

# The Cass City Enterprise.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

WORK AND WIN.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 23

## OUR OWN OFFICE.

THE ENTERPRISE is published every Thursday Morning, at our office in the Opera House block. It aims to be a live local paper, and is devoted to the advancement of the Agricultural, Commercial and Social interests of the people of Northern Tuscola. The subscription price is One Dollar and fifty cents per year. We give no paper covered 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.

## THE MAILS.

Caro Route: Arrives at 11 A. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Departs 12 M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.  
Bad Axe Route: Arrives at 12 M., Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Departs at 2 M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
Marquette Route: Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Departs Wednesday and Saturday at 7 P. M.  
Tyre Route: Arrives at 6 P. M., and departs at 7 Thursday Morning.

## OUR CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Sabbath services at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. alternate Sabbaths. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer and teachers meeting every Wednesday evening at 7. John Kelland, Pastor.  
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BAPTIST.—Services every other Sabbath morning at the Methodist church. James McArthur, Pastor.  
METHODIST PROTESTANT.—Service every other Sabbath evening. C. England, Pastor.

## LEGAL.

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

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

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

WATROUS & SUTTON, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Real Estate, Collection and Pension Agents, Gageton, Tuscola Co., Mich.

## MEDICAL.

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

W. H. GREENE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.  
Cass City, Mich.

D. P. DEMING, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.  
Office at Adams & Fritz's drug store, Cass City, Mich.

W. H. SMITH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Cass City, Mich.

W. M. MORRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.  
Gageton, Mich.

W. F. BERRY, Dentist. All work Warranted.  
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## MECHANICAL.

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

MICHAEL STEINHAUSER, Stone and Brick Layer, Cass City, Mich.

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Money Loans Procured on Improved Farms.  
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ABSTRACTS FURNISHED OF THE  
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Rosconmoun, Gladwin, Saginaw, Clare,  
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or day.

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Cass City Hotel,

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First-Class Accommodations for Travellers.

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

Cass City, Mich.

Samuel Dellaree,

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

Next door Post-office, Cass City, Mich.

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TONSORIAL ARTIST.

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

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TUSCOLA COUNTY BANK

A General Banking Business Transacted.

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

Bank Drafts bought on all points in America  
and Europe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM MORTGAGES.

—CALL AT—  
SEELEY'S NEW BLOCK, CARO, MICH.

JOHN F. SEELEY,  
Proprietor.

S. C. ARMSTRONG,

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Has a fine stock of

BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS

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

Hearse in Attendance when Required.

Sale Rooms 2nd door East of Post Office.

CASS CITY. - - MICH.

A New Face in an Old Place,

AT THE NEW TIN SHOP.

Come and see a full stock of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE

Ovens lined on short notice.

Name plates cut to order

Save-troughing and Job Work a Specialty.

Frank E. Austin,

CASS CITY. - - MICH.

CASS CITY DRAY,

Leont Deming, Prop.

Moving and Teaming attended to promptly. Car  
be found at Frank Austin's Tin Shop, or word and  
directions may be left there when absent.

JACOB MAIER,

Photograph Artist.

Photographs, Tin-types, Copying, etc. Work  
warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Opposite  
Planing mill, Cass City, Mich.

LIVERY STABLE,

R. Clark, - Prop.

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

CASS CITY, Mich.

FOR THE FINEST

Photographs

—IN THE STATE, GO TO—  
McKenzie & Duck,

Caro, Michigan

## TUSCOLA COUNTY.

From our Exchanges.

Arbela has a detective preacher.

Mumps in the township of Wells.

Taffy parties in Arbela are plentiful.

Ex-postmaster Lake, of Vassar, goes to  
Detroit to live.

John Dingwall has been appointed road  
master on the P. H. & N. W. road, at Vas-

ar. Pardee's mill, at Reese, has commenced  
cutting staves. He has a fine stock of  
bolts.

"Junata Station" it is on the P. H. &  
N. W., time card, but the boys call it  
"Mosquito-Point."

J. C. Silsbee, of Arbela, is suffering again  
from the effects of the abcess that laid him  
up all of last summer.

The fire sufferers are giving Akron and  
Wisner an awful clearing out of prairie hay.

Prices range from \$4 to \$5 per ton.

Mrs. N. E. York, of Arbela, has a canary  
bird that has been setting on five eggs now  
about a week. That is rather crowding the  
season.

The jury in circuit court were allowed a  
vacation Saturday noon.

Chas. Chaple, of Millington, has a 30  
horse power engine here on a ear, which  
he will put in his mill three miles west of  
that village.

John H. Bates' saw-mill is in full opera-  
tion at Junata and holds the fort alone,  
the opposition mill having been removed  
to another field of action.

When a man gets full in Vassar he had  
better have his whiskers trimmed, as officer  
Burgess has caught on a new way of escort-  
ing them around town.

Myers & Berry, of Wells, have purchas-  
ed a portable saw-mill and intend to saw  
out the yard of logs on section 14 that have  
been waiting for a year.

The Covenantry, of Fair Grove, are  
breaking ground this week for a new  
church on the farm of John Kirk, one-half  
mile south of Aldrich's corners.

The platform has been built along the  
D. & B. C. track, at Vassar, south of the  
crossing, and north bound trains now stop  
for the transfer of passengers.

Bach & Co's stove mill, at Millington,  
started up on Monday. With the amount  
of material on hand and being bought it  
will probably be kept running some time.

Three young men from East Saginaw  
arrived in Tuscola Saturday afternoon  
week, on bicycles, having made the distance  
in less than three hours. After taking re-  
freshment they returned home.

The boy, Charley Jones of Wisner, who  
was smashed up on the town line south of  
the half-way house in November last, has  
so far recovered as to be out and able to do  
some light work, but his arm is quite stiff  
at the elbow joint.

At Reese a boy of six years, called George  
Leach, was jounced off a wagon with a load  
of bolts last Saturday week, and though  
carried under them, got off with no serious  
injury. He had a close call, and now has  
one badly blackened eye.

A little son of Dnt. Stewart's, living in  
Arbela, on Tuesday evening, slid into a  
place where ice had been cut from Mr. d  
Lake, and took a cold bath. He was fished  
out in due form, and with water freely flow-  
ing from clothes and eyes wended his weary  
way home.

The other day as John Williams, of  
Watertown, was unloading some lumber  
from his wagon near the depot, at Milling-  
ton, his team became frightened and ran  
away. Mr. Williams clung to the lines  
and was dragged some distance on the  
ground, receiving slight injuries to his  
arms. The team was caught before doing  
much damage.

Last Sunday night as Jas. Leach, a fire-  
man on the R. R., was crossing the bridge,  
at Vassar, he was met by Adelbert Adams,  
when the two had some hot words, and it is  
alleged by Leach that Adams struck him  
with a knife, inflicting a wound in his wrist  
which he threw up to ward off the blow.  
What the outcome of the matter will be  
remains to be seen. If it is true that  
Adams did use a knife he should be taught  
that the laws of the land do not tolerate  
carving a fellow mortal.

Another law suit is in progress in Union-  
ville before his honor Squire Greenfield,  
brought by Mr. Braylock, of Fremont,  
against one Dr. Jones and his wife of Wis-  
ner, for pressing hay. It seems he went  
and took more than one-half of the hay he  
pressed and then brought suit to recover  
full pay. The counsel for the defense  
claimed his honor did not have jurisdiction  
in the case on the grounds that neither the  
plaintiff or the defendant lived in the town  
or the town adjoining his honor's office, but  
this honor ruled that he had; and I think  
when it goes to the circuit court the plain-  
tiff will have the Bray and the defendants  
will have to lock on his honor and the  
plaintiff.

## Examination Report.

Report of school examination in district  
No. 6, township of Grant, Huron county,  
Mich. The following being the general  
average of each, (scale of 10.)

Lucinda Parr 9.2, Charles Hartel 9.1,  
Frances Killins 9., Ella Hoshal 8.9, John  
Dickhout 8.5, Jacob Parr 8.3, Agnes Gil-  
christ 8.2, Melissa Hartel 8.2, Anna Read-  
er 7.4, Albert Reader 7.3, Elsie Moore 7.3,  
Richard Hoshal 7.3, Luther Carrol 7.2,  
George Parr 7.2, Jennie Reader 7.1, Mary  
McDonald 7.1, Angus McPhee 7., John  
McPhee 7.

JESSIE DOYING,  
Teacher.

## School Report.

Report of the Gageton school, for the  
month, beginning Jan. 16th, and ending  
Feb. 10th, 1882. Number of pupils attend-  
ing school 41. Whole number of days  
attendance 652. Number of days of school  
20. Average daily attendance 32.5.  
Following are the names of those who have  
not been absent a whole day during the  
month: Anna B. Dann, Augusta Colley,  
Agnes J. Watson, Emma Nicholson, Hattie  
Wilson, Robert Wills, Thos. Armstrong,  
Arthur Wilson, Total 8.

Those not having missed a word in spell-  
ing during the month: Anna B. Dann and  
Augusta Colley.

FRANKLIN DOYING,  
Teacher.

As we are now entering upon the last  
month of our work for this winter, we  
would extend to all, a cordial invitation  
to visit the school, and judge the character  
of the work we are now doing.

We believe it is not only the privilege,  
but the duty of parents to visit the school,  
and for these to offer any suggestions which  
they may consider of value to the teacher, in  
this work, for the advancement and pro-  
motion of the school. Such manifestations of  
interest on the part of the parents, will soon  
convince the children, as well as the teacher,  
that we have their sympathy and support,  
which we all so truly need.

Let us j in hands in the work, which is  
before us, and make our school second to  
none in the country.

THE SCHOOL.

Father Greatpipe and His Curious Will.

The Hollanders are more given to  
smoking than any northern people—  
"dreaming with their eyes open." The  
boatmen of the Treachert, the aquatic  
diligence of Holland, measures distance  
by smoke; from one place to another,  
not so many miles, but so many pipes.  
Some go to sleep with pipes in their  
mouth, relight it on wakening in the  
night, and in the morning before step-  
ping out of bed. Diderot says: "A  
Dutchman is a living alembic." The  
cigar is not the companion of indolence,  
but the stimulant and aid to labor.  
Smoke is called their second breath,  
and the cigar the sixth finger of the  
hand. A Frenchman tells the story of a  
rich gentleman of Rotterdam, Van  
Klaes, surnamed Father Greatpipe, be-  
ing old, fat and a great smoker. As a  
merchant in India he had amassed a  
fortune. On his return he built a pal-  
ace near Rotterdam, in which he ar-  
ranged, as in a museum, all the models  
of pipes from all countries and of every  
time. This was open to strangers to  
whom, after his display of smoking  
erudition, he gave a catalogue of the  
museum, bound in velvet, with pockets  
of cigars and tobacco. Mynheer Van  
Klaes smoked 150 grammes of tobacco  
per day, and died at ninety-eight; from  
eighteen years of age he smoked 4,383  
kilogrammes—making an uninterrupted  
black line of tobacco of twenty French  
leagues in length. When but a few days  
remained to complete his ninety-eighth  
year, he suddenly felt his end approach-  
ing and sent for his notary, a smoker of  
great merit, and said, "My good not-  
ary, fill my pipe and your own; I am  
about to die." When both pipes were  
lighted Van Klaes dictated his will, ce-  
lebrated over Holland.

After the disposal of the bulk of his  
property to relatives, friends and hos-  
pitals, he dictated the following articles:  
"I desire that all the smokers in the  
country shall be invited to my funeral,  
by all possible means, newspapers, pri-  
vate letters, circulars and advertise-  
ments. Every smoker who shall accept  
the invitation shall receive a gift of ten  
pounds of tobacco and two pipes, upon  
which shall be engraved my name, my  
arms and the date of my death. The  
poor of the district who shall follow my  
body to the grave shall receive each  
man, every year, on the anniversary of  
my death, a large parcel of tobacco.  
To all those who shall be present at the  
funeral ceremonies, I make the condi-  
tion, if they wish to benefit by my will,  
that they shall smoke uninterruptedly  
during the ceremony. My body shall  
be inclosed in a case lined inside with  
the wood of my old Havana cigar boxes.  
At the bottom of the case shall be de-  
posited a box of French tobacco, so  
called *caporal*, and a parcel of our own  
Dutch tobacco. At my side shall be  
laid my favorite pipe and a box of  
matches, because no one knows what  
may happen. When the coffin is de-  
posited in the vault, every person pres-  
ent shall pass by and east upon it the  
ashes of his pipe."

The will was carried out. The fu-  
neral was splendid and veiled in a thick  
cloud of smoke. The poor blessed the  
memory of the deceased, and the coun-  
try still rings with his fame.

## MOVED AT LAST!

Mr. A. L. Keiff, the Caro Clothier, wishes us to an-  
nounce to the people of Cass City and surrounding  
country, that he has moved into his elegant new store  
near the Medler House, where he is showing an  
**Immense Stock** of Ready-Made **Cloth-**  
**ing** and Gent's Furnishing Goods at Prices As-  
tonishingly Low. When you are in Caro drop in and  
see 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.

## BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

### DRY GOODS.

SILKS,  
VELVETS,  
CASHMERES,  
COTTONS  
AND  
DOMESTICS.



### GROCERIES.

TEAS, COFFEES,  
SUGARS,  
CANNED GOODS,  
SPICES,  
TOBACCO'S AND  
CIGARS,  
TOILET SOAPS.

### BOOTS and SHOES.

Gent's Sewed and Pegged Fine Boots.  
Ladies " " Fine Shoes.  
CASS CITY MICH. ANGUS D. GILLIES

## LUCE & MOSHER,

Caro, Mich.

—Jobbers & Retailers of—

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, White Lead,  
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,  
Books, Stationery, Wall Paper and  
SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

Burrill's Compound Cheery Balsam, Hill's Peerless Remedies  
Parnellee's Standard Preparations,

AND PROPRIETORS OF

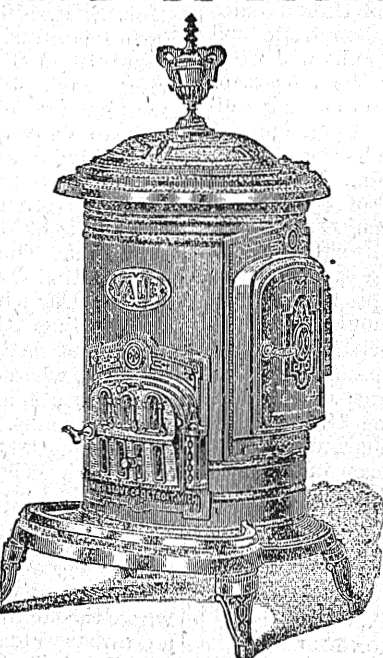
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Tea, VanKeuran's Ointment,

Our own preparations are sold and guaranteed by all  
Dealers. Respectfully,

Luce & Mosher.

## HARDWARE!

Nails, Glass,  
Putty, Paints,  
Oils, Brushes,  
Iron Stoves,  
Hardware,  
Powder, Shot,  
Lead.  
Rubber  
—and—  
Hemp Packing,  
etc., - - etc.



Crockery,  
Glassware,  
Lamps, Brooms,  
Tubs, Pails,  
Bird Cages,  
Baskets,  
Mop Sticks,  
Washboards,  
Churns, wood  
and stone,  
etc., - - etc.

Come and see our Stock, now Full and Complete.

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



THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.  
CASS CITY, - - - - MICH.  
Blaine and Arthur.

Ex-Secretary Blaine has sent an urgent appeal to President Arthur asking that the plan for a congress of American nations be not annulled. He first calls attention to the fact that the plan was warmly approved by the late President Garfield; that the new president received the suggestion with most appreciative consideration, and after carefully examining the form of invitation, directed it to be sent. This was in November last, and a copy of the invitation reached all the independent governments of North and South America. The object of the congress is to agree on such basis of arbitration as will remove all possibility of war on the western hemisphere. Mr. Blaine claims that Secretary Frelinghuysen's communication, sent to Mr. Prescott January 9, practically annuls this invitation, and that Secretary Frelinghuysen's language conveys the idea that we might "offend some European powers if we should hold in the United States a congress of 'selected nationalities' of America." Mr. Blaine very pointedly says: "This is certainly a new position for the United States to assume, and one which I earnestly beg you will not permit this government to occupy. European powers assemble in congress whenever an object seems to them of sufficient importance to justify it. I have never heard of their consulting the United States in regard to the propriety of their so assembling, nor have I ever known of their inviting American representatives to be present. Nor would there, in my judgment, be any good reason for so doing." The ex-secretary further reviews the relations existing between the United States and the South American republics and makes out a very plain case of "mind your own business" against the monarchial governments of Europe. The people of the United States are generally believers in the Monroe doctrine, but there is a difference of opinion as to how that doctrine shall be enforced. The attempts of France to establish the Maximilian dynasty in Mexico, when the United States was in the throes of civil war, and the eagerness of England to aid rebels in the attempt to break up the Union, are warnings which ought never to be forgotten. And when the details of the recent contest between Peru and Chili are fully known it will be seen that England played the same desperate game with Chili against Peru that she did with the confederacy against the United States. The latter came out of the struggle triumphant, and Johnny Bull had to dance to the tune of \$15,000,000 in Alabama claim, but in the recent war Peru had to go to the wall and England reaps her part of the "swag" with Chili, and is placed in a position for further interference in American affairs. The part played by England in this struggle is not generally known, but a great part of all the war material used by Chili was of English make. Chilian vessels, built by Englishmen, were also managed in a large part by English sailors. To such an extent was this carried that the orders on the leading Chilian war vessels were given English. There is no good reason for the controversy now going on between ex-Secretary Blaine, Secretary Frelinghuysen, and President Arthur. Leading American statesmen should watch each other less and old England more.—*Lansing Rep.*

From Washington.  
BANKING.

