F. S. Lloyd, the map manufacturer, of Tennessee has been arrested upon a requisition from the Gevernor of Tennessee, charged with obtaining from \$15,000 to \$20,000 under false

Wm. Fox, one of the Keckuk medical students, has died of small pex. Cincinnati reports arrests during the past

year 13,000, making an average of almost thirty-six per day.

CONGRESS.

Jan. 5th.—In the Senate a number of executive communications were laid before the body, and numerous petitions were presented for legislation regulating inter-state commerce, and for increased pay to the life-saving service; referred to committees. In the House a point Kidder & Co., of Grand Rapids, to the amount | of order was raised as to the right to introduce of \$5,000, has been sentenced to 10 years in a bill through petitions. The chair decided that the only right method was to introduce bills openly. The House then adjourned until Monday next.

The House met at noon. Mr. Orth rose to a question of privilege, saying he had heen a member for 12 years and thought he was entitled to a better recognition than that given him by the speaker in his committee appointments, and declined to serve on the committee on rules. He was excused. Bills were

James Armstead, a much loved lady, the turers of oleomargarine butter to label it according to its character; to amend the rules so that the committee on the Mississippi leves may originate appropriations for all works and to the appropriation committee. Mr. Hewit introduced a resolution of thanks to the khe dive of Egypt for the presentation to the United States of the obelisk (Cleopatra's needle);

passed. Dec. 6th .- President Davis called Mr. Garland to the chair. Resolutions were offered, instructing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish reports of survey of the United States and Texan boundary commission; also, instructing the Secretary of Treasury to give reasons for not complying with the instructions in regard to the tariff dues imposed in English and American goods by France. The rssolution of Mr. Hale, for a special commission on the mode of electing the President and Vice-President and of counting and certifying the vote was disposed of by reference to the committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Sherman gave notice of his intention to bring up on Monday his bill for the issue of three per cent. bonds. The Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned until Monday.

MOREIGN.

London's contribution for the relief of Vienna theater fire sufferers somewhat exceeds £10,000.

Two sisters named Croughan have been shot near Mullingar, county West Meath, by an unknown assassin who entered their mother's farm house early in the morning and after greeting the family drew a revolver and fired killing one sister and fatally wounding the

other. A dispatch from Panama Dec. 24 says: The municipality of Lima has been suppressed by order of commander Lynch, of the Chilian forces. Col Caesar Canevar, the alcayde, when the order was served upon him, refused to turn over his department to the Chilians until compelled to do so by force. He has been subjected to no indignity, and the municipal affairs of Lima are now managed by a Chilian

In suppressing the kidnapping of the South Pacific islands, Great Britain asks the co-operation of France, Germany and the United States.

Refuges from Tunis are arriving at Tripoli by the thousands.

A London Committee of prominent Jews, including the Rothchilds, is collecting informaiton regarding the persecution of the Jews in Russia and Poland.

The Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy of Montreal have withdrawn their opposition to the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage bill, and it will be introduced into Parliament in a modliminary conversation or quarrelling. Nobody fied form.

Iroquois and Foxhall, the famous American racers, will, it is said, be matched for a race early next season at Newmarket.

In a recent speech at Birmingham Mr. Brigh attributed the discontention of Ireland to a long course of Tory misrule, and justifies present coercive measures by the government on the ground of absolute necessity.

A London correspondent says that Franc and England have agreed to support the Khedive of Egypt in the maintenance of his author ity over his own treops or subjects.

The Emperor of Germany has celebrated the 75th anniversary of his admission to the army. Cardinal Ludovico Jacobini, the pontifical secretary of state, has made a startling movement. He has addressed a note to all the powers which now have their representatives at the Vatican, asking them what steps they would take if the Pope were compelled to leave Rome These Powers are Austria, Belgium, France, Brazil, and nearly all the South American states. The same question has also been asked in a more indirect manner of the German and English representatives. The cardinal asks whether the representatives of the gathelic church would follow the Pope if he was compelled to leave Rome, and whether they would undertake to guarantee the safety of the Pope's

A London dispatch, Jan. 5, gives an account of a terrible outbreak in Muldia. The Chinese authorities there asserted anthority over the conquered people in a very cruel and impressive manner, and the native Khizghis concerted a ocheme in retaliation, and carried it out by attacking the Chinese villages and massacreing all the inhabitants, sparing none.

charches and palaces after his departure.

Forster publishes a letter denying that seenet instructions were given by the government to the sub-commissioners under the land act-as charged by the landlords' convention.

Earl Derby made a speech yesterday announcing himself as a thorough liberal, and comparing the trouble in Ireland to the ascession movement in America; in which, he declared, England would be as successful as was the north in the conflict for union.

The entire tenantry of the town of Land Lacka, North Tipperary, was evicted Thursday. The military were present. One hundred guardsmen were sent to Clare and Limerick on requisition of a magistrate. Guardsmen will be distributed in parties of five through the country in small garrisons to protect the persons and property of landlords and others whose lives are threatened.

DETROIT MARKETS.

POULTRY-Turkeys have been scarce and have een wanted at 15c, chickens were quite plenty and he market somewhat depressed, but later they vere more in demand because of the scarcity and nigh prices of turkeys, selling at 7@8c. Choice geese and ducks have also been in good request Geese have been worth about the same figures, and ducks 11@12½ c. GAME-Partridges and turkeys have been in good

demand, with limited supplies. Partridges, 50@ 60c per pair; ducks-mallards, 50@55c; common varieties, 20@25c; turkeys, 1212c; squirrels, 50@60c per doz: quail, \$1 50@1 75; rabbits, 9@10c each.

per doz: quail, \$1 50@1 75; rabbits, \$@10c each.

APPLES—choice, per bbl. \$3 25 @ 3 50
BEANS—per bu. \$2 50 @ 3 00
BEESWAX—per lb. 20 @ 22
BUTTERL—Best grades. 24 @ 25
CRANBERIES—per bu. \$5 50 @4 00
CHEESS—Ohio and Michigan per lb 13 @ 14
COLV—per bu. 64 @ 65
DRIED FRUIT—Apples per lb. 6½@ 7
—Peaches. 20 @ 25
BGGS—per doz 20 @ 25
FLOUR—White Wheat brands. 7 00 @ 7 25
HAY—Choice. 14 00 @ 18 00
HUBES—Green. 6 @ 7
HICKORY NUTS— \$1 @1 25
HOPF—State, new 23 @ 25
OATS—White. 45 @ 46
ONIONS—per bbl. 27 5 @ 3 00
POTATOES—per bu. \$0 90
SALT—Onondaga. 1 35
—Saginaw. 1 35
TALLOW—per lb. 15 @ 7 --Saginaw.
TALLOW--per lb.
WHEAT--No 1 white.1 25 @1 30 -No 2 red.....

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the Democrat and Chronicle, cf Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interest-

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chroni-

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the mest unusual statements which follow are, first gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communica-

On the first day of June 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are avecadingly hypers and against parity with obdy and do not understand it. Of they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times neuralgic pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monthings meant anything serious or that a mon-strous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing or and onor about the muds I was passing—
also that there were large quantities one day
and very little the next, and that a persistent
froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and
a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I
did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing
these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why should have been so blind I cannot under

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical con be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspopsia; another, heart disagner another, general decility another. heart disease; another, general decility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become nitable. The slight dition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were develop-ed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agto 130 pounds. My life was a torture to my-self and friends. I could retain no food upon self and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. If was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the door, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy and, urged me to try it means of this remedy, and urged me to try it.
As a practicing physician and a graduate of
the schools, I cherishe the prejudice both natural and common with all regard practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended and my the schedy he so highly recommended.

I began its use on the first day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends. My hiccorghs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had be-lieved but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and riends, should I recover I would both public y and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believ. eI owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-in vestigated the subject of Kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe More THAN ONE-HALF THE DEATHS WHICH OCCUR IN AMERICA ARE CAUSED BY BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctruny verify it. Bright's discussed has no distinct-tive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often de-velops without any pain whatever in the kid-neys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hun-dreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," 'Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality in was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realise the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the consti-tution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious of the humber knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms, it often shows none what-ever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As onewho has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says. I implore every one who reads

these words not to neglect the slightest symtoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can affoad to hazzard such

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and posand lecture, will arouse the surprise and pos-sible animosity of the medical profession, and astonish all with whom I am acquaint d, bnt I make the foregoing statements base I upon facts which I am prepared to produc, and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly le sufferers such as I was, is ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am villing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1881.

What to do with Sewage.

They have invented a plan in England, not only for the deodorization of sewage but of converting it without annoyance into a source of use and profit. The first part alone would be of incalculable value, of comfort and healthfulness to the populations of our cities and towns; especially, would it be a great relief to the people of Chicago, with its many producers of "Bridgeport smells," which do so greatly annoy us. There is a large farm in the vicinity of London which is fertilized by this deodorized sewage. At the recent session of the International Medical congress, about one hundred of the members accepted an invitation to visit this farm and investigate the processes there going forward. It receives the sewage of Croydon and Norwood, which contain about 65,000 inhabitants. The doctors were taken first to the fields of rye-grass, which had been cut the fourth and fifth time this year, so much had the growth been promoted by the artificial application of the deodorized sewage water. The effect upon the water itself is thus described in the report to the Medical Convention:

"They were first taken to the fields of rye grass, which had been cut the fourth and fifth time this year. The flowing water from this sewage, after passing over these fields, was so well purified from all organic matter and fetid smell that it was fit for cattle to drink, and some of the visitors became so enthusiastic as to its purity as to sip a little, and pronounced it tasteless and without a sign of unwholesomeness. This water empties into the river Wandle without injuring the trout, and other fish of that stream, or rendering a residence injurious on the

banks of the river." Any one who has taken the trouble to stand upon the banks of the Illinois river, while the water from Chicago has been passing, will realize the difference. Besides, he will discover myriads of fish which have not fared as well as those of the Wandle, but which have been killed by the foreign element injected into the river. The benefit which such a system would confer upon our cities would consist mainly in its effect upon the comfort and health of the there are two emergencies that make people. Chicago's stenches are at times him a burrower for the time being: first, almost unendurable; and it would also a stream too large and impetuous for destroy the deadly exhalations from the him to dam, and second, lack of matesewers and kindred sources, which in- rial for a dam. I have seen in slug. crease so largely the death rate and unhealthfulness of cities. In Croydon high altitudes, obstructions placed by and Norwood this has been decidedly beavers that appeared to be composed lessened since the sewage was thus entirely of grass, grass roots and bits disposed of. As a source of profit in of sod, but they could not be called its application to agriculture, the sew- dams. The animals lived in the banks age is valuable. It stimulates largely the yield of nearly every crop, but its for the mock dams. Perhaps this congreatest results are with the grasses and roots.

immensity of trouble with sawage. No who followed trapping some years ago Stages.

While suffering thus I seceived a call from plan has yet been devised to satisfactory caught a young beaver very soon after caught a young beaver very soon after torily dispose of it, or to remove its its birth, carried it to his cabin, and it . offensiveness. This question has been discussed year after year for a long pe-proached maturity it got to building riod, but so far as we have learned has not been brought any nearer a solution cabin floor divided by a dam that than in the beginning. But if—and reached from wall to wall, and was there seems to be no doubt of it—com- composed of firewood, boots, articles of plete success has been obtained in these English town, it would be a good idea cles in the house that it could reach to send a "commissioner" over to investigate, that the process may be introduced into the United States. It is a subject of great importance both in a for. sanitary and economical point of view.

> The London Times in a financial article commenting upon the general aspect of trade during the year just ended, notes the quiet but steady improvement in railway traffic. The returns show an increase of three to four per cent. in the latter half of the year. The enormous production of iron in 1880 has been exceeded in 1881. On the Clyde alone 100,000 more tons of shipping are being built than in the most active previous year. The probable out-turn of ships this year has been 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons gross. The prosperity of other trades is shown by the increase up to the end of November in the aggregate of value of exports of British produce and manufactures by from three to four per cent.

A CONDEMNED MAN'S LITTLE DAUGHTER.—"Papa, dear papa, I'm glad you're going to die, for you know, papa, that if you were not going to die you would be taken away off into a dark prison when I could never see you any more, and you know papa, that would grieve you so much that you would not live long anyhow, so I think everything is best as it is, don't you papa? And I will grow up to be a big girl, and I will be so good, papa, that every one will love me, and I will never forget you, papa, nor how much you loved your little Mary," This strangely affecting speech was made in the St. Louis jail the other day to a man who is to be hanged within a few days.

When a lecturer has worked the ladies of his audience so near to the weeping point that they have gotten out their handkerchiefs, and then suddenly changes his tone and speaks of the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, he is bound to rouse a feeling of indignation

The Habits of the Beaver.

A contributor to a recent number of Forest and Stream gives the beaver credit for a trifle more intelligence than I have observed it to possess, although it is a very knowing and ingenious animal. He said in substance, that it understands the direction that a tree will naturally fall, and cuts down only those which will serve its purpose by falling where wanted for the construction of a dam or house. This is a mistake. A Family of beavers will attack a grove of cotton-wood trees on the brink of a stream, and if not intertupted, or otherwise diverted from rheir purpose, will cut them all down. regardless of the direction in which they may fall. But a few days ago, while fishing in Williams river, Middle Park, I was attracted by "beaver work" in a clump of cottonwoods too far from the stream for any of them to reach it in falling. There were ten or fifteen trees altogether, ranging from one to two feet in diametr. All were girdled; some were cut half through, but yet standing, while several had fallen. One of the largest of the group had fallen directly away from the stream, its top breaking to pieces against the foot of the mountain. Another of the large ones after falling a few feet had lodged against another tree—an inevitable result to man's intelligence. Furthermore, most of the branches of this tree were either dead or had been carried away by the wind, so there was very little object to cut it down for. At another tree, standing within six feet of the above, the curious miscalculation had been made of cutting one side about two feet higher than the other, occasioned by the fact that a log lay against it on the up-hill side, from which they worked, while on the other side the work was from the ground. In this instance a dry, seasoned branch, several inches in diameter had beeen cut away in order to make room to work. The tops and branches of all the fallen trees, had been cut off and taken away, but there was no dam near, the stream being too large and rapid for them to manage in that way.

Rocky mountain streams are nearly all occupied by beavers. In many small creeks their dams are so frequent as to create continuous "slack" or dead water for miles. As the higher altitudes are reached the timber growth becomes more and more limited and dwarfed. The cottonwood disappears at about eight thousand feet. For the next two thousand feet the quaking aspen becomes his favorite food, but in this range there are many streams that have no aspens near them—that are fringed only by low willows or flow through meadows without any shrubs at all. So long as the beaver can find willows twenty inches long and as thick as the finger he can build an effective dam. When these fail he must resort to burrows in the banks. Thus gish, meadow bordered streams, at and there was no very apparent use struction was from instinct, or mere force of habit. To illustrate this trait The American cities are having an I will relate an instance. A friend soon became a great pet. As it apdams, and each morning he found his clothing, and all other movable artiand transport. It could not have known from observation what a stream of water was like, or what a dam was

> The beaver will go several hundred feet from a stream to cut down small aspen trees; will then divide them into convenient lengths and transport every portion to the water. He will climb up a steep mountain side for such purpose. I once noticed a pitch pine, fifteen inches through, that they had cut down. It was on a mountain slope some distance from the stream, but they had not removed the branches, and I suppose it was cut for an experiment to see what kind of "fruit" it bore.—Forest and Stream.

