

# The Cass City Enterprise.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

WORK AND WIN.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR

VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882.

NO. 25

## 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 hand 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.  
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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. Engle, Pastor.

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

**A**TWOOD & MARKHAM, Attorneys, Counselors, and Solicitors in Chancery, Caro, Mich.

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

**W**ATROUS & SUTTON, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Real Estate, Collection and Pension Agents, Gagetown, Tuscola Co., Mich.

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**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.

**A**. W. CAREY, M. D., Medicines furnished at the office, Cass City, Mich.

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Next door Post-office, Cass City, Mich.

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**JOHN F. SEELEY,**  
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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.

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**10,000 MEN WANTED**

**FOR 1882**

—To call at the—

**NEW TIN SHOP.**

Where they will find a complete assortment of Tin, Copper and Sheet iron ware.

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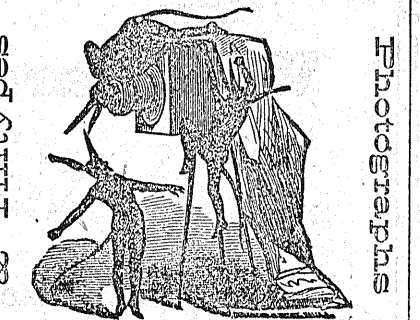
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**VETERINARY PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**

Office and Residence on Third Street, where he can be found at all hours, night or day.

**FOR THE FINEST**



—IN THE STATE, GO TO—

**McKenzie & Duck,**

Caro, Michigan

## THE CONTENTED COBBLER.

The shoemaker sang while he hammered away:  
"O, who is as happy as I am to-day?  
I save twenty soles where the parson saves one;  
And I always heel when the doctor heels none.

"I sit on the bench like a Judge and I boot  
The people who say that my measures don't  
suit.  
I cut all my uppers; I care not for castor;  
My very first pleasure each day is my last.

"I'm always a-mending while others fall ill,  
And when I am thirsty with cobblers I fill.  
I'll never peg out, for I always peg in,  
And how can I lose when I'm shoe to win?

"My goods are all sold before finished, and I  
Can foot many Bills without heaving a sigh;  
In fact I am envied by little and tall,  
For of this world's blessings alone I have awl."

—H. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press.

## A BROWN-PAPER PARCEL.

I am going to tell in a plain, straightforward way how it happened. Tom says that I may make the story public, if I think his experience will serve as a warning to any one. He has been kind enough to give me several particulars of the affair which he has hitherto refrained from speaking about. To be sure, more than a year has passed, and the edge of poor Tom's mortification has become blunted, but there was a time when any reference to the unlucky affair of which I am going to write, in his presence, caused him great annoyance.

Our factory—in the office of which I am employed as book-keeper,—is in the village of Dash, several miles from New York, on the line of one of our well-known railroads. The company employs nearly two hundred hands, and the weekly pay-roll amounts to about twenty-five hundred dollars.

Every Saturday for several years, Mr. Lucas, the junior partner of the firm, has been in the habit of going to New York by the noon train to draw that amount in small bills from the bank, returning by the train leaving the city at two o'clock.

"This is unfortunate!" exclaimed Mr. Sloman, the senior partner, as he entered the office one Saturday morning, and threw himself into a chair. "Mr. Lucas has sprained his ankle and can't go to New York for the money, as usual. I suppose I must go, though I'm so busy that I don't see how I can spare the time."

"I will go if you wish," I said, "though I'm rather behind-hand with posting, as you know, sir. Still."

"No, no!" he exclaimed. "I would rather go myself than spare you."

"I say," interposed Tom Sloman, who had been seated at his father's desk reading the morning paper for the last hour, "I'll go, if you like, sir."

Tom had been enjoying his college vacation for about a fortnight. Two-thirds of each day he had spent in lounging about the office, and it was in some slight degree his fault that I was behind my work. I liked Tom. He was a well-intentioned fellow, but just a little egotistical. He loved good companionship, was talkative and made acquaintances easily. His favorite theme of conversation was Thomas Sloman, Jr., and that gentleman's shrewdness and sagacity he held in very high esteem.

"The man who wishes to overreach me," he used to say, "must get up early in the morning."

"I'll go if you like, sir," said Tom, to his father. "I've nothing else to do, and I'd like a ride to the city and back."

Mr. Sloman cleared his throat, as was his habit when anything annoyed him, and looked thoughtfully at his son.

"I don't know," he said, slowly. "Why, I'd like to go," said Tom.

"Twenty-five hundred dollars is a large sum of money," said his father; "and you know, Tom, you are rather headless sometimes."

The young man made no reply, but his face flushed angrily and he began impatiently tapping his foot with his little bamboo cane.

"There are a good many sharpers in New York City, as you know," added Mr. Sloman, "and a man who carries money with him there needs to be very cautious and very careful."

"My dear sir," said Tom, whom this remark had touched in a tender spot, "I flatter myself that I can bring that twenty-five hundred dollars from the bank in New York to this place without losing it. I think I'm sharp enough to."

"O, I am well acquainted with your opinion on that point," laughed Mr. Sloman. "and it is for that very reason that I hesitate to trust you. And besides, Tom, as I said before, you are often heedless in what you do."

"You treat me like a child, father," grumbled Tom.

"Well, well," said Mr. Sloman, impatiently. "We've talked enough about it. You may go, Tom, but I must caution you to be very careful with the money, and with whom you come in contact while you have it. Only a month ago Mr. Lucas was followed from the city by a fellow whom he thinks intended to rob him. You cannot be too careful."

Tom's reply was a supercilious smile. I could not help being amused at his sublime self-confidence. An hour later he stepped on board the train for New York.

Not seeing a vacant seat in the car which he entered, Tom was about going forward when some one touched his arm and a voice said:

"Here's a seat, sir."

Tom turned. The speaker, an intelligent-looking, well-dressed man of about thirty, was in the act of removing his valise from the seat beside him to the floor.

"I have so often been inconvenienced," said the stranger, as Tom took

the proffered place," by the hoggishness—I can't call it by any other name—of persons in the cars who fill every seat near them with their baggage, that I never allow myself to give a fellow-traveler cause to complain of such conduct on my part."

"That is praiseworthy in you, sir," said Tom, with an air of importance. "I wish that everyone was as courteous."

"Thank you, sir. Going to New York, I presume?"

"Yes, sir."

"So am I. I'm a drummer—always on the wing. Traveling just now for Brown & Co., of Boston; woolen goods. It's a very fascinating life, sir. But perhaps you're in the business, yourself?"

"No."

"No? Well, do you know, I half thought you were. You have certainly a business manner. I'll venture to say you're the making of an A1 drummer in you, sir."

"Do you think so?" asked Tom, pleased with what he thought a compliment.

"I certainly do. What is your business?—if you will pardon my curiosity."

"Just at present I'm a student at Yale," replied Tom.

"Indeed! I have a brother at Yale. He's a Soph."

"So am I. Perhaps I know him. What is his name?" asked Tom.

"Jones."

"What, Fred Jones, of Boston?"

"Yes."

"I guess I do know him," cried Tom, with enthusiasm. "You must have heard Fred speak of me—Tom Sloman."

"Are you Tom Sloman? I have heard Fred speak of you. He thinks very highly of you."

"Fred and I always get along well together," said Tom, complacently.

"Yes, I'm delighted to make the acquaintance of a college-mate of my brother's."

Tom thought Mr. Jones a very agreeable fellow, and Mr. Jones certainly did all he could to strengthen the favorable impression he had made.

He had, it appeared, been an extensive traveler; and during the remainder of the ride he entertained Tom with a very genial, pleasant talk of his experiences in different parts of the world. He had just begun what promised to be a thrilling story of a strange experience of his in Paris, when the train came to a stand-still in the Grand Central Depot.

"Do you go up town?" inquired Mr. Jones, as they left the car.

"No," replied Tom, "I go to the Dash Bank."

"Sorry that we shall have to part. I go to Fifth Street. I hope we shall meet again, my dear fellow."

"I hope so, I'm sure, Mr. Jones. But, I say, I should like to hear the rest of that story."

"You may, I hope, sometime. Can't possibly stop now, I'm sorry to say, for I've a business engagement. Good-bye!" and the genial, pleasant Mr. Jones touched his hat and hurried away.

Tom took a Fourth Avenue car, regretting that he could not have the company of his new acquaintance, for whom he had conceived quite a favorable opinion.

Half an hour later he reached the bank and presented his check with a letter of introduction from his father, or the teller would not have cashed it.

The money was handed him. After counting it, Tom wrapped the bills in some strong brown paper that he had brought with him, so as to make a common looking package that no one would suppose to contain money.

"Now we'll see whether I can get back to Dash without being robbed!" was his mental exclamation, as he left the bank. "If anybody thinks he can get this money, let him try!"

As no one heard the challenge, no one accepted it, and Tom jumped on board a passing car.

At the same moment a short stout elderly man in a pepper-and-salt suit, whom Tom had glanced at and noticed in front of the bank, leaped upon the front platform. Tom entered the car at one end, this man entered it at the other. There was certainly nothing very suspicious in his appearance. It was that of a well-to-do business man, but Tom eyed him very sharply. Apparently quite unconscious that there was any one else in the car, the man seated himself and pulled a newspaper from his pocket, and began reading with an appearance of great interest.

Once only during the ride did this elderly man look up from his paper, and then it was to glance at Tom; who, to tell the truth, was staring at him with a fixedness which certainly merited some return.

Upon the arrival of the car at the Grand Central Depot, Tom arose to his feet and the man in the pepper-and-salt suit arose to his. When Tom got out of the car the man in the pepper-and-salt suit got out, too.

"I half-believe," thought Tom, as he grasped the precious package more tightly, "that this old chap is after this money. All right, I'd like to see him get it."

Tom entered the depot, and the man in the pepper-and-salt suit followed him. Tom pretended not to notice him, but advanced to the office and bought his ticket. When he turned the elderly man stood near him engaged in examination of the time-table and apparently not paying the slightest attention to him or his brown-paper parcel.

"My dear fellow, this is, indeed, a most agreeable surprise!" exclaimed a familiar voice, as Tom turned away from the ticket-office. "Is it possible that you, too, return by the next train?"

(Continued on eighth page)

## HURRAH, HURRAH!

Spring is coming, and new goods are coming too.

I am now receiving a large stock of Spring and

Summer Clothing, new styles and new patterns.

Come and purchase while the stock is complete. I

have a few more winter suits and overcoats which I

will close out at cost rather than carry them over.

Also, a first class Tailor Shop in connection, where

competent men are employed

309 State Street, Caro, Mich.

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## BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

**DRY GOODS.**

—O—

**SILKS,**

**VELVETS,**

**CASHMERES,**

**COTTONS**

**AND**

**DOMESTICS.**

**BOOTS and SHOES.**

**Gent's Sewed and Pegged Fine Boots.**

**Ladies**  
**CASS CITY MICH.**

**Fine Shoes.**  
**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

Parmelee's Standard Preparations,

AND PROPRIETORS OF

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

Tea, VanKeuran's Ointment,

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

**Luce & Mosher.**

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Nails, Glass,

Putty, Paints,

Oils, Brushes,

Iron Stoves,

Hardware,

Powder, Shot,

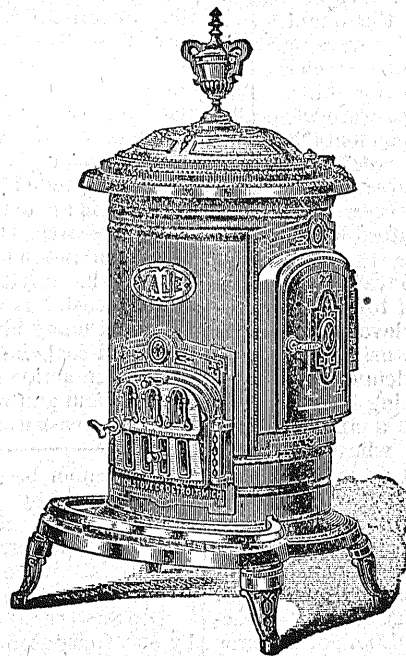
Lead.

Rubber

—and—

Hemp Packing,

etc., - - - etc.



Crockery,

Glassware,

Lamps, Brooms,

Tubs, Pails,

Bird Cages,

Baskets,

Mop Sticks,

Washboards,

urns, wood

and stone,



## THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, - - - - MICH.

### The Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation bill which passed the house by a vote of 162 to 104, and which will undoubtedly be the law of apportionment, shows that the representation of the western states is increased by seventeen new members, that of the southern states by fifteen new members. In the east there is a shifting of representation, as follows: Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania gain three members, lost by Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Thirteen states neither gain nor lose. Twenty-two gain, and three lose. Texas makes the largest gain, by increasing her representation from six to eleven. Kansas gains four; California, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Carolina each gain two; Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin gain one each.

### THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

The anti-Polygamy bill passed by a viva voce vote as it came from the committee on the judiciary. It provides that any person guilty of polygamy shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; but the provision shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five successive years and is not known to such person to be living, and is believed by such person to be dead, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage, which shall have been dissolved by valid decree of a competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been pronounced void by valid decree of a competent court on the ground of nullity of marriage contract.

No polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons described as aforesaid, in any territory or other place over which the United States has executive jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in any such territory or other place, or be eligible for election or appointment to or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument in, under or for any such territory or place, or under the United States.

In any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation under any statute of the United States, it shall be sufficient cause of challenge to any person drawn or summoned as a jurymen or talesman, that he is or has been living in the practice of bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation with more than one woman.

The children of polygamous marriages are declared legitimate. All registration and election offices of every description in the territory of Utah are declared vacant, and each and every duty relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, receiving or rejection of votes, and the canvassing and returning of the same, and issuing of certificates or other evidences of election in said territory shall, until other provisions be made by the legislative assembly of said territory, be performed under the existing laws of the United States, and of said territory, by the proper persons, who shall be appointed to execute such offices and perform such duties, by a board of five persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more of whom than three shall be members of one political party, and a majority of whom shall be a quorum.

### Wheat Market.

SOLD BY FARMERS, DURING AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1881.

