

# The Cass City Enterprise.

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## OUR OWN OFFICE.

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

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## Sheds for Winter.

The winter, where it has not been wet, has thus far been favorable to those flockmen who for any cause have not provided sufficient shelter for their sheep. But the winter is not over yet. It has not begun. We shall have winter enough, even if it should be what we call a mild one, and the most sensible thing that the owner of unsheltered sheep can do even at this late day is to build sheds at once. The elaborate plans which often appear in books and agricultural journals with references to the construction of sheep sheds and barns, are a great deal better on paper than they are anywhere else. A good shelter can be inexpensively made, and any man of fair judgment can plan and erect a cheap shed if he has anything at all out of which to construct it. It is well understood that while sheep can bear a great deal of cold, they cannot stand the wet, any more than a man who should be compelled to wear a wet overcoat until it dried upon his back could stand it. The wool becomes wet, and it is reasonable that the animal should suffer. But independent of such consideration altogether, economy and effectiveness in feeding would suggest shelter. When sheep have no shelter they huddle together in case of storms, and by constant tramping manage to keep the snow down, and to maintain the warmth of the body, but they do very little eating. If the hay is thrown into the open field before them, much of it is liable to be blown away; and even when it is placed in racks they do not eat as much of it as they require, for if they separate for that purpose, their wool being wet, they soon become chilled and hurry back again to their huddling. Necessarily this cannot go on long. There must be food eaten, or the animal heat cannot be kept up even by huddling, and two or three days of such experience is sufficient to practically finish the weaker ones of the flock, while the yearlings and oldish ones will have suffered injury which will require very careful treatment to repair, and the strongest of the flock cannot entirely escape serious loss in condition.

It is better to have sheds that can be closed when occasion requires, as open sheds must necessarily have much snow drifted into them at times. But open sheds will answer, and can be constructed at very little expense. They need not be framed or silled. Simply set posts in the ground, board three sides, if boards are at hand, and make the roofs of boards, battened with slabs, if you have them; if these things are not a hand, cover with straw or hay, and even the sides can be made of these. But as the Rural recently stated, nothing is so injurious as to shut up a flock of sheep in a close unventilated barn. The air becomes vitiated, not only from the exhalations, but from the gases issuing from the manure, and impaired health must result.

The very simplest and cheapest kind of a shed is made by setting in the ground crooked posts, in the crochets of which a pole is laid, and then rails extending from the ground to the pole in the crochets, laid, making a roof. If straw or pine bows are placed on the rails, it will become nearly water tight. If lumber is plenty boards or slabs may be used for the roof. Sometimes hay stacks standing close together serve to make such a shelter still better. The horizontal pole is made to rest in the stacks, which form sides to the shed. If we will keep in mind that a little ingenuity will enable us to construct sheds without much cost, we will have them.

—Western Rural.

## Corn Fodder Studies.

I have no silo, but planted considerable corn for fodder, a portion of which was used to make beef. It was taken to the barn directly from the field, and given to the cattle without cutting. Nearly three months the oxen were fed with this corn, and with but little else, except their grain, which consisted of corn meal, shorts and linseed meal. During this time they preferred the corn to the best hay I could give them. The time they were eating this green corn was when the weather was mild; no extra food being required to keep out the cold, no expense for curing, no cost of cutting and packing, as is done in filling a silo; no labor in removing from the silo to the barn. Was the corn fodder as valuable as it would have been in the form of ensilage? Was the manure of as much value as it would have been if the corn had been taken from the silo in winter?

It is much easier procuring absorbents in warm weather; easier keeping the cattle clean and comfortable in the stable in the warm season. What advantage is to be gained in packing corn in the silo to be fed in the cold season, especially such fodder as is assigned for meat alone? Corn fodder comes at the season of short pasturage. Steers may have made a good start towards beef while the pasture was good. If the pasture was closely fed, while the grass was growing in the early season, when the dry weather of July and August comes the cattle would make but little gain, if left in the pasture. If they were removed at that time and fed in the stable with green corn and grain, and no more stock put upon the pasture during the season, the feed would be the better for it the next spring. The steers taken to the stable and fed, would lose no time, and make a superior quality of beef. The owner of the steers can as little afford to have them lose time in growth and laying up fat, as a manufacturer could to run his machinery by steam or other power, and produce no goods. There are many acres in New

England that would produce superior quality of fodder corn, but would produce but little hay. I have for several years used our common flint corn for seed for fodder corn. It will mature quicker than Southern or Western corn; consequently there is less risk from unfavorable seasons. The stalks are finer, and much better than the coarser varieties, if it is to be fed without cutting. The cattle like it better than fodder grown from the larger varieties. Of course less bulk of fodder is produced per acre. I like fodder corn as a winter feed, cured, as it may be in the shock. It is a valuable food for any stock fed with hay; but I think that which is fed while the weather is warm, and from the field, without curing, gives me a greater profit. I tried planting it so far apart that ears would form; while the corn was in the milk, fit for the table, as green corn, the cattle would eat stalks and ears together, without waste.

As soon as the corn was past that age, the stalk had done its life work—produced seed to preserve its kind, it has given to the seed the better portion—it had gathered all from earth and air—then dies. I have never been able to mix ripened corn fodder and the ripened corn in a manner that the stock would relish it, or do as well when fed with it as they would when fed with fodder corn, grown so thickly no ears could form. The latter kind keeps green longer, seemingly lost to yield its life until the great life object has been obtained by seed. I like only so much corn to use as I can feed while in the milk.—Cor. New England Farmer.