Edward W. Harris, retiring Judge of the Sixteenth Circuit, was, on Saturday night, at Port Huron, presented with a gold watch and chain valued at \$175, by the members of the bar of St. Clair

VEGETINE.—It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation, correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy termation and purification of the blood driving out disease and leaving Nature to per-form its allotted task.

VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Send for Circular. Ca

Beautiful bind: HOME J. C. McCURDY & CO. Chicago, Ill.

THE FARM.

When the mountains are covered with pur-And the apples glow 'mid the orchard green: hen the grapes drop low on the clamber-And the morning air is frosty and keen;

When the maples are blazing with scarlet flame,
The gorgeous flame of the quivering leaves,
b), then do we gather the golden corn
And bind it close in its ample sheaves.

We gather it in, our priceless hoard, Ripeaed and crisped by the summer's glow And up to heaven we lift our thanks For this gift of grain erethe winter snow.

FARM NOTES.

The work of the farmer during this season may be summarized under these headings: preservation and utilization of the products of the past season; care of his stock; preparing for another

The due care of live stock implies perfect cleanliness, good ventilation, with sufficient warmth, good wholesome food, and (for horses especially) moderate exercise. This care farmers cannot afford to neglect.

Prepare your plans for your spring work; each year's experience should make you a better farmer. Be guided by this experience in your programme of work for the ensuing year. Experience is by no means the least important educator of the farmer.

The grain crops are all in the barn or granary, or turned into hard cash, and the farmer has had another lesson on the important fact that the thorough cleaning and preparing of wheat or other grain for the market, is well paid for by the increased price. The inferior grain should be fed in the stock yard, in this way only does it pay. The root crops also stored for the winter, in the cellar, or root-house, or in the pit. We must bear in mind that frost is not the only state we have to guard against. Too high a temperature as well as too low must be avoided; in order to preserve roots in good condition we must keep them from growing. The cooler we can keep them without exposing them to the risk of freezing, the less liable they are to sprout; if the temperature is too high, roots are liable to injury from sprouting; if it be too low there is the certainty of their being frozen; if too dry they are liable to be wilted, while too much moisture rots any roots.

Vegetation is now dormant in our climate; there is therefore little outdoor work this month. There is, however, in gardening as well as farming much of preparation for the coming spring, as well as care of the garden products for the winter supply. If there are any days of open dry weather vacant ground not yet turned up to the frost, should be dug, and, when necessary, for deepening the soil and renewing it, trenches from 12 to 20 inches Trenching, it is true, is expensive, but there is no labor more remunerative. Manure can be brought by sleigh or wheeled carriage with greater ease than at any other season; it should be put in large heaps on the plots to nixture of plaster will prevent its being firefanged and a covering with plaster and None of our various root crops will None of our various root crops will gives a detailed analysis, and con-bear the frost so well as parsnips and cludes by stating that this vegetable there in better condition by being mulchee with litter or earth; they will there so sugar, caseine and phosphates. But keep uninjured till spring. The vegether relative proportion of these subtables in the cellar or root-house should be carefully hand picked occasionally, and decaying ones, if there be any such, removed.

CLEANLINESS IN MILKING.—The manner of milking in the Channel Is lands, the home of the Alderney, is peculiar, and has the merit of cleanli ness, at least. Milking and straining the milk are done at one operation. The milk-maid with her tin pail, linen strainer and sea-shell proceeds to the pasture. Seating herself beside the cow, she thus completes her arrangements. The strainer is securely tied over the narrow-mouthed bucket, and placing the large shallow shell on the strainer she vigorously directs the streams into the shell; overflowing the shallow brim, the milk passes through the strainer into the receptacle beneath, the shell being used simply to prevent wearing a hole in the linen

SOOT FOR FERTILIZING .-- The Gardener's Chronicle contains the following on soot as a fertilizer: "I have long had great faith in soot as a manure, and have here a covered box placed near the castle, into which the sweep puts all the soot from the chimneys and flues, from time to time; this, in the course of the year, amounts to an incredible quantity of manure, and very handy and useful we find it. When a piece of ground is dug we give it a dressing with soot, and then, in gardening phrase, 'break it down' for the crop; this really means running a harrow or rough rake over it, and it mixes the soot with the soil nicely, and the result is always satisfactory in the crop. Last year our onion crop showed unmistakable signs of the maggot; I immediately had the piece dressed with soot. Heavy rains set in just after, and soon the onions were on their legs and the maggots gone."

OVER-FEEDING WITH HAY .- NOW that cows are about going into winter quarters, a hint about feeding hay may not be out of place. We often hear dairymen talk as if the height of skill in taking care of cows in the winter, was to get all the hay down that it is possible to cram into them. "I give my cows all the good hay I can get them to eat," is the boastful remark often heard from a spirited and aspir ing dairyman, though in doing so he is wasting good provender without promoting the best welfare of his animals. It is a good thing to feed cows well, and to be sure that they have food enough to sustain them fully; but it is him a good wife, even if their mothers

them with a great bulk of hay of any quality. It is not wise to crowd any animal with a great bulk of hay of any quality. A horse will do more work and do it easier, on moderate feeds of hav than he will to crowd him with all that can be got down him. It is burdensome for him to move or exer his muscles with an over-distended stomach, and the too large ration will not be digested so well as a smaller one. These objections are more emphatically true with cows. It is the nature of ruminants to hurry down large meals when opportunity occurs, and then to lie by a long time to grind it over, a cud at a time, till it is well pulverized. If palatable food is offered to them, they will take in one meal after another in quick succession, as it gives very little time for mastication, and the successive meals of halfground food will be crowded out of the rumen, one after another, imperfectly digested for the want of being prop erly pulverized. In this course of feeding, the double loss from discomfort and imperfect digestion is forcibly Cows should have no more hay than they have time to remasti cate; and if this is not enough for their necessities, they should have easy-digesting concentrated food along with it. The quantity of hay given should never exceed what they will eat up clean; and twice a day is often enough to give time for properly ruminating ational Live Stock Journal.

THE MILK OF THE COW TREE. Alexander Humboldt remarks that among the many very wonderful natural phenomena which he had during his extensive travels witnessed none impressed him in a more remarkable degree than the sight of a tree yielding an abundant supply of milk, the properties of which seemed to be the same as the milk of a cow. The adult Indians would go each morning with their slaves from the village or station on the slope of the mountain chain bordering on Venezuela, where Humboldt was stopping, to a forest where they grew, and, making some deep incisions into the trees, in less than two hours their vessels, placed under these incisions, would be full. All present would then partake of the milk, on which the slaves grew fat, and a quantity would be carried home to be given to the children and to be mixed with cassava and maize. The tree itself attains a height of from forty-five to sixty feet, has long alternate leaves, and was described by Linden as Brosimum galactodendron. The milk which flows from any wound made in the trunk is white and somewhat viscid: the flavor is very agreeable. Some time ago, on the occasion of M. Boussingault going to South America, he was requested to take every opportunity of investigating this subject. At Maracay the tree was first met with, and for more than a month its excellent qualities were daily tested in connection with coffee and chocolate; but there was no opportunity for a chemical analysis. Nor does such appear to have occurred till recently, when, amid the many curious things exhibited by the Venezuelan Government at the Paris Exhibition, there happened to be several flasks of this milk, and after a long period M. Boussingault has been enabled to complete his analysis of this substance, which is unique in the vegetable world. In a memoir earth will save it from being frozen. laid before the Academy of France he horseradish, and if any of these have milk most certainly approaches in its been left in the ground they would keep | composition to the milk of the cow; it contains not only fatty matter, but alstances is greatly in favor of the vegetable milk, and brings it up to the richness of cream, the amount of butter in cream being about the same proportion as the peculiar waxy material found in the vegetable milk, a fact that will readily account for its great nutritive nowers.

> Four years ago Mr. S. O. Osborn, of Stuart, Iowa, planted several acres of forest trees, mostly of maple and black walnut, and he notes that though the seeds of the latter, even when put in the ground fresh, sometimes remain in the earth one or two years without germinating, but when they do germinate the plants soon catch up with the maples which started promptly. Mr. Osborn's trees now measure from four to ten feet in height, according to quality and richness of soil. Some of his four year old trees made this year a growth of five feet by actual measurement.

> The refuse salt from the Onondaga salt works is used quite commonly in western New York on wheat lands. with beneficial results. It is applied sometimes on the growing crop in spring, but usually on the field and worked into the soil previous to seeding. F. P. Root, of Monroe county, in that state says, a much larger quantity may be used when worked into the soil than when applied directly to the crop; 300 or 400 pounds per acre may be sown broadcast on the crop, through one parrel of 280 pounds is about the usual quantity used, and three or four times that quantity may be worked into the soil with safety. Used in this way it is beneficial in destroying insects and worms in the soil, as well as to promote growth and early maturity of the crop. It is not claimed that salt is a direct fertilizer, for sodium is not found to be an element of plant food to any great extent in the cereal crops, but a mechanical effect is somehow produced which is beneficial to vegetation to a limited extent.

It is reported that Queen Victoria wants to marry her daugh-President ter Beatrice to Arthur. No doubt it would be a good match, so far as looks are concerned, for Beatrice is said to be uncommongly handsome; but if President Arthur wants to marry, there are plenty of American girls quite as good looking and quite as capable of making neither wise nor economical to crowd | never wore a crown.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

An exchange says: "Lint dipped in nettle juice and put up the nostril, has been known to stay the bleeding of the nose when all other remedies have failed. Fourteen or fifteen of the seeds ground into powder and taken daily, will cure swelling of the neck, known by the name of goitre, without in any way injuring the general health."

Croup, it is said, can be cured in one ninute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grater, and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow.

The Family Doctor says: "When much pressed with work, and feeling an inability to sleep, eat two or three small onions, the effect of which is magical in producing the desired repose. Such a remedy has a great advantage over the stupefying drugs commonly resorted to for this purpose, and is even preferable to the liquor opii sedat, and chlorodine, of medical prac-

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, most efficient and applicable in a large number of cases, is a heaping teaspoonful of common salt, and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacupful of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and lest there be any remnant of the poison, however small, let the white of an egg or a teaspoonful of strong coffee be swallowed is soon as the stomach is quiet, because these very common articles nullify a large number of virulent poisons.— $Medical\ Brief,$

Lockjaw.—Take a red hot coal from the fire and pour sweet oil (olive oil) on it; then hold the wounded part over thick smoke, as near as possible without burning. It will be necessary to repeat the operation two or three times a day. This remedy has been known to cure after the jaws had commenced to get stiff.

EGGS-HOW INCREASED.-If an in crease of eggs be desired in the poultry yard, before large sums of money areexpended in the purchase of everlasting layers, we would recommend the sys tem of keeping no hens after the first, or at most, after the second year. Early pullets give the increase, and the only wonder is that people persist, as they do, in keeping up a stock of old hens, which lay one day and stop the next. In some parts of Europe it is the invariable rule to keep the pullets only one year. Feeding will do a great deal -a surprising work indeed-in the production of eggs, but not when old fat, but they cannot put down eggs. Their tale is told, their work is done; nothing remains to be done with them but to give them a smell of the kitchen fire, and the sooner they get that the better.

Eating Before Sleeping.

Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep quietly on an empty stomach. The brute creation resen all efforts to coax them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey, and when he has devoured it he sleeps over until he needs another meal. The horse will paw all night in the stable, and the pig squeal in the pen, refusing all rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which chew their own cud have their own provision for a late meal just before ropping off to their nightly slumbers.

Man can train himself to the habit of sleeping without a preceding meal, but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world nature is too strong for him, and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small, and when perfectly filled, if no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on the stomach begins to empty. single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless: two will waken it; and if it is hushed again to repose the nap is short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paregoric or other narcotic may close its eyes again, but without either food or some stupefying drug, it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Not even an angel who learned the art of minstrelsy in a celestial choir can sing a babe to sleep on

an empty stomach. We use the oft-quoted illustration, 'sleeping as sweetly as an infant," because this slumber of a child follows after the type of infantile repose. between the sleep of refreshment and

the sleep of exhaustion. To sleep well the blood that swells the veins in the head during our busy hours must flow back, leaving a greatly diminished volume behind the brow from every mouth: that lately throbbed with such vehemence. To digest well this blood is little drummer?" needed at the stomach, and nearer the of nature to this inter-dependence.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

TRUNDLE-BED TRASH.

Dear little, queer little trundle-bed trash; Sleeping and walking, and smelling the hash
And coffee for breakfast, and wanting to know
If sugar is made of pretty white snow;
And now many grasshoppers all in a row
Can make enough syrup for dear little Jo
To eat on his own buck wheat pancakes. Ho!

You dear little, queer little trundle-bed trash.

Strang, philosophical trundle-bed trash; Hearing the thunders and watching the flash Of lightning, as thwart the black heavens in "I think all the angels have got their new And likely enough there is one of them toots
A monster big horn, just as did the recruits
Last summer, when p'radin' all in their new
suits— That strange, philosophical trundle-bed

Wise little spies ye are, trundle-bed trash, Finding the pies. What a terrible crash! Hark! There are mice on the very top shelf. "The queen's in the pantry a helpin' herself!" self!"
And one in the parlor, a kingly young elf,
From mamma's portemonnaie is counting
the pelf,
"Des one free an' twenty, dat's very dreat
wealf."
Oh! wise little spies ye are, trundle-bed
trash.

Bad little, glad little trundle-bed trash, Killing a fly on the low window-sash; And soon in a flower-pot burial ground Reposes the dead, 'neath the tiniest mound And domino monument. Then the low sound Of weening and walling is heard to resound

sound
Of weeping and walling is heard to resound.
Such doings would Solomon's wisdom confound,
Thou sad, precious, bad little trundle-bed trash.
White little figures kneel there by the bed.
Tiny clasped fingers and reverent head.
Art children or angels, I question, as low From scraphic lips a petition doth flow;
God bless my dear papa and mamma and oh!

Just please to send Santa Claus down her below.
With oranges, biggest that ever did grow."
My darlings still art thou, sweet trundle-bed

-Independent.

The Drummer Boy.

One cold December morning about eighty years ago, a party of tourists were crossing the Alps-and a pretty large party, too, for there were several thousands of them together. Some were riding, some walking, and most of them had knapsacks on their shoulders, like many Alpine tourists now-adays. But instead of walking-sticks they carried muskets and bayonets, and dragged along with them fifty or sixty

In fact, these tourists were nothing ess than a French army; and a very hard time of it they seemed to be having. Trying work certainly, even for the strongest man, to wade for miles through knee-deep snow in this bitter frost and biting wind, along these narrow, slippery mountain paths, with precipices hundreds of feet deep all round. The soldiers looked thin and heavy eyed for want of food and sleep, and poor horses that were dragging the heavy guns stumbled at every step.