Preliminary to the collection of the information contained in this report, the Department obtained through crop correspondents, mayors of cities, and others, what is believed to be a nearly correct list of the elevators and flouring mills in the state. The whole number of these establishments, as shown by our list, is 667, of which 121 are located in cities, and 546 in 279 different townships. With three exceptions the reports of the quantity of wheat marketed in cities were made by the proprietors, or men in charge, of the elevators and flouring mills. The reports from townships were generally made by crop correspondents, one correspondent reporting for the whole township, but the figures in every case are supposed to have been taken from the books of the elevators and flouring mills. Returns have been received from 102 of the 121 elevators and mills in cities, and from 151 township correspondents leaving 19 elevators and mills in cities, and 128 townships not heard from. As correspondents are usually quite prompt in making their reports, the failure of so large a number to report the quantity of wheat marketed may perhaps be taken as evidence that no great amount was marketed in their townships. The returns were received between January 13 and February 8.

The whole number of bushels of wheat of the crop of 1881, marketed during the five months, August-December, 1881, was 5,291,007; of the crop of 1880, 2,112,675; unknown in what year produced, 1,787,074 bushels. It is more than one-half of this last quantity was raised in 1881, the total amount marketed of the crop of 1881 was 6,184,544 bushels, or more than one-third of the total crop as estimated from the

returns of crop correspondents in September.

The total quantity marketed in the first or southern tier of counties was 1,292,010 bushels; in the second tier 1,947,023 bushels; in the third tier, 1,995,393 bushels; in the fourth tier 2,629,347 bushels, and in the counties north of the southern four tiers, 1,326,983 bushels. The total quantity marketed in the state was 9,190,756 bushels, of which 3,425,014 bushels is reported from cities, and 5,765,742 bushels from townships.

Probably some portion of the wheat marketed in the southern tier of counties came from Indiana and Ohio, but it is fair to presume that an equal quantity grown in Michigan was marketed in those states.

### Persecuting the Jews.

A correspondent of the London Times closes an account of the outrages on the Jews in Russia with this paragraph:

"The outrages we have recounted above, though, no doubt, the most important, are far from including all the similar events that have occurred during the past year. They have been selected from a list of over 160 towns and villages in which case of riot, rapine, murder, and spoliation have been known to occur during the last nine months of 1881. Out of these, information was collected from about 45 towns and villages in southern Russia. In these alone are reported 23 murders of men, women and children, 17 deaths caused by violation, and no fewer than 225 cases of outrages on Jewesses. Such have been the horrors that throughout the past year have assailed the 3,000,000 Israelites who inhabit Russia. Nor is there any indication that the atrocities will cease during the present year, unless the Russian Government will intervene in the sacred cause of civilization and humanity."

A pamphlet just issued says: During the last nine months the persecution of the Jews in Russia has extended to sixty-seven towns and villages in Southern Russia. It began at Elizabetgrad, where 500 houses and 100 shops were destroyed, 300 Jewesses violated, and one Jew killed. From the south the movement spread to forty other towns and villages in Western and Southwestern Russia, and finally to Poland. Altogether, 100,000 Jews are said to have been brutally expelled from their homes. The money loss caused by their persecutors' stupidity is estimated at 100,000,000 roubles.

### Science and Art.

An English writer speaks of the earth as a vast secondary battery, and attributes earthquakes to its stored electricity.

Down to thirty years last past there were recorded at least 6,000 earthquakes in all parts of the world. There were earthquakes in England in 974, 1043, and 1048, which were moderately destructive. In 1076 there were earthquakes in that country in March and April.

M. Heurzeau has lately published a representation of the Milky Way on a large scale, showing equality of luminous intensity by means of curves. A great celestial circle, consisting of thirty-three bright masses, is apparent, and in the centre of this our solar world is very nearly situated.

It is discovered recently that perfumes exert a healthy influence upon the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone. Cherry, laurel, clover, lavender, mint, juniper, fennel, and bergamot develop the largest quantity of ozone. Flowers without perfume do not develop it, but the flowers of narcissus, mignonette, heliotrope, and lily of the valley develop it in close vessels. The cultivation of odorous flowers in all marshy districts is earnestly advised.

The advance made in the size and power of steam-engines is very notable. The Centennial engine in Philadelphia was 1,500 horse-power. One of 2,000 horse-power is connected with the water-works of the city of Providence. On several of the steamships sailing between this country and Europe the engines have reached 5,000 horse-power and it is said that the mail-steamer of the Cunard line will develop engines of 10,000 horse-power, nor need that be the ultimate limit.

### Discovery of Islands.

Danenhower's dispatches speak of islands discovered by the Jeannette during her cruise and drift in the arctic sea. Jeannette Island was discovered May 16 in latitude 76 degrees 47 minutes north, longitude 158 degrees 56 minutes east. It was small and rocky, and we did not visit it. Henrietta Island was discovered and visited May 24 in latitude 77 degrees 8 minutes north, longitude 157 degrees 32 minutes east. It is an extensive island. Animals are scarce. Glaciers plenty. Bennett Island lies in lat. 76 degrees 38 minutes north, longitude 148 degrees 20 minutes east. It is very large. On it we found many birds, old horns, driftwood and coal, but no seal or walrus. Great tidal action was observed. The coast is bold and rocky. The cape on the south coast was named Cape Emma.

A swimmer becomes strong to stem the tide only by frequently breasting the big waves. If you practice always in shallow water, your heart will assuredly fail in the hour of high flood.

The Suez canal is to be lighted up by electricity at night to allow of dredging operations and of vessels passing through at all hours.

It is said that since telegraph wires have been carried throughout Norway wolves have disappeared. It is stated that a wolf will not pass under a rope or line stretched between poles.

### Theory of Formation of Tails.

If, then, we suppose the sun and comets to be sufficiently and similarly electrified, we have the force necessary to produce the backward curvature of the jets, and to drive off the smallest and probably outermost molecules of the coma to form the tail. Since, according to our hypothesis, very little matter can be given off from the shaded side of the nucleus, we readily perceive why the tail should be hollow in appearance.

The orbit of the moving nucleus being curved, it is evident that the particles driven off at any time with less than infinite velocity, would continually fall more and more behind the prolongation of a line through the sun and comet—just as has been observed. If the matter contains molecules, varying considerably in size, the larger ones would be driven off with less velocity. These would curve backward more than would the lighter molecules driven off at the same time; and so we have the multiple tails which have been seen, as well as the classification already described. Elaborate examinations of their average observed direction and form suggest that each class may be composed of chemical elements peculiar to itself. We may even venture to suppose that the tail of greatest velocity and least inclination is composed of hydrogen. The second type may contain carbon, with or without other elements; and among those of the third, chlorine would most likely be found.

It is a common error to suppose that this hypothesis, as to the formation of the tail, requires a repulsive force of inconceivable power. The straight tails which have been observed are accounted for by supposing a repulsive force not much greater than twelve times the sun's attractive power. The tails most frequently seen [scimeter-like in form] may be produced by a force about one-ninth of that amount, which is but little more than sufficient to overcome the attraction of gravitation.

It will be seen that it is equally erroneous to suppose any great amount of material wasted in the formation of the tail, when one reflects upon the transcendent lightness of its structure.

### HOW COMETS AFFECT THE EARTH.

The influence of comets upon the earth is in all probability quite insignificant. They may, like the sun, affect the earth's magnetic condition, and thus to some extent, possibly, its meteorology. No such effect has ever been perceived. In spite of some chance coincidences between the apparitions of great comets and remarkable public events, no well informed person now believes that there is any real connection between them. By a liberal and credulous interpretation of any frequently occurring celestial phenomenon, similar coincidences could be shown.

When a comet is converted into meteoric bodies, which impinge upon the earth's atmosphere, there is some direct though probably minute effect. Some have thought that a sensible portion of the heat which the earth receives is generated in this way; but the weight of scientific opinion seems to be against that hypothesis. The impact of meteors upon our atmosphere must add some matter to it, and this is probably in the form of dust. This may be the origin of the so-called cosmic dust, which has been collected at sea in recent times. The finer particles of it may have some influence on cloud formations, and other meteorological phenomena; but all this is merely conjecture.

A more remote effect may be sought in the possible fall of meteors and comets upon the surface of the sun. Owing to its vast bulk, the sun would attract an immense number of these bodies; but it is quite certain that their effect upon the sun's heat is insignificant. It is now generally admitted that we must look for the origin of the sun's heat in a constant, though to us, imperceptible shrinkage of his vast bulk.

Some connection between the frequency of sun spots and comets has been rather vaguely suspected. Were the search for comets systematically pursued with equal persistence for a long period, we might have some data for the formation of a sound opinion. Yet it would still be an open question whether comets cause the spots, or whether greater activity of the sun tends in some way to render comets brighter, so that more will be visible—with probability in favor of the latter supposition.

Finally, it may be said, with all due respect to scientific decorum, that the appearance of a great comet does exert one most happy influence on the earth, in that it stimulates the curiosity of mankind, and directs their thoughts to the more particular contemplation of the glorious universe which surrounds them.—*Warner's Prize Essay.*

### A New York View.

The Tribune of February 12 says the validity of the Adrian water bonds will probably be established only by the courts. It quotes a member of the firm of Post, Martin & Co. as saying: "Mr. Easton sent an agent to Adrian to investigate the matter, who reported that after full consultation with the city authorities he was satisfied that the bond was a valid one. Upon these representations we took one-half of the amount and Mr. Easton the other half, paying for them 106. The bonds bear 6 per cent interest, and run, one-half twenty years, and one-half thirty years. They were a desirable investment in my opinion and we competed with other houses in bidding for the bonds. In regard to the conduct of the Mayor of Adrian, I believe that in any event he has committed only a technical wrong. He could hardly have intended fraud, because when he left New York he could have taken the whole amount

paid for the bonds if he had wished. It had been paid into the Union Trust Company, and President King said today that he should have paid over every dollar of it if he had been asked to do so. The Mayor had with him the authority of the city to receive the money, and the paper was signed by city officers and bore the official seal. If the Mayor had intended to steal the money he could not have had a better opportunity. I believe the matter will be fully explained and the bonds proved to be valid."

### Privateering in the Eighteenth Century.

In former days the treasure-ships belonged to the enemy until they became ours by capture; in the present age the treasure and the ships that carry it are English, and it is difficult to picture the consternation in the city on hearing of the loss of some steamer bringing homeward a rich freight of diamonds from the Cape or gold from Australia. But as we clung steadfastly to the right of making prize of the Spanish plate-ships, it is not to be expected that any enemy which fate may now send us will waive his claim to the English steamers, if only he has the power to assert it, and against that it behooves us to be on our guard. It seems, however, probable that, under the existing rules of the Declaration of Paris, but few large prizes will be made, such as founded many a fortune in the last or earlier centuries, when international scruples did not exist, and naval opinion was absolutely single as to the advisability and even necessity of making captures and sharing them out among the captors. This opinion, rooted in the "custom" of the sea, was as old as the English nation, and had descended from the days of Hengist and Horsa, of Harry Page—the Arripray of the French chroniclers—of Drake, or Froisher, or Lancaster, down to the time when Commodore Wager took the great galleon, or Anson gutted the Acapulco ship. The stories of such times seem to the seaman of to-day like fairy tales of childhood, too good to be true, but from a strictly naval point of view they have their dark side, and it is very certain that, of the quarrels between senior officers, which so often disgraced our service, a great number were due, directly or indirectly, to the natural but unchivalrous desire of making money. The bitter feud between Rodney and Arbuthnot, on the coast of North America, in 1780, was one of these. The friendly relations between Lord St. Vincent and Nelson, which led to such glorious results, were interrupted by a lawsuit on their rival claims for prize money, and the ill-feeling which Nelson and Sir John Orde entertained for each other was at least strengthened by pecuniary considerations. Lord Howe's conduct on the "1st of June" was angrily criticised by many, as though he must have rendered the victory still more decisive had he not been over-anxious about the security of the prizes; Sir John Jervis was similarly spoken of after the battle of St. Vincent, and after the battle of the Nile, the burning of several prizes, whose preservation would have taxed the efficiency of the fleet, appeared to Nelson as a measure of very grave responsibility, as defrauding the men under his command of money to which they were justly entitled. The bitterness which frequently arose out of considerations of prize-money was undoubtedly increased by the disproportionate share of the senior officers. Of the prizes just referred to as burned at the Nile, Nelson estimated the share of the Commander-in-Chief as £3,750, of a captain as £2,000, but of a lieutenant as £75, and of a seaman as £2 4s. 1d. In face of such figures, it is all very well to talk of prize-money as encouraging seamen to do their duty, but its principal use was to offer great chances to the senior officers, and its real evil was the promoting jealousy and ill-will between the flag officers and even the captains. This, however, naval officers would have been slow to acknowledge.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

### A Cloud of Witnesses.

The New Year's tract, entitled "A Cloud of Witnesses," written by M. A. Paul for the British Temperance League, closes as follows: "Oh! how often I think that those who do good to their fellows should neither faint nor weary in well-doing. Around them, about them, hovering over them, is a cloud of witnesses to the majesty of the truth they teach, to the power of the God they serve. Who are the witnesses, do you ask? I point you to the rosy clouds of morn, the little ones of our Band of Hope saved from the taint of alcohol in their earliest childhood. Who are the witnesses? Behold the fair white clouds of noon, tinted with radiance from a meridian sun—the noble army of workers, once standing on the brink of peril but saved by the temperance reformation from an awful doom. Who are the witnesses? Look again at the gold-illumined sunset clouds of eve, and behold a band of rescued drunkards safely gathered to the Father's home, adoring the majesty of the rescuing love that saved them from an awful doom and affectionately welcoming every worker who enters the uplifted gate, bearing his sheaves with him." These—these are the witnesses. The moral heavens are magnificent with such clouds, and on them the glorious effulgence of the Son of Righteousness shines with its own matchless light. Thank God for teetotalism, and let all the people say, Amen."

### BIRTH OF A NEW DAY.

The monarch of day  
Of irresistible sway,  
Rose up in his might,  
Smote the queen of the night,  
Who fled quickly away  
When the herald of day  
In his garments so bright,  
Sounded the trumpets of morn  
And a new day was born.