## Successful Bean Cultivators' Methods.

A New York State farmer, who grows beans largely, thus describes his methods in the Rural Home. In the first place I select soil, and if I have manure I cover it, say fifteen or twenty loads to the acre. Plow it six inches, turning it over as nicely as possible, and cutting a furrow as wide as I can turn. Then roll it down and cultivate it the same way as it is plowed, so as not to turn up the sod. I always manage to have my bean field so that I can plow around the entire lot, so as to avoid back furrows and dead furrows. After I get over the field one way, I turn and cultivate obliquely, and if I don't get it to suit I turn and cross it; then start the roller ahead of the planter, with covers working independent of the rest of the machine. The planter throws up a ridge over the beans, so that when the beans come up they are up out of the way, and are not likely to be covered up in cultivating. I always start the cultivator as soon as possible after the beans are all up nicely. I follow the cultivator with men enough to hoe and keep up, taking pains to stir this ridge of dirt around the beans, thereby killing all the weeds that have started. After the hoeing is through with, say in about two weeks. I cultivate them again, and then again just before they blossom. When they are fit to pull, I use a two-horse machine, which pulls two rows at a time, putting the two rows together; I then follow with the wheel rake, going the same way, taking two of the double rows, making four rows of beans. I hold the lever in my hand, keeping the teeth out of the ground so that they will gather the beans as free from dust as possible. I rake them into small winrows, then keep men enough to keep them well shaken up; they are then left to dry. As soon as the stalks become dry and the bean hard, I draw them in, putting two men with a team driving between the rows, pitching on both sides loading, principally from the ground, as I do not like to tread them much, as it scatters or shells them and wastes them. In mowing, tread them as little as possible. I take two barrels, putting them equal distances apart, and mow around them, then keep drawing them up as we fill up, which leaves a place for the air to circulate.

Now, in regard to threshing. Sometimes I thresh with a machine and sometimes tread them out with horses. If I want to sell early I thresh with a machine; if not, I can tread them out in the winter for less money. My beans generally yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. You want to know about the profits. Now, that depends altogether on the price; my opinion is, it costs about a dollar, all told, to raise and get a bushel of beans to market. So if you get twelve shillings you have fifty cents for your labor.

I consider the bean crop the hardest crop on the soil. It takes the cream from the land to produce a crop of beans and I never allow beans to follow beans on my farm. I have heard the remark many times that such a piece of land was so poor that it wouldn't raise white beans. Now I find that it takes the best land to raise good white beans.

—Young Lady: Why are men so slow to offer ladies seats in horse cars? We will tell you. It doesn't make a man any richer or better off in the world to have "thank you" said to him, but it makes him feel happier, and the neglect your sweet sex has shown of that little point has obtained for many of you a chance to stand up in a horse car.—Boston Post.

—Calvin, having read the stories of crime with which the journals are crammed, was in constant fear of murder; for he lived in a lonely spot and his servants all slept very soundly. One day he said to a friend: "Ah, I've got it. I can sleep soundly now. At night the knob of my chamber door communicates with an electric battery." "Well," if the knob is touched the battery fires off a can of dynamite, and the house is blown up. Good trap for robbers, you see.—Le Figaro.

## HURRAH, HURRAH!

Spring is coming, and new goods are coming too.

I am now receiving a large stock of Spring and

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Come and purchase while the stock is complete. I

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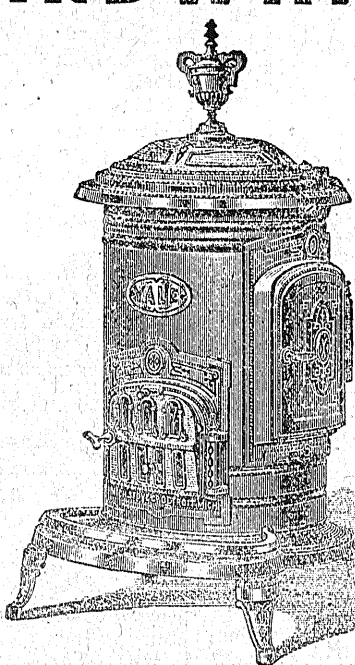
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# THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, - - - - MICH.

## AT THE CAPITAL

THE TAX BILL READY FOR EXECUTIVE APPROVAL—CONGRESSIONAL RE-APPORTIONMENT AT A DEAD LOCK—THE FIRE RELIEF BILL SAFELY THROUGH—BEGINNING OF THE END.

One week of labor has passed in executive session at Lansing, and a good showing has been made of work done. But one vacancy was reported among the representatives, and that was occasioned by the death of Representative Kendrick of Lapeer.

The first bill to be considered was that for the relief of fire sufferers, which passed the senate on the 1st inst., and will without doubt pass the house. The bill provides an appropriation of \$250,000 to be expended according to the best judgment of the relief commission, in rebuilding school houses, purchasing seed and other necessities of life, etc., in Huron, Tuscola and Sanilac counties, where the fire was most severe. The last section provides a special tax to reimburse the treasury as follows: In 1882, \$125,000, and in 1883, \$140,000.

### THE TAX BILL

Is the next subject of importance, and has occupied most of the time of the house during the week, they having considered it in committee of the whole section by section with the members of the tax commission (who framed the bill) in attendance and frequently speaking either in explanation of disputed and misunderstood points or against proposed amendments. On the 1st inst. its consideration was finally completed and it has since passed by a vote of yeas 80, nays 15. It is now thought that it will be put through the senate by the middle of next week without material alterations. While the house made quite a large number of small changes to the bill as presented by the commission, they made but two that were very strongly fought for by a small minority of the members. One was to change the word "may" in regard to swearing to statements of property by property-owners to "shall," and the other was in regard to the taxation of church property. Neither proposition had strength enough to give it any special significance. The third subject CONGRESSIONAL RE-APPORTIONMENT, has excited much discussion, and much scheming on all sides. Each house has a special committee on apportionment, that in the senate consisting of two from each congressional district and that of the house, of three from each district. It is understood that the house committee cannot agree upon any scheme, and have about decided to report a bill leaving the first seven districts as at present constituted, and thus throw the responsibility upon the house of rejecting it, as that body will surely do. The senate committee this morning reported a substitute for all the bills on the subject in its possession, which will come up for consideration in committee of the whole to-morrow. It isn't very seriously objected to as a whole, but there is no possibility of its passing without amendments. It is as follows:

First district—Wayne.  
Second district—Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale and Washtenaw.  
Third district—Barry, Eaton, Calhoun, Jackson and Branch.  
Fourth district—Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Berrien, Cass and Van Buren.  
Fifth district—Allegan, Ottawa, Kent and Ionia.  
Sixth district—Oakland, Livingston, Ingham, Shiawassee, Clinton.  
Seventh district—Huron, Sanilac, Lapeer, St. Clair, Macomb.  
Eighth district—Saginaw, Genesee, Gratiot, Montcalm.  
Ninth district—Tuscola, Bay, Midland, Isabella, Clare, Gladwin, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Crawford, Osceola, Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle, Cheboygan and Emmet.  
Tenth district—Muskegon, Newaygo, Mecosta, Oceola, Lake, Oceana, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Antrim, Kalkaska, Charlevoix and Manistowick.