But there was one among them who eemed quite to enjoy the rough marching, and tramped along through the deep snow and cold, gray mist-through | up. which the great mountain peaks overmerrily as if he were going to a picnic. This was a little drummer-boy of ten years old, whose fresh, rosy face looked very bright and pretty among the grim, scarred visages of the old soldiers. When the cutting wind whirled a shower of snow in his face he dashed it away with a cheery laugh, and and awoke all the echoes with the lively rattling of his drum, till it seemed as if the huge black rocks

around were all singing in chorus. "Bravo, Petit Tambour!" (little drummer) cried a tall man in a shabby gray cloak, who was marching at the head of the line, with a long pole in his hand, and striking it into the snow every now and then, to see how deep it was; "Bravo, Pierre, my boy. With such music as that one could march all the way to Moscow."

The boy smiled, and raised his hand to his cap in salute, for this roughlooking man was no other than the general himself, "Fighting Macdonald," one of the bravest soldiers in France, of whom his men used to say that one sight of his face in battle was worth a whole regiment.

"Long live our general," shouted a hoarse voice, and the cheer, flyingifrom mouth to mouth, rolled along the silent mountains like a peal of distant thun-

But its echo had hardly died away when the silence was again broken by another sound of a very different kind -a strange, uncanny sort of whispering far away up the great white side. Moment by moment it grew louder and harsher, till at length it swelled into a deep, hoarse roar.

"On your faces, lads!" roared the general, "it's an avalanche!"

But, before his men had time to bey, the ruin was upon them. Down thundered the great mass of snow sweeping the narrow ledge path like a waterfall, and crashing down along with it came heaps of stones and grave immediately after its stomach is com- and loose earth, and uprooted bushes pletely filled with wholesome food. The and great blocks of cold, blue ice. For sleep which comes to adults long hours a moment all was dark as night; and after partaking of food, and when the when the rush had passed, many of the stomach is nearly or quite empty, is not brave fellows who had been standing on the path were nowhere to be seen. There is all the difference in the world | They had been carried down over the precipice, and either killed or buried alive in the snow.

But the first thought of their comrades was not for them. When it was seen what had happened, one cry arose

"Where's our Pierre? Where's our

Where, indeed. Look which way fountains of life. It is a fact establish- they would, nothing was to be seen of ed beyond the possibility of contradic- their poor little favorite, and when tion that sleep aids digestion, and that they shouted his name there was no the process of digestion is conducive to answer. Then there broke forth a terrefreshing sleep. It needs no argument | rible cry of grief, and many a hard old to convince us of this mutual relation. soldier, who had looked without flinch-The drowsiness which always follows a ing at a line of leveled muskets, felt well-ordered meal is itself a testimony the tears start that that face would never be seen among them again.

of the shadows of the black unknown gulf that lay between those tremendous rocks, arose the faint roll of a drum. beating the charge. The soldiers started and bent eagerly forward to listen; then up went a shout that shook the

"He's alive, comrades! Our Pierre's

alive after all!" "And beating his drum still, like a brave lad! He wanted to have the old music to the last!"

"But we must save him, lads, or he'll freeze to death down there. He must be saved!"

"He shall be!" broke in a deep voice from behind, and the general himself was seen standing on the brink of the

precipice, throwing off his cloak.
"No, no, general!" cried the grenadiers with one voice; "you mustn't run such a risk as that. Let one of us go instead; your life is worth more than

all of ours put together." "My soldiers are my children," answered Macdonald, quietly, "and no father grudges his own life to save his son." The soldiers knew better than to make any more objections. They obeyed in silence, and the general was swinging in mid air, down, down, down, till he vanished at last into the darkness of the cold, black depth below.

Then every man drew a long breath, and all eyes were strained to watch for the first sign of his appearing, for they knew well that he would never come back without the boy, and that the chances were terribly against him.

Meanwhile, Macdonald, having landed safely at the foot of the precipice. was looking anxiously around in search of Pierre; but the beating of the drum had ceased, and he had nothing to guide him.

"Pierre!" shouted he, at the top of his voice, "where are you my

"Here, general!" answered a weak voice, so faint that he could hardly distinguish it.

And there, sure enough, was the little fellow's curly head, half buried in a huge mound of snow, which alone had saved him from being dashed to pieces against the rocks as he fell. Macdonald made for him at once; and fore the public, and it is to-day the although he sank waist deep at every

step, reached the spot at last.
"All right now, my brave boy," said the general, cheerily; "put your arms around my neck and hold tight; we'll have you out of this in a minute."

ened fingers had lost all their strength; sume their preparations to be its equal and even when Macdonald himself clasp ed the tiny arms around his neck their hold gave way directly.

What was to be done? A few minutes more, and the numbering cold of that dismal place would make rescuer as powerless as him whom he came to rescue. But General Macdonald was not the man to be so easily beaten. Tearing off his sash and knotting one end of it to the rope, he bound Pierre and himself firmly together with the other, and then gave the signal to haul

soldiers saw their pet still alive and dresses, dolls and beautiful things of unhurt, cheer upon cheer rang out, every description made it hard to de-rolling far back along the line, till the cide what was wanted most. very mountains themselves seemed to be rejoicing.
"We've been under fire and snow to-

boy's cold hands tenderly, "and nothing shall part us after this as long as we both live.'

And the general kept his word. Years later, when the great wars were all over there might be seen walking in the garden of a quiet country house in the south of France a stooping, white-haired old man who had once been the famous Marshal Macdonald; and he leaned for support upon the arm of a tall, black-moustached, soldierlike fellow, who had once been little Pierre, the drummer.

The Praying Little Cripple.

I once knew a little cripple who lay upon her death-bed. She had given herself to God, and had distress because she could not labor for him actively among the lost. Her clergyman visited her, and hearing her complaint, told her that there from her sick-bed she could offer prayers for those whom she wished to see turning to God. He advised her to write the names down, and then pray earnestly; and then he went away and thought of the subject no more. Soon a feeling of great religious interest sprang up in the village, and the churches were crowded nightly. The little cripple heard of the progress of the revival, and inquired anxiously for the saved. A few weeks later she died, and among a roll of papers that was found under her pillow was one bearing the names of fifty-six persons, every one of whom had in the revival been converted. By each name was a cross, by which the poor crippled saint had checked ofi the converts as they had been reported.—Moody's Child Stories.

SMALL POX REMEDY.—The following will cure not only small pox, but also scarlet fever. It is harmless when taken by a person in health: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox-glove (digitalis) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoraughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a teaspoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses, according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this there would be no use this there would be no need of a pesthouse. Some peach trees in Allegan county

were partly in bloom last week and oahers nearly ready to bloom.

But all at once, far below them, out | The Government Chemists Report on Baking Powders.

To the Editor:

The recent publication of the report, giving the comparitive merits of various Baking Powders, according to tests made by the Government Chemist, has induced some of the manufacturers of brands, whose inferiority was thus brought to light, to resort to various means and publications, in order to rid themselves of the results of that unfavorable exposition of their inferiority.

That the public may fully understand the matter, and to avoid any misconception arising out of statements of our competitors, seeking to break the force of the report, I herewith subjoin the main part of, the report, in which the comparative values are cor-

Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use. And as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the availa-

ble gas of each powder. Name of the Available Gas. C.

Name of the Cubic Inches per
Baking Powders. Each Ounce Powder
Royal' (cream tartar powder)... 127.4

"Sterilng" (tartaric acit powder)... 125.12

Patapsco" (alum powder)... 125.2

Rumford's" (phosphate) old... 32.7

Hauford's None Such," new... 121.6

Hantord's None Such," new... 121.6

Hantord's None Such," old... 81.35

Redhead's... 117.0

Charm' (alum powder)... 116.9

A mazon' (alum powder)... 111.9

Cieveland's (short weight 4/4 oz... 110.8

Czar''... 106.8

Dr. Priges Cream''... 106.8 Worth
per lb.
50 cts.
48 cts.
18 cts.
478/4 cts.
83 cts.
46 cts. Czar" Dr. Price's Cream"... * The Government Chemist also adds:

"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and tartaric acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

It is proper to state that all the powders examined were from the open market, and that the original labels were in every case broken by Dr. Love nimself. He also informs me that he, nimself, purchased the can of Royal Baking Powder at the store of Park &

Tilford. I have only to add, that for 20 years the Royal Baking Powder has been bestandard for purity and excellence throughout the world. Because of its intrinsic merit, and by virtue of honorable enterprise, the Royal Baking Powder has taken this rank, and I am therefore not surprised to find adven The child tried to obey, but his stiff- turers in the business anxious to as

J. C. HOAGLAND, President Royal Baking Powder Company. New York, Dec. 6, 1881

What Would You Like For a Holiday Gift. As the holidays approached boys and girls were every where thinking what they would like as a christmas or new

year's present. The boys wanted sleds. i-cycles, bats and balls, a pony and no one knows what all. Little girls could find no end to the

And when the two came swinging into the daylight once more, and the coldient activities and the shop and fancy-store windows. New

You all remember reading a few days ago about the terrible fire in Vienna, when the Ring theatre was degether," said Macdonald, chafing the stroyed and almost a thousand persons were burned to death. Many little boys and girls went to bed having kissed papa and mamma good night and woke in the morning orphans. The glad holiday season brings no joy to them. But a very little girl thought of a very beautiful thing to ask as she grieved in sympathy with the fatherless children: Marie, aged 13 years, the youngest daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the other morning when at breakfast, was asked what she desired most as a Christmas present. said she, "I would like to have permission to adopt one of the children made orphans by the "Ring Theatre fire." Her request brought tears to the eyes of all present, and greatly affected her imperial father.

Was not that a beautiful request for a princess to make when we have many blessings, how christ-like to desire that they be shared by others.

The New Haven Register gives the following graphic description of the fire in Michigan, being a letter from a little girl to a lady of that city who had sent her a winter sack:

"The fire was terrible. It got dark at noon, and so hot that the window panes were as hot as lamp chimneys, and the wind was so strong that it blew the building over forty acres. The fire sparks flew as big as fists, and so thick; thicker than snow flakes. It was hard to save the lives. There were two of our neighbors who got burnt to a crisp on the road as they were escap-The fire overtook them, each mother with five children, and the father was left. There was one family of six children with their parents, and all in a group. The whole number of lives lost was thirty-one in our town. It got so dark that everybody was running, and they did not know where to save their lives. Some had to tear their clothes from them to save their lives, for they were burning on them, and some children suffocated in their mother's arms, One girl's clothes caught fire on her, and she was burnt before she could tear them off. She ain't well yet. Next morning you could see cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and human bodies all around lying burnt. This fire was a great deal worse than the fire in 1871, but I do not remember that one.

THE NEW YEAR.

A flower unblown; a book unread; A tree with fruit unbarvested; A path untrod; a house whose rooms Lack yet the heart's divine perfumes; A landscape whose wide border lies In silent shade 'neath silent skies; A wondrous fountain yet unsealed; A casket with its giffs concealed;— This is the year that for you waits, Beyond to-morrow's mystic on'es, 2-H. N. Powers

MR. CANNON.

We are very glad indeed to notice the determination on the part of many of the house of Representatives to prevent Cannon, the Mormon delegate, from occupying a seat on the floor of the house. His exclusion by a decided vote would do more to call the attention of the American people to the iniquites of Mormonism, and inagurate a movement for the suppression of the glaring vice, than any other one thing we think of. There is a sufficient, amount of good, healthy public sentiment on this question, and there has been for years, but we have needed some organized movement to direct that public opinion, and make it patent. In dealing with the matter in Congress it should not be made a party question, as we fear it will be. No Republican should vote to reject Cannon because his party affiliations are with the Democrats, and no Democrat should champion his cause and insist upon his continuing to occupy a seat to which he was never legally elected and in which he would disgrace the nation in the eyes of the civilized world, simply because he is a tried and loyal Democrat. It ought surely to be expected that in the regulation of questions of this kind, questions that concern moral principles, and the deciding of which most necessarily be influential in subsequent discussions of this matter, our representatives will rise above party the controversy on its merits. But not withstanding this, it is quite certain they will not do so, but if the matter comes to a division of the house, we shall expect to see What great sin hast thou committed to be so griev-Democratic representatives moving off in ously tormented? a so id mass, and thereby declaring to the Dell Huntoon has gone to Canada. Been appointworld that in their estimation the many- ed American Minister to Wallaceburgh. Huntoon worthy man, quite clean enough to sit and Government tit. vote and hold fellow hip with the respectably and high toned members of the party. every man, woman and child in Tuscola county that sanction given polygamy and all its dis- advent upon this mundane sphere gusting, loathsome and death-breeding as- Several copies of Port Huron's new paper, the Satmasses of our people.

EASTERN senators say Wm, E. Chandler soon will be secretary of the navy.

primar an star

As we go to press the closing scenes of the Guiteau trial are being inacted. It has been considered a good deal of a farce from the commencement, but if the ends of justice are reached, we are not disposed to grumble at the leniency with which Judge Cox has been pleased to treat the prisoner. on the basis of eleven instead of nine as at If there were any doubts of the assassin's present. Of course, the territory is sliced sanity a mouth ago, there can be none toup so as to give good, sure Republican maj- day. The conduct of the prisoner in the court room furnishing convincing evidence of this. thinks it about as perfect a piece of work as It appears to be generally anticipated that anything human can be. Notwithstanding when the jury return they will not find occasion to deliberate long, but will soon agree on a verdict. It is difficult to imagine people in Tuscola county are not highly how there can be a disagreement. And yet such a thing is very possible If such should be the case, the disagreeing jurior or comb, Lapeer, St, Clair, Sanilac and Huron juriors are certain to be called some pretty uncomplementary things. We hope to be able and Shiawassee, giving the district a population of 167,000, and a Republican majority has been found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Any other result will fail to satisfy the ends of justice, and the demands of the American people.

LEXINGTON'S CHANCE.

The pleasant and whilom busy village of Lexington had a chance of securing railroad communication with the outside world. That chance she lost. Ever since she has felt that the last chance was a serious matter is every day forcibly reminded of it in the trade that is diverted from her door to the neighboring village of Croswell. But Lexington has another chance to get a railroad, and she will get it too. The projected road is from Detroit to Lexington touching at Romeo, Almont, Capac, and Brockway. It will traverse a magnificent farming country every foot of the way, and the road will pay handsomely from the very start. Assurances have been given that active measures will at once be taken to inaugurate the enterprise, and the thing will be pushed vigorously. The right men are at the helm It will, of course, require a bonus of twenty or thirty thousand dollars here and there along the route, but those folks have got the money, and it will be forthcoming. Lexington is not dead now by any means, but will be a good deal less like a corpse in twelve months. Shake, Lexington.

AS WE SUPPOSED.