The report of the Committee on Banking, favoring the extension of bank charters, was read Tuesday, accompanied by a bill, and is as follows: In forming a judgment of the wisdom of the proposed legislation extending the corporate existence of the national banks, it is proper to consider what effect the failure of Congress to act will have upon the paper circulation of the country. In the absence of any authority to continue their business within the next twelve months 393 banks must go into liquidation. This will compel the withdrawal of \$69,160,980 lawful money now in actual circulation, in order to procure \$75,763,700 of United States bonds lodged with the Comptroller and which the liquidating banks will withdraw for sale, and for the purpose of closing their affairs and making a division of their assets. Upon one single day—Feb. 25, 1893—the chairs of 297 banks will expire, involving a return to the treasury of \$54,000,000. It is not difficult to conjecture the influence of such a contraction of the currency upon the business of the country and the values of property, even if every national bank should reorganize by forming a new association under the existing law. The deposit of legal tender notes or lawful money must precede the withdrawal of the United States bonds by the government, which withdrawal becomes necessary in the settlement of the affairs of a bank. Your committee, having carefully considered the important question involved in the continuance and discontinuance of national banks, recommend the passage of the accompanying substitute bill.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

In Tuesday's debate on the Appropriation bill, Mr. Prescott, of New York, who has charge of the bill prejudiced his case, by blundering into the absurd claim that New York is entitled to increased representation because of her preponderance of wealth and the amount of taxes she pays into the National treasury. Robinson of Massachusetts, in a cool, business-like speech, easily

pointed out the absurdities and injustice of the distribution of representation by the Seaton plan, and prepared the way for similar attacks upon the committee's bill by Horr of Michigan, and Chase of Rhode Island. Every good hit at the Seaton plan and Prescott's wealth basis, which were ridiculed by the speakers, were loudly applauded on both sides of the chamber. So far as can be ascertained at this stage of the question, the House favors adherence to the old plan of giving fractional representation to states having the largest fractions above the ratio that may be adopted. On the question of the total number of representatives, opinions vary widely, and political considerations will have much to do with determining what the number shall be.

Farmer's Institute at Galesburg.

At the Institute held at Galesburg on the 1st and 2d of this month, the subject of Canada this was taken up. The opinion that the seed might be found in clover seed was controverted by the fact of its ripening too early to get mixed with the clover. Killing thistles with salt was practicable only while the patches were small, and then the spade or hoe was much the surest way to effect their destruction.

E. P. Flanders read a paper on "Corn Raising." Among the ideas advanced was this: that the longer the period of ripening the larger the crop. The small early varieties could not produce so large a crop as a larger and later variety. A variety should be selected that required the whole season to mature in to insure the greatest profitable yield per acre. The discussion brought up the usual questions of preparation of soil, time of planting, fertilizers, including plaster, and the amount of seed, with its selection. It is noticeable that fewer farmers advocate the use of plaster for corn than formerly. Those who recommend it practice sowing broadcast before or immediately after plowing, and none plaster in the hill.

Mrs. J. W. Strong read a paper, "The Farmer's Garden," drawing farm garden pictures which were readily recognized. The regular spring spasm for a garden usually began with enthusiasm, continuing a little while, with some hard work, and usually ended in failure. The president insisted that this discussion should be given to the ladies, and for this purpose all the front seats on one side of the church were reserved for them. Speeches were continually bubbling up from the other side, but they were finally suppressed until the ladies had had their say. With this assurance that there should be no striking back, the grievances of the farmer's wife were fully set forth. Some of the ladies set the example by working in the garden themselves, and this occasionally shamed the men and boys into doing some of the work. The complaints were that plowing the garden was the very last thing attended to, and that when once at it the man of the house would insist that all the seeds should go in the same day, early and late, peas and cabbages, and when this was done, their responsibility for the season was ended. One lady insisted that in the spring her garden was hoed, but in the fall it was usually mowed. The question was dolefully asked, what was to be done if the men will insist upon putting off the work of weeding until everything had perished; the reply came to let them go without their dinner for a day or two, and take that time to work in the garden and they would soon come around.

W. A. Blake read an instructive paper on "Wheat," and asked the following questions, with an affirmative bias: "Are we not growing too many acres of wheat?" It is a question well worthy a careful consideration, and another question as a companion piece followed, to wit: "Is it not possible to raise more wheat on a given number of acres, and thus release land for other crops?" These questions were ably discussed in the paper, and showed a research far in advance of the average sentiment held by wheat growers. He divided the soil into two strata, the upper three inches, and the lower four inches. The former he would have fine and loose, and the lower fine and compact; the upper for the seed bed, and the lower to hold the roots and to furnish them food. As to varieties running out, he took the ground that it was the elements necessary to produce a variety that run out, and not the variety.

Hon. E. R. Miller read a paper on "Farm fences and the public highway" which bristled all through with figures, giving much statistical information. The discussion following was confined mostly to highways and fences along them. Live fences were strongly denounced, as occupying too much ground as several feet on either side was rendered sterile by the penetrating roots of the plants. The general impression prevailed that the coming fence was the barbed wire, with some arrangement for upholding other than wood posts. The plan of setting a row of trees a rod apart, where the permanent fence was to remain, and to this attach the wires as soon as they become of sufficient strength to support them, was mentioned. The rail fences could be kept patched up until the trees could be grown, say 10 years, and then all anxiety would be over on account of setting posts or fences prostrated by wind. Black walnuts could be planted where the trees were to stand, by using a crowbar to make the hole and keeping them in line.

Prof. Johnson, of the agricultural college, discussed raising cattle, which included feeding.

The universal interest in ensilage as food for cattle was manifest, when he opened a sack of it and passed it around among the eager listeners. All had been doubting Thomases, and were eager to have their suspicions

sustained or removed. Little parcels of the ensilage disappeared into side pockets, as mementoes of this new departure in haying. A silo will contain 35 to 40 lbs. of ensilage to the square foot, and a ration is 60 lbs. per day for a full grown animal. This amount contemplates the feeding of meal or some kind of grain with it.

The closing evening session was also given to the ladies, who gave answers to the question, How can we make good butter every time?

The answers came in little grains, like good butter, but may be worked into a roll. The first answer stated that it needed about three grains of common sense and a little knack. Churn in a churn that will not grind it to break the grain. In warm weather hang the cream in the well or use ice on the outside, but never in the vessel with the cream. Too much working often spoils butter. Butter well washed will keep longer, and it should be washed in the churn. No part of the butter can be washed away, as it is an oily substance and cannot mix with water. The greatest yield of butter is from cream not more than 12 hours old. Milk should be cooled suddenly to raise cream quickly. More butter and of better quality can be made with a creamer. Churn in summer at a temperature of 55 degrees and in winter at 60 degrees.

The Oakland County Sheep Breeders Association.

The association at Milford, Jan. 23, discussed the following subjects, which are reported to the Farmers by Secretary Baker: 1st. "Do we, as sheep breeders in this county, need such an association as we have?" Opened by J. L. Andrews, of Milford, who showed by undeniable proofs that we do. Other members followed. 2d. "The shelter of sheep, both winter and summer," opened by E. A. Hubbel, of Hartland, who handled the subject as only an old breeder and wool grower of experience can do. 3d. "Does it pay the farmer to fat ten sheep for market, and what class will pay best?" opened by A. W. Baker, of Highland, who read an interesting paper on this subject.

4th. "Best food for breeding ewes from lambing time, and best manner of caring for same," was to have been opened by H. A. Wyckoff, of White Lake but he not being present at the time it was taken up and discussed by the members in general.

5th. "Is it advisable to wash sheep?" was to be opened by L. Cate, of Highland. As he was absent it was discussed by other members, and resulted in the passing of the following resolution: Resolved:—In view of the unjust discrimination between washed and unwashed wool by the dealers throughout the states, this association would recommend to the farmers of Michigan to sell their wool on its merits, without washing.

6th. "At what time of the year shall we shear our sheep for the benefit of sheep and owner?" opened by John Gamble, of Milford. After a lengthy discussion it was thought best to shear early. This closed a very interesting meeting.

Educational.

Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., has entered upon a fifth annual course of Object Lessons in cookery. Mrs. O. C. Daniels succeeds Miss Parlow. Dress cutting and millinery are also taught in this institution. The management states that the great problem of the day is, how to make women self-helpful, and so, independent. What Lasell Seminary can do in this direction shall be done, at whatever cost or trouble.

President Gardner is doing finely at Pella, Ia., and Chancellor Balch is well into the second \$50,000 of the endowment fund, with the larger half of the first \$50,000 collected.

Sufficient money—\$80,000—has been secured to endow a new professorship in the Harvard Law School, and it is expected that the new position will be filled by Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr.

The St. Johnsburg academy at St. Johnsburg, Vt., has received an endowment fund of \$100,000.

The catalogue of Oberlin College, O., shows 1,323 students in attendance, 309 of them residents of Ohio. There are 41 in the department of theology. The total school population of Ohio is put at 1,046,225.

The Texas Baptist says that Bishop College, a school for the Freedmen named after the late Nathan Bishop, is quite flourishing, and at the beginning of its second term had over 200 students in its several departments.

Franklin College, Ind., has received an addition of \$3,000 to its endowment the past year, 340 volumes to its library, while a department of history and of literature with two new professorships has been created.

Lasell Seminary Auburndale, Mass., has just received from London two fine engravings—India proof—of Dore's "Night of the Crucifixion," and "Dream of Pilate's wife."

JUDGE PORTER made an apt quotation from the novel of "Ouida," in his address to the jury in Guiteau's case, and it is plain enough to see who was sitting for the picture when he read the remark of one character: "Let me be the ugliest man in Europe, rather than remain in mediocrity among the medium plain faces. There is not a hair's breadth difference between notoriety and fame. If I could not be Alexander I would be Diogenes. If I were not a great hero, I would be a most ingenious murderer."

So it seems that Attorney-General Brewster wears at his wrists lace ruffles. A newspaper correspondent says that his pretty hands are in strange contrast to the scarred face. These are honorable scars, however, received when he was a mere child in saving the life of his little sister. Her apron caught fire on the nursery hearth, and the boy rushed at her and pressed out the fire, saving her at a fearful cost to himself.

HEALTH IN MICHIGAN.

[BULLETIN 17]

Reports to the state board of health, Lansing, by 60 observers of diseases in different parts of the state, show causes of sickness during the week ending Jan. 28, 1892, as follows:

DISEASES, IN ORDER OF PREVALENCE	Number	per cent of observers by whom each disease was reported.
1 Bronchitis.....	45	77
2 Rheumatism.....	45	75
3 Neuralgia.....	41	68
4 Consumption of lungs.....	40	67
5 Intermittent fever.....	38	60
6 Pneumonia.....	35	60
7 Influenza.....	30	50
8 Tonsillitis.....	28	47
9 Remittent fever.....	20	33
10 Diphtheria.....	20	33
11 Diarrhea.....	18	30
12 Erysipelas.....	14	23
13 Typhoid fever (eccentric).....	13	22
14 Typho-malarial fever.....	12	20
20 Simple croup.....	7	12
15 Whooping cough.....	10	17
16 Scarlet fever.....	8	13
17 Inflammation of Bowels.....	7	12
18 Membranous Croup.....	5	8
19 Measles.....	4	7
20 Chicken pox.....	3	5
21 Cholera morbus.....	3	5
22 Cancer.....	2	3
23 Laryngitis.....	2	3
24 Dysentery.....	2	3
25 Inflammation of brain.....	2	3
26 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	2
27 Small pox.....	1	2
28 Mumps.....	1	2
29 Rotheln.....	1	2
30 Puerperal fever.....	1	2
31 Fleury.....	1	2

For the week ending Jan. 21, 1892 the reports indicate that bronchitis and influenza increased, and that tonsillitis, membranous croup, typho-malarial fever, remittent fever, and diphtheria considerably increased in area of prevalence.

Cases of small-pox are reported as follows:— In Crystal Lake township, Benzie Co., Jan. 7; in Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo Co., Jan. 24; in Port Huron township, Jan. 24; in Watson township, Allegan Co. (1 case), Jan. 26; in Pontiac township (4 cases derived from a tramp) Jan. 28; at the village of Menominee (2 cases), Waukegan (3 cases), and Spaulding (3 cases), in Menominee Co., Jan. 28; at Bay City (convalescents), Jan. 28; at Escanaba, Delta Co., Jan. 28; at Detroit, Jan. 28; at Grand Rapids (convalescents), Jan. 31; and in Park township 1 brought from Leesburg, St. Joseph Co., Feb. 2, 1892.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.  
LANSING, Mich., Jan. 27, 1892.

THE LATE DR. BOONE.—The funeral services of Dr. Levi D. Boone were largely attended at Immanuel church, Chicago. Addresses were made by Drs. Lorimer and Burroughs, and a memorial sermon was preached by the former on Sunday following. Dr. Boone was a grand nephew of the celebrated Daniel Boone; was born December 1808, in Kentucky; came to Chicago in 1836. He then engaged in the practice of medicine, having pursued medical studies at the Transylvania University. He had commanded a company of Cavalry in the Black Hawk war, but subsequently served as a surgeon until the close of the war. He married a daughter of Hon. Theophilus W. Smith, of the Illinois Supreme Court, who survives him. He served the city of Chicago as mayor two terms, and his name is identified with many important public measures. For the last thirty years he has been identified with the Baptist cause in Chicago, and to his energy, talents, and liberal gifts the cause is much indebted.

The house committee on commerce is hard at work trying to divide up \$9,000,000 for harbor and river improvements so as to satisfy everybody, probably the amount will be increased to \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 in committee of the whole.

The salary of Rev. Dr. Scudder, Brooklyn, has been raised from \$7,000 to \$10,000. Possibly this is intended as a warning to Western churches to keep away from him.—*Ex.*

Ex-President Paul A. Chadbourne of Williams College, has been elected President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Senator Vest of Missouri, owns an addition to Kansas City, which is expected in ten years to be worth \$1,000,000.

DETROIT MARKETS.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys were in better demand and sold at 12@13c. Chickens were given the preference, however, and sold at 9@10c. per lb.			
WHEAT—White @ bu.....	\$1 30	@ 1 38	
RYE—@ bu.....	90	@ 1 00	
CORN—@ bu.....	63	@ 64	
OATS—@ bu.....	45	@ 49	
APPLES—per bbl.....	3 75	@ 4 00	
BARLEY—@ bu.....	2 00	@ 2 20	
CHEESE—Ohio and Mich., @ lb.....	13	@ 14	
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, @ lb.....	6	@ 6 1/2	
—Peaches.....	20	@ 25	
CRANBERRIES—Cult'd per bbl @ 11 00			
—Wild.....	7 50	@ 9 00	
ONIONS—@ bbl.....	2 25	@ 3 00	
BRANDY—@ bu.....	21	@ 25	
BUTTER—@ lb.....	20	@ 22	
BEEF—@ lb.....	7 40	@ 7 75	
DRESSED HOGS—@ 100 lb.....	16	@ 17	
EGGS—@ doz.....	14 00	@ 15 50	
HAY—per ton.....	6	@ 7	
HIDES—@ lb green.....	7	@ 8	
HIDES—@ lb cured.....	20	@ 30	
HOPS—@ lb.....	1 10	@ 1 20	
POTATOES—@ bu.....	6	@ 8	
SHEEP FEELS—@ lb.....	5 10	@ 6	
TALLOW—@ lb.....	4 00	@ 6 50	

Detroit Live Stock Market.

The cattle market to-day was generally dull and weak. The supply of stock was small. Shipping cattle were sold at a decline of 10@15c. Butchering cattle were firm at last week's prices. Oxen were 20c lower. Sheep were active at an advance of 15@20c. Hogs were also sold at an advance of 20c.

CATTLE.			
Steers extra, per cwt.....	\$5 00	@ 5 50	
Steers shippers.....	4 50	@ 5 00	
Steers butcher.....	3 75	@ 4 50	
Steers common grades.....	3 00	@ 3 75	
SHEEP.			
Per 100 lbs.....	4 00	@ 5 25	
HOGS.			
Per 100 lbs.....	\$6 40	@ 7 00	

FORESTRY IN MICHIGAN.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin of forestry, in which an exhibit is made of the merchantable white pine timber standing in Michigan, May 31, 1881:

LOWER PENINSULA.	
Basin of streams flowing into Saginaw bay.....	7,000,000,000
Basin of streams flowing into Lake Huron.....	8,000,000,000
Basin of streams flowing into Lake Michigan.....	14,000,000,000
UPPER PENINSULA.	
Basin of Menominee river and tributaries.....	1,600,000,000
Schoolcraft, Chippewa, Mackinac and Delta counties.....	2,000,000,000
Other upper peninsula counties.....	2,400,000,000
Total white pine in Michigan.....	35,000,000,000
It is also estimated that 7,000,000,000 feet of hemlock timber and 7,000,000 cords of bark still remain in the state.	
The hard wood of the upper peninsula is estimated at 124,500,000,000 cords distributed over 10,000,000 acres.	
The hard wood of the lower peninsula is estimated at 575,500,000 cords distributed over 20,000,000 acres. About 20 per cent. of this is suitable for lumber and cooperage stock.	
The tamarack, white and yellow cedar is estimated at 62,500,000 cords.	

FOLK NOTES.

Mrs. Rives, widow of the Virginia gentleman who was once United States senator and later minister to France, has just died at Castle Hill.

U. S. Cameron, wife of Senator Don Cameron, is in Washington to consult with prominent surgeons. She is not dangerously ill, although compelled to remain in her apartments.

Mr. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, is building, as a gift to the city, a public library, which will cost \$225,000. Mr. Pratt intends to endow the library, making his gift altogether \$1,058,933. The only condition he makes is that the city shall provide an annuity of \$50,000 for the support of the institution.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., will, it is understood, accept a newly endowed professorship in the Harvard Law School. Mr. Holmes is one of the most popular of the younger Massachusetts lawyers. He is the "captain" of whom his father went in search after a battle in Virginia. The search is described in one of the doctor's most charming papers.

General Garibaldi, while driving a short time ago, met with a severe accident. The carriage was upset, and his head and limbs were badly bruised against the stones. The shock stunned him, but he soon recovered, and seeing his frightened little son, Manlio, crying, said to him: "You want to become a good soldier, are you afraid of two drops of blood?"