### Babylonian Discoveries.

M. de Sarzec, the French Consul at Bassorah, has been very successful in his search for antiquities in the Mesopotamia valley. The Gazette des Beaux Arts gives some account of articles recently found. The antiquities, which come from one magnificent palace, are of all kinds—sculptured slabs, bas-reliefs, statues, fragments of terra cotta, and numerous inscribed bricks, some of them with more than one hundred lines of cuneiform writing. Many of these remains were buried beneath a part of Mesopotamia, close to the junction of its two great rivers, deep down in alluvial deposits, and their recovery required much greater exertions than that of relics in Assyria. Had this collection, says Knowledge, only contained further additions to the fast-growing remains of Babylonia and Assyria, it would have been received with delight by archaeologists, but it fortunately presents vestiges of another primitive people of Chaldea, the riches and importance of whom are probably at present quite unappreciated. The inscriptions are in very archaic forms of cuneiform characters, and embody a dialect quite distinct from the Semitic Assyrian, but whether closely allied to, or identical with, the so-called Accadian, can not be pronounced from the fragments published.

Two statues of diorite are particularly noticeable. One is of a person seated, the other an upright figure, both, unfortunately, decapitated, a condition which seems to be that of all the statues exhumed. Each figure is clothed in a long robe reaching to the ankles, but the correct outline of the body is distinctly visible below the folds of raiment, as in the best periods of sculpture, and the delicate arrangement of the drapery is most pleasing. The feet, which are quite naked, are carefully executed. The whole lower front of the dress of the seated statue is covered with cuneiform writing of very old type, apparently closely allied to the extremely ancient texts, from which the Rev. V. Houghton proves the hieroglyphic origin of the cuneiform characters. This seated figure appears to be that of an architect, for on his lap is a tablet inscribed with a plan of a building, and some instrument connected with architecture. The erect figure, if anything more correctly carved, has a few lines of writing on the right front of the robe and the right arm. The attitude of the arms is in both precisely similar, and so, probably, conventional, but well suited to the character of repose given to the statues, being crossed before the body, the right hand lower, and holding the left. The loss of the heads of these figures is greatly mitigated by the possession of an exquisite head belonging to a statue not yet found. It bears an embroidered head-dress similar in shape to the old Cossack shako.

No doubt a Florida orange grove is a good thing to have, but how shall a man support himself while the trees are growing? A person of experience

answers the question as follows through a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution: "Plant vegetables, plant cassava, plant arrowroot, raise melons, split rails at \$1 per hundred, build cabins for your neighbors at \$1.50 per day, raise chickens, catch fish and eat them, make fertilizers, shoot alligators in Lake Kissimmee and sell their hides, hire out to your neighbors at \$30 per month and work your own place at night, sell land, swap horses, work on some one of the railroads, put up saw-mills, cut and haul posts and stakes, plant nursery trees, flowers, etc. You can't starve. Fish are there for the taking, and sweet potatoes are indigenous to the soil. We have 8,000 people in Orange county and only three paupers, and we have never seen a beggar in the county."

### Restored From a Decline.

NORTH GREECE, N. Y.,

April 25, 1880.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" have done for my daughter. It is now five weeks since she began their use. She is more fleshy, has more color in her face, no headache, and is in other ways greatly improved.

Yours truly,

MRS. MARCELLA MEYERS.

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.

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY" (Trade-mark registered) is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

The Rev. Henry Johnson was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Grand Haven on the 13th inst. This church is the oldest in the Grand Rapids Presbytery, and was organized by Rev. W. M. Ferry in 1834.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

A BILL HAS been submitted to the judiciary committee of the Connecticut Legislature which provides that no divorce case shall be heard until after the lapse of six months from the time of filing the case, except in the case of adultery, and then not until after the lapse of three months, and that where no respondent appears, the state attorney shall contest the application, if he thinks proper. This is to prevent hasty divorces.

## CALL ON

# ADAMSON & FRITZ,

At Dr. Deming's old Stand,

Who keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

School Books, Oils, Coica Cigars and Tobaccos  
onery, Varnishes, Violin Strings,  
Law Blanks, Brushes, and Trimmings,  
Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Wall Paper, etc., etc.,

Cass City, Mich.

ADAMSON & FRITZ.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE

y Buying Your

## HEAVY WAGONS

FROM

## Wickware & Waldon,

CASS CITY.

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

Repairing in both Departments promptly done.







# THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882.

It will be a disgrace to all concerned if Roscoe Conkling ever takes his seat on the supreme bench.

The legislature is displaying an unusual amount of energy during this extra session, and the prospects are that it will not be very protracted.

A PETITION containing several thousand names has been presented to the legislature asking for the taxation of church property. It is not probable that any action will be taken.

REPRESENTATIVE WHITE, of Oceana, has introduced in the legislature a bill on the Mormon question. It is a well-written document, and pointedly instructs our Congressmen to vote and work for the stamping out of polygamy.

BROTHER NIMS, of the *Sanilac Jeffersonian* is a sanguine young man. Notwithstanding the evidences of weakening on the part of the Detroit narrow gauge projectors, he persists in declaring that the road is a *sure thing*. We hope you are right, beloved, we do.

SOME fifty or more citizens of Pontiac will shortly remove from that sleepy old town, and found a colony in Dakota. The colony will include men of all trades and professions, among whom will be two or three lawyers, one or more doctors and one minister.

JUDGE TAFT, of Ottawa county, is said to be at Lansing doing preliminary work for the re-election of Senator Ferry. He thinks that the prospects are good for the re-election of many of the members of the present legislature, and that on the principle of "the early bird catches the worm" he can profitably get in some work right away.

THAT zealous old Solon Chase, of Maine has announced his intention of starting a "straight greenback" paper, and asks "a forkful of hay and a ration of meal from true men, who will not enter into entangling alliances with either of the old parties," so that he can "make them steer plow a furrow from the white birch hillsides of Maine to the land of the olive and orange."

A NOTE from Representative Granger states that all the apportionment schemes so far arranged take Tuscola county out of the seventh district and couple it with western and northwestern counties. The doctor thinks it would be better for Tuscola to remain where she is rather than go into any of the districts so far proposed, and is laboring earnestly to prevent any change.

THE nomination of Mr. Sargent to be minister to Germany is severely criticized by the press of the country. Some Republican papers are especially emphatic in their condemnation. We are of the opinion, however, that from the fact that the duties of a minister to Germany do not require a very large amount of brains, it is much better to have Sargent over there than a member of President Arthur's cabinet, as we all feared he would be.

THE political surprise of the past week was the nomination of Conkling to be associate Justice of the supreme court. The announcement was received not only with surprise, but with just indignation by the great mass of American people irrespective of party affiliations, while no one for a moment will question the eminent fitness of the man for the position to which he has been nominated, all fair-minded people will look upon it as an uncalled for assault upon the memory of the lamented Garfield. But of course it is a part of the programme marked out by the Stalwarts.

We interviewed a gentleman from Romeo on Monday, and in reply to our suggestion that the Detroit Great Northern had woodbined, he emphatically asserted that such was not the case, but that assurances had been received from Mr. Joy late last week to the effect that the road would be built. He said that arrangements had been made for depot facilities in Detroit, and now that that troublesome question had been settled, Detroit capitalists proposed to push things vigorously. Reminding our readers again that these statements came forth from the mouth of a Romeo man, we give them for what they are worth.

**A HISTORY OF THE NATION'S DEBT.**  
One of the many interesting features of the forthcoming census reports will be a history of public debts, "national, state and local. An abstract of the former has already been given to the press. It shows that the total indebtedness of the United States when the constitution went into operation was \$52,788,722.03. When the new government went into operation, Mr. Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, was not only without revenues, but without laws designed to bring money to the treasury. He borrowed the money to pay the first instalments of the salaries due the public officers. During the first session of congress the first United States bank was chartered with a capital of \$10,000,000, \$2,000,000 of which the government took, and paid for with money borrowed at 6 per cent. The bank was so well managed that the government realized a profit on its shares of \$3,773,580. In 1793 the government issued \$711,700 of 6 per cent stock to fit nine ships for a navy. The same year a \$5,000,000 loan was nego-

tiated at 8 per cent, and two years later an 8 per cent loan sold at a premium of 5 1/2 per cent. During the war of 1812 the public debt was increased \$68,783,132. At 6 per cent, fifteen years loan, authorized in March 1815, sold at 95 per cent to par. In 1815 the government became a stockholder in a second United States bank to the amount of \$7,000,000, from which with the loan paid for the charter a profit of \$8,500,000 was realized. In 1821 the public credit had so improved that a 5 per cent loan was sold at 5 1/2 per cent premium. In 1836 the government was not only out of debt, but had a large surplus, \$28,101,644 of which was deposited with the several States, which was never recalled. The next Congress, however, authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 in treasury notes, bearing 6 per cent interest. Before 1846, \$17,000,000 of treasury notes had been issued. During the Mexican war \$70,000,000 of 5 and 6 per cent bonds were issued, and the premiums paid on the redemption of these bonds were nearly \$5,000,000. During the Buchanan administration, the management of the public finances could scarcely have been worse than it was. In 1857 there was a financial crash, and the treasury issued \$52,778,900 of its notes. In 1858 lavish appropriations and a falling off in the revenues compelled the government to borrow \$20,000,000 on 5 per cent bonds upon which 3 1/2 per cent premium was realized. In December, 1861, the credit of the threatening attitude of the Democratic leaders, was so impaired that 12 per cent was paid on a loan of \$4,840,000 and offers were made at 15 to 36 per cent below par for 6 per cent bonds. The first loan to meet the expenses of suppressing the rebellion, bearing 6 per cent interest, sold at the average rate of \$80.03 per \$100. From this time until June 30, 1865, government securities of various kinds were issued to the amount of \$3,888,686,575. This sum includes bonds, legal tenders, treasury notes, seven-thirties and fractional currency.

## CARO LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

Judge Wixon goes to Bad Axe to attend court next week.

It is expected that court will adjourn some time this week.

The ladies temperance meeting Sunday night was very largely attended, and the lecturer, Mr. T. C. Garner delivered a practical address.

The ladies of the M. E. church gave a New England supper at the sheriff's residence Wednesday evening. It was largely attended, and a good time is reported.

Some interest is being manifested in the approaching village election. We hear it hinted that the contest for president will be between the same gentlemen who ran last year.

The case of small-pox mentioned in your last week's issue was a farce, although at the time of writing the item it was supposed to be a genuine case of that loathsome disease.

Mr. J. A. Keith, late of the *Advertiser*, having bought a half interest in the *Jeffersonian*, will take charge of that office immediately. He is a first-class printer, and we may expect some important improvements in the mechanical appearance of that paper.

## NOVESTA.

The people of this neighborhood made good use of the few days sleighing of last week.

Mr. E. Sherwood has sold his farm, the south 1/2 of the southwest 1/4 of sec. 17 to Mr. Angus McPhail, of Oxford, Ont., for the sum of \$1,600. Mr. McPhail, has given a job of building a house, and he intends moving here early in the spring.

Messrs. Warner & Houghton have not received their saw mill yet, although they are expecting it every day, and will have it running order as soon as possible.

There was a school exhibition held in the school house of district No. 2, on Friday night last, which consisted of music, singing, dialogues and recitations, the chair was ably filled by Mr. R. H. Lewis, who maintained the best of order although the house was very much crowded, there was a collection taken up for the purpose of buying a globe for the school house which did not amount to much, parents and friends of the school should have given more encouragement to the children. Proceeds, \$1.50.

R. Q. P.

## GAGETOWN.

From our own Correspondent.

The *Vassar Times* claims that the merchants, of Gagetown, will not get their pay until March 15th, which they should have received February 15th. This is a mistake as checks have been sent from Caseville to pay the full amount claimed by the Gagetown merchants.

Joseph Gago has got a fine lot of logs in his mill yard, and will be prepared to fill all orders on a short notice.

Robert Armstrong, Miles R. King, Aaron Tanner and Geo. C. Peterhans, were at Caseville last week, and found T. J. Stanton at his post looking after the interests of the P. O. & P. A. R. R., and in conversation with the doctor we were informed that as soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring, the road would be pushed along as fast as possible. He further stated that the road was no narrow gauge affair that the money was ready to pay for all labor and material furnished, providing the pay rolls were properly executed. The doctor does not intend to pay one cent unless the company have received full value. Justice to all is his motto.

G. C. P.

## -GO TO SHOETTLE'S- Drug Store

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

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

G. F. SHOETTLE.

Opposite Caro House, Caro, Mich.

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 ADVERTISEMENT, 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.

WATCHEE FOR  
INGERSOLL & OLDFIELD'S  
IMMENSE ADVERTISINGMENT.

FRANK HENDRIK,  
The Cass City  
JEWELER  
—And Dealer In—  
Clocks,  
Watches  
and  
Jewelry.  
—A Full Stock of—  
Dor Pins, Ear Rings, Ladies' JEWELRY, GENTS' GUARD CHAINS, ETC. FINGER RINGS, SPECIALLY MADE WATCHES  
All Repairing promptly attended to

SPITLER & SON,  
CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP,  
—Next door East of Weydemeyers Hardware—

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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

Prices Moderate.

CASS CITY, MICH.

R. A. LUTZE,  
BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work a Specialty

AGENT FOR

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

of all descriptions. Call and examine my Stock before repurchasing 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 Guarantee Prices to be as Low as any House in Tuscola Co

Yours Respectfully,

WM. WICKWARE.

Cass City, Mich.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### MICHIGAN.

W. Sage & Co., have offered for sale the Hix mill and salt block property in West Bay City, 320,000,000 feet of standing pine on the Au Sable, Au Gres, and Rifle rivers, and 40,000,000 feet logs. The mill has the largest capacity of any in Michigan, except McGraw's great establishment.

Excitement at Adrian over the attempt to dispose of the bogus water bonds of that city does not abate. Complaints were entered yesterday against Mayor Navin and Ralph J. Jewell, the charge being conspiracy to defraud. Jewell was arrested and being unable to secure bail was put in charge of an officer over Sunday. Jewell was formerly city treasurer. His place of business is closed and it is reported that he has made an assignment to his wife. Money was obtained by Navin at Smith & Tobey's bank just before he left, an acquaintance also states that he saw in Navin's possession twenty-one \$1,000 bills. Navin probably has plenty of money but just how much is not known.

Adrian papers say that some weeks ago Tom Navin forged a deed of a brick store in this city and 160 acres of land in Hudson, the property of Charles McGinn, an aged Irishman of this city, for whom Navin had done considerable business. The deed vested the ownership of this property in Navin. McGinn's signature was procured through misrepresentation, Navin claiming it to be a lease. Subsequently Navin mortgaged the whole property so acquired to Smith & Tobey, bankers of this city, for about \$10,000, which he secured.