THE Advertiser of last week quoted our article of two weeks ago entitled "Why is it?" and adds the following note. It is as we supposed. We hope the sentiments expressed will continue to exist, and that nothing will in the future transpire to mar the good feeling existing between the two

In regard to the above, we would assure our Cass City friends that the feeling of the people of Caro, was not correctly reflected in the paper referred to. On the contrary nothing, but the very best of feeling exists in this community for our enterprising neighbor up the Cass. The greater portion of the inhabitants of Caro are not as greedy and grasping as one might infer from the quotations given, neither are they so constituted that they as one might infer from the quotations given, neither are they so constituted that they must needs tear down or assault other places or other people, in order to advance their own interests. On the contrary our people, as a general thing, rejoice over anything that tends to build up any portion of our county, believing that what benefits the people of this section, helps the whole county, even though it be indirectly in some instances. There is a sentiment existing among the business men here, and a strong one, too, in layor of the extension of our railroad to Cass City, and it would be not at all surprising if our merchants and property owners put their hands in their pockets to help the project along.

THE QUILL DRIVERS.

Tommy Hannah pushes his quill on the St. Clair Republican" no more.

The Mount Clemens "Republican" has curled up its toes, and turned its face to the wall, as it were

The Caro "Advertise" came to hand this week changed in form to a six column quarto. The alteration is a great improvement. The "Sanitac Jestersonian" has just issued its

edition for January 6th., 1881. Sleeply lot, those Lexington fellows. Need a railroad awfully. Rumored that Ed. Rodgers will hereafter run the job department of the Vassar "Times" on his own hook. He is a good printer, and will succeed. In the Hugh Peoples libel suit, the Evening News has had the warm sympathy of the entire state press,

and of every intelligent man and woman as well. The Pontiac "Gazette" has reached its thirty nineth birthday, and is as bright and sprightly as a yearling. The "Gazette is one of the very handsomest newspapers in the State.

The Port Huron "Commercial', has hoisted the name of Granny Tilden for Democratic candidate for President in 1884. Talbot sticks to the old chap with all the affection of a mother-in-law.

The Honorable Edgar Weeks has steped down and out. Edgar would have made a bright journalist, passions and party selfishness, and decide The re-election of Spencer B. was more than it but Lo ! in its early infancy his paper woodbined. could stand. We hear it rumored that Milo Marsh, the greatest

Greenback fizzle of all the Greenback fizzlers, is to start a Greenback paper at Pontiac. Poor Pontiac!

wived adulterer from Utah is a clean and was a second rate lawyer, then a third rate editor, but we predict he'll make a first rate sucker at the Toland & Miller, of the "Vassar Times," notify

We say nothing in relation to the question to deny that the "Times" has a circulation of 1,250 of Cannon's eligibility and that, of course, copies weekly will subject the denyer to the pain and penalties of the law.

will be carefully enquired into, and can be honest fellow, whatever faults and imperfections he casily settled. If he is not a regularly may possess. He came right outlike a little man in qualified American citizen, and the fact his last issue and owned up that he was born in the can be shown, of course that will summarily wrong time of the moon, and has been slightly luny determine the contraversay. What we do ever since. But all the same Park is a rattling good writer, and not so "green, by half as some folks carnestly protest against is the public might expect, owing to the unfortunate time of his

sociations, by permitting Mr. Cannon, or urday Tribune, have reached our table, but owing any other of the low lived libertines and to the rush and confusion of moving, we have negadulterers, to occupy a seat, upon the floor adulterers, to occupy a seat upon the floor comer is a bright and newsy little sheet, the best of the American House of Representatives, thing Shoults, its publisher, has done in the newsand we believe this is the voice of the great paper line. Port Huron has been over-dosed with little, one-horse papers for several years, and prices for job work have been cut so ruinously, that it is almost impossible to make any money. We wish the Tribune better success than a dozen of his predi-

A GRAND HOLIDAY SALE

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 Colo ed 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 &

L. A. DEWITT,

Will say something in reference to his

PLANING MILL

-AND-

Wurniture

In our next issue

AND

Cross & Parsons

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-

and Provisions AND PAY CASH,

FREE DELIVERY

Call and see us opposite Kelly & Stick

Cross & Parsons

Boston Restaurant EUROPEANSTYLE.

Warm Meals at all Hours.

OYSTERS.

A first-class stock of Confectionery and Cigars JEFFREY'S ANDERSON. (First door west of Town Hall)

JACOB MAIER,

Photograph Artist.

Photographs, Tin-types, Copying, etc. warrented. Satisfacton guaranted. O Planing mill, Cass City, Mich.

Cass City.

FOR THE FINEST



-IN THE STATE, GO TO McKenzie & Duck

WISCONSIN

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,
Milwaukoe, Wis.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

AT THIS OFFICE

BY BUYING YOUR

Notions. Hats, Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Grocerics, 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.

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, EXTEN-SION 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 atten-

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 SHGETTLE'S-

DRUGS MEDICINES,

CHEM CLES, PERFUMERY. Fancy and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded, To the store lately vacated by and orders by mail promptly filled at the Lowest Prices.

G. F. SHOETTLE. Opposite Caro House, Caro,Mich

CUISS CITY Boot and Shoe Store.

FINE SEWED FRENCH CALF, FINE PEGGED FRENCH CALF, and RIVFR BOOTS A SPECIALTY

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

As we have had 25 years experience in the busiess and keep first class workmen we will guarantee

THOS. ROWELL & Co.

R. A. LUTZE,

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work

AGENT FOR FARMING IMPLEMENTS

a Specialty

of all discriptions. Call and examine my Stock be re pu chasing elsewhere. Cass City, Mich,

SPITLER & SON

-Next door East of Weydemeyers Hardware-

Horse Shoeing a Specialty. Repairs on Woodwork done promptly

All work warranted to give satisfaction, Prices Moderate.

CASH CITY

Kemoved!

New York Bazaar

Ingersoll & Oldfield.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BERLIN ZEPHYR, GERMANTOWN WOOLS, LADIES KHIT JAKETS.

JAS. H. ELLIS. STATE STREET, CARO. MIH.

is the place to go for everything

GENERAL STORE.

> Our stock consists of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hats & Caps Gloves & Mittens, Boots and Shoes, Paints

> > & Oils, Patent Medicines, School Books,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery & Glassware. Highest cash price paid for Wheat, Oaks, & all

kinds of Produce. E.A. Wasgh &co.

Gagatowa, Miob.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Detroit and Bay City Division.								
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CARO BRANCH

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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 16 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 hicago

W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City H. C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass'gr and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

PORT HURON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY MARLETTE DIVISION.

Time Table No. 10, Taking Effect Sept. 21, 1881. All Trains run by Port Huron Time

a. m.	p.m.	NAME OF A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	1 a.m.	p. m
7 20		Ly. Port Huron. Ar.	10 26	
8 12	6 00	Marlette Junction.	9 45	5 4
9 05	6 33	Brockway Center.	9 05	4 5
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†F	lag Sta	tions—Trains stop only	on Sign	al.
s.	ANI	BEACH DIVI	SIO	ℴŢ.

8 25 | 1 33 | Minden. 9 30 | 2 19 Ar. Sand Beach.

†Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal. *Stop for Dinner. ¿Stop for Supper. HENRY McMORRAN, I. R. WADSWORTH, Gerneral Manager. Superintendent

CITY AND VICINITY.

- -Weather slightly mixed. -How about that daily mail?
- -So it is to be a double wedding
- -Bad Axe is to have a new grist mill.
- -Mr. Geo. Killian's daughter is sick with the remittent fever.

passing through the village.

er for a few days, but is now better.

-No saloon in Bad Axe, but the citizens all get drunk just the same. Imported

-Barnum offers \$27,000 for the hands somest woman in America. Come to Cass City P. T.

-Wm. Wickware has made arrangements to put in a full stock of flour and feed.

-Ben. F. Harris, the Caro miller, was in town on business Tuesday, and took time to run in and see our new quarters.

-Messrs. Hern & Higgins, on Saturday last received the engine for their foundry and on Tuesday they put the cupola into

-A new law in Kansas forbids marriage within six months after divorce. Such a law enforced here would be tough on some

-This is the season of the year when the advertising patronage of the papers is inclined to shrink a little, but the ENTERPRISE is chuck full as usual.

-Messrs Wilsey & McPhail have a number of village lots for sale, well situated for building upon. Find notice "Real estate for sale" in another column.

-There will be another social party and oyster supper at Waugh's hall, at Gagetown, on Friday evening the 20th inst. The

usual pleasant time is expected. -Now look out for another how! about the peach crop being destroyed. Previous to the cold snap buds in the peach growing

portion of the state showed signs of burst--Mr. W. B. Anderson is a natural born artist. He has about completed several

elegant oil paintings which for design and workmanship surpass many which we have -It must be said to the credit of the ladies that they seldom go to sleep in church. They generally keep their eyes open during

the service. New bonnets are worn to -The social at Mr. J. Schenck's residence on Monday met with success. A goodly crowd was present and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves. Readings were given by several present, which were well received.

Receipts not reported. -Notwithstanding the bald faced assertions to the contrary by a Caro paper, Case Little Jake seut an agent to every one of City is to have a railroad. We heartly the former's creditors, liquidated every decongratulate the people of that thriving vil mand against him, and on Christmas mornlage. The only thing to be done now is for ing Jo. found upon his desk an envelope some one to go up and hold the Berry Bros., as they are liable to "shake" themselves to tor. Joe's sun skines brightly, and the good and afterward rim fire and central fire pieces over the happy result. - Vassar angel hovers over the head of Little Jake.

-Snow, beautiful snow.

-The roads are improving. -Glad to hear from Gagetown once

-We feel somewhat better since we

moved. -The county Surveyor was in town yes.

terday. -Mr. John Waldon is recovering from his sickness of la t week.

-Miss Eliza Black returned home from a visit to her sister the fore part of the

-Mr. Will Ellison has taken a short vacation and is visiting in the western part of the county.

-Pontiac don't enthuse much over our railroad. Wake up, you sleepy old drone and have some style about you.

-Messrs Luce & Mosher, of Caro, have a change in their advertisement this week Glance over the first page and read it.

-Our patrons will excuse the late appearance of the ENTERPRISE this week. as we were considerable delayed by mov-

--- Messrs, Lawrie and Howard were in own on Tuesday on their way to Gagetown, going on foot along the line of the new road to that place.

-Wickware and Waldon have moved their paint shop back into its old place va cated in the fall for the benefit of the

-A wild turkey was shot by Mr. Jno Work, of Pennsylvania, on Saturday last, while he and his brother W. S. were on a husting expedition.

-We are under obligations to the parties who came to our rescue and used their muscle to such good advantage in moving the press on Monday. They have our sincere thanks.

-Rev, Mr. Reeve has more grit than a good many of we folks who go to hear him preach, we fear. He walked eight miles through the rain and mud Sunday, and held his services.

-Read the "notice" in another column, and be prepared to make a bid for the erection of either the abutments or the bridge across the Cass river south of the village, on February the 8th.

-We mourn over the fact that we are now so far removed from Messrs. Wickware & Waldon's wood pile. However we have been skirmishing around our new neighbors back yards and find an abundince of that article.

-The Cass City Enterprise is moving "out of the old house into the new," and the amount of style they are going to sling on is astonishing. Just think of it; carpets and upholstered chairs. Wonder how far they are from the relief room? - Vassar Times.

-Mr. Chas. Clark, of Port Hope, suggests that Monday the 16th inst. be observed as a -Relief hay is still seen in quantities day of thanksgiving by the people of the burnt districts, for the preservation of life during the great conflagration, and also for the generous contributions made for their

> -That lively, prosperous, wide-awake, gothead neighbor of ours up to Cass City, the the Methodist choir, after which brief ad-ENTERPRISE, will move into a new office next week, and have everything much more and John Hurst Esq. The brothers accomconvenient, We are glad to note such pros | panied by their guests, then repaired to the perity, and the paper but shows forth the Caro House were an elegant banquet was character of the town itself, with an eye in waiting, prepared with great care by the always on the main chance, which it never always popular and attentive caterer F. H. fails to grasp.—Advertiser.

-Another of those pleasant surprise parties was participated in by the young folks, on Thursday night last. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Adamson were the parties upon whom the joke was played, and they were thoroughly pleased as well as surprised. The raiders were so well treated, that they feel just like doing it again.

-There is a wee whisper that the P. H. & N. W R'v Co., contemplate the construction of a new branch as soon as the Saginaw division is in running order. This company has won the reputation of pushing whatever it undertakes and some body will get their toes stepped upon if they get in the way. The proposed line it a secret as

-If there is a good industerious boy in this vicinity who would like to learn the printing business, and who is willing to work for the wages usually paid an apprentice until he makes himself worth more, we would like to know it. We want such a boy at this office, and will take pains to teach him the business as rapidly as possible. 🦹

-We are advancing in conveniences several days ago a petition was circulated and signed by the prominent citizens for an express office to be established at the store of Weydemeyer & Predmore, yesterday the first express found its way to the new office. Our m erchants rejoice over the fact, as now express will come direct here from Detroit without being detained in Caro, until sent

-A brotherly kindness is an act devine. It is well known that Jo. Seligman, brother of "Little Jake," was formerly in business at Memphis, Tenn,, and failed with the disasters which overtook the business of that city. He has been north for some years. and under a cloud financially, owing to the above mentioned disaster. But the sun shines. God lives, and man's humanity to his fellow man ascends as sweet savor to the Giver of all good. Unknown to Jo. containing receipts in full from every crediTHE COUNTY CAPITAL.

-New barber at Tvo's.

-Railroad fever subsiding, -Some folks are getting vaccinated.

-Revival services at the Baptist church -Rumored that Mills has sold his cracker box patent, -School re-opened Monday with a very

full attendance. -Tough times on livery rigs. If you

don't believe it, ask Calbeck. -Wilcox & Weal are building quite an addition to their planing mill.

-The band returned Friday night, report a good time, but not much lucre. -Messrs. Lawrie and Howard, of the Caseville railroad, were in town Monday.

-Rev. Geo. H. Field, formerly pastor of he M. E. church here, has been spending the past week in town, visiting old friends. -The lacies' library association had a social at Mr. Spafford's Tuesday night, and

the Methodists, one at Mrs. Cilly's Wed-

nesday night. -Messrs. Brennan and Aldrick, for some ime employed in Young's store, have evered their connection with that establish-

ment, and will try railroading for a change. -It did seem as though there was not oom for another grocery in Caro, but the success with which Cross & Parson's have met in that line proves that there was "room for one more." They are doing a fine

trade. -Mrs. A. C. Young gave a party at the new residence Monday night, in the honor of Harry Skinner, who leaves for Detroit in a few days to accept a position in a wholesale house there. A pleasant time is

-Capt. J. C. Bontecue, of Jackson, addressed a mass temperance meeting at the M. E. church on Tuesday evening. He explained quite fully the organization and aims of the state temperance alliance, of which he is agent, and succeeded by his good common sense and e'egant appeals in interesting the audience in his cause.

-Howell, the furniture man, received a nanmoth new stock of furniture one day last week, and his wareroom is jam fu'l now. We are glad to know that his besiness is going right on increasing, and that he probably does the largest undertaking business in the county J. H. is a live business man, a royal fellow, and deserves to succeed.

-The funeral of Richie, youngest son of E. C. Hiscock took place from the M. E. church on Sunday morning. The services at the Baptist church were suspended, and Rev. Mr. Gostelo took part in the services. Rev. Mr Field pre ched an appropriate sermon to a large and deeply affected congregation, composed largely of children and young people. The little boy died of diabetes, the disease being quite unusual with children.