Both houses have passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for building additional workshops at the Ionia house of correction, in order that unemployed convicts may be employed.

Both houses have also passed a bill appropriating \$8,000 for repairs and improvements upon the buildings and grounds in Lansing, for a school for the blind.

Governor Jerome has nominated and the senate confirmed the following officers, they having been appointed since the close of the last session:

Trustees of the eastern asylum, James A. Brown and Jacob S. Farrand of Detroit; Norman Geddes of Adrian; trustee of the Kalamazoo asylum, George Hanna of South Haven; member of Detroit police board, H. M. Deane; Warden of Ionia reformatory, E. C. Watkins; managers for same, J. G. Escott, A. H. Piper, George W. Buckingham; inspector of Jackson state prison, T. B. Cutler of St. Johns.

Memorial services on the death of Representative Kendrick, of Lapeer, were held in the house on the 2d. Eulogistic addresses were made by six or eight of Mr. Kendrick's fellow members, and the exercises were interesting as well as sad.

The Governor is being constantly urged to present this or that subject to the legislature for its action, but it looks as though the work now on hand could not all be finished in a twenty days session.

The tax bill was taken up by the Senate on Tuesday of this week, and gone over as carefully in committee of the whole as it was by the House, Tuesday and Wednesday and a part of to-day being occupied in its consideration, until finally at noon to-day the vote on the bill passed by a vote of yeas 30, nays 2, Senators Ambler and Brown voting no, in the course of its consideration the

Senate made forty amendments to the bill as it passed the House. A few of these, on being submitted to the tax commission as required by the law creating the commission, were disapproved, and the Senate reconsidered and rejected such, yet leaving about thirty actual amendments to the bill. At a session of the House this evening these were all concurred in and the bill now goes to the governor for his approval, which it is sure to receive at the earliest opportunity. The state will then have a new system of assessing and collecting taxes, which no previous legislature with all the other work on its hands has been able to devise and pass.

After comparatively little wrangling—less than was supposed—the Senate on the 3d took up the congressional re-apportionment bill, hurriedly through the committee of the whole and finally passed it by a vote of 23 to 5 nays, those voting no, being Senators Ambler, Andrews, Kilpatrick, Tooker and Welch. The title of the bill was changed so that it is simply "a bill to divide the state of Michigan into eleven congressional districts." Each district shall be entitled to elect one representative, the districts to be constituted of the several counties, and numbered as follows, to wit:

First, The First District shall consist of the county of Wayne.  
Second, The Second District shall consist of the counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo and Van Buren.  
Third, The Third District shall consist of the counties of Jackson, Calhoun, Branch, Barry and Eaton.  
Fourth, The Fourth District shall consist of the counties of Barren, Cass, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo and Van Buren.  
Fifth, The Fifth District shall consist of the counties of Allegan, Kent, Ottawa and Ionia.  
Sixth, The Sixth District shall consist of the counties of Livingston, Ingham, Oakland, Shiawassee and Genesee.  
Seventh, The Seventh District shall consist of the counties of Macomb, St. Clair, Sanilac, Lapeer, Tuscola and Huron.  
Eighth, The Eighth District shall consist of the counties of Montcalm, Gratiot, Saginaw and Clinton.  
Ninth, The Ninth District shall consist of the counties of Bay, Midland, Isabella, Mecosta, Oceola, Clare, Gladwin, Missaukee, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Iosco, Alpena, Osceola, Crawford, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle, Cheboygan and Emmet.  
Tenth, The Tenth District shall consist of the counties of Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Lake, Mason, Manistee, Wexford, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Antrim, Kalkaska, Charlevoix and Manistowick.  
Eleventh, The Eleventh District shall consist of the counties in the Upper Peninsula, viz., counties of Mackinac, Chippewa, Schoolcraft, Delta, Menominee, Marquette, Houghton, Baraga, Keweenaw, Isle Royal and Ontonagon.

It was generally understood at once that the House would not pass the bill without considerably amending it, and so the sequel showed. After spending two or three days in "fixing" a bill to suit certain would-be congressmen who are now members of that body, the House on the 5th instant, by a vote of 59 yeas to 28 nays, passed one that left the first five districts as in the Senate bill, but so materially changed the last six that we herewith give them as follows:

Sixth, The sixth district shall consist of the counties of Clinton, Ingham, Livingston, Genesee and Oakland.  
Seventh, The seventh district shall consist of the counties of Macomb, St. Clair, Lapeer, Sanilac and Huron.  
Eighth, The eighth district shall consist of the counties of Shiawassee, Saginaw, Gratiot, Montcalm, Isabella and Midland.  
Ninth, The ninth district shall consist of the counties of Muskegon, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Osceola, Lake, Mason, Manistee, Wexford, Benzie, and Missaukee.  
Tenth, The tenth district shall consist of the counties of Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Osceola, Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle, Cheboygan and Emmet.  
Eleventh, The eleventh district shall consist of the counties of Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Osceola, Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle, Cheboygan and Emmet.

In these amendments the Senate refused to concur, and a committee of conference consisting of nine (one from each district) from each house, has been ordered, and is now in session. It is quite likely that an entirely new deal all around will be the outcome, as neither house seems disposed to accept of the other's bill.