The Baroness von Bulow, the dark-haired, graceful young granddaughter of Liszt, is living with the old composer in Rome. She wins him from his studies; laughs and jests with him; makes him walk, eat and enjoy life with her like a good comrade. Liszt deeply enjoys her presence.

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## IN VAIN?

Were all our prayers, then, vain—since he is dead?  
Each new-born hope of ours a painted cheat,  
While craps hangs heavily along the street,  
And shrouding every home, a pall is spread?  
Since his great soul its shattered house has fled,  
And Death has borne away, on stealthy feet,  
His life and nation prayed for—is it meet  
We bear him to the tomb with doubt and dread?  
The infidel may mock our prayers and say—  
"Why did your God not answer you and save,  
When human skill succumbed to fell Despair?"  
But taunts like his shall turn no whit away,  
Our eyes from heaven to dwell upon the grave.  
"God's will be done" was Faith's large answer—  
—W. C. Richards.

## VALUATION.

The old squire said, as he stood by his gate,  
And his neighbor, the deacon, went by,  
"In spite of my bank stock and real estate,  
You are better off, deacon, than I."  
"We're both growing old, and the end's drawing near,"  
You have less of this world to resign,  
But in heaven's appraisal your assets I fear,  
Will reckon up greater than mine."  
"They say I am rich, but I'm feeling so poor,  
I wish I could swap with you even now,  
The pounds I have lived for and laid up in store,  
For the shilling and pence you have given."  
"Well, squire, said the deacon, with shrewd common sense,  
While his eye had a twinkle of fun,  
"Let your pounds take the way of my shillings and pence,  
And the thing can be easily done."  
—J. G. Whittier.

## RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

BRET HARTE.

What the Colonel's business was nobody knew, nor did anybody care particularly. He purchased for cash only, and never grumbled at the price of anything he wanted. Who could ask more than that?

Curious people occasionally wondered how, when it had been fully two years since the Colonel, with every one else, abandoned Dutch Creek to the Chinese, he managed to spend money freely and to lose considerable at cards and horse races. In fact, the keeper of that one of the Challenge Hill saloons which the Colonel did not patronize was once heard to wonder, absent-mindedly, whether the Colonel hadn't a money mill somewhere where he turned out eagles and "slugs" (the coast name of \$50 gold pieces). When so important a personage as a barkeeper indulged publicly in the idea, the inhabitants of Challenge Hill, like good Californians everywhere, considered themselves in duty bound to give it grave consideration; so for a few days certain industrious professional gentlemen, who won money to the Colonel, carefully weighed some of the brightest pieces and tested them with acids, and saved them in two, and retired them, and melted them up, and had the lump assayed. The result was the complete vindication of the Colonel, and the loss of considerable custom to the indiscreet barkeeper.

The Colonel was as good-natured a man as had ever been known on Challenge Hill, but being mortal, the Colonel had his occasional times of despondency, and one of them occurred after a series of races in which he had staked his all on his bay mare Tipsie and had lost. Looking reproachfully at his beloved animal, he failed to heed the aching void of his pockets, and drinking deeply, swearing eloquently and glaring defiantly unproductive of the coin.

The boys at the saloon sympathized most feelingly with the Colonel. They were unceasing in their invitations to drink, and they exhibited considerable Christian forbearance when the Colonel savagely dissented from every one, who advanced any proposition, no matter how uncontrovertible. But unappreciated sympathy grows decidedly tiresome to the giver, and it was with a feeling of relief that the boys saw the Colonel stride out of the saloon, mount Tipsie and gallop furiously away. Riding on horseback has always been considered an excellent sort of exercise. Riding is universally admitted to be one of the most healthful means of exhilaration in the world, but when a man is so absorbed in this exercise that he will not stop to speak to his friend, and when his exhilaration is so complete that he turns his eyes from all well-meaning thumbs pointing significantly into doorways, through which a man had often passed while seeking bracing influences, it is only natural that people should express some wonder.

The Colonel was well-known at Toddy Flat, Lone Hand, Blazer's, Murderer's Bar, and several other villages through which he passed. As no one had been seen to precede him betting men were soon offering odds that the Colonel was running away from somebody.

Strictly speaking they were wrong, but they all won the money that had been staked against them, for within half an hour there passed over the same road an anxious looking individual who reigned up in front of the principal saloon of each place, and he inquired if the Colonel had passed. Had the gallant Colonel known that he was followed, and by whom, there certainly would have been an extra election held at the latter place very shortly after, for the pursuer was the constable, and for all officers of the law the Colonel possessed hatred.

On galloping away the Colonel followed the stage road, which threaded the old mining camps on Dutch Creek, but suddenly he turned out of the road and urged his horse through the young pines and bushes which grew very thickly by the roadside, while the constable rode on to the next camp.

There seemed to be no path through the thicket into which the Colonel had turned, but Tipsie walked between the

trees and shrubs as if they were familiar objects of her stable-yard.

Suddenly a voice from the bushes shouted: "What's up?"  
"Business—that's what."  
"It's time," replied the voice, and its owner, a bearded six-footer, emerged from the bushes and stroked Tipsie's nose with the freedom of an old acquaintance. "We ain't had a nip since last night, and their ain't a cracker or a handful of flour in the shanty."

The man led the way and Tipsie and the Colonel followed, and the trio suddenly found themselves before a log hut, before which sat three solemn, disconsolate individuals, who looked up appealingly to the Colonel.

"Mack'll tell you how 'twas, fellers," said the Colonel meekly, "while I picket the mare."

The Colonel was absent but a very few moments, but when he returned each of the four was attired in pistols and knives, while Mack was distributing some dominoes made from a rather dirty flour sack.

"Better be an hour ahead than a miss in this 'ere night," said one of the four. "I ain't been so thirsty since I came round the horn in '50, and we run short of water. Somebody'll get hurt if there ain't any bittern in the old concern; they will, or my name ain't Perkins."

"Don't count your chickens before they're hatched, Perky," said one of the crowd, as he adjusted the domino under the rim of his hat. "Sposin' there should be too many of us?"

"Stiddy, stiddy, Cranks!" remonstrated the Colonel. "Nobody ever gets along if they low themselves to be skeered."

"Fact," chimed in the smallest and thinnest man in the party. "The Bible says somethin' mighty hot 'bout that. I disremember dactho how it goes, but I've heard Parson Buzzy, down to Maine, preach a rippin' old sermon many a time."

The door of the shanty was hastily closed, and the men filed through the thicket until near the road, when they marched rapidly on in parallel lines with it. After about half an hour Perkins, who was leading, halted, and wiped his perspiring brow with his shirt-sleeve.

"Far enough from home now," said he.

"Tain't no use being a gentleman if yer have to work too hard."  
"Safe enough, I reckon," replied the Colonel. "We'll do the usual; I'll half 'em. Logroller, tend to the driver; Cranks, take the boot, and Mack and Perk, take the left. An' I know it's tough—but considering how everlasting 'n' eternal hard up we are, I reckon we'll have to ask contributions from the ladies, too, ef there's any aboard eh, boys?"

"Reckon so," replied Logroller, with a chuckle that seemed to inspire even his black domino with a merry wrinkle or two; what's the use of women's rights if they don't even have a chance of exercisin' 'em, their purses borrowed 'ud show 'em the full doctrine in a bran new light."

"Come, come, boys," interposed the Colonel, "thar's the crack of Old Black's whip; pick up yer bosh, quick. And jump when I whistle."

Each man secreted himself by the roadside. The stage was swinging along handsomely; those inside were laughing heartily at something, and Old Black was just giving a delicate touch to the flank of the off leader, when the Colonel gave a shrill, quick whistle, and five men sprang into the road.

The horse stopped as suddenly as if it were a matter of common occurrence. Old Black dropped the reins, crossed his legs and stared into the sky, and the passengers all put out their heads with a rapidity equalled only by that with which they withdrew them as they saw the dominoes and revolvers of the road agents.

"Seems to be something the matter, gentlemen," said the Colonel, blandly, as he opened the door. "Won't you please get out? Don't trouble yourself to draw, cos my friend here's got his weapon cocked an' his finger's rather nervous. Ain't got a handkerchief, hev yoz?" he asked of the first passenger who descends from the stage. "Hev? Well, now, that's lucky. Just put your hands behind yer so; that's it." And the unfortunate man's hands were securely tied behind him in an instant.

The remaining passengers were treated with similar courtesy and the Colonel and his friends examined the pockets of the captives.

Old Black remained unmolested, for who ever heard of a stage driver having any money?

"Boys," said the Colonel, calling his brother agents aside and calling receipts, "taint much of a haul; but there is only one woman, and she's old enough to be a feller's grandmother."

"Like enough she'll pan out more than all the rest of the stage put together," growled Cranks, carefully testing the thickness of the case of a gold watch. "Just like the low-lived dectidness of some folks to hire an old woman to carry their money, so it'd go safer. Mebbe what she'd got ain't nothing to some folks that's got good hosses and ken win money at races, but—"

The Colonel abruptly ended the conversation and approached the stage. He was very civilious, but Cranks' sarcastic reference to Tipsie needed avenging, and as he could not consistently with business arrangements put an end to Cranks, the old lady would have to suffer.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," said the Colonel, raising his hat politely with one hand while he drew open the coach door with the other, "but we're taking up a collection for some deserving objects. We was goin' to make the gentlemen fork over the hull amount, but ez they ain't got enough we will have to bother you."

The old lady trembled, felt for her pocket-book, and raised her veil. The

Colonel looked into her face, slammed the stage door, and sitting on the hub of one of the wheels, stared vacantly into space. "Nothing?" queried Perkins, in a whisper, and with a face full of genuine sympathy.

"No—yes," said the Colonel dreamily. "That is untie 'em, and let the stage go ahead," he continued, springing to his feet. "I'll hurry back to the cabin." The Colonel dashed into the bushes, and left his followers so paralyzed with astonishment that Old Black remarked that if ther'd been anybody to mind the horses he could have cleaned out the hull crowd with his whip.

The passengers now relieved of their weapons, were unbound, allowed to enter the stage, and the door was slammed, upon which Old Black picked up his reins as if he had laid them down at the station, while the Colonel's party hastened back to their hut, fondly inspecting as they went certain flasks they had obtained while transacting their business with the occupants of the stage.

Great was the surprise of the road agents as they entered the hut, for their stood the Colonel in a clean white shirt, and a suit of clothing made from limited spare wardrobe of the other members of the band.

But the suspicious Cranks speedily subordinated his wonder to his prudence, as laying 'on the table a heavy purse, he exclaimed:

"Come, Colonel, business before pleasure; let's divide and scatter. If anybody should hear about it and find our trail an' sketch the brads in our possession they might—"

"Divide yourselves!" said the Colonel, with abruptness and a great oath. "I don't want none of it."

"Colonel," said Perkins, removing his own domino and looking anxiously into the leader's face, "be you sick?"

"It hain't nothing," replied the Colonel with averted eyes. "I'm goin', and I'm retirin' from business forever."

"Ain't agoin' to turn evidence?" cried Cranks, grasping a pistol on the table. "I'm agoin' to make a lead mine of you if you don't take that back," roared the Colonel with a bound that caused Cranks to drop the pistol and retire precipitately, apologizing as he went. "I'm agoin' to attend to mind my own business, an' that's enough to keep anybody bizzzy. Somebody lend me \$50 till I see him agoin'."

Perkins pressed the money into the Colonel's hand, and within two minutes the Colonel was on Tipsie's back and galloping off in the direction the stage had taken.

He overtook it, passed it, and still he galloped on.

The people at Mud Gulch knew the Colonel well and made it a rule never to be astonished at anything he did, but they made an exception to the rule when the Colonel canvassed the principal barrooms for men who wished to buy a horse, and when a gambler who was flush obtained Tipsie for twenty slugs—only \$1,000—when the Colonel had always said there was not gold enough on top of the ground to buy her, Mud Gulch experienced a decided sensation.

But when the Colonel, after remaining in the barber shop for half an hour, emerged with his face clean shaved and his hair nicely parted, betting was so wild that a cool-headed sporting man speedily made a fortune by betting against every theory that had been advanced.

Then the Colonel made a tour of the store and fitted himself with a new suit of clothes, carefully eschewing all of the gorgeous patterns and pronounced colors so dear to the heart of the average miner. He bought a new hat and put on a pair of boots, and pruned his finger-nails, and, stranger than all, he mildly declined all invitations to drink.

As the Colonel stood at the door of the principal saloon, where the stage always stopped, the Challenge Hill constable was seen to approach the Colonel and tap him on the shoulder, when all the men who bet that the Colonel was dodging somebody claimed the stakes. But those who stood near the Colonel heard the constable say: "Colonel, I take it all back. When I see you go out to Challenge Hill it came to me that you might be in the road-agent business. But when I see you sell Tipsie I knew I was on the wrong trail. I wouldn't suspect you now if all the stages in the world was robbed; and I'll give you satisfaction any way you want it."

"It's all right," said the Colonel, with a smile. The constable afterward said that nobody had any idea how curiously the Colonel smiled when his beard was off. Suddenly the stage pulled up to the door with a crash, and the male passengers hurried into the saloon in a state of utter indignation and impecuniosity. The story of the robbery attracted everybody, and during the excitement the Colonel slipped out quietly and opened the door of the stage. The old lady started and cried: "George! And the Colonel jumped into the stage and, putting his arm tenderly around the trembling form of the old lady, exclaimed: "Mother!"

## A Remarkable Horse.

A "moonshiner" tells to the Athens (Ala.) Courier a story of a very remarkable horse with quite as keen a scent for whisky as some men. It is as follows:

"Revenue Officer James Davis has a horse that can scent out a distillery two miles and a half off. When the officer is in the neighborhood of one of these illicit affairs his horse throws up his head and sniffs the air with all the relish of a toper; then the officer drops the reins and follows the animal's nose, and allows him to follow his nose, which invariably brings him to the desired spot."

Rev. H. O. Hoffman of the Ill. Methodist Conference, has been expelled for immorality.

The components of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are daily prescribed by the able physicians, whose success is due to the specific influence of these components. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, skillfully prepared for immediate use, is for sale by all druggists.

Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., the well known Unitarian minister of New York, died at his home on Monday afternoon.

VEGETINE is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula, and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

M. Sargent, agent of the Canada Southern Railway at Monroe, died Sunday of consumption.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

James Phillips, a farmer near Millington, was found dead on Saturday with his throat cut by a razor, his head being nearly severed from his body. He had shown signs of insanity.

If you are languid, constipated, or generally debilitated from lack of rich blood, try James' Tonic Pills. They are the greatest blood enricher of the age, and when used the above troubles are unknown.

Jas. E. Davis & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit Mich.

Kansas City tax-payers are agitated over the report that County clerk Green has been increasing the valuation from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and when the taxes were paid, pocketed the difference.

THE COUNTRY SEEMS TO BE FILLED WITH SPECIFIC—For the cure of Lung Diseases, there are scarcely known which to use, for want of confidence in their medical properties; but from the remarkable cures and the high order of extraordinary efficacy of ALLAN'S LONG BALSAM, that we are compelled to regard the evidence of our senses, and confidently state for Cough and Cold, and CONSUMPTION, we think that preparation a safe and certain cure, and recommend it to the public. It is sold by all Medicine Dealers.

## It Tells Its Own Story.

LANCASTER, N. H., Dec. 3, 79.  
By the way, I will say that I think Downs' Elixir the best cough remedy that I can find at our druggists. We always use it.

J. P. BAYLEY, Rep. Republican.  
All diseases arising from impure blood or Tapped Liver, are quickly cured by Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. See notice of Arnica and Oil Liniment in another column.

## How to Secure Health.

It is strange any one will suffer from disarrangements brought on by impure blood when SCOVILLE'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or LLOYD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, various complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

## RESCUED FROM DEATH.

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

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

## PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last. No One Need Suffer.

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

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

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

HENRY & Co., Proprietors, New York City.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & Co. Agents, Detroit, Mich.

DR. BULL'S  
COUGH  
SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

## TORMENT, INDEED.

Life's vexations do not generally come on one like a storm descending the mountain or like a whirlwind; they come as the rain does in some seasons of the world—gently, but every day. One life's discomforts is present in another.

According to popular impression, hot weather, mosquitoes, and mad dogs all flourish at the same time and are chargeable to the malaric influence of the Dog Star. Speaking of dogs and the Dog Star—minds of a boy's story. Of dogs and the comet, and which we here give in a short extract from the boy's letter: "Golly, Bob, you ought to have seen the comet. Tom Winkles' dog, Toddlies, was a-settin' at the gate a-gazin' at the Comet, when along comes old Sikes, durned rat farmer and the 2 waltzed over the fence and the 2 fought. The farmer proved too much for Toddlies, and afore they could haul him off the battle ground he had made a good squar meal of his hide. Tom was in despair. A kind looking gentleman in a broad brim told him to get a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and rub him with it, and it would cure him in no time. What does Tom do but take into the chapel at Vespe time and slide into Father Jacobs' confessional box and beg of him a bottle of his oil with which to rub his dog. The Father felt of Tom's head: It was not an 'fome Tom could utter a prayer, two men were vergerin' him home followed by a great crowd who kept at a safe distance, thinking he had been bit by a mad dog. The more he kicked and screamed to be let free, the tighter they held on to him. In reference to another matter, the Chicago Western Catholic recently wrote: "Mr. Joel D. Harvey, U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue of this city, has spent over two thousand dollars on medicine for his wife, who was suffering dreadfully from rheumatism, and without deriving any benefit whatever; yet two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, accomplished what the most skillful medical men failed in doing. We could give the names of hundreds who have been cured by this wonderful remedy did space permit us. The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. James A. Conlan, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's endorsement:

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,  
294 Dearborn Street,  
CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1880.  
I wish to add my testimony to the merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but thanks to the remedy, I am cured. My statement is unsolicited by any one in the interest. Very respectfully,  
JAMES A. CONLAN, Librarian.

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With the addition of my testimony to



# THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1882.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

Exit, "Detroit Great Northern".