-The public installation of the newly lected officers of the Knights of Honor at the M. E church last Friday evening was an interesting event. The officers were installed by Dr. W. J. Taylor, assisted by Chas. A. Pyne. Music was furnished by dresses were delivered by Dr. W. K. Wheat Thomas. Justice having been done to the good things provided, the company broke up at about eleven o'clock.

The Growth of the Gun. Hunting for game was practiced with bow and arrow only, until in the sixteenth century the Spaniards contrived the arcobus or match-lock. Here the match was fitted to a "serpentin" or working substantially the same as that of the modern hammer and trigger. This was further improved by the Gerrated edge, fitted to a spring, and made teenth century and for a long time it was not improved upon.

But necessity is the mother of invention. A band of Dutch chicken stealers, or of Spanish marauders -it is disputed which—being too poor to provide them-selves with the high priced wheel-lock, and afraid to use the match-lock because it might reveal their whereabout to the minions of the law, abstained from their evil practices long enough to devise a weapon better adapted to the needs of roost-robbers. The result was the flintlock, and the pot-hunting fraternity scored a long credit mark.

The flint lock reached its perfection in the hands of "that king of gun-makers," Joseph Mantin, in the early part of the present century, and it gave way only to a worthy superior in the modern gun exploded by percussion.

The discovery of fulminating powders and their application to gunnery mark a most important epoch in the manufacture and employment of firearms. The charge in the gun was at first placed above the fulminating powder, which was ignited by the concussion of an iron plunger struck by a cock. Then this plunger was dispensed with and the fulminate was simply placed in the flash-pan. The successive steps are familiar to almost all gunners; the priming was placed between two bits of paper, and called percussion pellets; the fulminate was affixed to the breech by the newly invented cartridge, and fired by a penetrating needle; then came the copper cap and then the culminating improvement of the cartridge, containing both the charge and the priming, and ignited at first by the pin principle. - Forest and Stream.

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 nall and examine. I will handle the Celebrated Jackson Wagons, Ovid Buggies and Cutters, Mason Spring Wagons, Corn Shellers, Wind-Mills, Pumps, Harnesses, etc.

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

w. s. cossiti, CARO, MICH.

GAGETOWN.

The grading on the rai road will be finished in a few days: N. A. Waugh was at Caseville last week.

Reports the railroad all right, two and a and ironing will be pushed along as fast as

Strangers in town looking for farms, others wishing to start business.

The depot at Gagetown will be located south of the Cass liver and Bay City state

Tri-weekly stage from Gagetown to Caro James Deneen proprietor

The highway bridge northeast of Gagetown at the railroad crossing is being built. It will be twenty feet high and sixty feet long, the cars will run under the bridge.

Gagetown is soon to have a furniture

GAGETOWN, TUSCOLA COUNTY, MICH Sixteen miles northeast of Caro, is a vilage of 200 inhabitents with one church

one school house, one grist mill with three run of stone and one saw mill, one sash door and blind factory, one shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one shingle mill. one livery stable, one planing mill, one drug store, one hotel, four general stores, one hardware store with tin shop in connection, post office, mail three times per week, one doctor Wm. Morris who gives general satisfaction, one minister of gospel Rev. T. B. Krebbs, pastor of the Roman Catholic church There is a new church under construction which will be completed in the spring, It will be known as Grace church, and will be erected by the Episcopalian society, Gagetown is located in the township of Elmwood, Tuscola county, Michigan, or according to the U.S. survey, town fourteen, north range ten east, Five highways center at this point, the Cass river and Bay City state road running east ning north to the Bay. The Caro, Gagetown and Bad Axe road running northeast, the village is located on a fine elevation 200 feet or more above the level of Saginaw Bay. The summit of the Pontiac, Oxford & Caseville railroad is at this point. The railroad call on Knight & Rowley, Caro, is now under construction, will be ironed from Caseville to Gagetown withi sixty at Johnston & Dyer's, Caro. days. There is a good opening for all branches of business, a good iron foundry is much needed at this place, there is plenty of good water for steam purposes as there are two never failing springs free from lime. Now is the time to locate as this part of Tuscola county is being rapidly filled up within good class of citizens from the Canadas and the United States. The land is generally rolling beach and maple, with good soil. Wheat, corn, oats, peas, potatoes, cock, hung upon a pivot, and brought and grass do will. Wheat 10 to 40 bushels into contact with the priming by a per acre, oats 30 to 50 bushels per acre, per acre, oats 30 to 50 bushels per acre, peas 15 to 30 bushe's per acre, potatoes 100 to 200 bushels per acre, hay 1 to 3 tons man invention of a steel wheel with ser- per acre. Fruit of all kinds do well, apples, plums, pears, peaches and cherries and to revolve rapidly, the edge coming in small fruits of all kinds. Wild land can contact with a piece of pyrites, and, by be bought for fro n 5 to 15 dollars per acre. this friction, producing the sparks to ignite the priming. The use of the wheel-lock for sporting purposes was not be surpassed in the State of Michigan. very general in the middle of the six. Now is the time to locate as land will double in the next three years. G. C. P.

Notice.

Scaled proposals will be received by the undersigned Com, of Highways of the township of Novesta, on Wednesday, 8th day of Feb. A. D. 1882 from nine o,clock A. m. until three o,clock P. M., at the bridge of the company of the control of the contr ruins, one mile south of Cass City, for buid ing two stone abutments on sec. line between sec. three and four, township of Novesta. Said abutments is as follows: South abutment is to be 20x52 and 14 feet high, no abutment to be 20x30 and 14 feet high, estimated to need about 78 cords of stone, plan und specifications made known on day of

Dated Jan. 10th, 1882. A. R. Thompson, Com. Highways, Novesta township.

Scaled proposals will be received by the indersigned Commissioner of Highways, ownship of Novesta, on Wednesday the Sth day of Feb. A. D. 1882, from nine o'clock A. M. until three o'clock P. M., at

he bridge ruins, one mile south of Cass City, for building a combination bridge across Cass river on the sec. line, beween sec. three and sec, four, in said township of Novesta, said bridge to be of one span, about one hundred and twelve feet in length and 14 feet roadway. The right to reject any or all hids is reserved, Dated Jan, 10th 1882.

A. R. THOMPSON, Com. Highways Novesta Township.

DIED.

WELLS-On Sunday morning the 9th Inst., at the residence of Traverse Schenck, Edward Wells, aged 18.

SOME STARTLING FACTS.

Women's Button Shoes only \$1.00 at

Knight & Rowley, the Caro harness deal-Reports the railroad all right, two and a last rest keep a complete line of Heavy and last will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mis which to see and price is to buy.

Bell's Health Preserving Corsets, only corset pronounced by the medical profession not injurious to the weater. For sale at A. D. Gillies'.

Don't pay more for an article than it is worth. Don't pay 22 to 25 cents per lb. for butter to other dealers, when you can buy it of Wilsey & McPhail for 20 cts a pound.

Our stock of Dolmans is new and comolete. Lewenberg & Hirshberg. True happiness can be obtained by all by stepping into the City Drug Store and buy-ing some Toy. Fancy, or useful article, and presenting it to some friend Cl ristmas

Down they go, goods cheaper then ever for cash, at Wickware's.

J. Staley Jr. has the most reliable abtract of lands in Tuscola county. When you want an abstract, call on him at the Court House, Caro. Women's Calf Shoes only \$1.00 at Hinkle's

Those ladies' sleeve pins at Johnston & Dyer's, Caro, are just too cute for anything. Luce & Mosher's Cough Mixture and

Men's Felt-lined Boots only \$2.50 at

VanKeuran's Ointment are sold and guaranteed by Adamson & Fritz. Druggists. A new stock of clocks of all descriptions at Frank Hendrick's Jewelry store. If you want to see a rice line of Silk

Handkerquiefs call at Lewenberg & Hirsh Try that fine uncolored Japan Tea, sold at Wickware's cheap store, its only 50 cents

a pound. The cheapest place to buy groceries, cloth ing, boots and shoes, hats and caps is at the New Brick Store of C. E. Hinkle, Cass

town and knitting yarns at the New York store, Cass City. Johnston & Dyer, Jewelers of Caro, hav n immense stock of la ies and gent's gol

Just received-a nice lin of German

ins which they are selling at a barra Look in on them.

Women's Flaunct lined Shoes only \$1.25 at Hinkle's. Genuine Moca and Java Coffee,

Wickwale's, try it. Farmers, when you want a heavy harnes

A choice line of finger rings are desplayed

T. H. Hunt has a full line of every thing usually kept in a first-class grocery Farmers, are you sure that you have a perfect title to your farms? Make assur-

ance doubly sure by getting an abstrat from J. Staley Jr., at the Court House, Caro. Wanted, 100,000 customers to buy soods

ware's cheap store. Bring in your plate and get it filled with No. 1 butter, only 20 cts a pound. Wissey & McP ail.

A fine English breakfast Tea for 50 cents at Wickware's. 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 Oysters by the quart or gallon, at Jeffrey

& Anderson's. & Hirshberg of the New York store, Cass

A very few more of the shop worn clocks lef at Kuickerbocker's Caro. A poor raw-boned horse looks neat when

covered by a set of harness purchased from Knight & Rowley of Caro. J. Staley Jr., well known to almost every oody in this part of the county, is doing an

ut that his abstracts are perfect. Coffee! Coffee! Coffee! fresh ground, it Wickware's.

A perfect and thoroughly reliable ab stract is a most important thing to owners of real estate, and the best place to get an John Staley Jr. at the Court House, Caro. Nice warm Robes of all descriptions can be had of Knight & R. wley, the Caro hariess dealers.

We have a full line of Ladies an Gent's gloves and mittens which we ar offering at low figures. Lewenberg & Hirshbe ?

Johnston & Dyer, of Caro, have the Nev Home sewing machine. Call and see it. A good stock of candies and cigars, at Jeffrey & Anderson's.

Bangles. And Bangle Rings, solid gold, only \$1.50 Geo. H. Dann, Greenlent at Knickerbocker's Caro.

Experience the best Teacher. We know from experience that Hamilon's Cough Troches are just what they are recommended to be. They give a most immediate relief in Brocchitis, Throat affections and chronic throat disease. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Cass City druggists and Geo, H. Dann, Greenlenf.

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 ge a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. mediately—depend upon it; there is no mis take 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 physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bot-

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

hould be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Conumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches does not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamd 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 physicans, 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.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, for the first time, five If the most desirable fronts for building lots o be found in Cass City. The most centrally located and desirable fronts in town. To partie desiring to build a hotel, we offer a choice of three locations. We hold in reserve 3 lots on corner below town hall, for a hotel sight. These lots are on corner of Main and West streets. Travel to and rom the depot will pass this corner. It is the largest and best location in town, considering the price we ask for it. 16 choice

esidence lots for sale. We offer 80 acres of land in township of Sheridan, ten miles from Cass City, at a

We will make terms on any of the above roperty to suit purchaser.

Wilsey & McPhail

Hon, Dugald McIntyre supervising agent of the burnt district, will distribute to those entitled to receive money, in Greenleaf Our stock of Hats and Caps are new township, Sanilac county, on Saturday the and fresh and one price to all. Lewenberg 21st day of January, A. D. 1882. And to the other townships in the Cass City district, on Monday January 23rd 1882,

The dist. agent, S. Ale, requests everyone to furnish him on said days, with the amt. of spring grain and grass seed, they want to

Valuable Remedy for a Painful Discase PARMELEE'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES act promptly in allaying all inflammation of

mmense abstract business. The reason for the rectum, and by being easily dissolved, his is that real estate owners have found the diseased and irritated condition of these organs. They are convenient for self-application, causing no unpleasantnes, and affording such satisfactory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful discase, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most ficacious means of cure to be met, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphineter ani. Price 50 cents per box Sold by Cass City Druggists and Geo. Dann,

Greenleaf. Best Worm Medicine Known.

Physicians say that almost every child is croubled more or less by worms, The poor ittle ones are pale and haggard, weary and listless, and there is a constant flush on one cheek. The parents should at once secure a box of Parmelec's Worm Candies or Lozenges. They will destroy the worms with out injury to the child. Price 25 cents per Sold by Cass City Druggists, and box.

A Stubborn and Harrassing

Cough that will not yield to ordinary emedies, may be thoroughly cured by Hamilton's Cough Baisam, a most effective remedy for all bronchial and pulmonary disorders and a certain cure for cronp, diphtheria whooping cough and other affections to which children are liable. Sample bottles 25 cents; large size 50 cents. Sold by Geo. H. Dann, Greenleaf, and Cass City druggists

THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, - - - - -

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

One of the first steps taken toward carrying out this great project was the organization of what is known as the 'Union Franco-Americane," a committee consisting of some of the most emstatue was placed at 1,000,000 francs. All France, so to speak, took hold of to complete the statue, which, by the right and left. way, has since been christened "Liberty Enlightening the World." When the fact of this intended gift became known on this side Mr. John Jay, who was then president of the Union League Club appointed a committee to take charge of matters here, Mr. William M. Evarts being the chairman of this committee. Since then there have been several vacancies through death, and these have been filled by appointments of equally prominent gentlemen, so that the present committee comprises some of the representative men of the country, although more largely made up of prominent residents of this city. As its first step this committee laid the matter before Congress, which passed the requisite laws providing for erecting the statue on Bedloe's island, and for its future care and maintenance. A formal reception by the President on behalf of our government was also secured, and not only this, but President Grant wrote an autograph letter of thanks for the gift. During last October there was, as will be remembered, a grand ceremonial in Paris connected with riveting the first of the plates to join the statue to the pedestal, the first blow being struck by our present minister to France, Mr. Levi P. Morton. The artist then expressed his firm belief that he would have the statue entirely com-

pleted by July, 1883. With the great work thus far advanced toward its finish the committee here have deemed it necessary to take immediate steps for the construction of the pedestal. This, as will be readily comprehended, has to be a gigantic piece of work, so as to form a fitting base for the great statue. The committee have had a great variety of designs submitted for their consideration; but as yet have been unable to agree upon a selection. This difficulty is not owing, however, to the poorness of the designs, but to the uniform excellence of very many of them, between which it is hard to discriminate. The fact, therefore, is settled beyond all doubt, that the pedestal will be a most appropriate companion work of the statue and reflect due credit upon our American art, for none but American artists are allowed to enter the list of cempetitors for its design. It is proposed also to expend upon it the same sum as the statue cost, and to solicit general subscriptions for raising the amountthat is to say, to give to every American, as was given to every citizen of France. an opportunity of adding his quota to

When completed, the statue—a representation of the Goddess of Liberty will be one of the finest as well as one of the largest statues in the world. Seme idea of its colossal grandeur can be gathered from the fragment of it square, brought here in August, 1876, on the French steamer Labrador, being simply the wrist and right hand holding the torch bearing a flambeau to be the future great beacon light of New York harbor. The height of the arm alone is 34 feet and the circumference of the thumb 12 feet. The entire height, including the pedestal, will be considerable over 200 feet. There is to be a balcony around the edge of the flambeau, to be reached by an inner staircase. The left hand is to hold a set of tablets upon which the Declaration of Independence is supposed to be inscribed. A tunic falls over the peplum from the shoulders to the feet. The head is the shoulders to the feet. The head is surrounded by a diadem, from which projects a circlet of prongs, which in the brilliant sunshine will glisten like so many diamonds in the sky. The statue is to be of imperishable bronze, and a more glorious souvenir of the friendly relations in the past and present between France and this country cannot be imagined. From her towering height the Goddess of Liberty will extend a cordial welcome to all coming to this land of liberty, and the light of her mighty torch will guide far away ships safely to our hospitable shores.-N. Y. Herald.