Against the warning of Mrs. Brumfield, of Summit, a peddler entered the yard which was guarded by savage dogs, which attacked and tore him to pieces.

McCoy & Ayres' saw mill of Cadillac, was burned Sunday morning, involving a loss of \$10,000.

Wm. H. Landers, a well-known business man of Greenville, died Monday morning.

Hugh S. Peoples was re-arrested Monday for complicity in the murder of Martha Whitla, and Dr. Holywood, also, as an accomplice. Both were lodged in jail.

### THE ADRIAN TROUBLE.

The details of Navin's rascalties are almost endless, now that the eyes of Adrian people are opened to them. Notwithstanding the assertion of the New York people, the Adrian Times thinks he must have got away from New York with \$81,000 from the Trust Company or some other party. Aid. Stearns telegraphed from New York that all the bonds thus far examined are signed by Navin and Stanton; and further, that Navin made the negotiations with the Bank Note Company to do the engraving. They expressed the bonds to him January 20, and he gave them a check on the Union Trust Company for pay. They did not present it until too late, and thus it remains unpaid. Howell and Underwood's signatures are dangerously clever forgeries, believed them to have been written by Navin. Stanton's signature and the seal attesting resolutions are genuine. Navin was told by the President of the Trust Company that he must get a certified copy of the resolution authorizing him to check out money. That came on Wednesday, and the Trust Company would then have paid the whole to any person on Navin's order.

The president pro tem of the Adrian council, Fred J. Clark, was arrested on Monday, charged with conspiracy with Mayor Navin and R. J. Jewell to defraud the New York parties. Clark was held in the sum of \$5,000 bail, which he obtained in five minutes.

Ald. Stearns, now in New York, after investigation, telegraphs to the Adrian Record: "I find nothing against Ald. Clark or Gardner."

R. J. Jewell failed to get bail and is in jail.

In a conference in New York between Stearns and the officers of the Trust Company, it was proposed to return the bonds if the Common Council of Adrian would authorize the return of the money deposited in the Union Trust Company to the interested brokers. This will probably be done, and will end all legal difficulties here.

Jessie V. Blood of St. Clair, daughter of F. H. Blood, collector of customs, disappeared on Sunday night, and is supposed to have drowned herself. She entertained company in the evening, retired at 10 o'clock, and occupied her bed a portion of the night, but left a note saying she had gone off to die. A brother committed suicide about three years ago by taking laudanum. She was 19 years old and a favorite in society.

News came to Lansing on the 14th inst. of the death of Robert F. Kedzie, professor of chemistry in the Mississippi agricultural college and son of Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of our state agricultural college.

In the severe gale on the 13th, five crabs of the railroad dock at Mackinaw City were carried away with the floating ice. Two were subsequently picked up by the steamer.

A body was taken from the Grand River at Perryburg Monday night, and was identified as that of Lewis Crookshanks of Trenton, Ont., who walked into the open draw while drunk, some time ago.

The planing mill of C. J. Ramsey of Muir, was burned Tuesday morning. Loss \$14,000; insurance \$6,000.

The steamer Wisconsin, of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee line, struck the north pier as she was entering the harbor at Grand Haven Tuesday morning, making a hole between her bow and a point amidships 20 feet long, and five deep. She at once filled with water. She had on 1,000 tons of freight, which will be partially damaged.

A fourteen year old daughter of S. W. McGerry, of Ovid, was engaged to be married at Portland on the 14th; the bans having been published in the Catholic church, and the priest engaged. But the father appeared on the scene, took the daughter by force, and drove her to Muir. The disappointed groom, McGerry's divorced wife's husband and friends telegraphed to certain parties at Muir to stop McGerry and followed after in hot pursuit. McGerry, met by mob, telegraphed to Portland for twenty-five men and fifteen or twenty went to the relief and armed for a fight. At last accounts McGerry was guarding his daughter in a hotel at Muir, and the priest had declared that he would not perform the ceremony, not before knowing that the law holds girls unmarriedable, if not 16 years old.

Abner Stevens, who located at Ridgeway when Michigan was territory, died Wednesday.

Telegrams received at Adrian, say that Navin is known to have crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico.

The McGerry girl, who went to Portland to

be married, and whose father interfered with the arrangement, is in the care of the Sheriff of Ionia, and is to have a guardian appointed instead of a husband.

The New York Sun of the 15th says: The city of Adrian has been made defendant in an action for the recovery of damages, principally these of the Franklin bank note company, which claims \$825 for engraving and printing the fraudulent bonds, which were ordered by Navin as Mayor, Judge Cooley, of the supreme court of Michigan, who is in the city, will be called upon as arbitrator to settle it possible, the claims against the city of Adrian.

Coal has just been unearthed a mile north of Flushing, at a depth of 14 feet. A vein of solid coal nearly three feet thick was found, and solid pieces weighing over 40 pounds were mined. There are also excellent stone quarries in the vicinity, and the citizens are very anxious to secure railway transportation facilities.

### BOLD ROBBERY.

About noon on Wednesday, two men entered the office of the Wayne county treasurer in the City Hall, Detroit, with the pretense of wishing to pay their taxes. Treasurer Crosby and one of the clerks were alone in the office. One wished to pay a tax on some property in the 12th ward. Mr. Crosby opened the books slowly, to give the man a chance to describe the property, and the man was slow in getting at it, because he was feeling for lozenges to clear his throat. While in this position the treasurer cast an eye over the left shoulder, and saw the other man inside the counter, with his hand in the money drawer, and a lot of bills in his hand. The fellow made for the door, and Crosby made after him, shouting "police!" No police or other person, however, stopped the thief, and when the treasurer reached the Fort street entrance he was making tracks down Woodward avenue. The amount taken was \$770.

Recorder Stanton of Adrian, has been arrested for complicity in the bond swindle.

Thomas Dumsey of Wayne, employed as brakeman on the Michigan Central Railroad, had both legs fearfully mangled while uncoupling cars at Ann Arbor, on the 16th.

The students at Ann Arbor have taken offense for an article published in the Daily News of that place, reflecting on them, and passed a resolution not to purchase the paper, or patronize the men who advertise in it.

A man calling himself James Knight, a Scotchman from California, representing himself as very rich, sent the clerk of the Vervais house last Thursday to the First National Bank of Saginaw, with a check for \$5,000 on the National Bank of Chicago, signed John V. Farwell. Not knowing much of Mr. Knight, the bank declined to cash the check at once and telegraphed to Mr. Farwell, promptly receiving the reply that the check was a forgery. Knight was arrested and committed in \$1,000 bail for examination on February 23 next.

In the matter of the contest of the father and mother over the young girl McGarry, the Probate Court at Ionia appointed William Loan, the Sheriff, as her guardian.

An aged man, known as "Uncle Owen," in Ann Arbor, took a dose of carbolic acid by mistake on Thursday, and died the next day.

The Frazer House at Bay City is to be closed indefinitely.

At the examination of Peoples and Hollywood on Friday, Frank Deices swore that Peoples and Hollywood engaged him to dispose of Martha Whitla's dead body.

The discontinuance of the mail passenger service from Romulus on the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, is ordered, and commissions have been forwarded to Michigan Postmasters as follows: Azel Lathrop, of Lathrop; Jerry McCarthy, of Mellen; Samuel J. Burpee, of Marshall; Franklin Moore, of St. Clair, and Wm. W. Dusch, of Dushville.

Rudolph Gieski, while crossing the L. S. & M. S. R. track at Detroit, Friday evening, was struck by a train and thrown 40 feet over a fence, and fell on his head, fracturing the skull. He died instantly. The horses were carried 50 feet and tumbled dead into the ditch.

Theodore Patton was fatally shot in Macauley's Saloon in the "Potomac quarter" of Detroit Friday night. The persons in the saloon at the time were Macauley, C. Scanlon, Elsey Patton and a stranger. The quarrel grew out of a drinking bout.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Five of the leaders of the Cornell College kidnapping case were suspended indefinitely and required to leave Ithaca immediately. Forty other students will be dealt with and President White says hazing will be repressed if it requires the expulsion of all the classes.

Chas. W. West, of Cincinnati, who in 1880 gave \$100,000 to the Art Museum Association of that city, has just given \$150,000 more, the interest only to be applied to the uses of the association.

Dubuque, Iowa, has harvested 50,000 tons of ice, besides what packers have gathered.

Miss Fleming, a well known society belle of Fort Wayne, Ind., has eloped with a gambler named Trentman and was married in Detroit.

It is believed that Cadet Whitaker will die of old age before it is decided who mutilated his ears.

C. Munding, assistant manager in the retail department of B. Lowenstein & Bros., dry goods store, Memphis, Tenn., has been arrested for embezzling \$6,000 from the firm by means of systematic speculations during a period of years. Munding held a high position socially and otherwise.

A vessel left Chicago on the 12th for Muskegon, for lumber, the earliest opening of navigation in the history of Chicago.

The coronor's jury in the Soldato inquest case, brought in a verdict that A. M. Soldato came to his death from a pistol shot wound, inflicted by his brother, A. C. Soldato. The latter was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

A large delegation of Virginia republicans and readjusters is in Washington to urge the President to appoint John Ambler Smith, ex-congressman, as solicitor of the treasury. Smith is the first southern lawyer pressed for such an appointment, and many eminent southern lawyers support the nomination.

A special from Olean, N. Y., says, concerning the oil fire in that region, that the fourth tank caught Monday morning. Thus far 130,000 barrels, valued at \$100,000, are burned, and it is feared the fire will spread.

Five trackmen were killed on Monday in a tunnel on the Baltimore & Pacific railroad, near Baltimore, by a locomotive of the Western Maryland railroad. The men steamed from

one track to get out of the way of a passing train, and walked directly in front of a passing locomotive on another track.

Fitz John Porter's case was before the Cabinet Tuesday.

The Postmaster-General has repealed order No. 57, of June 24, 1881, and declared that flour is no longer to be included among the articles which, if not properly secured, might damage other mail matter. He repealed the order which required flour to be put in sealed envelopes before being enclosed in metal boxes for mail transportation.

The secretary of war reports that the number of militia general officers in the United States is 126, staff officers 104, commissioned officers 8,823, non-commissioned officers and privates 114,524, total strength of the organized militia 123,546 available for duty.

John C. New of Indiana, was on Tuesday nominated as assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Missouri river is open at Omaha.

Peter Jooper, aged 92, who remembers New York when its population was about 20,000, recently gave a birthday party which was attended by many prominent men.

Counsel for ex-Minister Christiany have filed a motion, asking for the appointment of a special examiner to take further testimony in New York in rebuttal to that put in by the defendant in answer to the original bill. A letter purporting to have been written by Giro was also offered as evidence. The court reserved its decision on the motion.

Patrick Shannon's bank, of Terre Haute, was robbed of \$1,500 about noon on Wednesday. One man engaged the cashier in conversation, while the other passed behind the counter and got the money. This was the precise hour, and the exact method, of the robbery at Detroit, of the Wayne county treasury.

On Wednesday the Tammany members of New York voted with the Republicans and elected a Republican clerk. In the Senate the same section of the Democratic party voted with the Republicans to take up the resolution giving the Lieut. Governor power to appoint the senate committees.

It is reported that Senator Hill of Georgia, is lying very low in Philadelphia, his illness aggravated by the last operation on his mouth for cancer.

It is stated, on official information from Washington, that 100,000 refuge Jews are on their way to this country, or would reach the United States between now and May.

A dispatch from Asheville, N. C., says: Bald mountain, in the Allegheny range on the Tennessee border of Mitchell county, commenced shaking again yesterday, causing a great panic among the inhabitants of that section. A large part of the peak has sunk into the ground.

Orlando B. Potter, owner of the destroyed World building in New York, was summoned before the coroner on Thursday and gave bail to await the action of the grand jury.

In the house on Thursday the bill to reduce the salaries of members of the cabinet was reported adversely.

John Lananah of Rock Rapids, Ia., was shot by his own daughter at the instigation of her mother. The motive assigned was that he refused consent to her marriage with one Birch, who furnished the pistol with which the deed was done; and that he did not provide well for the family.

The New York anti-vaccination society pledge themselves to refuse vaccination and resist it in every way. One speaker denounced the national board of health.

The large fireworks factory of Prof. Jackson of Chester, Pa., was destroyed by an explosion on Friday, and 15 persons were killed outright, 50 received fatal injuries and multitudes were wounded in a less serious degree. The factory was the old homestead of Admiral Porter.

A fire commenced in an outbuilding, and while the firemen were playing on the flames the explosion took place, hurling fragments in every direction, killing and wounding many of the gathered crowd, especially of the firemen. The citizens are stupefied with horror and there is mourning in every house.

Hon. A. G. Thurman of Ohio, Judge Thos. M. Cooley, of Michigan, and Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois, the commissioners chosen by the recent convention of railroad managers to adjust the trunk line difficulties, and from whose decision there is no appeal, are now in New York learning the views of various commercial bodies, some of whom will hereafter submit testimony and arguments.

The postal authorities of Canada have returned signed, the amended postal convention preventing American publishers from mailing their publications in Canada at the former rates.

The Grangers in Minnesota charge the millers with keeping down the price of wheat by excluding other purchasers.

### CONGRESS.

Feb. 13.—In the house the resolution calling on the president and the state department for the facts regarding perils to American citizens in Persia was adopted. The bill authorizing the payment of moneys due to census employees to persons who advanced the same on certificates was passed. Mr. Herbert introduced an amendment to the constitution making the membership of Congress 325. Bills were introduced by Mr. Ellis for a survey for a ship canal from the Mississippi river above New Orleans to New Orleans; by Mr. Reed, authorizing the treasury to pay last coupons; by Mr. Carlisle reducing the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits to 50 cents a gallon, extending the bonded period, and permitting the giving of annual warehouse bonds. This is the distillers' association bill. Mr. Payson introduced a bill to prevent polygamists from holding office in any territory.

In the senate the chair presented a resolution of the national board of trade favoring the return of the balance of the Japanese indemnity after the payment of actual damage sustained by American citizens.

Feb. 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds' notice to consider the Utah polygamy bill was modified so as to make that the first business after Mr. Call's speech on pension arrears, to-morrow. Mr. Saunders reported favorably a bill to amend the act providing for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the Confederated Otoe and Missouri tribes in Nebraska and Kansas. The main provision is that the proceeds of the sale, after the payment of incidental expenses shall be placed to the credit of the tribes in the United States treasury, and bear five per cent. per annum, the income to be annually expended for their benefit.