The House on the 7th passed the Senate bill appropriating \$250,000 in aid of the fire sufferers and \$15,000 to be divided among the fifty school districts that lost their school houses by the fire. It passed as it had passed the Senate with the amendment providing that the money (\$300) should not be paid to the school districts until after the houses were built.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill appropriating \$100,000 for rebuilding a portion of the main building of the reform school. The building has been built over 25 years, and is literally falling down. This is one of the appropriations urged by the governor in his message at the opening of the session.

The Senate has this afternoon passed three or four bills providing for repealing certain laws, made necessary by the passage of the main tax bill, alluded to above. As they had previously passed the House, they are out of the way.

Should the reapportionment muddle be settled promptly, the session will close within the twenty days (next Tuesday), unless the governor sends in extra work, as many suppose he intends doing.

### BOHEMIAN.

LANSING, March 9, '82.

REV. DR. WINFIELD OF THE M. E. church, Little Rock, Ark., says: "I have cast my lot with Arkansas and worn out my life in her service. I have a right to complain of the stinging injustice done me by the laws that tempt my boy to ruin, so that it is a positive danger for him to pass along the streets of Little Rock. And I claim for my home at the capital the protection already given to other towns, so that the provision of this law may extend to a city of the first class."

Sir John Lubbock says that bees are, in some degree, sensitive to color, and that their favorite color is blue.

## Horticultural Institute.

The state horticultural institute met in Fowle's Hall, Hudson, Feb. 28. There was a large delegation from abroad, among whom were President T. T. Lyon, of Grand Haven; Secretary Chas. W. Fairfield, of Grand Rapids; Treasurer, S. W. Pearsall, of Grand Rapids; Prof. Beal, of the agricultural college at Lansing; E. H. Scott, of Ann Arbor; A. D. Healy, of South Haven, and James Satterlee, of Greenville. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and unsettled condition of the roads, the attendance from the country was small.

Dr. A. R. Smart, President of the village, delivered the address of welcome, which was ably responded to by the president of the society, T. T. Lyon. He was followed by S. W. Dorr, of Manchester, with a paper on "Buildings," in which he gave a profitable and instructive description of a "cooling room on the cold air system, for the preservation of fruit—principally apples—erected by him in Manchester some time ago. He exhibited samples of harvest apples kept in a good condition in his cooling room since last season.

At the morning session of the state horticultural society the following papers were read: "The orchard," E. D. Pierson, Hudson; "The garden," C. B. Stowell, Hudson; "About the house," Hon. Thomas Moore, Madison; "In the house," Mrs. J. Wallon, Rollin; "Upon the highway," B. W. Steere, Adrian; "The market, how to reach and manipulate it," C. Mosher; "Honest packing," E. H. Scott, Ann Arbor; "The knife," President Lyon, South Haven; "Advertising at fairs," Jos. Satterlee, Greenville; "Fruit raising for money as a part of mixed farming," A. G. Smith, Somerset.

Prof. W. J. Beal of the state agricultural college read a very interesting paper on The Children's Garden. His essay was in the form of a narrative, giving the experience of his own daughter, about 12 years old, in keeping a garden. She made her own plans and did all the work herself. At first all was lovely, but on the approach of hot weather the ground became hard and weeds numerous. Still she persevered, the miniature garden enlarged, and she gradually became more and more interested in the study of horticulture. One of the most profitable plants was the field pumpkin, the fruit of which was sold to the boys at four cents apiece for jack lanterns. The gardener soon began to devote more attention to what she should plant. On examining a seed catalogue the result of her investigation was this: "I am going to send for some of Dozer's improved lima beans. See how close they are in the pod; they don't waste a bit of room. I want some improved early turnip beets for greens and the bottoms for cooking. No cabbages for me—the worms are too much trouble. Mamma says carrots won't pay—they do not sell well. Cauliflower and celery are too much bother. I want to raise some corn. Early Minnesota is pretty good for early, and Stowell's evergreen for late. I am not going to raise any cucumbers, the vines spread out and always get in the way. I want lettuce very early. Perry's early prize head is a good kind, because it picks up nicely, so you don't have to head it over much. I am going to try martynas. They bear lots of splendid little pickles if used when young. Yellow globe ninvers is a good kind of onion. I want a little parsley for bouquets and for garnishing. I shall raise more peas next year. Perry's first and best are good for early ones, and the champion of England for late. Squashes, I don't want any—there is too much fuss of a big vine for a little squash. The experience of my little girl has made her more or less familiar with the common flowers and vegetables. She has learned that it is best to hoe a garden often, and never to let the weeds get much above the ground. She sees an advantage in order and system. This order and beauty tends to make her neat and particular, and these tend to increase her interest in the garden. She became interested in books on horticulture and read and re-read them, and they gave her as much pleasure as Mrs. Alcott's "Little Women" or Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The professor also advocated the study and practical use of horticulture to a greater extent in our public schools.

The afternoon session was largely devoted to a discussion on "Honest Packing." E. H. Scott, Ann Arbor, A. D. Healy, of South Haven, and S. M. Pearsall, of Grand Rapids, and others, participated all on the side of honesty. President T. T. Lyon made an interesting address on the "Use of the Knife, When and Where," illustrating hints on grafting and pruning with the blackboard. James Satterlee, of Greenville, introduced the subject of "Advertising at Fairs" and was followed by others. Further discussion was had on Pomology and the Pocketbook.

In the evening, A. D. Healy read a paper on Horticultural Education, which was also ably discussed. Dr. Owen introduced "Horticulture in the Home," and urged the duty of providing books and papers on the subject, and the duty of horticultural societies to have libraries and schools for the education of the young. The best works on fruits, flowers and gardening should be within their reach.