A GONDOLA PROCESSION.

W. A. Croffut thus describes, in the St. Patl Pioneer-Press, his experiences in a Venetian gondola: At eight o'clock we started in three gondolas for the rendezvous, half a mile off. Here we found innumerable boats surrounding the Queen's private bark, which was a clumsy, stately barge, sadly lighted up swallowed it up. with a sort of Chinese lantern, having no ropes from the deck to the top of the short mast. There was also a yel

twenty or thirty feet on either side. In a few minutes we started, and, spite of the darkness, for, as usual, the unofficial gondolas were prohibited from carrying more than one light, and that required to be about as dim as a fire-fly, the scene was quite impressive. There were said to be about 1,500 gondolas in the crush-for crush it literally was, the black boats jammed tightly together and the musical gondoliers pushing their craft along at the expense of adjacent boats, or swinging their futile paddles high in air and dancing in rage on the prow, and swearing at adjacent inent gentlemen of France and this gondoliers, and calling them dod-binged country, to whom was intrusted the grandsons of the pestiferous emu in work of carrying out the details. The the sweet syllables of the South. Affirst thing thought of-in France, of ter going half a mile in this way, our course-after the making of the gift gondols, perhaps one hundred feet had been decided upon, was to raise the from the royal launch, suddenly stoprequisite funds. The expense of the ped in front of the palace, and a slight form, clad in white silk throughout, stepped upon the overhanging balcony. the matter with great ardor. There It was the young Queen, first cousin were fetes and festivals, and musical of her husband, King Humbert. Her concerts, and theatrical and operatic face was fairer than that of most Venperformances throughout the country etians, and the chestnut hair, slightly to enlarge the contributions to the fund. banged over the evebrows, was drawn The whole amount was raised, and all straight back and fixed in a Grecian that remained was for Mr. Bartholdi knot behind. She bowed to the

Hawthorne's Wife on his Death.

LETTER COPIED IN MRS J. T. FIELD'S DIARY BELOVED: When I see that I deserved, nothing, and that my Father gave me the richest destiny for so many years of time to which eternity is to be added, I am struck dumb with an ecstasy of gratitude, and let go my | mortal hold with an awful submission, and without a murmur. I stand hushed into an ineffable peace which I cannot measure nor understand. It therefore must be that peace which "passeth all understanding." I feel that his joy is such as "the heart of man cannot conceive," and shall I not then rejoice, who loved him so far beyond myself? If I did not at once share his beatitude, should I be one with him now in essential essence? Ah, thanks be to God who gives me this proofbeyond all possible doubt—that we are not and never can be divided!

If my faith bear this test, is it not beyond the utmost scope and vision of calamity!" Need I ever fear again any possible dispensation if I can stand serene when that presence is left from me which I believed I must instantly die to lose? Where, O God, is that supporting, inspiring, protecting, entrancing presence which surrounded me with safety and supreme

"It is with you, my child," saith the Lord, "and seemeth only to be gone!" "Yes, my Father, I know I have not lost it, because "I still live." will be glad. "Thy will be done." From a child I have truly believed that God was all-good and all-wise, and felt assured that no event could shake my belief. To day I know it.
This is the whole. No more can be asked of God. There can be no death nor loss for me forevermore. I stand so far within the veil that the light completed, will follow the Oregon side from God's countenance can never be of the river; it is situated but a few hidden from me for one moment of the eternal day, now nor then. God gave me the rose of time; the blossom slowly. At present a protection wall, of the ages to call my own for twenty-some 40 feet in height, is built, and a gave me the rose of time; the blossom five years of human life.

God has satisfied wholly my insatiable heart with a perfect love that transcends my dreams. He has decreed this earthly life a mere court of 'the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Oh, yes, dear heavenly Father! "I will be glad" that my darling has suddenly escaped from the rude jars and hurts of this outer court, and when I was not aware that an angel gently drew him withthat has so long adorned Madison in the palace-door that turned on noiseless golden hinges, drew him in

because he was weary.

God gave to his beloved sleep. And then an awaking which will require no more restoring slumber.

As the dew-drop holds the day, so my heart holds the presence of the glorified freed spirit. He was so beautiful here, that he will not need much change to become a "shining one!" How easily I shall know him when my children have done with me. will be done.'

At that festival of life that we all celebrated last Monday, did not those myriad little white lily-bells ring in for him the eternal year of peace, as they clustered and hung around the majestic temple, in which he once lived with God? They rang out, too, that lovely incense that can come only from a lily, large or small. What lovely ivory sculpture round the edge. I saw it all, even at that breathless moment, when I knew that all that was visible was about to be shut out from me for my future mortal life. I saw all the beauty, and the tropical gorgeousness of odor that enriched the air from your peerless wreath in Paradise. We were the new Adam and new Eve again, and walked in the garden in the cool of the day, and there was not yet death, only the voice of the Lord. But indeed it seems to me that now again there is no death. His life has

Do not fear for me, "dark hours." I think there is nothing dark for me henceforth. I have to do only with

the radiance did not extend more than | may be able to comfort all who mourn as I am comforted. If I could bear all sorrow I would be glad, because God has turned for me the silver lining, and for me the darkest cloud has broken into ten thousand singing birds -as I saw in my dream that I told you. So in another dream long ago, God showed me a gold thread passing through each mesh of a black pall that seemed to shut out the sun. I comprehend all now, before I did not doubt. Now God says in soft thunders-Even so! Your faithful friend, SOPHIA HAWTHORNE.

FROM OREGON.

The Chippewa County News publishes the following interesting letter rom Oregon:

CASCADE LOCKS, WASCO CO. OREGON Nov. 26, 1881. EDITOR NEWS:-On account of the vork here being similar to that carried on at the Sault, and also from the fact f its being situated in the far west, a description of this place may be of interest to your readers. First, we will describe briefly the journey here.

Leaving Detroit at 11 p. m., we were due in San Francisco five days after the following morning. The fare from Detroit to San Francisco is \$123. 30; from San Francisco to Portland via ocean steamer \$20. Added to this is the sleeping car fare, which is \$17 from Chicago to San Francisco. Only one overland train leaves Omaha each day. After leaving Omaha all meals are a dollar each. We stopped at Ogden and went down to Salt Lake City, returning the following day. We lost only one day on our trip.

The trip from San Francisco to Portland is a disagreeable one. The steamers are ocean built, and make, when on time, the trip in 54 hours. If, however. they are troubled with fog or gales they are sometimes delayed several days by the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river. Our own passage, although stormy, was a successful one, and we reached Portland on schedule time. From the Columbia river bar to the Williamette river is 100 miles.

Twelve miles above, upon the left bank of the Williamette, lies Portland, the metropolis of Oregon, and a place at present with a population of over 20-000. From Portland grain is shipped

direct to England. One hundred and fifty miles above by which the Columbia river breaks through the Cascade range of mountains. The Oregon railway and navisituated on the Washington Territory Cascades. From the Cascades to the Dalles there is a line of steamers connecting with the system of railroads extending eastward. All transportation facilities are furnished by the Oregon railway and navigation company. steamer to lower Cascades, W. T., there transfer 6 miles, and again take steamer to the Dalles. The railroad, when

hundred feet from the canal. Upon the canal work is progressing dry revetment wall for the canal is in progress. The lock pit for low water is not completed. The foundation is not laid, nor are the detail plans of the masonry made out. Some stone cutting in the rough from boulders has peen done. The appropriations are limited, and a reduction of force is now taking place. The force at present engaged is 200 men; this includes some 20 Chinese. Common labor is \$1.75 per day. All the men board and lodge in government quarters; their board costs \$3.75 per week.

High water begins about the middle of May and lasts until the end of August. The lowest stage of water occurs in January or February, although the water is very low. When it is not raining the wind blows incessantly from the east down stream.

The fuel used is Oregon pine. Eternal vigilance is the price of keeping warm. We have no snow yet. Between here and the Dalles the trees disappear. The country east of the Dalles is good for grazing and wheat. For general

farming it requires irrigation.

The valley of the Williamette is an excellent country. Almost all fruits prosper; the Oregon apple is the finest have ever seen. There is a large element here from the old western slave graph has rendered Signal Service ob-States. At the close of the civil war it is said that all of Price's army emi- all over the continent observers note grated here bodily. The climate in the force and direction of the wind, summer is said to be very fine. There the height of the barometer (the therdoes not seem to be special attractions either for business men or farmers. Blankets, furniture and articles coming overland are high. Kerosene oil at retail in this place costs 60 cents a gallon; a package of matches 25 cents; at Portland, two pair of blankets cost \$13. On the other hand, both here and at San Francisco, food is as cheap as at Detroit, with perhaps more variety of

After leaving Omaha all railroads weigh every trunk going over their lines in order to charge you for extra baggage. This is at the rate of \$15 per hundred from Omaha to San Francisco. Bank notes and legal tender, although accepted, are not in circulation. The merchants look upon every

eastern man as legitimate prey.

The railroad and steamboat lines all belong to one company. Like every other place in the world there is room cable to vessels about to start from the low canopy hung round with lights, which seemed to be tumblers of oil suspended in blue mosquito netting, perhaps 100 lights in all. It did not make the royal craft very bright, and lights in all. It did not make the royal craft very bright, and lights in all. It did not make the royal craft very bright, and lights in all. It did not make the royal craft very bright, and lights in all in the world there is room the world there is room the world there is room to the roll to vessels about with lights, and the present is light superior to the fertile land along the Northern Pacific, near Fargo and Jamestown, Dakota, or the beautiful city of Salt Lake, situated in a valley labor, be extended to ocean stations.

whose lands are made to spring fertile in fruitfulness, watered by the streams of the Wasateh mountains.

OCEAN STORMS.

The ocean storms of November and December were terrific. We do not remember when such a succession of hur ricanes and tempests has been reported. If the vessels of Columbus had encountered such weather the discovery of America would have been indefinitely postponed. The average ships of even a generation or two ago would have sunk under such distress. The superior size and strength of modern steamships saved most of those lately at sea, but a list of steamers and sailing vessels reporting severe suffering and heavy losses would fill a column. The City of London seems to have been delayed indefinitely. The Bath City is reported to have foundered; she sprang a leak in stormy weather off Newfoundland No vember 17, lost her rudder afterward, and labored in the seas until December 13, when the captain and crew took to two boats. The captain and nine seamen are known to have been drowned or to have died of exposure. Seventeen men in one of the boats were rescued by the bark Foley and carried back to Liverpool. The Canada met the bark Anna in distress in a hurricane: her captain called for volunteers to attempt a rescue, and the crew and officers of the Anna (dog and all) were safely brought aboard the Canada, but the life-boat was swamped in endeavoring to hoist it in. One or two of the men were washed overboard, or crushed or beaten to death by the violence of the waves, from the Aragon, also from the City of New York, the Coptic, the Hibernian, the Malta, the Neckar, the Switzerland and the Lake Winnipeg; the Scotland lost her captain and a seaman; and dangerous injuries were sustained by men of the Arizona, Labrador, Pollux, Somerset, Waesland and Wisconsin. The boatswain of the Gladiolus had a narrow escape; a wave swept over the main deck and bore him away struggling in the water. No assistance was possible in the storm; but, at the moment, the ship gave a heavy roll, dipped her port bulwarks under water, and a counter wave washed the man back and flung him on board, giving him a chance to cling to the rigging. He calls the account square. Passengers died of exposure, of fear, or of disease aggravated by the weather, on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia the Arizona, Celtic, Labrador and Polare the Cascades; 45 miles above the lux; but an item must be put to the Cascades are the Dalles. This distance of credit side for the Arizona, on board 45 miles constitutes the valley or canon which a baby was frightened into being by which the Columbia river breaks born prematurely! The waves which swept the decks of the Anchoria, Arizona, Celtic, Coptic, Labrador, Maragation company have a portage railroad | thon, Missouri, Neckar, Pollux, Somerset, Waesland and Winnipeg, carried side 6 miles long, in order to pass the away boats, wheelhouses, cabooses, skylights, stairways, doors, nay, everything moveable, and deluged cabin and steerage; and the Missouri lost overboard 140 head of cattle. The Allemania and the Waesland broke their shafts, and the British Bing lost two blades of her This company is extending their track fan. The new mammoth steamship and twelve hours, suffering little and exhibiting excellent sea qualities. Two or even three weeks time were consumed in the trips, between our coast and Europe, of the Australia, Belgen-land, Berlin, Brooklyn City, Celtic, Cir-cassia, City of Montreal, Egypt, Egyptian, Monarch, General Werder, Holland, Lake Champlain, Lake Manitoba, Marengo, Oder, Parthia, Persian Monarch, Pieter Coninck and St. Laurent, and they all suffered serious inconvenience and grave peril though they ac-complished their voyages without loss of life or positive disaster. The Daniel Steinman, Gellest, Lessing, Ohio, State of Georgia, Suevia and Vandalia were

Such a month of ocean storms as has just passed may well cause a commercial people to rejoice in the progress which has been made in forecasting sudden and violent changes of weather. Storms are becoming better understood. It is observed that in this latitude they generally move from west to east and travel by paths somewhat definite. Their general cause has also been investigated. Fifty or sixty miles an hour is a common rate of speed for them; hence, before the days of telegraphing, even if observers had known the course and progress of a storm, they could not have foretold it to the inhabitants of a region about to be visited, for storms travel twice as fast as ordinary mail trains. But the teleservations practicable. At chosen posts mometer is always low in a storm centre), and other weather indications. These enable the Bureau to predict pretty accurately the course and the severity of the impending hurricane or cyclone. The laws which govern the movement of a storm after it reaches the eastern coast and moves forth over the Atlantic are not well understood, for want of scientific observations; the log-books and vague reports brought by vessels that have come through a only allow 100 pounds of baggage, and storm are the only materials for study, and these are inadequate. But the general fact that a storm-centre formed in the far west has been observed to move steadily across the continent and pass down the valley of the St. Lawrence to the coast and thence out to sea, at a steady rate of speed, and in a definite curve, affords means of judging as to its subsequent force and effects:

compelled to turn aside to ports on

their way for succor and repairs. Such

is a resume of what the December

journals have chronicled in detail of

the voyages of steamships.

Theoretically it would be possible to raised a great laugh in court by his abanchor vessels or floats, to be occupied rupt announcement of the birth of a by observers, at chosen places, and to baby in the family of one of his guards, connect each with mainland by an ocean and at the close of the session he again cable; on which system weather relike those now gathered from the land. happy new year. Counsel for the de-Practical difficulties have hitherto fense are preparing for the closing of forbidden essaying anything like this. -N. Y. Tribune.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

The 38th day of the Guiteau trial, Wednesday, was occupied with an argument, on motion of counsel for defense, to reopen the case for the admission of new testimony to prove insanity. After a free discussion and a patient hearing, the court decided to hear no more witnesses on that subject.