The bottom has about dropped out of the Detroit "Great Northern". It has proved like lots of other paper railroads constructed this winter, a "great northern" humbug, and yet joy was the father of it.

A visit to Port Huron last week had a tendency to convince us that there is a good deal of real grip and backbone to the Port Huron railroad folks. If any one imagines the P. H. & N. W. to be a small institution he is wonderfully mistaken. They have brains, enterprise, business sagacity and money at Port Huron, and can do about as they choose.

The building of the narrow gauge road from Pt. Huron to Almont via Memphis is now assured. Almont comes down with a \$25,000 bonus, and they are paying heavily all along the proposed route. A road to Port Huron is certainly not just what Almont people want, but they wisely take it in preference to no road at all. This project is another evidence of the grip of the business men of Port Huron.

A visit to Pontiac last Thursday convinced us that she is all right so far as her \$10,000 bonus to the Pontiac, Oxford & Caseville railroad is concerned. The amount is as good as subscribed. In conversation with Mr. Kimball, of the Gazette, and other prominent business men we were assured that the only obstacle now in the way was the difficulty of getting into Detroit on the D. & M. It is thought, however, that satisfactory arrangements will soon be made with that road. Pontiac is all right on the Caseville road. Mark it down.

Bad Axe has gone over to the Port Huron narrow gauge project, as will be shown from the following clipping from the Tribune of last week: "The only railroad project which seems to have any bottom and can be trusted in now by Bad Axe is the branch of the Port Huron & Northwestern from Minden. That company is willing to enter into an agreement to build the road provided the necessary aid can be secured, a condition which is possible and ought not for a moment to be refused by the people here. This company heretofore has made good all its promises of road building and now gives assurance that it will have the road running through Bad Axe in time for the fall movement of grain. We believe there is not a single citizen of Bad Axe who will allow this opportunity of getting a road to pass without rendering all the aid possible to make the project a certainty."

Over confidence is sometimes ruinous, and those people who think that the project of the narrow gauge north from Detroit is so certain that nothing can interfere with it, may find that they have decidedly over estimated the strength of their position. The Port Huron & Northwestern Railroad is by no means the insignificant rival that some people think, and, acting under the spur of the prospect of the road being built from Detroit, is now surveying the line from Minden to Bad Axe and has almost secured pledges for all the bonus wanted to run a line from Port Huron to Almont. It is gaining the confidence of the people; its agents are bringing the people to believe that the Detroit project is only "paper," and it is now clearly evident that if the Detroit men do not make a move very soon they will have decidedly up-hill work. —Free Press.

Quietly and without fuss the track of the Port Huron Narrow Gauge Railway entered East Saginaw, and added one more link to the railway system of Northern Michigan. Of course the thoroughfare terminates at East Saginaw. When the Port Huron people came here last spring and desired to extend the line to this city they were courteously listened to; the advantages they were able to point out were recognized, and the people of this city aided the enterprise. The road has been built. A new freight depot has been built, and passenger trains will run into the station of the Flint & Pere Marquette Road, where ample accommodations are afforded. The construction limits, and on the 20th of February it is confidently expected that passenger trains will commence running regularly between East Saginaw and Port Huron. —Saginaw Courier.

## GAGETOWN.

Mike Sheehan has moved into the town of Grant.

Geo. and Charles Nettleton who has been stationed here for the last month surveying and inspecting ties, have gone to North Branch to work on the P. O. & P. A. R. R. at that place.

J. A. Brodie, the clerk employed by J. A. Lawrie at this place, has returned from his visit to Canada.

Mrs. Dr. Morris has gone to Canada to attend the funeral of her sister, Miss M. Green, who died at Saginaw last Sunday.

John Williams, of Elmwood, sold his farm of 80 acres to a man from Canada for \$2560.00 and has purchased G. C. Peters has 60 acres in Elkland for 2,000.00.

R. H. Gully, State agent for Harper's series of school books was in town over Sunday. He reports good success in introducing the books.

School district No. 5 of Elmwood, is to have a school library.

Dr. Carey, from Columbiaville, Lapeer county, was in town Tuesday.

W. A. N.

## Inaugural Address.

We have been kindly favored with the inaugural address delivered by Mr. J. Q. A. Burrington, on his nomination and installment as master at the meeting of the county grange, held last week in the Gagetown Grange Hall for publication. It was well delivered and shows that the grange has done well in appointing Mr. Burrington as master.

Patrons: We have met again in fraternal conference, to consider upon matters of mutual interest, and to devise plans for the coming year for the promotion of the welfare of our order in Tuscola county.

In assuming the master's chair, it may not be inappropriate for me to suggest some matters which I think should enlist your attention. Coming as you do from all the different Granges in the county, with one mind and one purpose in view, we trust, and that purpose the promotion of the interest of our great fraternity and the elevation of those of our calling to a higher and nobler manhood and womanhood, to a purer and better social standing, to a more dignified and honorable position than we have heretofore occupied, you can but be aware that there are yet many waste places that need cultivating, that the field is only tilled in patches.

The very existence of the order depends upon vigorous and healthy granges everywhere, and it is an important part of the work of the Pomona Grange to till the field and sow the good seed of grange principles in all the unoccupied places in its jurisdiction. Dormant and weak granges should receive aid and attention, and if possible should be brought once more into an active, working condition. Our best efforts for the coming year should be given to the work increasing our order by occupying the waste places by organizing granges, reviving those that are dormant, encouraging the weak. Those that are whole need no physician, but those that are sick.

Competent lecturers should be enlisted, and placed in the field and wherever an interest can be aroused, organization should immediately follow, that the interest may not die out and the labor be wasted. I trust that this grange will wisely inaugurate such steps as will result in advancing our order, lead us on to greater usefulness and build us up to a permanent and prosperous condition in every locality in our county.

The mission of the grange is not yet ended. The necessities of the farming class which brought it into existence, still exist, and until all the causes which created our order have caused to exist, it must continue its beneficent work. When the power of giant monopolies are broken, and the great evils of organized capital to oppress the tiller of the soil by extortionate rates for the transportation of his products, and other kindred monopolies, when political robbery and corruption, when those grand objects and aims of the fraternity, the promotion of the educational, social and moral interests of its members have ceased to exist, then, and not till then will the mission of the grange be ended. These necessities are just as urgent to-day as when the grange was first organized. Agriculture is the foundation of all real prosperity and material development, and we believe that development can only be fully realized through the intelligent, cordial, and unselfish organization and co-operative of its votaries. Until the advent of our order, no organization composed wholly of that class and administered in its especial interests existed, through and by which farmers could so concentrate their forces and unite their efforts as to make their strength and importance apparent and their influence felt and appreciated. We should spare no effort to induce all farmers and farmer's wives, and farmer's sons and daughters, to join our ranks and unite with us in one grand effort to give to the agriculturalists of our country, the intellectual and social standing which they have so richly earned, and to which the importance of their calling entitles them, and to agriculture the political recognition and pecuniary results which its vast importance demands. For unless some means are devised for consolidating the agricultural strength of this country, and direct it in such channels as will break up the giant monopolies that now oppress the people, we need not the spirit of prophecy to tell us that but few years more will pass before our agricultural and industrial people will be but "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the gigantic powers that are now reaching out all over the land and fast crushing us out by their insatiable greed. Only through a close, compact, intelligent organization can the great work of redeeming labor from this thralldom be accomplished. Then let us aid our organization on to victory by an advance at every point along the line. Our watchword for the year should be "onward." Let us onward then by organizing and re-organizing, co-operating and enlisting all the available forces within our jurisdiction, and directing all these in obedience to the law which creates and must control. Go onward by rooting out selfishness, by being charitable as taught by the lessons of our ritual, by developing mental and social culture and by purifying the moral field, and by rousing the latent energies of manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

It has been my pleasure to place in my hand the master's gavel for the coming year. This on my part was an unsought and unexpected distinction. It will be my endeavor to discharge the duties developing upon me in a faithful and fraternal manner. I shall need your cordial assistance and co-operation.

J. Q. A. BURRINGTON.

## —GO TO SHOETTLE'S— Drug Store

—FOR—  
DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,  
Fancy and Toilet Articles.

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

G. F. SHOETTLE.

Opposite Care House, Caro, Mich.

ADVERTISE OFTEN.

ADVERTISE ALWAYS

ADVERTISE NOW.

Whether business is lively or dull, it

Always Pays to Advertise

THE RESULTS

May not be as noticeable at one time as another,  
but they are

ALWAYS POSITIVE.

DON'T LET DULL TIMES

DISCOURAGE YOU FROM  
ADVERTISING.

THE DULLER THE TIMES THE  
GREATER THE NECESSITY  
for SPECIAL ENDEAVOR.

Advertising in a Good Newspaper

IS LIKE

Placing Your Sign

IN EVERYONE'S HOME.

IT IS A

CONSTANT REMINDER

To the reader that you are

"ALIVE AND KICKING."

DON'T TAKE OUT YOUR ADVER-

TISEMENT, THE REGULAR

READER WILL MISS YOU, AND

WILL EITHER

FORGET YOU

OR MAKE UP HIS MIND YOU

HAVE PUT UP YOUR

SHUTTERS.

Trying to do Business

WITHOUT ADVERTISING,

IS LIKE RUNNING A STORE WITH  
THE SHUTTERS ON.

It is SLOW—very slow, and not Very Sure.

It is like winking at a pretty girl in the dark—  
you may know you are doing, but  
no one else does.

THE WEEKLY  
"ENTERPRISE"

NEVER ENJOYED SO

LARGE A CIRCULATION

AS NOW,

And consequently was never before in a position  
to do as much good to its advertisers.

Notwithstanding which its advertising rates have  
not varied, while its

CIRCULATION HAS DOUBLED.

No pains will be spared to make

THE "ENTERPRISE"

A Welcome Visitor in Every Household.

—AND THE—

LOW RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION

Brings it within the reach of all.

## ATTENTION FARMERS!

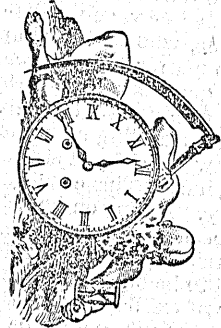
Having rented the Reynick Block I have opened out of a full stock of Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggies, etc., which I ask the farmers of Northern Tuscola to call and examine. I will handle the Celebrated Jackson Wagons, Ovid Buggies and Cutters, Mason Spring Wagons, Corn Shellers, Wind-Mills,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

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

W. S. COSSITT, - CARO, MICH.

WATCH FOR  
INGERSOLL & OLDFIELD'S  
IMMENSE ADVERTISEMENT.

FRANK HENDRICK,



JEWELER

—And Dealer In—

Clocks,

Watches

and

Jewelry.

—A Full Stock of—

Bar Pins, Egg Rings, Ladies'  
Watch Chains, Gent's  
Guard Chains, Fing-  
er Rings, Spect-  
acles and  
Hatches

All Repairing promptly attended to.

SPITLER & SON,  
CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP,

—Next door East of Weydemeyer's Hardware—

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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

Prices Moderate.

CASS CITY, - MICH.

R. A. LUTZE,  
BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work  
a Specialty

AGENT FOR

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

of all descriptions.

Call and examine my Stock be repu-  
chasing elsewhere.

Cass City, Mich.

MONEY SAVED!

BY BUYING YOUR

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Millinery and Fancy Goods at

WICKWARE'S CHEAP STORE!

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

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

Yours Respectfully,

Cass City, Mich.

WM. WICKWARE.



# MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

## Detroit and Bay City Division.

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am	pm	am
7:10	6:08	10:27	1:40	9:15	6:45
8:00	6:30	12:10	2:45	9:45	7:15
8:13	6:43	12:40	3:15	10:15	7:45
8:26	6:56	1:10	3:45	10:45	8:15
8:36	7:06	1:40	4:15	11:15	8:45
7:55	4:10	.....	3:25	.....	7:05
8:59	7:25	3:10	4:55	7:25	7:35
9:07	7:35	3:20	5:07	7:35	7:45

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am	pm	am
7:10	6:08	10:27	1:40	9:15	6:45
8:00	6:30	12:10	2:45	9:45	7:15
8:13	6:43	12:40	3:15	10:15	7:45
8:26	6:56	1:10	3:45	10:45	8:15
8:36	7:06	1:40	4:15	11:15	8:45
7:55	4:10	.....	3:25	.....	7:05
8:59	7:25	3:10	4:55	7:25	7:35
9:07	7:35	3:20	5:07	7:35	7:45

### CARO BRANCH.

#### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am	pm	am
7:10	6:08	10:27	1:40	9:15	6:45
8:00	6:30	12:10	2:45	9:45	7:15
8:13	6:43	12:40	3:15	10:15	7:45
8:26	6:56	1:10	3:45	10:45	8:15
8:36	7:06	1:40	4:15	11:15	8:45
7:55	4:10	.....	3:25	.....	7:05
8:59	7:25	3:10	4:55	7:25	7:35
9:07	7:35	3:20	5:07	7:35	7:45

#### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am	pm	am
7:10	6:08	10:27	1:40	9:15	6:45
8:00	6:30	12:10	2:45	9:45	7:15
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7:55	4:10	.....	3:25	.....	7:05
8:59	7:25	3:10	4:55	7:25	7:35
9:07	7:35	3:20	5:07	7:35	7:45

### SAGINAW BRANCH.

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

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

Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and by Chicago time.

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

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

## PORT HURON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Time Table, Taking Effect Dec. 1, 1881.

All Trains run by Port Huron Time.

### EAST SAGINAW DIVISION.

#### GOING WEST.

am	pm	pm	am	pm	am
7:10	6:08	10:27	1:40	9:15	6:45
8:00	6:30	12:10	2:45	9:45	7:15
8:13	6:43	12:40	3:15	10:15	7:45
8:26	6:56	1:10	3:45	10:45	8:15
8:36	7:06	1:40	4:15	11:15	8:45
7:55	4:10	.....	3:25	.....	7:05
8:59	7:25	3:10	4:55	7:25	7:35
9:07	7:35	3:20	5:07	7:35	7:45

#### GOING EAST.

am	pm	pm	am	pm	am
7:10	6:08	10:27	1:40	9:15	6:45
8:00	6:30	12:10	2:45	9:45	7:15
8:13	6:43	12:40	3:15	10:15	7:45
8:26	6:56	1:10	3:45	10:45	8:15
8:36	7:06	1:40	4:15	11:15	8:45
7:55	4:10	.....	3:25	.....	7:05
8:59	7:25	3:10	4:55	7:25	7:35
9:07	7:35	3:20	5:07	7:35	7:45

†Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal.

### SAND BEACH DIVISION.

#### GOING NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am	pm	am
7:10	6:08	10:27	1:40	9:15	6:45
8:00	6:30	12:10	2:45	9:45	7:15
8:13	6:43	12:40	3:15	10:15	7:45
8:26	6:56	1:10	3:45	10:45	8:15
8:36	7:06	1:40	4:15	11:15	8:45
7:55	4:10	.....	3:25	.....	7:05
8:59	7:25	3:10	4:55	7:25	7:35
9:07	7:35	3:20	5:07	7:35	7:45

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

HENRY McORMAN, I. R. WATSWORTH, General Manager, Superintendent.

### CITY AND VICINITY.

—New bakery.

—Band concert.

—The roads are—

—Railroad booming.

—Opera hall finished.

—Insurance agents busy.

—The weather—ah, yes!

—The lively business is good.

—Dr. Greene is around again.

—The bottom out of the roads.

—The vaccinations are becoming painful.

—Mr. Geo. Freeman is in Canada on a visit.

—Mr. Alex. Tyo was in town on Sunday.

—Hon. Dugal McIntyre was in town on Monday.

—Mr. Jno. Bader's son has quite recovered from his recent illness.

—Mr. Austin Muzzie's son died with small-pox on Saturday morning.

—Mr. Jno. Duggan is suffering from a severe felon on one of his fingers.

—Mr. St. Mary, wife and daughter, of Caro, were in the village on Sunday.

—Our new "devil" is N. G., in fact don't like to work. We see him no more.

—The stage has been two hours late the present week, on account of the mud.

—WANTED—Sufficient snow to make sleighing for the balance of the winter.

—Messrs. Lawrie and Woodworth arrived in town last night with the money bags.

—A very pleasant surprise party was given the Misses Jeffrey on Friday evening last.

—Ties and cedar posts are being delivered along the line of the railroad in large quantities.

—The timber for the railroad bridge is being gotten out as fast as possible by Mr. McEachin.

—Mr. R. H. Wilcox, of St. Thomas, Ont., is in town looking for a business stand to put in a bakery.

—Mr. A. D. Gillies returned from his visit in Canada on Thursday, and says he had an immense time.

—Mr. Jno. Brodie, Mr. Lawrie's clerk, was in town on Monday. Tomorrow he expects to be with us permanently.

—Dr. W. H. Smith is lying in a very critical state. He was taken sick on Saturday last, and has been insensible most of the time since.

—Four out of the five candidates who were examined for third grade certificates at Sebawing on Saturday last, were from this township.

—Next Wednesday the 22nd, there will be a party and oyster supper at Waugh's Hall in Gagetown. An invitation is extended to all.

—Mr. Bond, the contractor for the railroad bridge has been in town the past week waiting for sufficient timber to be placed on the ground to proceed with the work.

—Carrie Hitchcock, daughter of J. L. Hitchcock, was taken with a severe chill on Tuesday afternoon, and it was thought for some time that she would not recover. She is now able to be up.

—The weather for the past week has been so pleasant, over head, that some of our merchants probably taking it as an indication of spring, have ventured outside and have washed their windows.

—Hon. Dugal McIntyre and Representative Windsor have drawn a bill to be placed before the House, to devise ways and means of providing for the payment of taxes for the sufferers. Their object is a good one and hope it will succeed.

—Mr. Lawrie was in town on Monday enroute for Caseville, where he commenced paying the railroad men their duets on Tuesday. When he reaches this village he will lighten the hearts of many by opening out his extensive pocket book.