The attendance and enthusiasm of the meeting were remarkable. A picnic dinner was given in Union Hall Wednesday noon to the members of the society. The report of the fruit committee in the evening showed that considering the dry summer and premature ripening of fruit in the fall, the exhibition is creditable for this time of the year, especially when such varieties as the Sweet Bough, Yellow Harvest, and Maiden Blush exhibited by Mr. Dorr of Manchester, appear in good condition. These, of course, were kept by the refrigerating process, and

show what can be done. Samples of fruit, green and dried, were exhibited by a large number, and resolutions were passed thanking the press for reports.

## Sanitary Convention.

In the recent sanitary convention held in Ann Arbor Mayor Kapp made the welcome address in behalf of the city, and was responded to by Hon. Leroy Parker of the State Board of Health, in remarks explanatory, of the objects of the convention. Justice T. M. Cooley delivered a very able and instructive address, showing "What the Law Can do for the Health of the People." He treated of the cases which render the interposition of the state necessary. These grow out of the inadequacy of individual care, and the ignorance and imprudence of individuals, making stringent police, and quarantine regulations necessary. All countries adopt and enforce quarantine regulations, and the more so as they become civilized. It was for the want of these in former times that the plague and cholera had raged, and in later times the yellow fever at Memphis.

Dr. Lundy, of the Michigan College of Medicine, gave an instructive address on "Hygiene in its Relation to the Eye." The gist of the lecture is contained in the following suggestions with which it closed:

1. Avoid reading and study by poor light.
2. Light should come from the side, and not from the back or from the front.
3. Do not read or study while suffering from great bodily fatigue, or during recovery from illness.
4. Do not read while lying down.
5. Do not use the eyes too long at a time for near work, but give them occasional periods for rest.
6. Reading and study should be done systematically.
7. During study avoid the stooping position, or whatever tends to produce congestion of the head and face.
8. Select well printed books.
9. Correct errors of refraction with proper glasses.
10. Avoid bad hygienic conditions, and the use of alcohol and tobacco.
11. Take sufficient exercise in the open air.
12. Let the physical keep pace with the mental, and for asthenopia, is most usually observed in those who are lacking in physical development.

Dr. Lyster read an instructive paper on the "Ambulance Hospital for Small-pox." He advocated the building and maintenance of cottage hospitals for small pox, as in England. They are not only better, but more economical than the pest house. The experience of ten years in the army and everywhere is on the side of ambulance hospitals, as favorable to fresh air, easy ventilation, the exclusion of light, and other conditions, which less expose the patient and hasten convalescence.

Other papers were read: On the Ventilation of Basements, by Dr. Kime, of Ypsilanti; "Health a Christian Duty," Rev. T. P. Prudden, Lansing; "How to Combat Small-pox," Dr. O. W. Wright, Detroit; "The Purification of Water by Freezing," Dr. Pengra, of Ovid; "School Life and Hygiene," Dr. Breakey, Ann Arbor; "Hygiene and the Clerical Profession," Rev. Geo. Duffield, Lansing; "Water Supply" by Hon. A. Ames, Jr., Boston; "Utilizing the Press for Sanitary Objects," W. L. Eaton, Kalamazoo; "Ventilation," Prof. J. W. Langley, Ann Arbor; and "Some Meteorological Conditions Affecting Ventilation" by Prof. Harrington, of Ann Arbor. The papers were interspersed with discussions of high character and the meeting was one of marked interest throughout.

## President Angell's Reception.

University Hall was filled on the evening after the arrival of President Angell in Ann Arbor to witness or participate in the formal reception. Acting President Frieze delivered the welcome home address in well chosen words followed by Judge Harriman in behalf of the city, Board of Education, etc. Prof. Adams read eulogistic resolutions passed by the council. President Angell then arose and responded in brief as follows:

### PRESIDENT ANGELL'S ADDRESS.

He spoke of the happiness he experienced in his return to his home; of the kindly messages which he had received with much regularity during his residence in distant Pekin, and which had brought him much joy during his temporary exile. He thanked the Regents, his colleagues in the faculties and the undergraduates in all the departments for the manner in which they had cooperated to bring about the brilliant success of the University during his absence, which he heard spoken of on all sides, a record which added new zest to the pleasure he experienced of his return. President Angell spoke feelingly on the death of Profs. Watson and Williams, and ex-Presidents Tappan and Haven, whose faces he had expected to see again, and whom he would sadly miss. He spoke briefly of the work of the embassy and of the treaties which were negotiated, more particularly in regard to the second treaty, which prohibited the importation of opium into China from this country; a treaty which had already been the means of enabling China to secure similar treaties with Russia and Brazil, and would eventually, he hoped, secure at least a modification of the treaty with Great Britain. In all his long journeys he had seen many people, but no assembly had given him more pleasure than the one which greeted him to-day, and no position, he believed, could be considered a promotion above that of the presidency of University of Michigan.

A florist will introduce next summer the "Oscar Wilde sunflower." The plant is dwarfish and pyramidal in form; the flowers are small, with jet-black center, surrounded by an overlapping row of broad, deep, golden-yellow petals.

Absent-mindedness seldom takes the form of mistaking our neighbor's cotton umbrella for our own silk one. N. Y. Graphic.

## Farmers' Institute at Macomb.

The Macomb and Armada societies met in the Union church in Washington on Monday evening, Hon. G. W. Phillips presiding.

The address of welcome was made by D. N. Lowell of Romeo, who made a very happy effort. Referring to the increasing interest in agricultural affairs he said that one of the best features of the awakening enthusiasm was the improvement of farmers and their families, that the cultivation of the mind was more important than any material interests, and the belief of the speaker was that these institutes were a means to this end.

A paper was read by I. H. Butterfield, Jr., on the Improvement of Cattle. Improvement consists in producing great products, of better quality, and at the least expense. It means not only this, but better products for the consumer. The man who has the energy and skill to improve breeds of stock will make better butter, and the stock, being better fed, will produce better beef. The best method of improving the cattle of Michigan is by crossing some of the improved breeds on the common cattle. The object should be utility, early maturity, quick returns, greater returns from food consumed, a gain of profit to the farmer and a great increase in the agricultural product of the state. More and better cattle means larger crops of grain. Statistics show this.