The House committee on postoffices has reported favorably the bill raising the salaries of auxiliary carriers from \$400 to \$600 per year, and substitutes from \$800 to \$1,000. The committee on foreign affairs reported back with recommendation to lay on the table the resolution calling on the President for all correspondence with England in relation to the imprisonment of H. O'Connor and others now in Irish jails. Mr. Cox moved a substitute asking the President to request for them a speedy trial. The speaker decided the substitute out of order as not germane.

February 15.—Public buildings are recommended by the public buildings committee as follows: Boies City, Ia., to cost \$50,000; Leavenworth, \$100,000; Hannibal, Mo., \$75,000. The Indian office is informed from Camp Poplar river, M. T., that 40 lodges of half breed and British Indians are located this side the dividing line, and are depriving the Yanktonians and Assiniboines of their supply of buffalo meat. Gen. Terry, in forwarding the dispatch says these foreign Indians are on the reservation of the Assiniboines, and that their camp should at once be broken up and the Indians driven over the border.

Feb. 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Ferry, of the committee on post offices and post roads, reported favorably the bill authorizing the postmaster general to adjust certain claims of postmasters from loss by burglary and fire and other unavoidable casualties. The senate resumed consideration of the anti-polygamy bill, which was opposed by Morgan, Vest and Pendleton, but finally passed by a viva voce vote.

The House resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill, which after a stormy session, passed, 162 to 104, on a ratio of 325. In the Senate, Mr. Kellogg of La., introduced bills calling for some one and a half millions for improvement of rivers and erecting public buildings in Louisiana.

The Mexican News "announces two duels at Laredo on Monday. Senators Rabago and

Guevara fought near the City of Mexico. The former's arm was shot off. Two editors fought in Guadalajara and both were killed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Horr (Rep., Mich.) in the chair, upon private claims. The speaker laid before the House a message from the President in further compliance with the House resolution calling for the correspondence respecting the South American affairs, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State and accompanying documents. Referred.

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Honey is wholly neglected, as holders demand terms above the views of the trade. Potatoes are moving at about old prices, the latter being fully sustained. Pork and lard have been firm. For hams, shoulders and dried meats a good local demand prevails.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys were in better demand and sold at 14¢ to 15¢. Chickens were given the preference, however, and sold at 11¢ to 12¢ per lb.

WHEAT—White @ bu. \$1 25 @ 1 30  
RYE—@ bu. 90 @ 1 00  
CORN—@ bu. 61 @ 62  
OATS—@ bu. 44 @ 45  
APPLES—per bu. 3 75 @ 4 50  
BAILEY—@ bu. 2 00 @ 2 20  
CHEESE—Ohio and Mich. @ lb. 13 @ 14  
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, @ lb. 6 @ 6 1/2  
—Peaches, 12 @ 13  
—Wild " 20 @ 25

CRANBERRIES—Cut 4 per bu. 9 00 @ 11 00  
—Wild " 7 50 @ 9 00  
ONIONS—@ bu. 2 75 @ 3 00  
BEANS—@ bu. 2 25 @ 3 00  
PEAS—@ bu. 21 @ 28  
BREWERY—@ lb. 20 @ 22  
DRESSED HOGS—@ 100 lb. 7 40 @ 8 00  
EGGS—@ doz. 16 @ 17  
HAY—per ton. 14 00 @ 15 00  
HIDES—@ lb. 6 @ 7  
HIDES—@ lb. 7 @ 8  
HORSES—@ lb. 20 @ 25  
POTATOES—@ bu. 1 10 @ 1 20  
SHEEP FEELS—@ lb. 50 @ 75  
TALLOW—@ lb. 5 50 @ 7  
WOOD—@ cord. 4 00 @ 6 50

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET.  
The cattle market was alive and firm, with prices 15¢ to 20¢ higher on all grades. Oxen were dull at a decline of 25¢ from last week's prices. Sheep were active at an advance of 20¢ to 30¢. Hogs were dull at a decline of 25¢.

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

RACING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

To sail side by side on the Atlantic on the eastward passage, and to arrive at the same port simultaneously, is a remarkable circumstance for two sailing vessels. For the same two sailing vessels to repeat the feat returning to the westward makes the circumstance still more remarkable. Indeed, no ocean steamer has ever crossed and recrossed with a rival in exactly the same time, as in the case of these sailing vessels. Such close work is unknown even among the Havana steamships, where there is much rivalry as to speed.

To make the coincidence still more singular, both vessels bear the same name, both are bark rigged, and both belong to an Italian port, and are owned by the same firm. The captains are also intimate friends, though rivals in trade. One bark is the Vittoria, Capt. G. DeMartino. She is 409 tons burden, and was built at Alimuri, Italy, in 1871.

The New York consulates are slow to reach the other is the Vittoria M. Capt. Basile, built at Castellamare in 1875. She is larger than the Vittoria, being of 402 tons burden. She was consigned to Seager & Bro. She was at one time commanded by a relation of Capt. Martino, but he left to accept a higher position. Both barks were named after an Italian girl. The Vittoria rates 1.2 and the Vittoria M. 1.1, and on this account the competition is greater, as the captain of the older vessel is striving to maintain her reputation against the newer craft. Both vessels left Lisbon together. They were laden with iron ore and logwood, and both arrived at this port together last Saturday, after a thirty-six days' passage. After keeping together for thirty-six hours after leaving Lisbon they parted, not to meet again until off Fire Island. They had a fair wind after leaving Lisbon, and for awhile kept their royal sails. The wind blew hard, and some sail had to be taken in, but the two racers gallantly carried their remaining canvas until they were exactly thirty-six hours from Lisbon, when a fierce squall struck them. The topsails were double-reefed, and the two vessels parted in the gathering dusk not to meet again until within sight of the American coast. When the lookout on the Vittoria discovered that the Vittoria M. was ahead on the lee bow off Fire Island, they exchanged signals, and sailed in together on last Saturday. Both barks experienced some heavy weather, but suffered no material damage.

Both vessels left New York last fall on the same day, grain laden, and both arrived at Lisbon on the same day. On that, as on the west-bound trip, they were separated shortly after the start, not to come together until near the finish of the ocean.—N. Y. Sun.

No Apologies.

Apologies for poor dinners are generally out of place. But where a lady has a forgetful husband, who, without warning, brings home a dozen guests to sit down to a plain family dinner for three or four, it is not in human nature to keep absolute silence. What to say and how to say it, form the problem. Mrs. Tucker, wife of Judge Tucker, of Williamsburg, solved this problem years ago. She was the daughter or niece (I am uncertain which)



# MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

## Detroit and Bay City Division.

TRAINS SOUTH.				TRAINS NORTH.			
am	pm	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm
7:00	5:40	10:10	7:30	1:40	9:15	6:45	
7:38	6:08	11:27		1:05	8:43	6:45	
8:00	6:30	12:12	10:10	12:45	8:25	6:05	
8:13	6:43	12:40		12:33	8:12	4:40	
8:26	6:56	1:10		12:19	7:58	4:20	
8:36	7:06	1:40		12:08	7:48	4:00	
7:53	4:10			3:25		7:05	
8:55	7:25	3:10		11:50	7:25	3:10	
8:57	7:35	3:20		11:46	7:21	2:55	
				7:15	4:15		
9:15	7:52	3:55		11:30	7:04	2:30	
9:26	8:02	4:10		11:20	6:54		
9:36	8:10	4:25		11:11	6:45	2:00	
9:45	8:18	4:40		11:05	6:37	1:45	
10:07	8:40	5:12		10:44	6:15	1:10	
10:26	8:58	5:33		10:26	6:00	12:45	
11:28	9:53	7:10		9:25	5:00	11:40	

## CARO BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH.				TRAINS SOUTH.			
am	pm	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm
Vassar.....Dep.	8:15	12:55	8:35	Caro.....Dep.	8:15	12:55	8:35
Watonsville.....	8:35	1:15	8:55	Watonsville.....	8:35	1:15	8:55
Wahjamega.....	8:45	1:25	9:05	Wahjamega.....	8:45	1:25	9:05
Caro.....Arr.	9:00	1:40	9:15	Caro.....Arr.	9:00	1:40	9:15

## SAGINAW BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH.				TRAINS SOUTH.			
am	pm	am	pm	am	pm	am	pm
Caro.....Dep.	8:15	12:55	8:35	Caro.....Dep.	8:15	12:55	8:35
Watonsville.....	8:35	1:15	8:55	Watonsville.....	8:35	1:15	8:55
Wahjamega.....	8:45	1:25	9:05	Wahjamega.....	8:45	1:25	9:05
Vassar.....Arr.	9:00	1:40	9:15	Vassar.....Arr.	9:00	1:40	9:15

## Leave Vassar at 5:10 a.m., 12:50 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.

Arriving in East Saginaw at 6:30 a.m., 1:40 p.m. and 9:15 p.m.

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

Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and by Chicago time.

W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City

H. G. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Passgr. 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.				GOING EAST.			
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
9:20	4:20	10:10	5:10	10:20	5:20	11:10	6:10
10:20	5:20	11:10	6:10	11:20	6:20	12:10	7:10
11:20	6:20	12:10	7:10	12:20	7:20	1:10	8:10
12:20	7:20	1:10	8:10	1:20	8:20	2:10	9:10
12:45	8:10	1:40	8:40	1:45	8:45	2:35	9:35

Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal.

## SAND BEACH DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.				GOING SOUTH.			
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
3:10	10:10	4:10	11:10	4:20	11:20	5:20	12:20
4:05	11:05	5:05	12:05	5:15	12:15	6:15	1:15
4:45	11:45	5:45	12:45	5:55	12:55	6:55	1:55
5:45	1:00	6:45	2:00	6:55	2:00	7:55	3:00
6:25	1:22	7:25	3:22	7:35	3:25	8:35	3:45
7:05	1:55	8:05	3:55	8:15	4:00	9:15	4:15
8:10	2:35	9:10	4:55	9:20	4:40	10:20	5:00

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

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

## CITY AND VICINITY.

—Lots of rain.

—Snow all gone.

—Where are our roads going to.

—We hope to see our bakery started.

—Dubois Bros' store going up full blast.

—Dr. N. L. McLachlan is lying very ill.

—Part of the correspondence too late for this issue.

—Found social at the Methodist Manse last evening.

—Farmers begin to feel uneasy about the wheat crop.

—A large addition required and added to our foundry already.

—Supt. Adamson has been visiting schools in this township this week.

—The Caro dramatic club present "among the breakers" in Caro to-night.

—The M. E. Sabbath school has been changed from the afternoon to 2:30 A. M.

—A mass S. S. meeting will be held in the M. E. church to-night. All are invited.

—Mr. T. H. Hunt feels wonderful happy. He has to feed another very small individual.

—About twenty-five of the Fair Grove rioters have been arrested and taken to Caro.

—Miss Katie McEachin went to West Williams, Ont., Monday week, to visit friends.

—W. S. Fritz, dentist, will be at Cass City March 7th. Call and have your teeth examined.

—Last week the Crosswell Democrat was just two years old. Abundant success to it in the future.

—We understand that four Canadians have purchased land in our immediate vicinity this last week.

—Mr. Geo. Freeman intends building as soon as material can be got on the ground. What does it mean boys?

—Dr. D. P. Deming has gone to Ann Arbor, taking with him James Wilson, and George Miles, for treatment.

—St. Mary Brothers, of Caro, intend bringing in a large stock of clothing into Cass City, as soon as a building can be secured.

—The M. E. ladies aid society will meet next Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Theo. Fritz. All are cordially invited to attend.

—The Board of examination, Prof. A. C. Brower, chairman, will be in Cass City on the 29th Caro the 30th and at Unionville on the 31st inst.

—The school teacher who was arrested on the charge of too severely using the rod on one of his scholars was tried last Friday, and found "not guilty."

—Messrs. Himelchock & Lowenberg will put in their immense stock of clothing in the course of two weeks. Their large advertisement will appear next week.

—Notice the change in A. L. Keiff's advertisement in this issue.

—Our local has been out of town for several days hence the scarcity of that matter.

—It is said that Miss McDonald, teacher in the Winton school house, has the model school of this section of the country.

—Mr. Henry Wickware returned Saturday evening from Lansing, where he has been attending the I. O. O. F., lodge as delegate, and reports things booming down there.

—There will be an oyster supper at the residence of Asa B. Homes, of Ellington, on Tuesday evening March 7th, for the benefit of Rev. E. B. Sutton, all are invited. Bill \$1.00.

—The ladies aid society, of Grace church will give a social at Mrs. N. A. Waugh's, of Gagetown, on Friday eve, March the 3rd. Every body invited, and a good time expected.

—The band concert has been postponed until a week from Friday night, on account of the bad roads and the sickness of some of the participants. A week from tomorrow night, sure pop.

—Mr. Richard Clark's stable boy, known as "Johnie" has left for parts unknown. Before leaving, he forged an order and obtained a suit of clothes and sundry minor articles of Lowenberg & Hirschberg, and taking money into Caro, to purchase corn for Dick, sent the corn but did not pay for it. Cute boy, but the sheriff is after him.

—We were just five hours in driving out from Caro, on Tuesday, and then had to walk part of the way. As we neared the village, we congratulated ourselves upon our safe journey, when suddenly we took a "drop" and found ourselves in the fence corner. The kindhearted connecting the box and front axle together, becoming loose, caused the accident. From that point, we had to make our way in on foot behind the horses, taking the middle of the road. It was dark, so that we could hardly tell how deep the mud was, but after examining our shoes and pants by light, we should judge it was between two and three feet deep. We have given up the idea of either driving or walking to Caro anymore.

## TUSCOLA COUNTY.

From our Exchanges.

No small-pox in Vassar.

Old Mr. Monroe, of Arbela, is on the gain.

Sam. Lutz, of Arbela, has been taken to the county house.

Geo. B. Rowe intends building a saw mill near Reese.

Stave bolts are being bought for the new stave mill, at Vassar.

Rev. Forbes, of Tuscola, has been visiting friends in Fenton.

Twenty-three divorces were granted in Lapeer county last year.

G. M. Wood, of Vassar, is having a lively tussle with rheumatism.

The Vassar Exchange bank commenced business on Monday morning.

The poor fund is being drawn on quite heavily this winter, in Arbela.

Alvin Adams, of Arbela, cut his foot quite severely the other day.

The carpenters are at work on the frame of John Carter's new barn in Arbela.