—Mr. Lon. Ale, who has been at Valparaiso attending school for the past year, returned home on Friday last. He started for home a month ago, but stopping to visit an aunt on his way back, he took sick and had a serious time of it. He is now in better health and spirits.

Our new foundry, Harn & Higgins proprietors, has been fitted up and is now ready for business and will next week be opened for all work in repairing. Farmers can now, without traveling long distances, have their agricultural implements repaired at as low figures as elsewhere and the work guaranteed.

—A team belonging to W. H. Brown started from Adamson & Fritz's store on Saturday and made a short run across Main street breaking down the fence in front of J. C. Laing's store, being stopped by coming in contact with a post. A daughter of Mr. Jno. Waldon, had a foot run over, but no serious damage done.

—The second corps of engineers on our road, arrived in town on Monday, and have begun surveying on the south side of the river, intending to work south till they meet Mr. Howard's gang, who are working this side of North Branch. Mr. P. H. McCormick is the chief engineer and has for aids Messrs. Geo. Johnson, Will Grigware, Lou. Martindale and F. M. Case.

—The first assistant postmaster general announces that a postmaster will give cause for removal if he delivers a subscriber's paper to a non-subscriber, allows him to read it and puts it back into the box. This will deprive the man who goes for the mail and sits on the sugar barrel to sponge the reading of his neighbor's newspaper, of half his winter's amusement.—Vassar Times.

—The Opera Hall has at last been completed and the band boys have the honor to open it by a grand concert, which they will give two weeks from to-morrow (Friday) night. The entertainment will consist of music by full band, duets, solos, vocal quartettes, duets, solos, and a rattling good farce. The "boys" have taken a great deal of pains in their selection of music and deserve a crowded house.

—The P. O. & P. A. R. R., offices that have heretofore been at Gagetown will, to-morrow, be removed from that place to Cass City and will be located on the second floor of A. D. Gillies' store. From this time these offices will be of considerable importance, as this place will be a centre of construction, especially so when the work on the extension to Port Austin commences, which we hope will be not far distant.

—We welcome to our village as a permanent resident, Dr. A. W. Carey, of Columbiaville. Dr. Carey comes among us as a stranger, believing that Cass City is the place for him, and that he will receive a liberal patronage from the citizens of the village and vicinity. Although we have the pleasure of but a short acquaintance with the Doctor, he has impressed us very favorably, and we hope he may receive sufficient encouragement to keep him with us.

—The next meeting of the Farmer's club is to be held at Caro February 24th. The last one, held at Mayville, was, as every one knows that attended, a success. Only one thing was lacking, and that was the absence of ladies. In the program in adjoining counties the object is not thought complete unless in it is music and singing. The Farmer's club is just the place for ladies; every farmer should bring his wife. Let the next meeting be well represented by ladies, and let the ladies talk, too.—Vassar Times.

—It is now nearly six months since our first issue, at which time we started in with the intention of carrying out the "cash strictly in advance" principal, but being in the midst of the burnt district, we found that large numbers who would otherwise have been cash subscribers were burnt out, and were unable to subscribe at that time. Many of these we have placed upon our books and have sent them our paper for three months free, and have still continued a large number at their request. In this way several hundred subscribers are on our books dating back from September 8th, to the present time. It is impossible for us to carry those subscribers through the year, and we respectfully request them to come in and settle immediately, also all others who owe us on subscription or otherwise. We are obliged to pay cash for our paper and in order to do so we must have the cash. This is the first time we have requested it in print, help us to make it the last.

—The Gagetown gentleman who kindly gave the Vassar Times the statements on which were based its article "A Startling Story" in the last issue, must have been in Vassar several hours before being interviewed by the Times reporter or had a wonderful propensity for exaggeration, as the facts are blown out to a fearful size. The one victim of the small-pox has since died and no symptoms have as yet been discovered to indicate a spread of the disease. Several parties, not over one hundred, were in the house before the case was diagnosed, but no particular alarm was felt at this occurrence. Every precaution was taken immediately by the board of health to stay the spread, and we hope that this case will be the only one we will have to report in this locality.

—A meeting of the school board and citizens was called on Friday evening last, in the school house, to take into consideration the advisability of discontinuing the series of books now in use, and adopting the series published by Harper. The agent R. H. Gully was present. The meeting was called to order by Prof. J. R. Beach, and Mr. Jas. Adamson appointed chairman. Mr. Gully explained the character of the text books and the mode of exchange and the meeting was held open for questions or remarks. Several questions were asked Mr. Gully, which were satisfactorily answered, and a few words in favor of the change by Messrs. Beach, Adamson and Armstrong and others, were listened to. That the change should be made and Harper's series of text books should be introduced into our schools, was decided by a vote of the meeting, moved by S. C. Armstrong. The books may be exchanged we believe at the drug stores, which will be furnished immediately.

W. CAREY, M. D. Medicines delivered from the office. Cass City, Mich.

## DIED.

CAREW—At Ellington, on the 12th inst., after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Ann Carew, aged 79 years and 8 months.

Dearest mother thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply feel, But the God who hath bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

## CARO LETTER.

From our Own Correspondent.

Mud again.

The skating spoiled.

Hotels are over-crowded.

How about the F. & P. M?

The merchants are taking stock.

Building operations will soon begin to boom.

The father of C. L. Taggart is visiting in town.

Lots of strangers in town this week.

Courting.

Mrs. A. C. Parsons is visiting in Detroit and Wayne.

Messrs. Cross & Parsons report a splendid grocery trade.

T. C. Maynard, the Gagetown druggist, was in town Sunday.

Williams, late publisher of the Jeff., proposes to start a news room.

P. O. Watrous is making quite an important addition to his store.

Services will be held at the Episcopal church as usual during Lent.

The temperance ladies meet this week at the residence of W. S. Fritz.

Manhard, the baker, has folded his tent and hied himself away to Marquette.

As Lent approaches the socials and parties come thick and fast. Something of the kind almost every evening.

H. S. Johnson was in Detroit most of last week helping Mr. Walker select his stock for his new store at Gagetown.

Dr. Granger, of Unionville, came over Saturday to hear Theodore lecture. The Dr. leaves for Lansing on Monday to attend to his duties in connection with the special session of the legislature.

Mr. John R. Clark, the temperance lecturer, has been in town for several days, the guest of A. C. Young. He delivered one of his popular lectures in the M. E. church on Monday evening.

Mr. C. Way, of Holly, was in town last week looking the place over with a view to locating here. He took to us, and will move his family here soon, associating himself with Mr. Monroe in the furniture manufacturing business.

On Saturday morning last the Jeffersonian changed hands, F. H. Thomas the genial host of the Caro House, becoming proprietor. This change had been anticipated for some time, as it has been understood that Mr. Thomas was a kind of silent partner in the institution. Mr. Williams will continue as local editor until new arrangements are made. We wish the new publisher every success in his venture.

A good sized audience gathered at the Opera House on Saturday evening last to listen to Theodore Tilton deliver his new lecture on "the world's to-morrow." Great expectations had been awakened by liberal newspaper puffing, but we don't think many people got their standard too high. We fortified ourselves against a possible disappointment, and were not at all prepared for the really attractive and eloquent lecture to which we listened. The lecture was a success in every way. The matter was solid, well-arranged and very interesting. He discussed questions of to-day, and forecast the future with remarkable clearness. His manner of delivery is almost faultless. Every movement was graceful, and it was no effort to follow him in his rambles among many nations and ages. If Mr. Tilton's prophecies are to be realized "the world's to-morrow" will be, on the whole, rather a pleasant day.

The building of the new hotel in the rear of the new Montague block is again talked of. We understand Mr. Montague will build the hotel in the spring if a suitable tenant can be secured. The design is to build a large, and strictly first-class house.

Circuit court is in full blast. The case of Streeter, tried on the charge of rape, has on account of the acknowledged respectability of the parties interested, created a good deal of public interest. The jury was out only about five minutes, and brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The defendant was then discharged, but immediately arrested on a charge of adultery. It is not thought this new charge will be pressed. The Vassar liquor case fell through on account of the law under which the suit was begun having been repealed and superseded.

## SOME STARTLING FACTS.

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

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

J. H. Knickerbocker, of Caro, has a nice line of clocks in stock manufactured expressly for his trade, each one of which he warrants.

All kinds of fresh and salt fish just received at T. H. Hunt's.

You will find A. C. Mc Graw hand made boots and shoes at J. L. Hitchcock's. Try those fresh water herring at Wickware's Cheap Store.

Note paper and envelopes of the best quality, at W. B. Anderson's.

A conundrum.—Why do all the old ladies buy their tea at A. D. Gillies'?

Luce & Mosher's Cough Mixture and 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.

Try that fine uncolored Japan Tea, sold at Wickware's cheap store, its only 50 cents a pound.

Hot or cold, raw or stewed oysters, at W. B. Anderson's.

Genuine Moca and Java Coffee, at Wickware's, try it.

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

Fresh Oysters at Wickware's and don't you forget it.

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.

Wood, stove wood delivered by J. L. Hitchcock.

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee! fresh ground, at Wickware's.

Nice fresh candies at W. B. Anderson's.

Cheese it! Adrian cheese, the best manufactured, at T. H. Hunt's.

For Sale.

In the village of Cass City, two houses and three lots, pleasant situations. Enquire at this office.

A Sure Cure for Toothache.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### MICHIGAN.

The Nelson House, Port Huron, burned on the morning of the 4th at an early hour. Several guests barely escaped with their lives. Loss \$5,000.

The President has appointed P. H. Conger to succeed Mr. Norris as Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park.

The farmers' institute at Britton was largely attended and very interesting. R. G. Baird, secretary of the state board of agriculture, renewed the work of congress in behalf of agriculture from 1836 to 1862. C. E. Mickle of Adrian gave a lecture on "Successful farming." Prof. R. C. Kedzie spoke upon the "Ripening of wheat." Prof. Geo. Horrower, professor of history in the agricultural college, delivered an address on "Roads" which was a full description of roads from ancient days until the present time. Edward L. Russell read a paper on "Mistakes," which was not entirely confined to mistakes in farming. Before adjournment the body passed a resolution that it is the duty of our legislature to make suitable provision that our daughters may have all the advantages at the agricultural college given to our sons.

An elegant line of parlor cars has recently been placed on the Michigan Central Road, between Bay City and Mackinaw City, leaving Bay City at 8 20 a. m. and Mackinaw City at 7 20 a. m. every day except Sunday. These cars make connection at Bay City with the Michigan Central trains to and from Detroit, Jackson, Chicago, and all principal points in Michigan and the East, West and South. Passengers should make a note of this fact, and select their route accordingly.

Rev. L. L. Noble, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, Ionia, died Monday morning, of pneumonia.

Frank Vance, of St. Joseph, died Saturday of injuries received by the caving in of a clay bank, under which he was at work.

The Steamer Algonquin has at last got out of the ice, and the passage across the straits it is hoped will be kept open.

The jury in the case of Justice Miner vs. the Post and Tribune Company, for libel, found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$250, and costs. The company propose an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Lyman Hotchkiss, a brakeman was crushed to death at South Lyons, on Monday. He stepped between tender and car to uncouple while they were in motion, and his foot slipping, it was caught between the wing rail and the main, and in his position the tender was backed over him.

The furnace of Boyce and Blocker, of Grand Haven, was totally destroyed by fire Monday evening. Loss \$2,000. Insured.

Under the influence of nervous depression, S. R. Luxmore, of Coldwater, while in Bronson on Monday last attempted suicide by shooting himself in the mouth. The ball lodged in his cheek bone, and will not prove fatal.

The mild winter has been favorable to the peach buds, and the prospect of a big crop on the "fruit belt" is flattering.

A malignant and fatal type of scarlet fever has shown itself at Grand Haven and Spring Lake.

Tuesday morning a fire broke out at Pontonville, causing losses as follows: E. R. Barnes' boot and shoe store and stock \$5,000; Mrs. D. Terhush, \$700; C. W. Bush, \$100; and Van Sickle Bros., Dr. Brainard, L. Kehn and A. Murphy in smaller sums.

The citizens of Grand Haven are much excited over the stabbing of Cowen, engineer of the Michigan, whose recovery is doubtful, and are offering a reward for the apprehension of the ruffian McMahon.

President Angell will be obliged to spend some days in Washington, after his arrival, and will not be in Ann Arbor until about the 20th of the month.

Gov. Jerome and other officials, on a trip over the first completed section of the Ontonagon and Brule, river railroad, find it in good condition.

The session of the state association of agricultural societies began at Paw Paw Tuesday evening. C. A. Harrison, for President and Frank Little, secretary.

As the court opened at Ann Arbor on Tuesday, the case of Sophie Lyons being called, an exciting episode occurred, as Mrs. Lyons and Mrs. Lewis were requested to stand up side by side, so a witness might see who was the taller. When they stood up the former proceeded to shove Mrs. Lewis across the court room. Judge Joslin interfered and administered a very sharp reprimand to Mrs. Lyons, intimating that if such an affair should occur again, she would not escape lightly.

Three prisoners in the jail at Bay City named Alfred Welch, James O'Brien and Wm. Jenks, escaped from their cell Thursday night by sawing through the roof of the water closet. They had converted a small table knife into a saw, sprung the iron sheathing on the ceiling, and cut through two inch planking and one inch board a hole seven by fourteen inches.

At Manistee John Bowie's foundry and machine shop was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock Friday morning.

By a collision on the L. S. & M. S. railroad at Lawrence junction on Thursday, eight or nine freight cars were demolished, but no one was hurt.

Stephen Watson of Caledonia, a prominent Shawansee farmer, while "breeding" a colt, was thrown from a wagon Thursday and fatally injured.

E. F. Curtis, a fruit grower near Spring Lake, was drowned Wednesday night while skating to a neighbor's.

At Commerce, Wednesday night Frank Wix was skating on the lake, pushing before him a sled on which Miss Dickens, a school teacher, and Polly Wilson, were seated. The ice broke beneath them and Wix and Miss Dickens were drowned. Wix could have saved his own life, but lost it by his heroic exertions for the girls.

The jury, at Ann Arbor, on Thursday, found a verdict of guilty against Sophie Lyons, for stealing a watch from Mrs. Cornwell at Cleveland on the day of President Garfield's funeral.

Adrian is excited over the most gigantic swindle. The city had voted to issue water bonds, but negotiations for their sale had not been authorized, only Mayor Navin, in anticipation from Hartford inquiring if they were regularly issued, said they had been offered there by a representative of a New York house, and another from New York saying that \$150,000 in bonds, at 6 per cent, had been negotiated with the Union Trust Company. Both the Mayors and Recorder's names are signed in the bonds but the Recorder says he never signed them. If so, the city will not be libeled.

Mrs. Joseph Coolidge, of Niles, in stepping from her carriage on her return from a tea party Thursday night, fell and broke her arm. Port Huron is busy raising money for an extension of her narrow gauge railroad southwesterly to Memphis, Almont, etc.

Jackson had a \$20,000 fire Friday morning. The sufferers were J. C. Richardson & Co., \$8,000; J. B. Timberlake, \$5,000; Wells & Fuller, hardware, \$3,000; A. E. Kingsley, \$1,000 besides damage to building.

Mrs. Emanuel Roush, of Irving Barry Co., attempted suicide Thursday by shooting herself in the head with a pistol ball. There is no prospect of her recovering. Domestic trouble was the cause.

John Geiger, of Woodland, was thrown from his wagon yesterday in this city, by his team becoming frightened by the cars, and he was injured fatally.

Friday evening, while an entertainment was in progress at Power's Opera House, Grand Rapids, in which several hundred school children were engaged, a temporary stage built up in the form of seats to the height of perhaps 30 feet, gave way, carrying down with it 400 little boys and girls seated on it. One boy had his leg broken, and a panic was averted.

The winter meeting of the state horticultural society will be held at Hudson, Lenawee county, Feb. 23, by invitation of the farmers' union of that place.

### NAVY'S NAUGHTINESS.

Naturally, there is great excitement at Adrian and also in New York about the fraudulent issue of water bonds, and the agency of Mayor Navin and others in the matter. What is known is embodied herewith from the dispatches of Friday and Saturday as follows:

Adrian voted to bond the city for \$150,000 for water works October 3, 1881, but the city council never authorized the issue of the bonds. All the dispatches from Adrian to parties in New York giving legal opinions on the bonds and endorsements, etc., are forgeries. Judge Howell and Mr. Underwood never gave any such opinions at all. The city council met Friday morning and resolved that the city recorder should notify the public that no water bonds have been issued, and also employed legal counsel to assist the city attorney to defend all claims against the city. The best legal opinions are now expressed that the city cannot be held for the bonds. Seventy-five thousand dollars worth of the forged bonds were regularly signed by the city recorder, who stupidly obeyed the orders of Mayor Navin in doing so. The signatures on the remaining \$75,000 are forgeries. City Recorder Stanton faces the music all right and nobody believes that he did anything but to commit a blunder. It is not known how much actual cash Navin has in his possession. He left Friday night, taking the Wabash cars at Sand Creek. A dispatch from New York to the Adrian Times says: The whole of the money for those bogus bonds is still in the hands of the Union Trust company, all safe, and that no one will be the loser.

Recorder Stanton has told various stories and at first denied issuing or signing any bonds. Alderman Stearns Friday morning asked him point blank if he had ever signed and certified the resolution relative to issuing water bonds, and after much hesitation he replied that he had not signed them as he knew of. He is now under arrest.

The first intimation that there were bonds was received Monday in a telegram from the Connecticut Insurance Company, of Hartford, asking if they were regular and good at \$110 Agent W. B. Thompson, cashier of Smith & Tob's bank, replied that no bonds had been issued.

Then inquiries were made at New York, and the validity being questioned, they telegraphed Navin, who promptly answered that they were all O. K., and he got Smith & Tob's, bankers, and Herman Loomis, of the Adrian Savings Bank, to telegraph signing a message he had written saying that the people had voted to raise \$150,000 to build water works.

A stormy session of the council was held this morning, at which Capt. C. R. Miller, Recorder Stanton's counsel, denounced the Navin Aldermen as being legally implicated with Navin.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Defrees, the public printer, has tendered his resignation, to take effect April 1.