Tuesday morning, the Rev. J. A. Young of Romeo delivered an address on the Moral Influence of Agriculture. He said that the cultivation of the soil was especially delegated to man by the Creator, and that his blessing was specially promised in remembrance of seed time and harvest while the world shall stand. Agriculture occupies the first place among the arts and sciences which benefit man, being indispensable to his existence. His contact with nature and her workings brings him near to nature's God, and a consequent working on his spiritual nature.

Elder Cannon said that labor was a benefit not only to man himself, in perfecting his manhood, but also it furnishes means to exercise his benevolence; he cannot give unless he has something to give. He urges the cultivation of friendly and social feelings among farmers.

Mr. S. B. Cannon read a paper on "Farm Drainage." The annual rainfall in this locality is about 60 inches, a large portion falling during the season of cultivation, and in unequal quantities. If it was equally distributed during the year the natural sources might on most soils carry off the surplus as fast as necessary. The primitive methods of draining were with poles covered with boards, stone, etc. At present the only material recognized is drain tile, the round the best. The average cost will be about \$18 per acre. The actual value of the land, particularly level heavy clay, will be doubled, because it will render it certain of producing a crop every year. Draining benefits the soil in a drought. It renders it more porous, and the roots penetrate more deeply in search of moisture. Instead of looking for more land by adding to their borders, farmers should seek it below the surface.

Mr. Green said a large portion of the state needed drainage. Every farmer should make a beginning and continue as he has means. Begin with a system, doing thoroughly as fast as accomplished.

Mr. N. G. Reid said surface drainage on level lands was very important. At this season of the year, when the under soil is frozen, the water on the surface is killing our wheat. Care should be taken to leave furrows to carry off the water from the surface.

Mr. John Morton said that he had thoroughly drained his farm, and it had always paid him in the first year's crop. Messrs. Cannon, Green, VanDusen and others said that thorough underdrainage removed the necessity of surface drainage.

A paper prepared by A. F. Wood of Mason was read by Geo. W. Phillips, Jr., advocating long wool sheep for profit in Eastern Michigan. Mr. S. H. Davis sang an amusing song, "Some People Have Nothing to Do."

Mr. Loren Andrus followed with a paper showing the claims of merino or fine wool sheep for Michigan. They are adapted to this state.

Mr. Neil G. Reid spoke on The Best Time for Shearing Sheep. He objected to the cruel practice of washing sheep in the cold streams of this state. He claimed that unwashed wool should not receive a reduction of one-third. May is the best time to shear.

Mr. A. H. Canfield followed on Farm Fencing. He said that, where timber was still plenty, rails are the cheapest fencing material. The coming fence is barbed wire, the cheapest and most durable.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting was the dinner prepared by the ladies of the vicinity, to which the usual justice was done. Felicitous after-dinner speeches were made by Mr. Parsons and Mr. Green.

## Clipping Horses.

There has been much talk, pro and con, upon the subject of clipping horses; that is, the shearing of the hair close to the skin by means of an implement made for the purpose. The farmer has no business with horses that have been clipped. They must be blanketed in the stable, and doubly blanketed out of doors when standing. No man owning horses should ever allow them to be clipped, except that class who use them for light work, and who can, of course, afford to take the best of care of them in and out of the stable. Coach horses or any horse never be clipped. In this connection a word upon stable management may be in place.

There is economy in a blanket for every horse doing work, in the stable

and out, when standing at rest. The cost is but little, and this cost will be saved in one winter in the saving of feed, to say nothing of the comfort to the poor dumb brutes, the most faithful as they are the most useful of our four-footed servants. Do not, therefore, listen to interested parties. Those of our patrons who keep horses in villages and other suburban localities, should have blankets, one set for the stable and one set for the street—and use them. These will soon show in the sleek glossy coats, if faithful work is laid out in grooming, (remembering a stable horse cannot clean himself) and in any event in a general improvement in condition.—*Prairie Farmer.*

## Simple Remedies.

The general prevalence of catarrhal affections is indicated by the great number of advertisements of nostrums for their "sure cure." There is, perhaps, more money wasted for quack medicines of this kind than for almost any other class. Many of the ailments of people are imaginary, and in such cases any inert medicine, or one simply a stimulant, if puffed strongly enough to enlist the faith of the purchaser, will often prove effective. A catarrh is an actual disease, requiring something more than faith in a nostrum.

Catarrh is a disease characterized by an increased production or secretion of unhealthy mucus fluid in the mucus membrane. So we may have catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the intestines, of the bladder, of the throat, or lungs, or it may be confined to the nasal passages. Most diarrheas, and frequently dysenteries, are merely intestinal catarrhs.

Catarrh is often the result of general weakness or debility, arising from any cause, such as insufficient food, mental anxiety, foul air, etc.; also of taking cold, or exposure to dampness, sudden changes in the weather, or an unusual season.

From the above it will be readily understood that the best preventive, and often the best remedy, is to secure a vigorous condition of the whole system, by nourishing food, exercise, pure air, and, if need be, by bracing up with simple tonics, as quinine.

Nasal catarrh, which is popularly understood by the word catarrh, refers to the mucus inflammation of the air passages extending through the nose over to the throat. At first it effects only the direct openings, and is easily remedied. If long continued, or suddenly severe, the inflammation may extend up into the numerous bony cavities between the eyes and in the middle of the forehead, where it is more difficult to reach, and if continued long, it destroys the bony structure.

For Bronchitis.—Get from the druggist a little good Wood Creosote. Put two drops of it into a bottle holding a pint or so. Pour in a little more than half a pint of clear water, and shake it well; also shake well always before using it. Take a mouthful of this, throw the head back, gargle it some time in the throat, and then swallow it. Repeat this every two hours, more or less, so as to use up the liquid within 24 hours. For each subsequent 24 hours, use three drops of the Creosote in three to four gills of water. This three drops a day may be continued as long as any bronchitis appears. Two to four days is usually enough, though it may be continued indefinitely without harm.