Jas. Frazer, of Tuscola, has sold his farm to Mr. Levis, of Saginaw county.

J. J. Brown, of Gilford, has purchased the saw mill property of Victor Brown.

Bay City wants a board of trade, and has called a meeting to consider the matter.

Mort Daniels, of Vassar is still very ill, and fears are entertained of his recovery.

Sam. Marsell, of Reese, has moved his carriage shop into Little's blacksmith shop.

John Bourne, of Vassar, is overhauling his restaurant, putting down new floors, etc.

D. Maginnis's suit against H. Pelton, of Newbury, is still in progress at the county seat.

The gravel train, at Reese, is kept busily at work ballasting, notwithstanding the war in Fair Grove.

Supervisor Lewis, of Novesta, says that he wishes he had nothing to do with the relief business.

George Shuing, a farmer living north of Tuscola, raised 2,000 bushels ears of corn the past season.

J. M. VanTassel, of Newbury, has gone to Lansing as a representative of the I. O. O. F., of that place.

The railroad surveyors are in Newbury, endeavoring to find a path for the iron horse through the Koylton hills.

Dr. Schoff, of Tuscola, represented the K. of H., of that place, at the grand lodge in Detroit last week.

Not less than 100 bushels of clover seed have been threshed by Collins & Rix in the vicinity of Tuscola.

War in school district No. 6, in Elmwood, and the board of school inspectors was called out to settle the matter.

John Kibbie, of Vassar, has sold his farm to Thomas Robinson of Ont., for \$1800. A cheap place.

Drs. Bishop and Stone, of Vassar, removed the cancer from the lip of C. R. Taylor on the 19th. He is doing well.

Joseph Hawkins, of Elmwood, has got his mill in full operation on the state road and is doing good work.

John Hankins, of Elmwood, lost a little girl Friday morning of diphtheria. She refused to take medicine, and they failed to open her mouth with either spoon or knife.

The report that there were two cases of small-pox in the vicinity of Tuscola is untrue. There has not been a case near there this winter.

A new blacksmith shop has been opened in the building formerly occupied by Donald McKenzie, of Tuscola. Will. Sweet manipulates the hammer.

Miller, the painter, of Reese, is fitting up the store lately used as a carriage shop for Wm. Parks, who will soon move his jewelry shop and stock of drugs.

The funeral sermon of Mr. Spencer's children, of Novesta, who died of diphtheria some time since, was preached at the White school house in Kingston, last Thursday, by Rev. Gilbert Cutler, of North Branch.

Mr. Brooks, of North Branch, has opened his drug store in the post-office block, in Newbury, and intends putting up a suitable building in the spring. He and his young bride comes to us highly recommended, and we hope their sojourn here will be both pleasant and profitable.

The bridge over Squaw Creek on the S. T. & H. R. R., near Reese, was cut on Sunday morning by some parties unknown. Engineer Eastman was compelled to return to East Saginaw for timber to repair the same.

The small-pox scare in Tuscola, has turned out very satisfactory, the supposed symptoms arising from a thorough working of the vaccine with which the patient had been inoculated a few days previous. The patient has now fully recovered.

A team belonging to Mr. Hubbard, of Reese, driven by the old man McLindley was frightened by a passing handcar and came near getting away. They made a lively racket for a few rods; got detached from the wagon and entangled in the harness. It took a most desperate hang on the lines to stop them.

This week death enters the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Miller, of Tuscola, and claims their only daughter just entering womanhood as a subject of its icy track. Only those who have passed through a like ordeal can sympathize with the heart-stricken parents in their great bereavement. The funeral was held at their residence Monday afternoon.

We are called upon to chronicle the death of Millie Miller, a young girl of 14, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Miller, of Tuscola, which sad event took place at about 2 o'clock Monday morning. She passed away after a brief illness of only a few days. The funeral was held at the house, and the remains laid at rest in Prospect cemetery.

Mary Gibbs and Lizzie McKay, two doves of the genus soiled, of Vassar, who have been carrying on a somewhat festive career on the east side for some time, were arraigned before Justice Wilder Monday on a charge of keeping a house of ill fame. Their examination was set for nine o'clock last Thursday morning, and is in progress as we go to press.

A well known farmer near Vassar, who is abundantly able to hold his wheat for higher prices, had 950 bushels stored at the Vassar mills. About ten days ago he was offered \$1.30 a bushel, but thought he would wait a day or two; but it was a foolish wait, as speculative lightning struck the Chicago market the next day, and he was glad to sell for \$1.23. The net loss was \$66.50, and he smiles not, neither does he grin.

The trial of Adelbert Adams and Will Allen for assault and battery came off before Justice Bourne on Monday. Allen was discharged, no evidence appearing against him. Jury returned a verdict of guilty against Adams, and he was fined \$10 and costs or twenty days in jail. The case was appealed. Immediately after the trial Adams was again arrested by Sheriff Jones on another charge of assault and battery on Jas. Leach, noted in the Pioneer last week. His trial was held before Justice Bourne last Monday.

The fire fiend made a dash on Reese last Friday morning. The old planing mill near Hood & Gardner's was consumed, and during the high wind which was blowing bits of burning shingles were scattered a long distance, threatening destruction to many. Elder Palmer's barn took fire but was quickly put out. Hood & Gardner's store had a close call, being literally singed and the windows on one side were all broken. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from the stove mill. The building we believe, belonged to R. K. Rogers, and there was consumed in it some lumber, hay and a farming mill belonging to other parties.

## SANILAC COUNTY.

From our Exchanges.

The P. H. & N. W. E'y. Co., have put a fine new safe in their office at the Sand Beach depot.

H. W. Warner, of Marlette, died in Pontiac on Sunday last. His remains were brought to that village on Wednesday. He was buried in the Newbury burying ground last Friday. Deceased was a brother to S. H. & J. D. Warner, and was 34 years of age.

The stage coach running between Almont and Imlay City capized a few days since, and the driver received injuries from which he died. A Mr. McLeach, of Marlette, was on board but received no serious injuries.

## SOME STARTLING FACTS.

A fine stock of of all grade from 25 cents to \$1.50 will be found at Frank Hendrick's Jewelry store, Cass City.

J. L. Hitchcock has just received a heavy stock of Tea from New York. He guarantees them to be the best quality for the least money, in town. Try and be convinced.

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. McGraw 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.

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.

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

A new stock of clocks of all descriptions at Frank Hendrick's Jewelry store.

For Sale.

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

## Farm For Sale.

Located 4 and three-quarters of a mile north of Cass City cemetery, containing 128 1/2 acres, 70 cleared, 19 in wheat and 20 acres of green hard wood timber, no pine stumps, 60 fruit trees, frame house and out buildings, land is high and dry, and front on two good roads and could be divided. Personal property for sale. Enquire of the undersigned owner who lives near the premises.

JOHN G. WHEELOCK.

## A Sure Cure for Toothache.

Oh, the suffering caused by toothache. The inclination is to rush to the dentist, and have the offending tooth extracted even at the risk of soiling marring the good looks. Don't do it. Go to the druggists instead and get Hamilton's Dental Trochocaine Drops. They will cure in one minute. Price per bottle, 25 cents. Sold by Cass



## THE FARM.

**DEPTH TO PLANT SEED.**—Some years ago we made a series of experiments on wheat, corn, oats and beans, covered at carefully measured and different depths. The soil was moist, so that the seed germinated freely when quite near the surface. At half an inch in depth wheat came up in five days; at an inch deep in six days; two inches in seven days; three inches in eight days; four inches in ten days; and at six inches deep in twelve days. Five weeks afterwards the plants were most vigorous from those planted half an inch and an inch in depth, but scarcely superior to those from a depth of two inches; the others decreased in vigor with the greater depth. At six inches there were but few slender stalks. The soil was strong, rich, well pulverized loam.

**SUNFLOWERS.**—One of the best products in a small way is the sunflower. They occupy but little room, and are to most persons ornamental. They may be sown at any time after the 10th of May. The mammoth Russian is the largest and most productive variety. A single flower will produce a large quantity of seed. Although it well repays care it may be grown along fences, where other plants are not easily cultivated. Leave one stalk on a hill. The seeds are excellent for stock as well as for poultry, the leaves may be fed green to cattle, and the dry stalks will serve to light the kitchen fire.

**RADISHES.**—Radishes must be grown quickly or they will be tough, stringy, and bitter. If forced by a daily sprinkling of liquid manure they will be very brittle and tender.

**IMPROVING A POOR FARM.**—The beginning of improving the land is in draining it properly. Where a farmer is unable to make covered drains, either on account of its cost or for want of the required fall, he should have open ditches in order to get rid of all surface water. The next point of importance is to have your plowing well done and the land brought to a fine tilth, keeping it perfectly clear of vegetable growth except that which is sown or planted, putting in no more crop than you are able to cultivate well; get your land in clover as soon as possible, and when you have succeeded in this apply from thirty to fifty bushels of quicklime to the acre. Should your land be too poor to produce clover, try peas, buckwheat or oats, which, as soon as in blossom, should be plowed under for the purpose of supplying the soil with vegetable matter. Endeavor to convert all coarse material, such as straw, fodder, rough hay (and anything else that will absorb the liquids from the stable), into manure, and apply directly from the stable in order to make the most of it. When once in grass keep a sod upon it as long as possible, and pasture no more than is absolutely necessary. Depend upon clover, plaster, lime and stable manure for increasing the fertility of your soil, and if you are unable to get a sufficient quantity of these, purchase the best commercial fertilizer in the market.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

**INDIAN CORN PUDDING.**—Pour a quart of boiling milk in a half pint of Indian meal, stirring it all the time. To this add a teaspoonful of salt. Beat up three or four eggs, and when the batter is nearly cold stir them into it. Put the pudding into a cloth or tin mould and boil for two hours. Serve with cream, butter, syrup, or any other sauce you please. Maple syrup or golden syrup is very nice.

**ROAST BEEF A LA FRANCAISE.**—Take a rib of beef entirely boned; season the inside and tie it up with some slices of fat pork. To be sure that it is properly cooked, place a raw potato, peeled at each end, as soon as they yield to the finger the beef is cooked a la Francaise. If you wish it a l'Anglaise, thirty-five minutes will roast it sufficiently. Reduce a little broth without salt and throw it over. Garnish with water-cress.

**CRANBERRY RELISH.**—Stew a quart of cranberries till soft. Put through a sieve and add two-thirds as much white sugar as there is of the sifted fruit. Stir all together, and simmer half an hour longer. Dish out into small sauce dishes—a tablespoon in each—and set away till cooled and jellied, and then use as a relish for breakfast or tea.

**HYDROPATHIC PUDDING.**—This pudding may be made of fruits of all kinds, fresh or bottled. If fresh fruit is used it must be stewed with water and sugar until it is about as much cooked as it would be in a fruit pie. If bottled fruit is used the syrup only should be boiled with sugar and the fruit simmered in it for a minute or two. Take some stale bread, cut a round piece, the size of a half dollar, and lay it at the bottom of a basin and arrange round it strips or fingers of bread about half an inch wide, remembering to leave a space the width of the finger between the strips. When the fruit is ready, and while it is still hot, put it in, so as not to displace the bread, and as a further means to this end put the heavier part of the fruit (the pulp and skin and stones, if there are any) at the bottom of the mould, and the juice last of all. Cover the top entirely with stale bread cut into very small dice; lay a plate on the pudding, put a weight on the plate, preserving the juice that rises above the plate, and set the pudding in a cool place till wanted. If it is well pressed down it will turn out in a shape and will be found an excellent pudding. This dish is served as a substitute for fruit pies and tarts. In cold weather it will turn out if it is made three or four hours before it is wanted; but in warm weather it will need to be made over night.

**PEACHES IN JELLY.**—Take one can of good peaches and cook them over with a cup of sugar. Separate the

peaches and syrup. Soak the peaches in a little brandy, if you wish. Put a package of Cox's gelatine in a cup of cold water and let it stand one hour, then add one lemon, juice and peel, a cup of boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of brandy, a cup of sugar, and the syrup from the peaches. Stir the whole over a hot fire a moment till the gelatine is thoroughly melted. Strain twice through a flannel bag, put the peaches in a mould, pour the jelly over them and set in a cold place—on the ice in summer—when it will be firm in an hour and ready for the table. Serve in an ornamental glass dish and garnish with peach leaves.

**BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.**—Take equal portions of fresh pork, lean beef, salt pork or ham; some would add an equal portion of veal. Chop or grind the meat together and to every nine pounds of meat add ten teaspoonfuls of powdered sage, two teaspoonfuls of cayenne, two of black pepper, one minced onion, one teaspoonful of cloves, one grated nutmeg and salt to the taste. Stuff into beef intestines which may be obtained of a butcher already prepared. Tie up each sausage at both ends and prick in several places. Put into hot, not boiling, water and boil an hour. Take them out, lay them to dry in the sun on straw or hay. Rub the outside of the skins with melted butter.

**SOUP MAIGRE.**—This is simply a vegetable soup. Melt six ounces of butter in a saucepan and stew six onions in the butter for three or four minutes; then add four heads of celery, two handfuls of spinach, two heads of lettuce and a small bunch of parsley minced fine. Stir the ingredients well for ten minutes; now put in two quarts of boiling water, three pieces of bread crusts, two blades of mace, salt and pepper to the taste. Boil gently one and a half hours. At the moment of serving add the yolk of two eggs and three teaspoonfuls of vinegar.

These two recipes for sausage and soup are given in response to requests.

**COMET CAKE.**—Beat the yolks of twelve eggs with one pound of sugar. Take one-half pound nuts (any kind that you prefer) pounded fine, and beaten into five whole eggs. Add this to the yolks and sugar with one-half pound of best flour, one-half a gill of old rum; mix thoroughly. Then add one-half pound of melted butter, and the whites of twelve eggs. To succeed, the whites should only be lightly beaten with the rest. Put carefully in a star-shaped mould and bake. When done, ice, and decorate with fruits.

## Gloves, Old and New.

Gloves were articles of Oriental dress according to Xenophon they were worn by Cyrus the Persian; and Athenæus speaks of a celebrated gourmand who came to a banquet with gloved hands, that he might eat more rapidly than his fellow-guests, who had to wait till the viands were cool.

In ancient times a glove was employed as a token or pledge of faith in the making of contracts—a sort of substitute for the hand itself—being cast down by one contracting party, to be taken up, as sealing the agreement, by the other.