Under the 105th and 106th calls for redemption of United States bonds, the amount was \$34,742, 800.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania, offers an amendment increasing by \$100,000 the appropriation for the Postoffice department so as to increase the pay of the letter carriers.

The overflow of the Bigbee and Tombigbee rivers has done much damage in Alabama. The Great Southern Railroad has been damaged \$130,000 worth, and has run no trains for ten days.

A coal company at Pittsburg, Pa., has sued a labor journal and the president of the Miners' Association for \$70,000 damages for injury to their business resulting from a strike.

The court on Saturday sentenced Guitau to be hung Friday, June 30th, '82, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. He raved like a mad man at the sentence.

A crazy freeman on the Northern Pacific railroad tried to run a freight train at the rate of a mile a minute. The engineer finally succeeded in stopping the train just in time to avoid a collision; but he had his clothing partly torn off by the mania, who, as soon as the train was stopped, started across the prairie on a dead run, and has not been seen since.

Mr. Burrows' bill denying admission to the floor of the House of any delegate or representative guilty of bigamy or polygamy, passed the House Monday, under a suspension of the rules, after the call of states, and was opposed by only three votes.

Neal and Crafts, the Ashland murderers, are sentenced to be hung at Catlettsburg, Ky.

Theodore Tilton's house in Brooklyn was sold for \$8,000, the purchaser holding a mortgage on it for nearly that sum.

The first M. E. church of Racine, Wis., was destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss, \$42,000; insured \$15,000.

Hereafter Guitau is to see only his relatives and the guard. His meals are to be closely scrutinized, and every precaution taken to prevent his "removal" of himself.

Five of the thirty-two bodies have been recovered from the Middlethian shaft.

The death of Jesse Williams at Nottingham, Pa., son-in-law of a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia who used to entertain Clay and Webster, who organized the first poultry and horticultural fairs in Pennsylvania and introduced in the state the first breed of cochin

china fowls. He died a hermit in a miserable hut.

Cleveland has raised \$75,000 for the Garfield memorial fund.

Chicago had fourteen new cases of small-pox on Monday and six deaths.

Mississippi appropriates \$50,000 to promote emigration to that state.

There is war in Grant Co., Dakota, about the location of the county seat. Three armed men, aided by Indian allies, have resisted the removal from Big Stone City to Millbank, and they hold possession of the records.

In the fight between Sullivan of Boston, and Ryan of Troy, N. Y., which took place at Mississippi City, Miss. on the 1st, the former won, Ryan failing to come to time after the tenth round. He was terribly bruised by sledge-hammer blows from Sullivan.

Wells, Fargo & Co's agent at Tombstone, Arizona, has absconded with \$9,000 of the company's funds.

Mormon missionaries have made some converts in Union Co., East Tennessee among the negroes, and the community is excited against them almost to the point of lynching.

The general superintendent of the Central Pacific says the company will in the spring proceed with the construction of the eastern connection as originally proposed, from Corinne, Utah, to the Missouri river, and also complete the line between San Francisco and New Orleans by Aug. 30th, 1882.

Col. Hatch, commanding at Fort Custer, has been ordered to take immediate steps for the removal of the whites from the Crow reservation. Large parties of whites have been cutting timber on this reservation, and trespassing in other ways. The Indians have become so restive under the invasion that the government has decided to act in the matter.

The president has decided to reserve Monday, instead of Saturday, as a day for exclusive attention to department business, as congressmen and senators have more leisure on Saturday than on other days, and prefer calling on him on that day. Henceforth on Monday he will receive no visitors.

Hon. S. W. Dorsey, L. W. Valle, J. M. Miner, M. C. Randall, and Thos. J. Brady were all indicted Thursday by the grand jury for star route frauds.

Senator Lapham is anxious to obtain the name of the person who started the story that he had appointed Dr. Mary Walker clerk of his committee on woman suffrage. His life is almost a burden since the story appeared, and hundreds of indignant letters have been received.

Jack Brush, Jack Miller, William Lawrence, and Perry Preston, four members of a dangerous gang of forgers, were cleverly trapped in Chicago, by Pinkerton's agency, Wednesday night. They are supposed to have left New York about a week ago for extensive operations throughout the west.

Noelley & Hamilton's elevator in Chicago was burned Thursday morning, involving a loss of from \$50,000 to \$60,000, well covered by insurance.

A. M. Solideo, clerk to the senate committee on railroads, on account of articles in the Washington National Republican, reflecting on his character, entered the office of that paper Thursday and called editor Barton and Manager Conger to an account. Pistols were used and Solideo seriously wounded. Dr. Bliss extracted a ball from Barton's neck, but Solideo's condition is extremely precarious. His family is in Ohio.

The state and local boards of health at St. Paul have forbidden the sale of pork until after its inspection. The boards have examined a large quantity and found nearly all specimens filled with encysted trichinae.

The wife of A. M. Solideo, who was shot at Washington Thursday is a daughter of Hon. W. H. Clement, one of the most prominent railroad men in the west, and a sister of Hal Clement, proprietor of Congress hall, Saratoga. Her father is now in Florida.

Geo. Robinson, an employee, of the Smith ice company of Washington had a lover's quarrel with his sweetheart, Mary Baggan, of 1357 Michigan avenue. She refused to go out with him, and he shot and killed her, and then committed suicide in the residence where she was employed.

Daniel Wells, of Milwaukee, has received \$225,000 as the profits of a one-fifth share in a "pork corner" in Chicago.

### CONGRESS.

February 6.—In the house Mr. Joyce submitted an amendment bill fixing the membership of the house at 365. Mr. Springer introduced a resolution calling on the President to say whether or not Blaine's circular letter to the South American governments was authentic, and if so to transmit a correct copy to the house, together with correspondence relative thereto. Other bills were introduced in part as follows: By Mr. Young, giving 160 acres of land to each soldier and sailor of the late war; by Mr. Robeson, to establish a line of fast steamers to Europe to carry United States mails; and a resolution by Mr. Garrison for the construction of a monument to Washington's mother.

Feb. 7.—In the House a resolution was presented and adopted asking the postmaster general what measures should be taken to prevent the sub-letting of contracts for conveying mails. The bill enabling the national banks to extend their charters was favorably reported from the committee on finance. Mr. Buckner from the same committee, presented a minority report authorizing the issue of treasury notes instead of national bank notes. Mr. Page called up the anti-Chinese bill, made a special order to-day, and asked that it be made a special order as soon as the appropriation and postoffice bills had been considered, but this was refused. Mr. Willis and Mr. Page urged now that the late treaty authorized and even directed action, it should no longer be omitted. The bill directing the secretary of war to pay over \$7,600 of the proceeds of sales of condemned ordnance in aid of the fund for a monument to President Garfield in Washington has passed.

February 8.—In the house Mr. Kneson reported a bill appointing a commission on the tariff, instead of his bill for one on tariff and internal revenue, and asked its consideration at an early day. Mr. Randall said when the bill came up he would move to amend it by making the commission consist of two senators, three representatives and four experts, instead of nine experts, as now. The bill establishing a central postal savings bank with branches at every money office; sums from \$3 to \$500 to be received from each depositor, but not more than \$100 a month from the same person; two per cent interest to be paid; deposits to be in-

vested in governments by the treasurer, was reported.

In the senate Mr. Blair presented a resolution for an amendment to the constitution prohibiting after 1900 the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, or transportation, of alcoholic liquors, except for scientific and medical purposes. Ordered printed. The secretary of war sent a communication in reply to Mr. Morgan's resolution for information regarding experiments with guns of larger calibre than eight inches that it would take a whole year to furnish the same. Mr. Morgan moved that it be tabled as insulting, and said when the secretary got old enough to understand his business he would treat the senate in a less "snubby" way. Mr. Allison upheld the secretary.

Feb. 9.—In the senate Mr. Conger, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably, with amendments, the bill to improve the life-saving service and encourage life saving.

In the house, Mr. Hewitt, from the committee on laws regarding presidential elections, presented two bills one covering the meeting of electors and disputes before them, and the other giving presidential claimants access in the United States supreme court. The resolution asking a detailed report of signal service expenditures under Capt. Howgate was adopted, and at 12:30 p. m. the house resumed consideration of the apportionment bill. The ways and means committee this morning referred the Morrill and Randall refunding bills to a sub-committee, of which Mr. Kelley is chairman.

Feb. 10.—Representative Marsh, of Illinois, was before the banking and currency committee to advocate his bill, which provides that legal tender notes shall be liable to state taxation on an equality with gold and silver coin during the time they continue redeemable in coin by the treasury, and no longer. He asserted that under the existing law there was a practice of converting property into greenbacks just prior to an assessment, and purchasing after assessment, thus escaping taxation. He instances cases where property to the extent of \$100,000, had thus been converted and purchased within a few days. The committee took no action. On Tuesday next the Judiciary Committee will ask to have the bill regarding polygamy in Utah considered. The pension arrears resolution was again taken up, and Mr. Maxey resumed his remarks in support of an amendment declaring in favor of the enlargement of the Mexican war pension list.

The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Joyce in the chair) on the private calendar.

### FOREIGN.

The Austrian Parliament has granted 8,000,000 florins for the suppression of the Herzegovinian insurrection.

Col. Von Steuben in a letter to Mayor Grace of New York expresses thanks for the cordial reception given the members of his family in this country at the time of the Yorktown trip. He said Kaiser Wilhelm is highly pleased that they were treated so courteously.

A Paris dispatch says: Through the French ambassador at the vatican, the pope denies that the Holy See had any connection with the Union Generale bank.

The new Egyptian council is at work on a comprehensive law regulating the financial and political machinery of the government. The chamber of notables will control the budget and collection and disbursement of all moneys. The central authority will be transferred from the viceroy to the chambers. The British and French influences are entirely disregarded in the composition of the new cabinet.

London dates of the 7th say: Parliament began its session at 2 o'clock amid usual scenes. Gladstone received cheers and hisses. Bradlaugh received cheers, and looked pale and weak. The Queen's speech was read and received with disappointment. After the reading of the speech the commons returned to its own chamber, and took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Sir William Palliser, inventor of projectiles, is dead.

Judge Mackenzie of Toronto, has given judgment ordering Miller, the American fugitive from Pittsburg, who escaped from prison in a shoe box, to be returned to the Allegheny authorities.

De Lesseps is reported seriously ill at Cairo, Egypt.

The ship Nevada was wrecked and abandoned in a terrible gale on February 6. One seaman was drowned and several injured.

Cairo despatches say: The council to-day under the leadership of the home rule party, approved the new budget law framed by the chambers, which sets aside the former system which guaranteed European controllership. The council also asserted, in answer to the French and English protests, that the European controllers have no right to interfere with the interior development of Egypt, and that such attempts will be resisted in the future.

Bradlaugh was refused permission to take the oath in the House of Commons on Tuesday by a vote of 286 to 227.

The relations between China and Japan are not friendly, and both are arming with hostile intent.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: A number of logs of wood intended for use in lighting the stove in the czar's study were found to have been scooped out and the cavities filled with dynamite. A number of arrests of the members of the czar's household have been made.

London dispatches say that Lord Granville, foreign secretary, has remonstrated with the Russian ambassador in London against Russia's recent action in Asia, and especially in regard to the Russian treaty with Persia. It is rumored that the ambassador's reply was haughty and insulting.

Berlin dispatch says: Considerable excitement has been caused in this city by the decision of the military tribunal announced yesterday, freeing from blame the sentinel, a member of the guards, for shooting while on duty, two boys dead and wounding a third for teasing him.

London dates of the 10th say: Lucifer matches have been discovered in the Devonport dockyard in some oakum which originally came from Dublin. Orders have been issued to examine all bales on the receipt, as was formerly the custom during the Fenian scare.

Gladstone's speech in the House on Smythe's amendments declaring it impracticable so long as the Irish are unable to define clearly where local affairs end and imperial affairs begin, has created a sensation.

### The Jeannette Survivors.

Lieut. Giles B. Harber and Master W. H. Schentze of the navy have left New York on a detail ordered by Secretary Hunt for the purpose of assisting in the search for the missing survivors of the Jeannette in the northern regions of Siberia. They expect to reach Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia and the furthest point at which there is a telegraph station, about the middle of March. This detail is in accordance with a suggestion received on Wednesday morning last from Lieut. Danenhower, who is now at Irkutsk, proposing to charter a vessel in the spring and search along the Siberian coast for the missing boat of Lieut. Chipp.

Within the last week considerable additions have been made to our knowledge of what befell the Jeannette and her men. The sad story may be summarized as follows: On the 6th of September, 1879, the vessel entered the ice to the northwest of Behring strait, and as early as the 1st of January, 1880, had been so injured as to occasion a leak which rendered it necessary to keep the pumps going continually for the next 18 months. The vessel drifted to the northwest for 21 months—from September 6, 1879, to June 12, 1881,—when she was crushed by the ice and sank in lat. 76 deg. 15 min. north and longitude 156 deg. 20 min. east. The officers and crew dragged their boats over the ice to the New Siberia islands, where they started in the boats for the mouth of the Lena river. Lieutenant Commander DeLong took the cutter No. 1 with Dr. Ambler and 12 sailors, Lieut. Chipp took the small cutter No. 2 with Capt. Dunbar and six sailors, and Lieut. Danenhower being at that time entirely blind, Engineer Melville took command of the whaling boat No. 3, accompanied by Lieut. Danenhower and nine men. When within about 50 miles of the mouth of the Lena a storm arose which separated the boats, and the one commanded by Lieut. Chipp has never been heard of since. Boat No. 3 reached the northern part of the delta of the Lena in the latter part of September, and De Long, from his boat No. 1, landed at some distance further to the north and west a few days afterward, having with his men suffered terribly from cold. The first news of the survivors was telegraphed from Irkutsk by the Russian authorities on the 19th of December. On the 12th of January news had reached St. Petersburg that Lieut. Danenhower with five men had reached Yakutsk, which is 1,800 miles beyond Irkutsk, on the 17th of December, and he was soon afterwards joined there by Engineer Melville and six men. On the 17th of January Danenhower and Melville with 11 men—two of whom, Nidermann and Noras, had belonged to DeLong's crew but had separated from their companions October 9, being sent ahead for relief—were at Irkutsk. Melville with two men almost immediately started back for the Lena to look after DeLong and his party, while Danenhower, having entirely lost one eye and the other being greatly injured, still remains at Irkutsk.

Of DeLong and Dr. Ambler and the other 10 men who were in boat No. 1, nothing is known and it is greatly feared they have all perished of starvation and exposure.—Post and Tribune.

THE ACADIA IN THE PACIFIC.—A speck in the ocean only is Pitcairn island, or the "Isle of Content," as it is aptly called. Although only six miles in circumference, it is inhabited by 96 of the happiest people in the world. The island is situated in a delightful climate about 3,000 miles west of the northern coast of South America. All the tropical fruits grow there in abundance. The inhabitants form an English colony, and live a simple, happy life, undisturbed by the strife of the world around them. Money is practically unknown among them. The one magistrate on the island has a sinecure, for there are no disputes and lawlessness is unknown. Each man has his own house and land. The life is communistic in a way, for all are socially equal and share their goods with each other when one becomes needy. Shoes are seldom worn by the women. The children, when only a few years old, learn to swim, and tumble around in the breakers without fear or danger. The people are religious, and worship in a little church, some of their number reading the service of the church of England and preaching every Sunday. They are zealous in securing shipwrecked sailors, and seem, on the whole, to lead an ideal life of quiet and contentment.

Mr. A. E. Hough, for ten years superintendent of the Moody Hill Mission Sabbath-school, Jackson, Mich., which position he recently resigned, was a few evenings ago presented with a finely upholstered patent rocking-chair by the scholars. Rev. Mr. Kirtley made the presentation speech, to which Mr. Hough responded in appropriate terms. Mr. H. felt impelled to retire from the superintendency owing to a press of other duties.

EASILY PROVEN.—It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuragic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

A Berlin dispatch says: Eighteen million marks in species were sent to the Bank of France to-day.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 14. I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should live in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

### A Nocturnal Ramble and What Came of It.

Some genius—we suspect him to be long to the jovial order of humanity—has said: "The day to drone and dream, the night to learn and ramble." We do not propose to dispute this worthy's view of the matter, but present here with the experience of a Philadelphia journalist, Mr. William H. Cunningham, 1712 North Twentieth street, one of whose nocturnal rambles he thus refers to, beginning his narration rather peculiarly, however: "I am not a rheumatic, and have been troubled very little with bodily pains. Last Tuesday morning I experienced a very annoying stiffness of the neck, which grew worse as the day wore on. Toward evening it became very severe, and I could scarcely turn my head in any direction. Arriving home at tea time, it was with difficulty that I could eat my meal. My wife wanted to rub my neck with St. Jacobs Oil, but I refused, saying I thought the affliction would soon pass away. Tea over, against the remonstrances of my family, I left home to ramble toward the new Chestnut street Opera House, about two and a half miles from my residence. I started in the midst of a heavy snow storm, and remained at the theatre until the close of the performance, although I could feel my neck getting worse and becoming very painful. Leaving the play, the trouble came to reach home. The storm continued; the car in which I was became blocked in nearly every square, a cold current of air swept through the car, and I did not reach my home until toward 2 A. M., by which time my neck had become absolutely rigid. Then I consented to the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which my wife applied two or three times before I arose. I continued its use that day, and by evening I was free from pain, and the next morning I amused myself by twisting my neck in any direction that suited me, and not a vestige of stiffness remained."—Boston Herald.

It takes a Philadelphia girl longer to tell a story than a Chicago girl. But she belongs to a slow city, and it is necessary to keep pace with her aunt's sisters.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

In a Cincinnati daily we notice that Mr. Tim Gleason, ex-member of the Council from the Fourth Ward of that city, says he suffered terribly with rheumatism all last winter and spring. He tried all kinds of liniments and medicines without any benefit until he used St. Jacobs Oil, the first application of which insured a full night's repose, and its subsequent use entirely cured him. It is a great remedy.—Akron (Ohio) Beacon.