For Catarrh.—Prepare the Creosote water as above, in any amount, at the rate of one drop of Creosote to one gill of water (4 drops to the pint), or a little more water if the Creosote be very strong and the water too irritating. Make a fresh mixture once in two or three days, and as much oftener as more is needed. Take a handful of this water, previously well shaken, and sniff it through the nose into the mouth, and eject it. A little going down the throat will do no harm. Do this two or three times, and repeat it at bed time, in the morning on rising, and, if need be, occasionally during the day. In fact, keep the nasal passages washed out with the Creosote water. Its vapor will even penetrate the bony cavities, and also be drawn into the lungs with useful results. It destroys the purulent mucus, and tends to prevent its further secretion. It is useful for any discharge from the nose or lungs produced by colds or general weakness.

For bronchitis, and especially for catarrh, good rare cooked beef or other nourishing food, and quinine if needed, to obtain and retain a vigorous system, are capital aids to the Creosote or any other medicine.

A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo, Wisconsin, (43½ degrees latitude), stated at a convention at Madison, last winter, that peaches had grown at that place after the thermometer had reached twenty degrees below zero, but this was on a single cold day and continued only for a few hours. He had always found that long continued cold produced the most injury. We have seen a moderate crop of peaches after the thermometer had gone to seventeen degrees below zero; but in ordinary instances twelve degrees below has destroyed nearly all the fruit buds.

The cultivation of the peach in New Hampshire is becoming more common and successful, since the superiority of hills to low, warm valleys, has been proved for the orchards. While the cold air settles in the valleys and destroys the crop, the trees standing on higher land escape, a result which was observed half a century ago in various places in Western New-York and in Central Pennsylvania. J. W. Manning said at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society that he had never seen finer peaches in Missouri than he had seen grown in New-Hampshire, and that at Goffstown, where the land is a thousand feet higher than sea level, peaches had not failed in twenty years, and the crop was regarded as one of the most profitable on the farm. Leander Wetherell said that peaches are grown successfully on the hills of Franklin county, Massachusetts.







THE ENTERPRISE.  
THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1892.

**GRANT.**  
From our own Correspondent.  
Rather a dull winter for lumbering, you did not insert your advertisement for snow soon enough.  
Alex. Finkle has a job of lumbering from Wilcox & Weale, of Caro, they have done quite well considering the winter.  
W. W. Scott intends to start his mill before long, there will be plenty of lumber in our town this season and don't you forget it.  
Messrs. Howel & Stickland, of Caro, are having their pine timber put in a yard on section 20, Geo. W. Howel intends to set his mill in the yard and saw the same.  
Robert Davi made and put on the right of way on the P. O. & P. A. R. R. 1500 tamarack ties which Mr. McCormick, chief engineer, called with satisfaction on the first of the (Feb.) month.  
The new school house in district No. 1 is completed and is a credit to any community, and speaks well for the building committee and contractor, and school is progressing finely. Andrew Seed, of Cass City is the boss.

**NOVESTA NUCCETS.**  
From our own Correspondents.  
Some mud.  
A little water in places.  
The farmers think that a good warm dry shower would help things at present.  
There will be several new settlers this spring in the southern and central parts of the town.  
Work has commenced on the railroad on Mr. Lewis' farm, wages \$1.50 per day for choppers and shovellers.  
There will be a singing class organized in school dist. No. 2. They propose singing on all occasions when called for, good thing.  
Novesta contemplates four saw mills this year three are sure. It is hoped that the whistle will be heard at Patricks and Warners.  
Business is booming throughout the town in making ready for spring. A great many are replacing fences and making rails for fences to protect their crops.  
Mr. L. D. Snyder starts for Ft. Wayne Ind., to day to visit his friends. His father is one of the first settlers of that place, he has lived on the same farm fifty years.  
As far as we have learned all that were burnt out in the late fire have got rebuilt so they can live at home excepting three viz. Harvey Matton, Wm. Compton and Arthur McArthur, and they will soon have their houses up.  
Messrs. Patch & Brothers are doing a fair merchantile business at their store. They carry on blacksmithing also. They are located on the county line between Sanilac and Tuscola, three miles south of Cass river.

**N. C.**  
Twenty-five acres of fallow to log off the coming summer.  
The people of Novesta are getting out lots of ties and p. sts.  
Winter has put in an appearance, some three inches of snow.  
A. Livingston has the contract of the new school house in district No. 3.  
Albert Yorke is progressing with his new house he has fitted up this winter.  
Last week during the fine weather S. S. Sells made four gallons of maple syrup.  
S. S. Sells is very unfortunate this winter. The other night his little driving horse got fast in the stall and was found dead in the morning. This makes the second horse he has lost this winter, he had a valuable horse killed in the lumber woods this winter and had his leg broken.

**SCHOOL RECORD.**

Record of Elmwood and Ellington fractions, Nov. 1, for the winter term, commencing Nov. 7th 1891, ending Feb. 24th 1892. Number of scholars enrolled 31. General average 24.7. Following is a list of the marks obtained by each scholar during the term.

Nellie Ware,	542	1	3	537
Adelbert Hendrick,	509	1	1	503
Rosa Geitgey,	475	1	0	473
Egbert Hendrick,	467	1	2	463
Frank Hendrick,	465	6	0	453
Ella Nichols,	462	4	2	432
Albert Higgins,	457	1	5	450
William Barker,	454	1	4	448
Alanson Showers,	454	2	30	430
Orvil Ware,	431	0	4	427
Alice Higgins,	427	0	31	396
Bessie Downing,	375	4	5	362
George Barker,	360	0	2	358
Joseph Geitgey,	357	0	4	347
Joseph Dodge,	353	2	14	335
Alice Pardo,	318	0	14	304
Arthur Hendrick,	303	0	8	300
Edward Hendrick,	315	8	9	290
John Pardo,	305	0	5	300
Mary Higgins,	258	0	9	240
Melinda Barker,	256	0	11	245
Frank Woolman,	235	0	10	245
Walter Wiley,	237	0	6	237
Russel Lawrence,	183	1	2	159
Verna Webster,	226	0	7	219
James Beardsley,	156	1	4	150
Ida Waidley,	137	1	2	123
Hattie "	130	0	12	118
Charlie Webster,	114	0	3	111
Lillie Geitgey,	78	0	0	78
William Beardsley,	79	0	5	72

The first line of figures denote good marks, second bad, third late and fourth total number of marks obtained.  
A bad mark takes away two good ones and a late one takes away one. About forty visitors were present during the last day, and several visited the school during the term, among others was Prof. Brower, of Caro. Feeling very grateful to the parents for their friendly visits, and also to the pupils for their good behavior.  
I am very sincerely yours,  
D. A. REAGH  
Teacher.