Before the union of England and Scotland, the Borderers, having once pledged their faith to an enemy, regarded its violation as a grave crime; and when such a breach of honor occurred, the injured person rode through the field at the next Border meeting, holding up a glove on the point of his spear—as the pledge of faith—and proclaimed the perfidy of him who had broken it. To wipe out such a stain, the criminal was often slain by his own clan.

Apropos of the glove employed as the token of a challenge to fight, there is a story given in the life of the Rev. Bernard Gilpin, a clergyman in the diocese of Durham, who died 1583. It appears that he observed a glove hanging high up in his church; and, ascertaining from the sexton that it was designed as a challenge to anyone who should dare to displace it, he desired that official to do so. "Not I, sir; I dare do no such thing," said the brave man. Thereupon the worthy parson called for a long staff, and, taking it down himself, put it in his pocket. His sermon denounced the barbarous practice, exemplified even in that sacred place. "Behold, I have taken it down myself," said he, and, producing it, he exhibited it to the whole congregation as a spectacle of horror.

Passing over all mention of the gloves worn by knights with their mail armor, or having over-lapping plates of steel, I will name a few of those of which some note has been made in history.

A fur-lined glove, worn by Henry VI., is still preserved in the old mansion that gave him shelter after the disastrous battle of Hexham (1464). The son-in-law of Tunstall, and "esquire of his body," Sir Ralph Pudsey, kept him in concealment at Bolton Hall, Yorkshire; and there, when he left his faithful host, he also left a boot, spoon and glove. The latter is of tanned leather, lined with hairy deer-skin, turned over at the wrist as a deep cuff.

The embroidered gloves of Cœur de Lion lost him his liberty at one time, and might have cost him his life. He was lying in concealment in an enemy's country, and his page carried them very indiscreetly in his pocket, though perhaps for their better safety, when sent by his royal master to obtain road in the neighborhood of Vienna. How it happened does not appear; but they were seen, and recognized as being only suitable for a crowned head to possess. The same night the King was captured by the Duke of Austria, and sold by him to the Emperor Henry VI., for 60,000 pounds of silver.

Annie Boleyn seems to have been very particular about her gloves, and it is recorded that her royal predecessor

used to delight in making her play cards without them that some little blemish in the shape of one of her nails might offend the eye of the King.

Queen Mary and her sister Elizabeth took pride in this article of dress. It is said that the latter was extravagant in the extreme about them, and that a marvellous pair was at one time presented to her that was enclosed in a walnut shell. She even retained her gloves when playing the virginal. One "payr of gloves embawret with gold" is recorded as having been sent to her sister Mary as a New Year's gift before her accession, and "ten payr of Spanyshe gloves from a duches in Spayne came to her a year afterward," while at about that time "a pair of swete gloves" were also presented to her from Mrs. Whellers.

The degradation of any exalted personage in the middle ages was expressed by the deprivation of his gloves—just as a glove was presented to him in the ceremony of bestowing on him lands or honors.

A very remarkable pair of state gloves, woven in silk, with deep gauntlets, are still in preservation that formerly belonged to Louis XIII. On the backs are the gold embroidered initials "L. H. S.," with the central elevated cross surrounded by a wreath. The gauntlets are stiff, and spreading wide at the top on the outer side. They are handsomely embroidered all over with a close rich floral design. The outer corners of the woven gloves (at the wrist), and those of the gauntlets, are decorated with rosettes.

The enormous quantity of so-called kid gloves is greatly in excess of the amount of leather afforded by the skins of all the young goats annually killed to supply the demand. There has long been quite a trade carried on in Paris by the gamins in rat skins, who have much profitable sport in catching them at the mouths of the great drains of the city. Our real kid skins come from Switzerland and Tuscany, dispatched from Leghorn.

## The Jack-Rabbit—His Peculiar Love For Isolation.

He is not a rabbit at all. A rabbit is an unobtrusive little animal, who is found by schoolboys in a hole in the ground, at the end of a long track in the snow. The so-called jack-rabbit is quite a different kind of soup-meat. His avoirdupois is about fifteen pounds, and his ears measure, from tip to tip, about sixteen inches. He does not burrow in the ground. He lies under cover of a bunch of prairie grass, but is very seldom found at home, his office hours being between sunset and sunrise. He is to be found during the day on the open prairie, where he feeds on the tender shoots of the mesquite or sage-grass. He has two ways of protecting himself against his enemies. One way is to squat, when he suspects danger, and fold his ears along his sides. By doing this he often escapes observation, as only his back is exposed, the color of which harmonizes with the brown of the withered grass. The other plan, that he uses when discovered and pursued, is to create remoteness between himself and his pursuer. In giving his whole attention to this matter, when necessary, he is a stupendous success, and is earnest to a fault. When disturbed, he unlimbers his long legs, unfurls his ears, and goes off with a bound.

He generally stops after running about a hundred yards and looks back to see if his pursuer is enjoying the chase as he thought he would, and then he leaves for parts unknown. There are many fast things, from an ice-boat to a note maturing in the bank; but nothing equals the jack-rabbit. An unfounded rumor gets around pretty lively, but could not keep up with him for two blocks. When an ordinary cur dog tries to expedite a jack-rabbit route he makes a humiliating failure of it. He only gives the rabbit better exercise. The latter merely throws up his ears, and, under easy sail, skims leisurely along, tacking occasionally to give the funeral procession time to catch up. But if you want to see velocity, urgent speed, and precipitate haste, you have only to turn loose a greyhound in the wake of a jack-rabbit. Pursued by a greyhound he will "let himself out" in a manner that would astonish a prepaid half-rate message. If he is a rabbit that has never had any experience with a greyhound before, he will start off at an easy pace, but, as he turns to wink derisively at what he supposes to be an ordinary yellow dog he realizes that there is a force in nature hitherto unknown to him, and his look of astonishment, alarm and disgust, as he furls his ears and promptly declines the nomination, is amusing. Under such circumstances he goes too fast for the eye to follow his movements, and presents the optical illusion of a streak of jack-rabbit a mile and a half long.—*Texas Siftings.*

## Rebellion in New York.

In a frenzy for rapid development many years ago some of the thinly settled Steuben county towns, Greenwood among the number, bonded themselves for the construction of an impracticable railroad; the Court of Appeals has affirmed the validity of the bonds, and a tax of eight thousand dollars has been laid on Greenwood in consequence on account of arrears in the interest. Some of the inhabitants, being discontented because the court will not allow the township to protect itself against its own ancient folly by now cheating bondholders, resist the levy by a kind of charivari, about a hundred of them accompanying the sheriff with a drum and life and intimidating bidders whenever he tries to sell out the recalcitrants, and Gov. Cornell has issued a proclamation, declaring that part of New York in a state of rebellion.

## FOR THE CHILDREN

### A TRIP TO THE LAND OF NOD.

#### I.

Did you ever hear how Budge and Tod Took a flying trip to the Land of Nod? They put on their night-gowns—climbed the stairs, Mumbled their innocent, drowsy prayers, Curled up in bed in a dimpled heap, And in forty winks they were fast asleep! Then the Dream-Man came, on a train of cars, With moonbeam windows, and wheels of stars; The fires were lit by a comet, queer, And the man in the moon was engineer! A sea-weed cord held the engine-bell, Made from a ringing ocean-shell; The railroad track was a rainbow band, Reaching far over the sea and land— And the ends of the road, I am gravely told, Were built upon pots of shining gold! "All aboard!"—and away went Budge and Tod, Night-gowns and all, to the Land of Nod!

#### II.

The cars were filled with a curious crew: Sweet baby Fritz, and the Wand'ring Jew; Jack with his bean-stalk—the Giant Grim, Little Miss Mincer and Uncle Tim, Fairies, and Sprites, and Brownies rare, And mermaids, wrapped in their yellow hair! Sat, side by side, in the phantom cars With moonbeam windows, and wheels of stars! On, on they sped through the silver sand Of the beautiful streets of the Wonder-land, They stopped in a cloud for a drink of dew, While the sea-shell rung and the whistle blew. They gathered blossoms that never die, And there at the end of the route, I'm told, Our travelers found the Pot of Gold! Then the Dream-Man brought little Budge and Tod, Night-gowns and all, from the Land of Nod! —*St. Nicholas.*

### ADVICE TO BOYS.

Whatever you are, be brave, boys! The liar's a coward and slave, boys; A tough dieward at ruses, And sharp at excuses, He's a sneaking and pitiful knave, boys. Whatever you are, be frank, boys! 'Tis better than money and rank, boys; Still cleave to the right, Be lovers of light, Be open, aboveboard, and frank, boys. Whatever you are, be kind, boys! Be gentle in manners and mind, boys; The man gentle in mien, Words and temper, I ween, Is the gentleman truly refined, boys. But, whatever you are, be true, boys! Be visible through and through, boys; Leave to others the shamming, The "greening" and "cranning," In fun and in earnest, be true, boys! —*Henry Dutton, in Leisure Hour.*

### The Frog and the Mouse.

"He who digs a pit for his neighbor sometimes falls into it himself." A Mouse was one day sitting by a brook, and said to herself: "I wish I could get over to the other side." A cunning old Frog passing that way overheard her remark, and said: "I will carry you across with the greatest pleasure." "Oh, you dear, kind Mr. Frog!" answered the innocent Mouse, "I should be so much obliged to you." Then the Frog wound a stout thread round his waist, and tied the end of it to the Mouse's tail and jumped into the water, Mrs. Mouse, in great fear and trepidation, mounted on his back. All went well till they got to the middle of the stream; then the Frog all at once ducked his head into the water, and the Mouse slipped off his back. "Oh! Mr. Frog," cried she, "do you wish to drown me? That would be a shabby trick." "And serve you right, too," answered the wicked Frog, "for being such a goose as to believe that I would carry you across the brook. People often make sweet promises, but they don't always mean to keep them. Another time manage for yourself." The unhappy little mouse, finding it was of no use to say anything, held her peace, and resigned herself to her fate. And the cruel Frog had all but dragged her under water, when a Stork flying high in the air saw the poor little thing struggling in the stream. Down he pounced, caught her up in his beak, and carried her off to his nest, the Frog hanging to her tail. "Heyday, Mr. Frog," said the Stork, "what brings you here?" "My great deceit," answered the now trembling Frog. "I tried to drown the Mouse, and now I am brought to grief myself." "My fine fellow," said the Stork, with a very stern voice, "I will serve you out for your cunning and mischievous trick. You shall die!" Then the Stork opened wide his beak and gobbled up the deceitful Frog.

**ELDER DOWN DUCKS.**—The beautiful elder-down ducks which abound in this cold latitude are a source of great revenue, and are the sole property of the inhabitants. They are protected by the laws of Norway, so that no stray sportsman is allowed to shoot them. I learned the mode of procuring the down; when the duck is about to lay she plucks down from her own breast, the male plucks it from his, and they spread a thick lining of it all over the nest. When the nest is completed the owner removes the down; the patient ducks fill it a second and a third time, when it is removed; but the fourth time it is allowed to remain. Thus the women and girls find enough to employ themselves in attending to these thousands of nests, while the men and boys make and mend their nets and get fish for oil and curing.—*Norway Letter.*

"Eloise" asks if we will publish her poem on the "Wavelet of the Rivulet." With a smile upon our facel, we reply yes. Write only upon one sidelet of sheetlet, Eloise, and put on enough stamplets. Your poemlet shall have spacelet.—*Chicago Tribune.*

**A PETRIFIED FOREST UNDER WATER.**—The lake that has the highest elevation of any in the world is Green Lake in Colorado. Its surface is 10,252 feet above the level of the sea. Pine forests surround it and eternal snows deck the neighboring mountain tops. One of these, Gray's Peak, has an altitude of 14,341 feet. The water of this lake is as clear as crystal and large rock masses and a petrified forest are distinctly visible at the bottom. The branches of the trees are of dazzling whiteness as though cut in marble. Salmon and trout swim among them. In places the lake is 200 feet deep.

### A Letter and its Sequel.

Washington D. C. Army Navy Register. The following letter and its sequel are voluntary expressions of opinion concerning a subject of especial interest to every reader of this paper. The letter is from Commander Coghlan, now in California, and the sequel from John Carr Moody Esq. of the same State, and are eminently worthy of careful perusal and serious consideration.

#### THE LETTER.

U. S. NAVY YARD, MARE ISLAND CAL., December 16th, 1881.

SIRS:—An enforced residence of two years in this abominable climate of California made me the subject of most painful attacks of rheumatism, during which I was totally unable to perform the arduous duties of my office. Consultation upon my case by eminent Naval and other surgeons failed to afford me the slightest relief, and my distress was much aggravated by the fact that my physical disability would result under the law, in my retirement from active service, on the eve of my promotion to the grade of Commander. At this period Dr. Hoyle, a friend of mine, recommended to me St. Jacobs Oil, the happy result of the use of which has constrained me, in my deep gratitude, to hereby acknowledge the complete and wonderful cure it has wrought in my case.

I am sincerely yours, J. B. COGHLAN, U. S. N. THE SEQUEL.

No. 5 LAW BUILDINGS, VALLEJO, SALONA COUNTY, CAL., January 13, 1882.

Gentlemen:—The publication in the *Army and Navy Journal*, of a commendatory notice of St. Jacobs Oil, from the pen of my old and valued friend, Captain Coghlan of the Navy, now on duty here, reminds me of an unfulfilled task, which it is a pleasure for me to complete. A sufferer for seven years from a cruel joint trouble, pronounced by some practitioners, gout and by others, rheumatism, but distressingly painful under any name,—I was slowly making my way, with my crutch, to the court-room, when I was accosted by Captain Coghlan, who kindly gave me his arm. He furnished me with an account of how his well-known sufferings were alleviated by the use of the Oil, and with his usual persistent energy, insisted on sending me some, which he had. Doubtfully enough, I applied it according to directions, and the relief within a reasonable time, was such as to make me almost disregard the evidence of my own senses. When one has been plagued so long—grown grey with pain,—and exhausted purse, patience, and pharmacy in seeking relief, incredulity is reasonably prominent,—and blamelessly so. But after continuous use of the remedy, am constrained to say, with especial reference to its therapeutic value, *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*—and to congratulate myself, and my family specially, and the human race generally. With great relief, I am, gentlemen,

Yours thankfully, JNO. CARR MOODY, Counselor-at-Law.