The State Temperance Alliance had its first annual session in Jackson, Feb. 1st. It admitted ladies members, but without power to vote.

\$225 Month-Agents Wanted—60 best selling articles in the world; sample free. Address: Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

NO PAINFUL CURE. Sufferers of Neural and Rheumatic GOUT, BRUISES, swellings, etc., without risk of failure or expense, until a cure is effected, will address at once for Circulars, DR. Wm. H. HANCOCK, Centerville, Ind.

OLIVET COLLEGE. A first-class college for everybody. Expense low. Winter term opens Jan. 3, 1882. Send for catalogue to the Secretary, Olivet, Mich.

YOUNG MEN. If you want to learn telegraphy, or any other business, and be sure of a situation, good wages, address: VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

YOUNG MEN. Offers superior advantages to students. They are thoroughly drilled in office work, letter writing, and the execution of business papers. Those wishing a thorough business education should acquire the business of the business men of Detroit, where it can be had. College course mailed free.

Agents make from \$200 to \$2,000 a month in having the agency of a county in selling the new preservative. Secure a county, and your FORTUNE is made. Address for particulars,



## THE FARM.

### Tim Bunker on Learning from Mistakes.

We have been a good many years learning what crows were made for, and the lesson is not very well understood. This year we are likely to get additional light. The spring was wet in Hookertown, and better prospects for grass were never held out. The crop was good, but after it was gathered the grub of the May-bug began to show the results of its depredations, both in the pastures and in the meadows. My attention was called to them by the flocks of crows in the big pasture, and the adjoining fields. I did not suppose there were so many crows in the neighborhood. They frequent the shore in winter, coming long distances to feed upon the clam banks, when food is scarce elsewhere. But their favorite diet in summer seems to be the worms that come from the May-bug. They have great skill in detecting the presence of this grub, and if the crows were protected in their period of incubation, they would become so numerous as to exterminate these pests, or to reduce their numbers so much that they would do no serious damage. In some of my fields the grass roots are destroyed in large patches, so that you can scrape off the stubble with a rake. There can be no good crop of hay until these places are re-seeded. For several generations war has been waged upon the crow, because he pulled corn out in the retired fields on the edges of woodland. Town and State have put bounties upon him, and he has been hunted at all stages of the year, to get the bounty money. The boys have sought out his nesting place, climbed tall trees, and cleaned his nest of the callow young. Men have put a dead carcass back of the barn to entice him within gun-shot, and he has been treated as a deadly enemy. He has been branded with a bad name, and "scarecrow" has been applied to all those non-descript contrivances that disfigure cornfields to keep off the birds. Still he vindicates his right to be, and the response which Nature makes to this unreasoning warfare is, "Protect the crow or do worse." A few hills of corn in spring time is small damage compared to the grass crop of a whole farm destroyed by grubs. On the whole, the wisest at the State capital make poor work at mending the legislation of the Almighty. Take care of the crows, and the crows will take care of your grubs.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Loss of Nitrogen in Purchased Manures When Applied to Crops.

I will now endeavor to show what loss of the nitrogen in the manure, has taken place in our own experiments on the growth of potatoes at Rothamsted. In order to measure the effect of nitrogen, and also ascertain whether any, and if so what amount of loss has taken place, our plan has been to grow the crop continuously with mineral manures alone. We consider that by this means the crop avails itself of all the sources of nitrogen at its disposal, whether they be derived from the soil or the atmosphere. When, in addition to the same minerals, nitrogen in some soluble form is applied to the potatoes in another experiment, we consider that the increase in the crop over that grown by minerals alone, is due to the nitrogen of the manure, and further, if we deduct the amount of nitrogen in the crop grown by minerals alone, from the amount contained in the crop grown by minerals and nitrogen, the residue, when compared with the amount of nitrogen applied in the manure, will give us the measure of the loss. I must observe, however, that this experiment requires to be continued for a good many years before any safe conclusions can be drawn; first, because of the great influence of favorable, or unfavorable seasons, and secondly, because it is only by the aid of time that we can ascertain whether the nitrogen applied, but not recovered in one crop, is available for those which succeed. The more favorable is the season for the growth of a crop, the better will the crop be able to avail itself of the stores of manure furnished by the soil and atmosphere. At Rothamsted, the season just passed was very favorable for the growth of potatoes, I therefore select this year's crop, not as indicating what might be the average loss of nitrogen applied in manure, but to show how very serious may be the loss, even under exceptionally favorable conditions.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Cotswold Sheep.

Cotswold sheep were introduced to the special notice of American sheep breeders by the importations of Erasmus Coming, and of Wm. H. Sotham, in the year 1840, and from the increase of these flocks, and many subsequent importations, they have become as well known as any of the improved breeds of sheep. The impetus given to the breeding of mutton sheep by Mr. Bakewell of Dishley, Leicestershire, through his wonderful improvement of the old Leicester sheep, and the establishment of the Dishley breed, as so far superior to all other long wool sheep of England, that the rams were used upon long wool flocks of all sections, had of course its effect upon the Cotswolds—the breed native to Gloucestershire and vicinity. The firmer and quicker fattening Dishley rams greatly improved these hardy, large-framed sheep, and judicious breeding, with heed to the important lessons which Mr. Bakewell taught, have confirmed and established the breed in such a number of points of superiority, that it is hardly too much to say that it now stands pre-eminent among the long-wool breeds.

The characteristics of the breed when well developed, are a large size, with admirable form; bone enough to carry well a carcass weighing 200 to 250, and occasionally 300 pounds, or

even more; early maturity (the lambs also attaining very soon a large size and fitness for market, due, primarily to their hardiness, and secondarily, to the great abundance of milk yielded by the ewes); notable prolificacy of the ewes, and their excellent fleeces. In the matter of fleece there has been constant improvement, not only does it more completely cover the body, extending below the knees and the hocks, sometimes even to the feet, and almost all over the belly, but well over the poll. This feature is foolishly valued by breeders, and unsound locks are left often hanging like a deformity over the eyes of favorite sheep. We must note also as characteristic of the breed, that the mutton is less tallowy, the fat more interlarded, and the flesh more marbled than that of less improved long-wool sheep.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Can Insects Talk Together?

"Two ants," says Buchner, "when they are talking together, stand with their heads opposite each other, working their sensitive feelers in the liveliest manner, and tapping each other's heads." Numerous examples prove that they are in this way able to make mutual communications, and even on certain definite subjects. "I have often," says the English naturalist, Jessie, "placed a small green caterpillar into the nest. It can be immediately seen that the little creatures hold a conversation by means of their feelers, and this being ended, they repair together to the caterpillar in order to drag it into the nest by their united strength. Further, I have observed the meeting of ants on the way to and from their nest. They stop, touch each other with their feelers, and appear to hold a conversation, which I have good reason to suppose relates to the best ground for obtaining food." Hague writes in a letter to Darwin that he one day killed with his finger a number of ants who came every day from a hole in the wall to some plants standing on the chimney-piece. He had tried the effect of brushing them away, but it was of no use, and the consequence of the slaughter was that the ants who were on their way turned back, and tried to persuade their companions, who were not aware of the danger, to turn back also. A short conversation ensued between the ants, which, however, did not result in immediate return, for those who had just left the nest first convinced themselves of the truth of the report.

### Useless Studies.

The other day a young girl of our acquaintance, who is pursuing a selected course of study in one of the collegiate institutions of the city, was examining the printed curriculum with reference to deciding what study she should take up next term. While consulting about the matter, she ran over the long list of text books on science, language, literature, and mathematics, when suddenly she exclaimed: "I'll tell you what I would like to study—I would like to study medicine. I don't mean that I want to be a physician and practice, but to know what to do at home if anybody is sick or anything happens. I am sure that it would be more useful to me than"—and she turned to the prescribed course of study—"than spherical trigonometry and navigation." But we ran for a doctor every time everybody sneezes and coughs, and I would like to know what to do for anyone who is a little sick." Here is a matter concerning young women need some simple but careful instruction. But who gives them any? As daughters in the family, they can repeat the dates of the Grecian and Roman wars, work out an intricate problem of Algebra, and give the technical name of all the bones in the body, but if the baby brother left in their charge burns his hands or is seized with the croup, how many of them know the best thing to do while waiting for the doctor? And when, as wives and mothers, the duties of life increase, how many of them have any practical knowledge that will help them to meet calmly and intelligently the every day experiences of accidents and illnesses which are inevitable in every family.—*Harper's Bazar.*

### Water of Ammonia, or Spirits of Hartshorn.

A few months ago we suggested that house-keepers should keep a bottle of lime-water at hand, and mentioned some of its uses. Another alkaline solution, the water of ammonia, is also of great utility in the household. This is a solution of the gas ammonia in water. Ammonia is formed when animal matters are distilled in a certain manner; the early chemists produced it from the horns of the deer or hart, and as they regarded everything that was distilled as a "spirit," they called this Spirit of Hartshorn. The gas, ammonia, is invisible, but we can readily recognize it by its strong and pungent odor. One of its peculiarities is, the readiness with which it dissolves in water. At ordinary temperatures water will dissolve over 600 times its own bulk of the gas. The liquid sold by the druggists as Spirits of Hartshorn, is merely a solution of the gas in water, hence the more accurate name for it is water of ammonia. Two kinds are kept in the shops, one three times as strong as the other. If simply water of ammonia is asked for, the weaker kind is given; to procure the other the "strong" must be designated. To keep it, the bottle must be closed by a well fitting glass stopper which is waxed, or by a rubber one, as it soon destroys a cork. When applied to the skin, ammonia is a powerful stimulant, and the strong solution will blister very promptly. It is usually applied externally in the form of a liniment. If one part of ordinary water of ammonia be mixed with two parts of olive oil, they form a liquid soap which is known as volatile liniment, and used wherever the stimulant action of ammonia is needed, especially in the sore throats of children.—*American Agriculturist.*

## Fat People.

Perhaps you fancy your shape. You do look comfortable and jolly; but as a physiologist I must find fault with you. Obesity, like emaciation, is a sort of disease unfavorable to health and long life. The warm weather makes you pant and perspire.

I met one of your number at the beach. It was a warm afternoon. He was very uncomfortable. We stopped to chat a moment, when he exclaimed: "I would give ten thousand dollars to be reduced to one hundred and fifty pounds. I pant and wheeze and sweat, pant, wheeze and sweat, every time I stir." And looking earnestly in my face he said, "Doctor, what can you do for me? What can I take?" My family doctor tells me he can give me something that will whittle me down. Do you think it can be done?"

"Oh, yes," I replied; "nothing is easier; but it is quite unnecessary to take any medicine. Suppose, sir, you have a fat horse, much in the condition of yourself, and some doctor were to propose to reduce his weight by medicine, what would you say?"

"I should tell him I could reduce his weight by reducing the amount of his food."

"Just so, and you would be quite right. Allow me to commend the same practice to yourself. Reduce the quantity of your food one-quarter, and I venture to say in a month you will weigh from five to ten pounds less than now. At the end of the first month reduce the amount of your food another quarter. Within three or six months you will find yourself lighter by twenty to fifty pounds. Your digestion will be much healthier; your respiration better; and your activity and endurance greatly increased."

"But," said he, "I don't eat half as much as some thin men I know."

"This is not improbable, and I presume their excessive eating keeps them thin, as with your tendency excessive eating produces fat. If they were to reduce the quantity of their food, they would, like yourself, tend toward the normal standard; they would gain in weight while you lose."

He promised to try it, and started on.

"But," exclaims some fat young woman, who would "give the world" to be in good shape, "I cannot go hungry and faint forever."

This remark shows you have never tried what I have suggested. It is only the great eater who is troubled with hunger and "goneness." If you would reduce your food even one-half at once, after three days you will not suffer from faintness or hunger. The man who eats temperately of unstimulating food rarely knows the sensation of hunger.

In the light of these undeniable statements, how silly the practice common among girls, of swallowing acids and other killing things; and among men of steeping in tobacco to reduce their flesh! I have personally known scores of young women whose health has been ruined by drinking vinegar, or eating chalk and other indigestible things, all to take away their fat. And I have known a still greater number to ruin themselves by wearing corsets, in the hope of keeping themselves comely and in shape.

Allow me to prescribe for you: Rise early; exercise much, particularly in the open air; bathe frequently, rubbing the skin very hard; but most important of all eat plain, coarse food, and reduce the quantity until you find yourself growing thinner two or three pounds per week. Your sluggishness, short breath, and other discomforts will soon leave you, and you will become bright, clear-headed, and happy.—*Dr. Dio. Lewis, in Golden Rule.*

### Octogenarian Editors.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the last survivor of the old school of New York Editors, General James Watson Webb, of the old *Courier and Enquirer* will be eighty years of age. Though burdened with some of the infirmities that accompany such advanced years, he is still a hale and handsome old man, with the promise of many peaceful and happy days yet to come. General Webb was, in active journalism the contemporary of Bryant, Bennett, Greeley and Raymond in this city, and of Wood in Albany. All of these, save the last, are gone, and it seems strange now that General Webb should be, with two exceptions, the youngest of them all. Bryant was born in 1794, Bennett in 1795, Webb in 1802, Greeley in 1811, and Raymond in 1820. The most venerable of the whole list, Mr. Thurlow Weed, still retains the full exercise of his intellectual faculties, and with more physical vigor than many a man of half his age. Mr. Weed was born in 1797—being thus five years the senior of General Webb. The two veteran Whig journalists retain the warm friendship of their earlier days, and are almost the only examples left us of the school they may be said to have founded. Of all our noted old New Yorkers, scarcely one takes precedence of them, save Peter Cooper, who was born six years earlier than Mr. Weed and eleven years earlier than General Webb. Of the long journalistic and political career of the veteran who reaches his eightieth year two days hence, this is not the time to speak, but in these days of wild declaration that the United States ought to have no foreign policy and no care for events anywhere else on this continent, it is interesting to recall the fact that Webb negotiated the secret treaty with the third Napoleon, under which the French troops left Mexico.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The project of a ship canal across Cape Cod has been abandoned, the surveys showing that it would cost \$1,000,000 more than was supposed.

Mr. Joseph Cook is to devote two months to lecturing to the educated natives in the principal cities of India.

## Tall Stories, These.

The Western frontier of the United States is highly prolific in tall stories. Take the matter of hard blows. A man sitting in his house, eating a pie, heard a storm coming, and ran to the door. The gale first blew the house down, and then seized the man, carried him through the air a hundred yards or so, and landed him in a peach tree. Soon after a friendly board from his own house came floating by. This he seized and placed over his head to protect himself from the raging blast, and finished his pie. Out in Nevada it has been told that during a gale, while boulders as big as pumpkins were flying through the air, and water-pipes were being ripped out of the ground, an old Chinaman, with spectacles on his nose, was observed in the eastern part of the town seated on a knoll, calmly flying his kite—an iron shutter, with a log chain for a tail. There was a man from Boston who would not confess astonishment at anything he saw in Nevada. As he was passing a hotel in Virginia City the cap blew from one of the chimneys. It was a circular piece of sheet iron, painted black, slightly convex, and the four supports were like legs. The wind carried it down street, and it went straddling along like a living thing. The Boston man asked what it was. "A bedbug from the hotel," was the reply. "By George, I never saw anything like that," he began, and then added, "outside of Boston."

A party of miners in the Black Hills compared eyes and ears over a campfire. One said: "When I was coming to the Hills I looked for Indians until I could see a mosquito a mile away." Another said that his eyes were weak, but that he could hear gnats jumping on the rocks four miles. The next man had listened for Indians until he had heard the mountain sheep light on their horns in the Big Mountains, three hundred miles away. The fourth, with his head on his pillow, had strained his ears until he heard the Chinese nailing up tea boxes. The fifth, in crossing the Rocky Mountains, had found a petrified forest, the trees turned into solid stone. As he loitered on the edge a deer started across the valley and was transformed in a moment into stone. A bird flew past him, and perching upon a tree began to sing. Suddenly the bird was changed to stone. The song she was singing was also petrified, hanging down from the back of the bird—cold, cold stone.

A Yankee who had settled in the West having told an Englishman that he had shot on one occasion 999 pigeons, his interlocutor asked why he did not make it 1,000 at once. "No," said he, "not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one pigeon." Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a long story of a man having swam from Liverpool to Boston. "Did you see him?" asked the Yankee. "Of course I did; I was coming across and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor." "Well, I'm glad ye saw him, stranger, 'cos yer a witness that I did it. That was me!"

### A HOT DINNER FOR A GOLD-FISH.

A certain restaurant in this city, apparently to proclaim the unlimited resources of its cuisine, has in its show window a huge tank, wherein glittering gold-fish, sullen horned pouts, dignified bullfrogs, and spawling turtles dwell together in a greater or less degree of amity. The other day a bee fell into the water, and was solemnly gobbled by a goggle-eyed fish. Hardly had the insect been engulfed, however, when the fish was seen to be strangely excited. He leaped into the air, drew in great volumes of water and blew it out again, and acted so insanely that the turtles scuttled away in hot haste, and the frogs tumbled off the rocks to right and left in sheer consternation. Meanwhile the bee reappeared and crawled out of the tank in safety, evidently congratulating itself as it dried its wings upon the possession of a sting and the presence of mind necessary to use it to advantage in an emergency.—*Boston Herald.*

Miss Alcott's publication of a much revised edition of her early novel, "Moods," is the occasion of some sharp words from The Boston Post. "It gives me a pleasant sense of victory," the author is quoted as saying, "to ransack the old trunks and now and then fish out and sell a story that has been rejected over and over again when I had not been heard of, and that goes readily enough now." The Post says: "We should suppose it would give a woman of Miss Alcott's sense a very unpleasant sense of victory. The publisher does not take previously rejected stories because he sees any more merit in them, but because he knows that the author's fame is sufficient to make even a poor story, with her name attached to it, sell well, and salable matter is what he is after. The publisher makes money and the author hurts her reputation by the transaction, so it strikes us that the former is the one entitled to the 'pleasant sense of victory.'"