Mr. Scoville called Dr. Beard, of tion of the prisoner's mind at the time of shooting. The counsel got into a wrangle over a hypothetical question, and Guiteau became noisy. When the guard attempted to quiet him he became defiant and said, "You can't keep me quiet—I want a fair showing—I don't care a snap for the past testi-

James Brooks, chief of the secret service of the treasury department, detailed conversations with Guiteau after he said, "Poor fellow, I wish I had given him a third bullet and put him out of his misery." This made the prisoner restless, and he had further altercations with his guards, saying to them, "You sit down and mind your own business. You are nobody, and I speak to 50,000,000 people." Scoville isked to put in a photograph, showing Guiteau's condition prior to the assas sination, which was not admitted. The testimony being all in, court adjourned until Saturday, to give defense time for

further overtures. Both the counsel for the prosecution and for the defense, in Guiteau's case, are engaged on "law points" during court recess. On both sides the opinion is expressed that next week will see the termination of the case. Guiteau is confident of a triumphant acquittal. but his warden announces his purpose to exclude visitors hereafter, except his relatives and counsel. His sister, Mrs. Scoville, is giving his counsel much trouble with her suggestions and complaints, and interference with the details of the case. She seems impressed with the idea that Guiteau will be found guilty, and throws all blame on her husband for mismanagement. Some predict that she will become insane, and ry to induce her to return to Chicago, but she persistently refuses.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

This morning the cross-examination of Dr. Gray by Mr. Scoville only served to establish more firmly the Alaskan coast for the past two months. position assumed by that expert and to She will soon go into winter quarters expose more fully the empty pretense at Sitka, and await the arrival of the of insanity in Guiteau. The prisoner Adams.

made himself conspicuous by wishing ports might be received from the sea his hearers and the world in general a their case and the argument, from which it would seem that the end may be hoped for soon.

After a further cross-examination of Dr. Gray, of Utica, in which he states that he found no evidence of insanity in Giteau, he was excused from the stand. Upon this the prosecution announced the conclusion of their evidence. Dr. Bawlar, of Kansas City, was called for sur-rebuttal. Said that when Giteau was divorced, his wife was in so much doubt as to his sanity, that she thought she ought to live New York, to testify as to the condi- with him. Clark Mills' the sculptor, was introduced to indentify the plaster cast of the prisoner's head. Giteau undertook to read a letter from a friend of Garfield's, to show that public opinion is in his favor, but the Jndge said that public opinion had nothing to do with the case, and ordered him to be silent. Silence was enforced by the manaces of Marshal Henry, after the prisoner had told the Court that when he speaks, he speaks to 50,000-000 of people, and not the little crowd the shooting. When he told the pris- in the court room. Counsel for the oner of Garfield's precarious condition, defense are preparing to submit a motion for the admission of new evi-

> NO DANGER FROM ELECTRIC LIGHT. Capt. Tobin, of the great steamer J. M. White, is very much amused at the talk about the dangers of electric light. He has an electric lighting apparatus on his boat. The wires are uncovered and unprotected; they run along the light inflammable woodwork of the hurricane deck fastened with metal staples, and exposed to wet weather constantly. If there were one-half the danger that is claimed, the J. M. White, the Natchez, the Springer and a dozen other fine steamers would have been burned to a crisp months ago. The fact is that these boats carry enormous loads of freight, principally cotton, burning the electric light all night through the medium of naked wires fastened directly to wood work, and there has not been at any time the faintest suggestion of an accident in consequence. Knowing all this, it is a little surprising to steamboatmen to hear that awful calamities are predicted as the inevitable result of using the electric ight in cities.—New Orleans Times.

The United States steamer Adams. carrying six guns and an effective crew, has been ordered to Sitka to relieve the Wachusetts. The Adams is now at Callao, but is expected to reach Sitka about April. The Wachusetts has been making an extensive cruise along the

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I.

Between the outer Keys, Where the drear Bahamas be,

Through a crooked pass the vessels sail To reach the Carib Sea. 'Tis the Windward Passage, long and dread, From bleak San Salvador; (Three thousand miles the wave must roll Ere it wash the Afric shore.)

Here are the coral reefs

That hold their booty fast;
The sea-fan blooms in groves beneath,
And sharks go lolling past.

Hither and you the sand bars lie, Where the prickly bush has grown

And where the rude sponge fisher dwells, In his wattled hut, alone.

Southward amid the strait, Is the Castle Island Light; Of all that bound the ocean round It has the loneliest site.

'Twixt earth and heaven the waves are driven Sorely upon its flank; The light streams out for sea-leagues seven To the Great Bahama Bank.

A girded tower, a furlong scant Of whitened sand and rock,
And one sole being the waters seeing,
Where the gull and gannet flock.

He is the warder of the pass That mariners must find; His beard drifts down like the ashen moss Which hangs in the southern wind.

The old man hoar stands on the shore
And bodes the withering gale,
Or wonders whence from the distant world
Will come the next dim sail.

From the Northern Main, from England, From France, the craft go by; Yet sometimes one will stay her course That must his wants supply.

In a Christmas storm the "Claribel" struck At night, on the Pelican Shoal, But the keeper's wife heard not the guns And the bells imploring toll.

She died ere the gale went down, Wept by her daughters three— Sun-flecked, yet fair, with their English hair, Nymphs of the wind and sea.

With sail and oar some island shore At will their skiffs might gain, But they never had known the kiss of man Nor looked at the peopled main,

Nor heard of the old man Atlas, Who holds the unknown seas, And the golden fruit that is guarded well By the young Hesperides.

Who looks on Castle Island Light May hear the seamen tell How one, the mate, alone was saved From the wreck of the "Claribel;"

And how for months he tarried With the keeper on the isle, And for each of the blue-eyed daughters Had ever a word or a smile.

Between the two that loved him He lightly made his choice; And betimes a chance ship took them off From their father's sight and voice.

The second her trouble could not bear,
So wild her thoughts had grown
That she fled with a lurking smuggler's But whither was never known.

Then the keeper aged like Lear, But 'twas ill to see a maid so young Who never sang or smiled.

'Tis sad to bide with an old, old man, And between the wave and sky
To watch all day the sea-fowl play,
While lone ships hasten by.

There came, anon, the white full moon That rules the middle year, Before whose sheen the lesser stars Grow pale and disappear.

beach on either hand.

1t glistened down on a lighthouse tower, And the features wan of a gray old man
Digging a grave in the sand.

—E. C. STEDMAN in the Independent.

CHURCH SPIDERS.

Two spiders—so the story goes— Upon a living bent, Entered a meeting-house one day, And hopefully were heard to say, "Here we shall have at least fair play, With nothing to prevent."

Each chose his place and went to work;
The light webs grew apace;
One on the sofa spun his thread,
But shortly came the sexton dread
And swept him off, and so, half dead,
He sought another place.

"I'll try the pulpit next," said he;
"There surely is a prize,
The desk appears so neat and clean,
I'm sure no spider there has been,
Besides, how often have I seen
The pastor brushing flies!"

tried the pulpit, but alas!
His hopes proved visionary:
With dusting brush the sexton came
And spoiled his geometric game,
Nor gave him time nor space to claim
The right of sanctuary,

At length, half-starved and weak and lean,
He sought his former neighbor,
Who now had grown to sleek and round,
He weighed the fraction of a pound,
And loeked as if the art he'd found
Of living without labor.

"How is it, friend," he asked, "that I Endure such thumps and knocks, While you have grown so very gross?"
"Tis plain," he answer'd—"not a loss I've met since first I spun across
The Contribution-box!"

— Farky D

-Early Days.

TKE MYSTIC CHARIOT SWUNG LOW.

"Way drwn upon de Swanee Ribber, Far, far away;
Dar's whar my heart am turnin' eber,
Dar's whar de old folks stay."

Clear as a bird-song, the voice floated in through the open, vine-shaded window, where sat Edith Morgan and her aunt, Mrs. Hayward, who had just come from Massachusetts to visit at this comfortable Western home.

'Why, Edith!' exclaimed the elder of the two ladies, 'I thought Old Hannah

was all the negro you took West.'
'Edith flushed slightly, but smiled, saying: 'No, auntie; your critical ear deceived you this time. That was our self painfully to the well. deceived you this time. That was our

'Indeed! A voice like that in a white child is worthy of cultination. Does had a wonderful effect on Hannah's she sing other songs with equal pa- rheumatic limbs, and she carried wathos?

I must confess, auntie, replied great fire, nearer, and nearer. Milly Edith that her music is mostly confined could hear the roaring and hissing of ed to negro melodies which she has the flame, the trampling and snorting learned from Hannah; but she sings of horses, and the bellowing of cattle Milly. I have hoped you coming might | child scarcely noticed them. She dim-

help me out of the quandary. Since mamma's death she has been under no control at all. Papa thinks whatever she does is just right, and so, of course, permits her to follow her own inclinations.' Here the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Milly herself. She did not look like a 'tom-boy.' for she was a sweet-faced, demure little

'Milly,' said her sister, 'Aunt Hayward thought you were a little darkey when she heard you sing.' An irresistible smile broke over the pretty face, and the red lips parted, revealing two rows of pearly teeth. She held out two sun-burned paws, saying: 'Not quite so bad as that, auntie, though I am tanned most black enough, Edith says, and my hair is 'most wooly enough.' And she shook back her tangled curls

'How would you like to go back to Boston with me, and take lessons in singing?' asked Mrs. Hayward. Milly opened her eyes with wide astonish-

'Why, Auntie, I don't need to learn to sing. I always knew how. I thought you had heard me.'

You see how she is,' said Edith. When she makes up her mind to anything, there is no changing her. She never storms or acts naughty, like other children, but she will say, with the air of a sage: 'No, Edith, I can't! I ought not to!' or, 'Yes, Edith, I must! ought to!' and there she will stay. Papa says she is made of the same metal as heroes and martyrs, and I don't know but he is right.'

Mrs. Hayward remained in her brother's home from early June until August, and every day Milly grew more and more into her heart, till the childless woman felt that she must have the little Western flower to brighten her city home. But Milly was firm

in her refusal. 'I cannot leave papa,' she would say.

'He has the first claim on me.' One day in the summer, she had gone some distance from home, to pick berries, when there arose one of those terrible storms so common in some parts of the west; lightning and rain, ac-companied by a furious wind. While the family were in great distress over. Milly's absence, she came galloping home on a pet cow. When questioned, she answered:

'I heard Brindle's bell just before the storin came on, and I knew the cows were all going down to the Fork, to drink, and their path leads right through the berry-path. So I waited a minute or two, till they came filing along, and then jumped right on Brindle's back. I knew by the clouds that we were going to have a blow, and I thought she was so big the wind couldn't carry her off, and I meant to hug her tight and lie low, so I wouldn't blow away. And you see I succeeded. My berries are all right, though,' she added gayly. I hid them in an old hollow cottonwood tree, and I'll go and get them after the storm is over.

'Were you not frightened?' asked Edith, as she helped Milly change the

drenched clothing. 'Yes, Edie, I was," she answered, sob-

erly, and I prayed a little prayer; but I didn't forget to cling tight.' At length the time came for the Boston aunt to go home. It was arranged that Edith should accompany her father, as he drove with his sister thirty miles, where she was to take the eastern bound train. They were to remain a day in town, for the purpose of shopping, returning on the third. As Mr. Morgan kissed his pet daughter good-bye he said, playfully: 'Now, Pussy, you must take good care of things while Papa is gone. Everything is very dry and there have been fires west of us; but Patrick and Hannah are faithful and you are worth a half

dozen any day.'
'Don't worry, Papa,' said Milly, gayly Just go and have a good time. We

shall be all right.' The morning of the third day was clear and pleasant. A breeze from the opposite direction during the night had blown away the smoke, and with it went the fear from the heart of the poor old black woman. Pat, too, was in good spirit, though, in his way, he had been as lugubrious as Hannah. So they all went to work with a good will. Pat was reshingling a barn; Hannah was baking, for she declared she must do 'heaps o' cookin' ' before 'Mars' Morgan and Miss Edith' should come; and Milly was acting as little maid of all to the sable cook. She washed dishes, buttered pie-plates and cake-tins, accasionally leaving her work to dart in-

that everything was in order for the home-coming of her loved ones. "Gwine to ride up in de chariot Sooner in de mornin'

to the sitting-room, to assure herself

she sang. But hark! What was that? A cry of terror or distress. She flew to the door, followed by Hannah. They saw Patrick crawling toward the house on his hands and knees.

The prairie is on fire! he shouted, adding, immediately: 'Howly Mother, be merciful! for it's helpless I am intirely.'

The prairie was indeed on fire, though at some distance. Pat, from his perch on the barn, had spied it, and, in his haste to get down and give the alarm, had slipped to the ground, severely spraining an ankle.

'Ye must burrn a sthreak, Miss Milly, and jist as quick as ever ye can, for the fire is a coomin' like an express

thrain.' Milly understood—she had often heard of it—and already the matches and some bits of paper were in her

'Where, Pat?' she called.

'Out forninst you wire fince. I'll dhraw wather, and Hannah must carry it to shprinkle the ground this side

Milly did as she was told and everything succeeded bravely. The fright ter on the double quick. On came the them all with great fervor. Really, as they raced for life. At the right auntie, I hardly know what to do with and left of her fire they passed, but the

ly saw, through the smoke, several gaunt prairie wolves dash by; but it seemed perfectly natural and she had no thought of fear. She was saving her home.

With wet blankets she whipped back | tack of rheumatism. the fire, when it threatened to come where it should not. At last, she had the satisfaction of seeing so wide a belt of burnt land between her home and the great fire that she felt sure they were safe, and she started to seek a refuge from the blinding smoke in the house her efforts had saved; but, borne on the wind, far up in mid-air, came sailing a blazing mass of straw, and, to Milly's horror, it fell on the house-roof. With almost superhuman swiftness, she ran toward the new scene of danger. Up the stairs she darted, catching, as she ran, a broom. From a dormer window she climbed out on the roof, and with her broom shoved the flaming straw to the ground where it was quenched by Pat.

Hannah was by this time at the open window, with water for Milly to pour on the roof. She caught a pail and dashed the contents on the flame, unheeding that her own clothing was on fire. Hannah saw it, and, seizing a bed-quilt, she climbed out of the window, almost as quickly as Milly herself had done, and wrapped it about had done her best, but before she reached her the calico dress was burned literally off, as was nearly all her clothing. The blaze was easily extinguished, but it had done its work.

Their hearts clouded with terror and foreboding, Mr. Morgan and Edith drove toward home that afternoon over the blackened desert, that had been so beautiful but two days before. The shadow lifted as they came in sight of the cozy farm-house, standing

safe in an oasis of green. 'Thank God!' said Mr. Morgan, and

Edith responded 'Amen!' But when they reached home they found Sorrow enthroned awaiting them Milly—wise, gentle, brave Milly—burned almost past recognition, lay upon her bed, her charred curls blackening the pillow. The father and sister saw that it was too late for remedies. Milly was dying! She did not appear to suffer, but lay unconscious, though at intervals she murmured little snatches of the hymns she loved best. Suddenly she sang, and her voice was clear and strong as ever.