The Buffalo Express gives this advice: "If you must dabble in shares, try plowshares. No other kind pays so regular dividends."

### A Good Family Remedy!

#### STRICTLY PURE,

#### HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED when other remedies and physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Jerome Wright, of Marion County, Va., writes us that his wife had Pulmonary Consumption, and was pronounced incurable by their physician. When the use of Allen's Lung Balm was recommended, he writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world. Wm. C. Biggs, merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes April 4th, 1881, that he wants us to know that the Lung Balm has cured his mother of consumption, after two physicians had given her up as incurable. He says others knowing her case have taken the Balm and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial. Dr. Meredith, dentist of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the latest stages of consumption and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balm after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough, and that he was able to resume his practice. Wm. A. Graham & Co., wholesale druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, writes us of the cure of Mathias Freeman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with Bronchitis in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balm cured him, as it has many others of Bronchitis.

AS ALSO CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP.

All diseases of the THROAT LUNGS and PULMONARY ORGANS.

C. S. Martin, druggist at Oakley, Ky., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balm for CROUP and WHOOPING COUGH.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

is harmless to the most delicate child! It contains no Opium in any form!

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. IT NEVER FAILS TO BRING RELIEF.

Call for Allen's Lung Balm. As an Expecto-rant IT HAS NO EQUAL.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Every one has a will and a mind to think for himself, yet many will go about hacking and coughing until a friend recommends Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for that cough

The Island of Ceylon is suffering greatly from coffee blight. The crop is only \$2,500,000, against an estimated value of \$3,000,000.

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.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that VEGETINE is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities and poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

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

TONIC AND LAXATIVE.—For the best blood enricher in the market, buy James' Tonic Pills. Largely composed of iron, sugar-coated; will not injure the teeth; guaranteed to do all claimed for them. 25 cents.

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

The weight of snow crushed the roof of the car shed of the Inter-Colonial railway at St. John, N. B. Nine cars were demolished. Loss \$50,000.

Persons Who Stand Upon Their Feet, whether men or women, are often troubled with serious pains and weaknesses in the back, loins, and other parts of the body. It has been proven beyond a doubt, however, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is a certain preventive of these troubles.

A sentinel of the guards at Berlin, who recently fired on a crowd of boys who were teasing him, killing two, has been declared blameless by the authorities.

### It Tells Its Own Story.

LANCASTER, N. H., Dec. 3, '79. By the way, I will say that I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the best remedy that I can find at our druggists. We always use it.

J. S. FRAVER, Pub. Republican.

All diseases arising from Biliousness or Torpid Liver, are quickly cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. See notice of Arica and Oil Lintiment in another column.

### Rescued From Death.

William H. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1878 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lungs as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

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

### 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. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, Instruments, and Electrics do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, always 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 Pile Ointment. "I have used scores of pile cures, but it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment."

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

HENRY & CO., Proprietors, New York City FARRAND, WILLIAMS & Co. Agents, Detroit, Mich.

**D. BULL'S**  
**COUGH**  
**SYRUP**  
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Infantile Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

**YOUNG BUSINESS UNIVERSITY**  
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 of the business men of Detroit where it can be had. College papers mailed free.

**\$225** A Month—Agents Wanted—90¢ per sale—articles in the world; sample free Address—Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

### "OZOCERITE."

the new preservative. Secure a county, and your FORTUNE is made Address for particulars,

J. W. SPEAR, Marquette, L. S. Mich.

**CHOP**  
**SUN-SHOP**  
3 1/2 lbs. of our Celebrated SUN-SHOP TEA sent by mail on receipt of \$2.50 or \$3.50. Sample of same on receipt of 6 cents. Imported, Warranted to suit all tastes. Postage stamps taken. Terms cash. The Great American Tea Co., Importers, P. O. BOX 4255. 31 & 33 Vesey St., N. Y.



# 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.

**CLASS 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.

The speaker was no other than the agreeable Mr. Jones, who as he spoke grasped Tom's hand and shook it with great warmth.

"Are you going back so soon?" asked Tom, delighted at the unexpected appearance of his companion of the morning. "I thought—"

"Yes, I know," interrupted Mr. Jones. "I expected to remain in the city a week, but I received a telegram recalling me to Boston. My grandfather has been taken very ill and is not expected to live. I couldn't ignore such a call, of course, and here I am. Wait a moment until I get my ticket. One to Boston, if you please, sir. Thank you. Now we're all right, I think. Come on, my boy," and seizing Tom's arm, the genial Mr. Jones hurried him along the platform and on board the train.

"I'm in luck," resumed Mr. Jones, upon whose spirits the melancholy condition of his grandfather seemed to have no depressing effect. "I didn't anticipate the pleasure of your company on my homeward journey. Here's a good place; suppose we sit here. That's it. Now we're as comfortable as you please."

As Mr. Jones paused, the man in the pepper-and-salt suit entered and appropriated the seat directly behind the one occupied by Tom, who thought, "All right, old fellow, I'm ready for you," but said nothing.

Mr. Jones was as entertaining as ever. His flow of spirits and his fund of anecdote seemed absolutely inexhaustible.

"By the way," suggested Tom, as the train moved out of the depot, "suppose you finish that story you had just begun when we arrived in New York this noon."

"Story! story!" said Mr. Jones, reflectively. "Ah, yes, it was about my adventure in Cadiz with Don Carlos—"

"No, no," interrupted Tom; "about an adventure of yours in Paris. You were returning to your hotel one dark night when your attention was attracted by a cry of 'Help!' You—"

"O yes, I remember! Well, I rushed in the direction from which the sound appeared to proceed. As I turned down a narrow street the cry was repeated with startling distinctness. I rushed forward and found a thick-set man in a dark cloak was engaged in a desperate struggle with two rough-looking men, who were endeavoring to throw him to the ground. He was fighting well, and giving his assailants all they could do to overpower him. Just then one of the rascals drew a knife. I gave a loud shout as I ran forward. The rascals seeing that help was approaching, took to their heels, and though I pursued them a short distance, they succeeded in effecting their escape. I returned to the scene of the late conflict. The stout man advanced towards me.

"May I request your card, monsieur?" he said, grasping my hand.

"I hope you are not hurt," I said, in the best French I could muster.

"Not at all," he replied. "Monsieur," he added, with evident emotion, "you have saved my life. Be assured I shall not be forgetful of the gratitude I owe you. You will hear from me again."

"So saying he wrapped his cloak around him and disappeared in the darkness."

"And did you ever see him again?" inquired Tom, who had listened to his companion's story with great interest.

"The next morning, sir," said Mr. Jones, impressively, "as I sat at breakfast a waiter approached me.

"You are wanted, monsieur, at the Tuileries," he said.

"At the Tuileries," I gasped. "Impossible. By whom?"

"By the Emperor, monsieur."

"O there must be some mistake!"

"There is no mistake, monsieur. A carriage is in waiting at the door to convey you to the palace."

"Well, sir, I went out and entered the carriage, hardly knowing whether I was awake or dreaming. I exhausted my ingenuity during the ride in trying to imagine the reason of my summons to the Tuileries. A servant met me at the door.

"This way, monsieur," he said, bowing obsequiously; "I have orders to conduct you to the Emperor's private apartment."

"I followed the servant through a long, wide hallway, which I thought would never end. Presently we passed before a door, upon which my companion knocked. It was instantly opened by a man whom I at once recognized as the very individual whom I had rescued from the assassin's knife the night before.

"He sprang forward, saying, 'Ah, monsieur, you little thought that you had saved the life of an Emperor!'"

"He was really the Emperor?" cried Tom.

"No other than the Emperor, Napoleon the Third. It seems that he had been walking the streets of Paris in disguise—like old Haroun Alraschid in the Arabian Nights, you know—when he was attacked by the men from whom it was my good fortune to rescue him."

"I spent the remainder of the morning with him, and when I left he presented me with a magnificent gold snuff-box set with diamonds. It has never been of any particular use to me, for I don't take snuff—filthy habit; but I assure you, nothing would tempt me to part with it. It's in my valise now. Would you like to see it?"

"I should, very much," replied Tom, eagerly.

"Just reach me my valise, then, and I'll show it you."

To reach the valise, which was in the rack directly over his head, Tom was obliged to use both hands, and therefore to relinquish possession for a moment of the precious brown-paper parcel which he had until then held in his lap. He laid it upon the seat and arose to his feet.

After gaining possession of the valise, he handed it to Mr. Jones, who drew a bunch of keys from his pocket. In the meantime Tom had picked up what seemed to be his package of money.

"It's an elegant box," said Jones; "and you will say when you see it. Pshaw! too bad! too bad!"

"What's the matter?" inquired Tom, considerably startled by this sudden exclamation. "You haven't lost it, I hope."

"O no, dear me, no! Not so bad as that, but I've lost the key to my valise. Very provoking!"

Continued in next issue.

# Removed!

## New York Bazaar

To the store lately vacated by  
Ingersoll & Oldfield.

## A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BERLIN ZEPHYR, GERMANTOWN  
WOOLS, LADIES KNIT JAKETS.

**JAS. H. ELLIS.**  
STATE STREET, CARO. MICH.

**W. A. Wagh & Co. Gagetown,**

is the place to go for everything  
kept in a

## GENERAL STORE.

Our stock consists of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hats & Caps, Gloves & Mittens, Boots and Shoes, Paints & Oils, Patent Medicines, School Books, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery & Glassware.

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

**N. A. Wagh & Co.**  
Gagetown, Mich.

# T. H. HUNT J. BADER,

## —SELLS—

Groceries, Provisions

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

—O—

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, and TOBACCOS a Specialty.

—ALSO KEEPS—

Crockery, Glassware, Woodenware.

—O—

Best Market Price Paid For BUTTER and EGGS.

—O—

Opposite the Grist Mill,

CASS CITY, MICH.

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

## W. L. PARKER.

CARO, MICH.

Manufacturer of Fine

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,

—AND—

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH GRANITES.

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

**BROWN & BENTLEY,**

**JOB AND HORSE-SHOEING SHOP,**

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

WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

Special Attention Given to Horse-Shoeing.

Prices Moderate.  
CASS CITY, - MICH.

# Carriage, Wagon

## BLACKSMITH,

—AND—

## Paint Shops,

## All Work

## GUARANTEED.

CASS CITY, - MICH

## L. A. DEWITT,

Will say something in reference to his

## PLANING MILL

—AND—

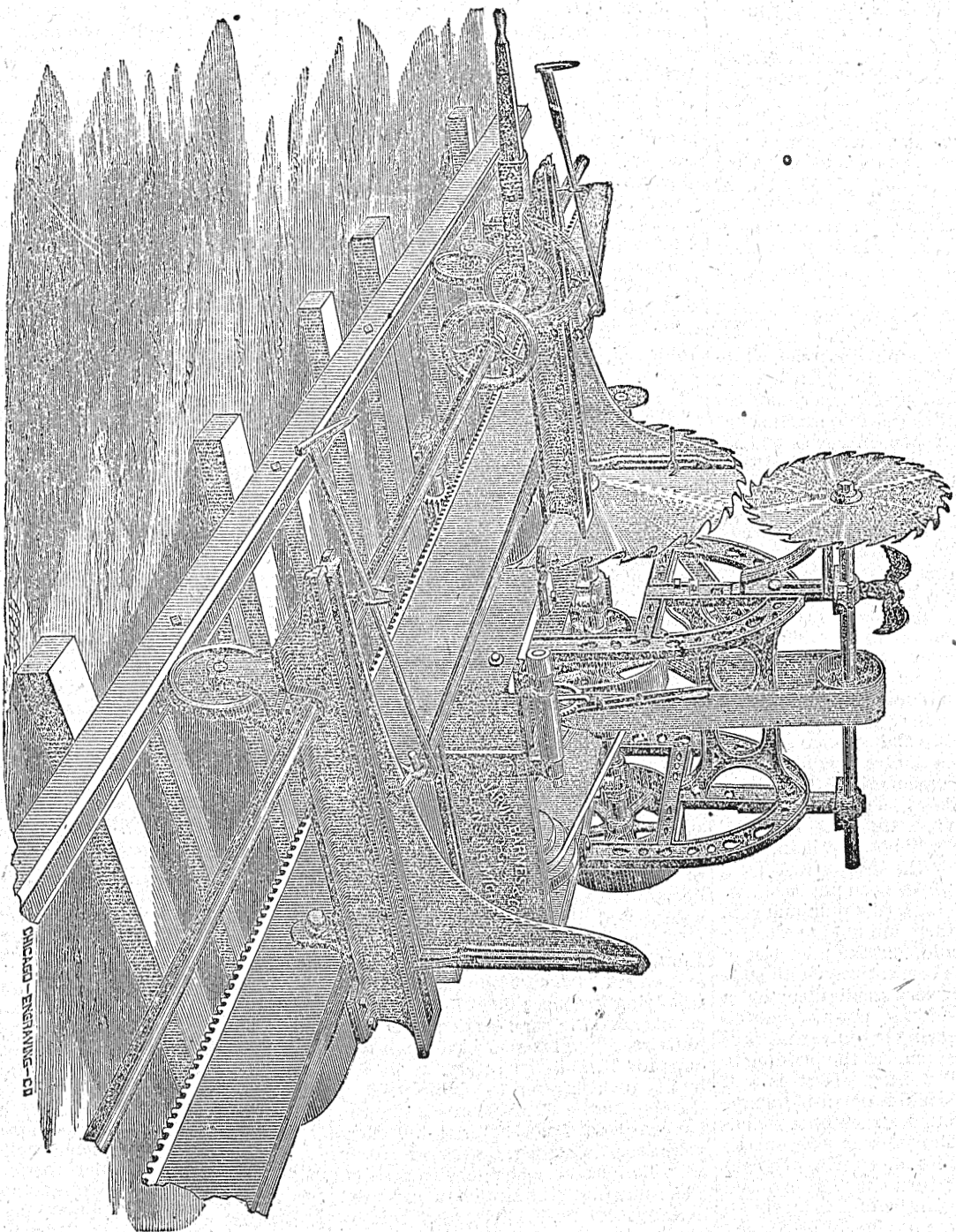
## Furniture

## Wareroom,

In our next issue.

# ATTENTION SAW MILL MEN!!

**C. H. VAN WAGONER**  
Keeps the Best Saw Mill Machinery in the State.



**CALL AND EXAMINE.**  
State Street, Next Door to the Post-office, Caro, Mich.