THE CANNED OYSTER TRADE.—The city of Baltimore is the great oyster-packing center. During the years of 1879 and 1880, 9,543 vessels brought 7,252,972 bushels of oysters, besides 25,000 bushels brought by steamers. Of this number, 3,769,353 bushels were packed raw, and 2,689,939 bushels cooked and hermetically sealed. Some places along shore in Maryland are built upon oyster shell and in the lower part of Maryland oysters pass current as money. There are 176 oysters in a bushel, and at that rate there are taken from the Chesapeake and its tributaries 3,000,000,000 oysters, or about 60 for each inhabitant of the United States. Ten thousand vessels and 40,000 persons are employed. The total amount of capital invested is \$7,606,976 and the wages afloat are \$6,956,444.

## ADMIRATION.

The jackdaw in Aesop's fable who adorned himself with peacock's feathers and sought to pass himself off as one of those birds, is commonly considered only in the light of a warning against struggling to force one's self into a sphere above one's own. By many generations has that jackdaw been pointed at with the finger of scorn, and innumerable people, both young and old, have not hesitated to pronounce him merely an irredeemably vain and ridiculous bird, and nothing more. Though quite aware how presumptuous it is to venture to take exceptions to the unanimous and sweeping condemnation of ages, we are yet daring enough to assert that full justice has never yet been meted out to that unlucky bird, and that there is a meritorious side to his character which has been invariably overlooked. We do not attempt to deny that he was a humbug; or that he was fool enough to put himself into that most miserable situation, a false position; or that he was so dull as to confuse semblance with reality, and to imagine that pretending to be a peacock and actually being one were identical. But what we maintain as in his favor is, that in spite of all this, he had yet the capacity for discerning, admiring, and longing after a merit which he knew perfectly well he did not himself possess. It is a capacity which is not at all a commonplace one. Look at science, religion, politics, literature, society, and professions of all kinds, and see how few people there are who manage genuinely to admire what is excellent in any line that is opposed to or even somewhat different from their own. Directly they show the least symptom of such an admiration, self-infallibility interferes to try and prevent it. Honest, hearty admiration for good in others to which a man allows he has no shadow of claim for himself, must necessarily cast more or less of a slight upon self; so self is always opposed to foreign merit, and will at best receive it as a merely accidental and external sort of quality, which is to be criticised and belittled as much as possible. Lavish as much approbation as you like, either directly or indirectly, upon that supremely worthy object, self, and self will agree therein complacently; but only let some other pinnacle of virtue be erected, and its tone will be very quickly changed. *Nil admirari* immediately becomes the order of the day; the rival height is carp and cavilled at incessantly; if possible, it is to be dragged down to a lower level; if it should remain unaffected by detraction, then the eyes are to be turned in some other direction; in short, no stone is left unturned to try and avoid any frank and generous acknowledgment of its attitude. Should the admirable object happen to be far above the head of the admirer, that ought, by rights, to be no hindrance to the consideration in which it is to be held; for as virtue of all kinds can be instinctively felt and recognized even when not understood, it is by no means essential to admiration that the thought of the admirer should be able altogether to represent to him the real fact of the matter. This condition of affairs, however, is sure to be seized upon by self as a fine opportunity for its antagonism. It will find plenty of sneers and jeers at the folly of bowing down before anything that the mind is incompetent to grasp, and in such a case a man needs to be most especially on his guard lest there be stifled that nobler part of him which prompts him to do homage to the thing that he feels to be intrinsically excellent, whether comprehended or not. No doubt, this hostility would not matter one jot if only self were treated as it deserves, and if every one always remembered that the more complete it is snubbed and set aside, so much the better in the chance that things good, true, pure, and just have of influencing humanity. Unluckily, it is not a particularly agreeable process to snub self; and the consequence of the extent to which it is humored is that the world is full of petty, narrow, miserable jealousies, which deteriorate the nobility inherent in human nature, and poison a large proportion of the sweetness that ought properly to be found in life. One of the most effective antidotes to this poison is admiration, because it inevitably presses self into the corner, and kindles generous and elevating sentiments. There is no room for these things until self has been cleared out of the way a bit; and a man can know nothing of them, if his nature be too poor and cramped to allow of his ever being taken out of himself by an ungrudging homage paid to some excellence greater than his own. "No nobler feeling than that of admiration for one higher than himself dwells in the breast of man. It is to this hour, and at all hours, the vivifying influence in a man's life." So says Carlyle; and whether the world at large consciously agrees with him or not, at all events its actions are such as to justify the belief that it holds the capacity for admiration in considerable esteem, since it may be generally remarked that those who possess that quality receive a far larger share of love and trust than those who are destitute of it. People do not, as a rule, appear drawn to consign more than they can help of their affections, secrets, or reputations

to the tender mercies of a man who is observed to be always ready to depreciate any kind of virtue, talent, ability, or excellence that is not so nearly allied to his own as to give him a reflective share in the praises bestowed thereupon. Inasmuch, then, as a genuine, self-forgetting admiration necessarily takes a man to some extent out of himself, we hold that on this account alone he will be all the better for it. But its utility by no means stops here, and, under proper guidance, it can render still more important service. Whatever he admires has a good deal to do with the formation of his character; he will wish (though perhaps unconsciously) to imitate it, and incorporate it into his own life as far as possible, and thus it will supply an ideal, a standard to aim at. Whether this standard shall be more or less elevated is evidently a very serious consideration, and much discrimination is needed as to the persons, qualities, and other objects on which unqualified approval may safely be bestowed. As for honest admiration being thrown away on what is absolutely bad and vicious, the chance of that seems too slight to call for warning against it. But there is room for a word of caution against the danger of forgetting that there are degrees of merit, that all things praiseworthy are not equally so, and that a man should beware of wasting on some inferior excellence a sentiment that is capable of raising him a good deal higher, if directed to a more worthy object. And the only security from this risk is to be found in taking counsel with reason and the higher nature as to what to admire, and in carefully shutting out the subtle influence of self, as it tries to interfere in the matter, and create prejudice in whatever direction may seem most likely to prove to its own advantage. Cultivate the habit of admiring generously and freely whatever is excellent, and distrust and discourage the depreciatory tendency, as intrinsically petty, and leading to deterioration of character.

### A CLOSE SHAVE.

"Yes, I have had some pretty close shaves in my lifetime," answered the captain as he sat down his glass and took a seat by the stove.

"Go ahead," called three or four at once.

"Just seventeen years ago this fall, when I was sailing the Martin from—"

Here six of the men took out pencils and scraps of paper and began to jot down names and dates, and, as the captain observed it, he continued: "But I think the closest miss I ever had was about ten years ago, when I commanded the Daylight. One night, along towards the last of November, we were trying to make Buffalo. That was to be our last trip. Well, that was the darkest night I ever saw, and the wind blew great guns. The schooner climbed mountains high, and then slid down as if she meant to strike bottom, and I thought every plunge would be her last."

"And she finally went on her beam ends?" asked one.

"Oh, no—she rode as level as a duck."

"And didn't she lose her masts?"

"Not one. She went into Buffalo with everything as taut as you please."

"Then where was the miss?" asked a petulant voice.

"Why, I come within four seconds of missing the midnight train for Detroit!" was the calm reply, as he turned over his glass.

### A BOAT FOR A PRINCESS.

Mr. Bartlett Allen has just built on Fish Island a large surf or whale boat for Gov. Dominis of the Sandwich Islands, whose wife is the Princess Royal of the Kingdom. The boat was ordered through Mr. Gideon N. Bartlett, who on his wedding tour visited the islands and was entertained by Gov. Dominis. When he went to New Bedford last summer Mr. Bartlett gave the commission to build the boat to Mr. Allen. The craft is 32 feet in length over all, 6 feet breadth of beam, and 27 inches deep. It is of handsome model, solidly constructed, with white oak frame and cedar planks, has six thwarts, and will be propelled by six oars, and has also a place for a mast. At the stern are arranged seats where a number of persons can sit and a commodious locker is also placed there. The outside painting is of white with black ribbon, and the inside below the thwarts is straw color. The boat is intended to carry the owner between the islands, and can safely land in almost any surf. It will be shipped to San Francisco via Cape Horn, and thence to the islands.

A NEW NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—There is some talk of a movement for a new national holiday to celebrate the anniversary of the date of the discovery of America. This is a good idea and it is to be hoped will find support. We have too few holidays in this hard working country, and two or three more in the year would be welcomed by all classes. All the holidays occurring between election day and Easter are in winter, and there is nothing between Decoration day and election day but the 4th of July. June or August would be the proper months to select, as June is the pleasantest and August the most trying month of the year.—*Evening News.*

The largest steel sailing ship afloat registering 2220 tons, was launched at Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 9, for the managers of the White Star Line. It is named the Garfield, and will be employed in the Australian and California trades.



# STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. C. Laing, General Merchant.

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

**DRY GOODS,**  
Ladies' Dress Goods, Alpacos, Cashmeres, Gingham,

And the endless variety needed to supply his large trade. In addition to a large stock of the celebrated

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

## CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

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

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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

Produce bought for Cash and taken in exchange for Goods.

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

# ONWARD!

"A nimble sixpence is worth a dead shilling." A penny saved is worth to earned." are old and good sayings.

## READY PAY

is the ROCK which we propose to build upon, and invite you to assist and receive

# A Mutual Benefit

Yours Truly,

J. L. HITCHCOCK.

—Dealer in—

# HARDWARE

—AND—

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cass City, Mich.

## A Word or Two to the Public.

We are able to show the largest stock of Winter Goods in this part of the State. Nothing like it has ever been shown by our own or any other house as regards quantity and low prices. Cash customers will find the greatest bargains ever seen in Domestic, Flannels, Blankets, Table Linens, Dolmans, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Clothing and Hats and Caps. Everything fresh and new.

**Lewenberg & Hirshberg,**  
NEW YORK STORE,  
Cass City, Mich.

## SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Evangelists Whittle and McGranahan will shortly begin revivals in San Francisco.

—The Iowa Methodist Conference severely reprimands a minister for going to a circus.

—Bishop Tuttle (Episcopalian), of Utah, has established a boarding school for girls at Salt Lake City.

—There are men at Yale College from Wales, India, Scotland, New Brunswick, Canada, Turkey, Chili, Japan, Norway, Honolulu and thirty-six States of the Union.

—Since Cornell University was founded over \$1,500,000 has been given to it for buildings and equipment. The endowment of the institution is over \$1,700,000, which places it among the richest endowed institutions of the country.

—President Washburn, of Robert College, Constantinople, now in this country to secure additional endowments for his noble work on the Bosphorus, says 500 students of the institution are scattered throughout the Turkish Empire, carrying its influences among the people.

—Prof. Gulliver, of the Andover Theological Seminary, has been carefully studying the leading orthodox doctrines as they are held in New England to-day, and his conclusion is that the theology of that part of the country is as sound now as it was in the time of Jonathan Edwards. He finds no change at all in the orthodox views of the trinity, regeneration miracles, the soul's immortality, and future punishment.

—From the Indian Territory a missionary of the American Sunday-school writes: "I am laboring among a mixed population of Indians, negroes and whites; and these last often are the most needy. I organized a school lately in a settlement made up of whites and Choctaws, which has English and Indian lessons, and I held a meeting among negroes who, formerly, were the slaves of Muscogee masters. They advance more readily than the Indians because they know English. For this reason these are likely to be the dominant race in parts of the Indian Territory."

—According to the latest ecclesiastical arithmetic, the Baptists are more numerous in the United States than any other of the denominations commonly classed as evangelical. The five reporting the largest number of communicants are as follows: Baptists, 2,374,339; Methodists, 1,742,922; Presbyterians, 915,740; Lutherans, 700,718; Episcopalians, 345,841. During the last year the Baptists increased 163,624; the Methodists, 52,620; the Episcopalians, 20,846; the Presbyterians, 16,438; the Lutherans, 10,223. It is thus seen that the Baptist gain was nearly double that of the other four denominations combined.

—A church which is described, with local pride, as "standing in architectural beauty without an equal in the United States," has just been dedicated to Protestant Episcopal worship in Lynn, Mass. It is a memorial to the late E. Redington Mudge by his heirs. The outer walls are reddish rubblestone, the facings are angles brick and the weatherings Nova Scotia freestone, richly carved. The building forms a Latin cross, and there is a square tower 130 feet high without a spire. The interior is exceedingly ornate, its striking features being the mosaic pavement containing 58,000 pieces, and the fridescant windows. The cost was \$250,000, exclusive of the site and a large part of the stone, which was quarried on the estate.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The tailor measures his customers whenever he takes a fit.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—No Fee runs a Chinese laundry in Boston. He shall have all our washing.—*Lowell Courier.* Send it along. One more shirt will not probably increase his labors much.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—Everything bears hard upon the poor. The rich man who puts nothing in the contribution box Sunday morning is at once supposed to have left his pocket-book in his other trousers; but the poor man who has but one suit of clothes don't get off so easily.—*Philadelphia Evening News.*

—Not long since a family moved into a house on Austin Avenue. After a week or so a friend of the family called on them, and asked how he liked the locality. "Pretty well." "Have you called on any of the neighbors, yet?" "No, but I am going to if there is any more of my firewood missing."—*Texas Siftings.*

—"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Brown, as she surveyed with evident pleasure her little parlor sideboard, covered with old china and decorated with highly colored tiles. "Mr. B. remarked last night that I was becoming quite an artist," and the old lady's countenance fairly beamed with delight as her eyes rested on a sixteen cent Japanese teapot.—*Newark Call.*

—"There has been a wonderful improvement in the speed and comfort of traveling during the past quarter of a century." For instance, less than a score of years ago it took nearly four years to go from Washington to Richmond, and the traveling was very uncomfortable. Now the journey can be made in less than a day, with ease and comfort.—*Norristown Herald.*

—The bulldog, my son, is a noble animal, and an intelligent. He is very absent-minded and very forgetful. When he has locked his jaws in the calf of your leg, ten chances to one but he forgets the combination and loses the key. Beware of the bulldog. He will cling to you closer than a brother and longer than the smell of onions. But beware of him.—*Boston Transcript.*

—In Boston, recently, during banking hours and with all the clerks present, a man stepped behind the counter, walked to the safe, entered, took up a package containing \$600,000, belonging to the president of the bank, and walked away with it unmolested. The man who executed this cool proceeding has always stood high in the community, and is well known. He is the president of the bank.—*Boston Post.*

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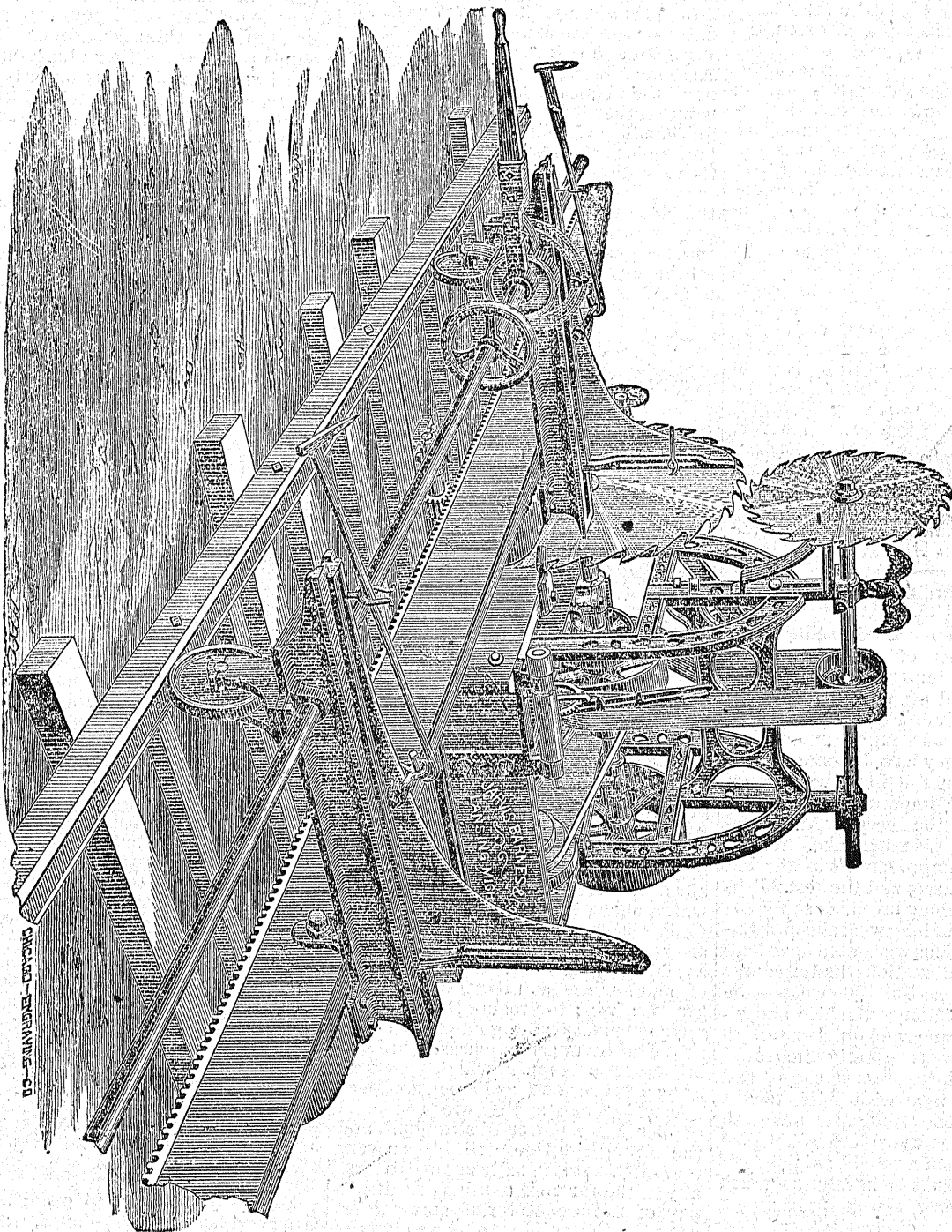
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