"De chariot! de chariot! its wheels roll in fire." A long silence followed, broken only by the labored breathing of the little martyr. Then she sang softly and slowly:

Swing low, sweet chariot, comin'-for to-

carry—"
The heart-broken watchers listened to catch the remaining words, but they never were sung, unless, it may be, the strain was finished in the upper home. Unseen, the mystic chariot had swung low.—Ex.

Sugar Production of the World.

Something like one-tenth of the sugar in the world is produced in Mauritius. McCulloch, in 1857, put down so weak at one time I could not leave my the world's produce at 1,250,000 tons. In that year the island produced about 126,260 tons, the largest quantity ever made in Mauritius in a single crop. These figures are independent of sugar made from the beet or other sources besides the cane. The crop during the coupe just over is estimated at 125,000 tons. Of this the larger portion is exported, the island consuming annually about 7500 tons. Beet-root sugar can be classed among the enemies of the cane; the very mention of its name in Mauritius acts like the wave of a red flag to a bull—a good year for "beet" meaning a bad year for sugar; a failure in the former crop will add several shillings to the price of a hundred weight of cane sugar, a difference which means to the planter a good income for the year, or the reverse. Beet sugar is encouraged by bounties by the French government; hence its cheaper production, and its rivalry with cane sugar.—Frazer's Magazine.

WATERS OF LAKE ONTARIO.—The daily papers say that: "No little concern is felt by persons interested in the harbor accommodations of Lake Ontario by reason of the assured fact that the level of the lake has fallen steadily, and in a marked degree, for many years. The records have been accurately kept, and leave no room for doubt. Many wharfs in many ports were formerly accessible to vessels which cannot now come near them. The entrance to the harbor of Toronto has been kept open only by means of warm in hed), acts as a poultice, gives instant. the level of the lake has fallen steadily, has been kept open only by means of thorough dredging, and now, when rock bottom has been reached, there is scarcely enough water to float the largest of the vessels which seek to pass. Various explanations for the subsidance of the water have been offered, but none of them seems to be adequate."

In these cases geological reasons are usually satisfactory. A change in the streams which flow underground, make a great difference in the flow of a lake. But it will be in order to have the above paragraph in the next treatise on forestry.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first. and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never done before with any patent medicine.

J. J. BABCOCK, M. D. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.

The Morenci Observer tells of a Medina lady who did the family washing and baking, and husked twenty-two bushels of corn "all on the same Monday."

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters, if taken in time.

The Des Moines (Iowa) Tri-Weekly Tribune says: "A Harrisburg, Pa, journal mentions that Mr. D. Bensinger, No. 4 Market square, that city, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of a violent at-

George Acker, of Morenci, has sold \$1,000 worth of oak trees to Canadian lumbermen so far during the present

It is useless to groan with rheumatism when a bottle of St, Jacobs Oil will cure it, as everybody knows.—Columbus (Ohio) Daily Times.

In Kalamazoo County buds on young trees were reported an inch long, Dec. 20th.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degenera-tion of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder, urinary calculi, &c., &c. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Facts About Rheumatism.

Mrs. General Sherman says: "I have fre quently purchased Lurang's Rheumatic Remher pet, to smother the flame. Hannah edy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." General Logan, United States Senator, writes: 'Some years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have been a great sufferer in the was year with same disease. I began to take Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and am satisfied that I have been cured by its use I recommend it to all sufferers,"

Hon. John Cessna, late member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes: "In the space of twelve hours my rheumatism was gone, having taken three doses Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. My brother, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, was cured by a similar amount."

It absolutely cures when everything else fails. Sold by every Druggist. Send for free pamphlet to R. K. Helphenstine, Washington

Rescued From Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1877 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctor said I had a hole in my lung as big as a haif dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to day I feel better than for three years past.

In three years past.

I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remark able 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 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

a half dollar. I expended over a hundred llars in doctors and medicines. I wasso gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM 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 surorise and satisfication, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have

the past three years.
"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 BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that Consumption can be cured. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work."

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The small boy's idea of genuine comfort and happiness was to be pitched into a pond of ice cream whose shores were made of sponge cake. His misery was the absence of these pleasant substances. That boy simply represents humanity. Comfort is appreciated by contrast—we enjoy a thing in proportion to our conception of the disadvantages of our deprivation thereof. This applies to material things as well as to immaterial considerations. The icicle, whose appearance in the wintry cold and bleakness sends the shiver of discomfort through the observer, would suggest notions, of the coolest comfort in hot and stiltry days of the summer season. And in both seasons—that in which the icicle flourishes best and in the one wherein it sabsence is conspicuous—that most uncomfortable and torturing disease, rheumatism, plentifully abounds, causing pain and agony to myriads of people. And yet it need not be thus afflictive if sufferers would only use St. JACOBS OIL, the surest, safest and speediest remedy in the whole world for the eradication and cure of rheumatism and all painful aliments. The following from the R ochester (Ind.) Sentinel shows how some people attend to their rheumatism: "When a young husband had gone from home, and with fond solicitude telegraphed his little wife—'What have you for breakfast, and how's the baby?' he received the brief, practical and suggestive reply—Buckwheat cakes and the measles.' We have the report of a case in our midst, not where measles was in the bill of fare, but where sciatic rheumatism confined Mr. J. Dawson, the well-known Roch ester druggist, to his room for a long period. It was stated to our reporter in the following words: 'The senior member of this firm was attacked with sciatic rheumatism about December 10th last, and for four weeks succeeding Feb. 10th, could scarcely leave his room. He used St. JACOBS OIL is having is, we say, unprecedented, and the article is rapidly displacing all other rheumatic remedies as fust as its virture heaver brewers.

run which St. Jacobs Oll is having is, we say, unprecedented, and the article is rapidly displacing all other rheumatic remedies as fast as its virtues become known.

"Edgar T. Paige, Esq., druggist, writes us from Chicopee Falls," says the Springfield (Mass.) Republicus, "that Mr. Albert Guenther, under Wild's Hotel, has used that remarkable remedy, St. Jacobs Oll, for asovere case of rheumatism, and it cured him as if by magic."

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

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an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight are the second pain and the second pain are the second pain and the second pain are t

and backache, is always permanently cured by it use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

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Faintness at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints Female Weakness and General Debility,

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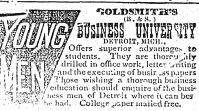
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Lewenberg & Hirshberg, NEW YORK STORE; Cass City, Mich. The Cornet Solo.

(Continued) gone to bed to dream of her lost boy, and Mrs. Skeele and Louise sat in the vine covered porch awaiting the sexton's return from a church meeting.

Not many words were spoken, but each felt sure of the other's thoughts, and there was comfort in the silence between them. How quiet it was. A far off whistle broke the stillness.

"Ten o'clock train comin' in," said the mother, "bringin' good or bad fort-une to somebody, most likely. Wal, God help 'em all, whichever way't is," "Mis' Skeele," said Louise, quickly, "you don't suppose Nathan is coming to-night, do you?"
"Why no, child; we ain't heard from

him yet, y' know, 'n' I shan't expect

him yet, y' know, 'n' I snan't expect him for a week."

"But I hear the coach, 'n' it is coming up this way," persisted the girl, her pale face brightening in the moonlight. It came on slowly, rumbling up the hill like an approaching fate. It stopped before the house, and after an eternity of delay to the group at the grate the of delay to the women at the gate, the door was opened and Nathan appeared.
"'Twan't no use, Mis' Skeele," said

the driver in a loud whisper, as he stood back to make room for the eager mother; 'he ain't no better off 'n he was 'fore he went." Nathan's quick ears caught the words, and pressing the familliar hand, he said cheerfully, "He's mistaken mother, I am better off, for now I've nothing to expect." went into the house together. Louise had not spoken, but had preceded them quietly, and now sat by herself in a distant corner.

When the young man found himself, as he believed, alone with his mother. all his forced courage departed. Her arms enfolded him as when he was a babe at her breast, and her mighty love and nity would fain have a his leading to the course of th

and pity would fain have shielded him.

"O, mother, mother." he groaned;

"I shall bear it after a while, but I did
not know how hard it would be. I've got
to say it all out to you. You hav'nt known how I love Louise, nobody can know. Why should she seem to belong to me so, and be so dear? I never can ask her to marry a poor blind fellow wno can't make his way in the world. I must let her go, 'n' I've nobody but you, mother.

His head was on her shoulder, and for the moment a strange gladness filled her heart. What more could she ask than that he should be always her own boy, to be cared for and tended by her alone? But the unselfishness of her mother-love triumphed, for she had seen the end from the beginning, and Louise was already beloved for her own sake. The moon shone in a wide belt of brightness across the room, and as Mrs. Skeele looked up the girl emerged from her shadowy corner and came softly forward. A wonderful light was on her face, and her tearful, smiling eyes rested first on the peaceful countenance of the mother, and then on the son's bowed head.

"It's alwas darkest before day, Na-than," said Mrs. Skeele. "We'll hope for the best."

"There's no day for me, mother, 'n' I might as well face it first as last," said the young man, rising from his sear, and throwing back his broad shoulders. "I'll try to be a good son to you, 'n' if I only knew that Lu didn't care—if I only knew that she could be

happy—''
"But she does care, and she can't be happy,'' said a thrilling voice. 'O, Nathan, I thought I should die if you didn't love me, and now that I know you do, there ain't anything that can keep us apart. What should I have been without you? You've opened my foolish eyes, and now they shall see for you all our lives. Here I am, Nathan; your mother knows;" and the blind man felt, in his bewilderment, a firm little hand on his arm.

Thanksgiving day came round apace, and the time was all too short for wedding preparations. When the cornet solo was finished that morning (and the instrument was played as it never had been played before), Louise came down from the choir and led the solo-ist forward. There was a brief pause before the ceremony began, during which time an elderly lady and a bright-faced lad, evidently strangers, entered quietly and took seats near the door. The bridal party remained through the morning service, and when afterward they were receiving the congratulations of their friends, poor Mrs. Raymond sat still in her new, with her Raymond sat still in her pew, with her veil over her face. She was both glad and sorry for her daughter, but she could not forget the absent boy. "But I musn't stay here 'n' grieve when they're all so happy." She rose to leave the new and say Mrs. St. John leave the pew, and saw Mrs. St. John coming toward her. "I have brought Robert back to you," said the lady; "here he is to speak for himself."

The veil was thrown back from the wan, drooping face, and forgetful of time or place, the happy mother burst into a great passion of weeping, and clasped her son in her arms.

"Don't, don't mother," whispered Robert with a boy's distress at a "scene"; "I'm awful sorry I ran away. but I'm all right now. Come, mother, put your veil down, and let's go home. Mr. Skeele says dinner'll be ready."

How a Suit of Clothes Was Made.

At an early hour the cotton was picked from a patch on the grounds be-longing to to Mr. D. U. Sloan, of Nor-cross. The cotton was of the variety known as the Ozier silk cotton, and was pronounced as fine short staple as was ever seen in this country. At seven o'clock it was ginned in a twinkling, and at once started upon the journey which was to end so quickly, and in such an astonishingly changed appear-ance for the cotton. The ginning of the entire lot required less than twenty minutes. It was then taken at once to the picker, where it spent half an hour. The crowd that was watching the process of manufacture had grown to considerable proportions, and as the cotton passed from machine to machine the enthusiasm was intense. After leaving the picker the cotton went to the cards. These beautiful and remarkably perfect pieces of mechanism were watched with the greatest admiration. In half an hour it left the slubber, and in thir-

ty minutes more it was being spun into the filling. In twenty minutes more it was going to the loom. As the Compton loom, which was the one in use, started with its energetic clatter, there was enthusiasm enough to give a rousing three cheers. The material for the vest began to make its appearance at nine o'clock, and that for the coat and pants emerged an hour later. The cloth came through rapidly, and at 12:30 the first piece of goods for the suits was taken to Thomas' dye-house, and in twentyseven minutes had been died, dried and was ready for the tailors. At 12:25 the cotton that less than six hours before was hanging upon the stalk was handed to the tailor, to be cut out. The sewing was done at the Wheeler & Wilson exhibit. At 6:05 the suits were completed, and at seven o'clock Governor Bigelow was encased in one, receiving a delegation from the Atlanta University at the residence of Director General Kimball, while Governor Colquitt, at the Executive Mansion, was admiring the first walnut picker coat that had ever fallen to his portion. -Atlanta (Ga.) Conscitu-

Helping the Party.

In the days gone by a Detroit Sheriff who had made a close shave of being elected, had the ill luck to lose a prisoner from the jail. The fellow made good his escape to the country, but the Sheriff overhauled him about eight miles out and drove him under a barn. The prisoner was captured and yet he was not. If he could not get out the Sherift could not get in, and threats had no effect on him. In this emergency the officer called out:

"Say, Jim."

"You know I had a mighty close shave getting this office?"
"You did that."

"Well, I'm laying my pipes for a second term. If I lose you I might as well hang up. The opposition will hold it up in letters four feet high, and hundreds of men in my own party will slip my name. Do you hear me?"

2 I do. "Well, I ask you to come out, not exactly as a prisoner going back to jail, but more as a patriot bound to

stand by his party. Come, Jim."

"I'll be hanged if I don't!" replied the prisoner. "The Judge was agin me, my sentence was unjust, and I hate your jail, but if it's going to help the party and crush the hydra-headed opposition out I come!"—Detroit Free Press.

-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

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

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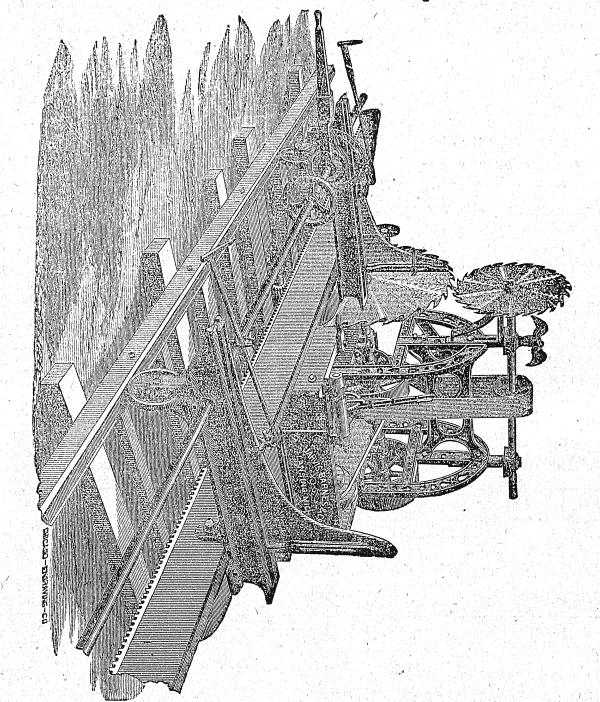
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