**TUSCOLA COUNTY.**  
From our Exchange.  
Geo. Crow, of Millington, is building a barn on his farm.  
J. C. Silsbee, of Arbela, is yet a great sufferer from the effects of his abscess.  
C. R. Taylor, of Arbela, is recovering rapidly since having his cancer removed.  
Several cases of "pink-eye" has developed among the horses in Vassar, during the past few days.  
P. M. Case and wife, of Vassar, attended the funeral of a brother of Mr. Case in Flint on Saturday.  
The mail route on the P. H. & N. W. road is to be extended from Vassar to East Saginaw soon.  
Mrs. Morrow, mother of Mrs. Calvin Brown, of Fair Grove, died on Thursday of last week of inflammation of the lungs. She was about 73 years of age.  
Mrs. Aaron Miller died of consumption last Thursday at the residence of Jacob Mosher, her father, in Reese. She has lately lived in Gilford and leaves a husband and two children.  
The Episcopalian society, of Vassar, are talking up the project of a new church building. Dr. Johnson has offered the society a choice of several lots in the north-west part of the village.  
The valves of the D. & B. C. R. R. water tank, at Vassar got out of repair on Monday night and let all the water in the tank run out. Considerable trouble was experienced by the several trains until the tank was repaired.  
A freight train on the Detroit & Bay City railroad broke in two near Lapeer Saturday night, and the concussion caused by the two sections coming together, broke several jars of sulphuric acid, which ignited and fired the train, causing a stench of at least 50-skunk power to pervade the atmosphere, and driving everybody out of that part of the country. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.  
Mary Gibbs and Lizzie McKay, the two females mentioned in last week's Times as having been arrested on a charge of keeping a house of ill fame, in Vassar, had their examination postponed until Tuesday morning, at which time the charge against them was withdrawn, it having become apparent that the evidence against them was not sufficiently strong to insure their conviction, and they were allowed to depart in peace.  
Another manufacturing industry for Vassar, a gentleman from Waterford, was there last week with a view to locating and establishing a vinegar factory. He will be there again in a short time, when it is probable negotiations will be completed for grounds, etc. Should this be done the farmers in this vicinity can begin to trim up their apple trees and get them ready to bear, as it will take from 60,000 to 100,000 bushels of apples to run the business.

A well defined case of "pink-eye" has made its appearance in Vassar; James McConnell having three horses and A. B. Stephens one, which are suffering with the disease. The horses were taken ill some days since with what was at the time supposed to be distemper, but Dr. Taylor, who was called in, pronounces it the genuine "pink-eye" which has caused so much trouble in the west for the past few months.  
Several days ago one (Fred Church, of Watronsville, was in Vassar, and being intoxicated, created a little disturbance on the streets. He was subpoenaed by Justice Wilder, under the new law, to give evidence as to where he obtained his liquor. At his examination he stated that it was obtained of Dr. Munshaw, of Watronsville, and Preston & Loss, of Vassar. On this information a warrant was issued for Dr. Munshaw, who had a hearing before Justice Wilder on Tuesday last. On the trial it appeared that Church, supposing that a physician had the right to furnish liquor to any person, had said that he obtained the liquor of the aforesaid doctor, not for the purpose of injuring him, but because he thought it would screen himself and the parties who did furnish the liquor, and that probably nothing more would be done in the matter. Before the argument for the defense was completed, the Justice instructed the jury, who returned a verdict without leaving their seats of not guilty, and the doctor was honorably discharged.  
On Tuesday evening last, two young men from Canada, whose names we could not learn and who had been at work during the winter in the lumber woods north, took the train at East Saginaw via D. S. & B. C. railroad for Port Huron. On arriving at Vassar, and while waiting for the Bay City train south, a stranger, who had succeeded in working himself into their confidence, invited them to go to the American house for a drink. Leaving their baggage in the car they started for the hotel, and when about half way the stranger asked for the loan of a lead pencil. It appears that the young men were brothers, and the elder one, who was custodian of their winter's wages, took out his pocket-book to get the pencil, when he grabbed it, and before they could recover from their surprise was out of sight. In the pocket-book was \$140, being all their united wealth except \$1.50 in change. They missed their train, but Conductor Cady telegraphed for their baggage, which was returned by next train. The young men could give no definite description of the man who fleeced them, and nothing has been heard of him since. They left for home yesterday morning.

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**-FOR-**  
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**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.**

**WATCH FOR**  
**INGERSOLL & OLDFIELD'S**  
**IMMENSE ADVERTISING.**

**FRANK HENDRICK,**  
**JEWELER**  
The Cass City  
—And Dealer In—  
**Clocks,**  
**Watches**  
**and**  
**Jewelry.**  
—A Full Stock of—  
**Best Pins, For Rings, Ladies' Neck Chains, Gents' Guard Chains, Etc., GERMAN'S, SPEC. JEWELS AND WATCHES**  
All Repairing promptly attended to

**SPITLER & SON,**  
**CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP,**  
—Next door East of Weydemeyer's Hardware—  
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.  
Repairs on Woodwork done promptly  
All work warranted to give satisfaction.  
**Prices Moderate.**  
**CASS CITY, - MICH**

**R. A. LUTZE,**  
**BLACKSMITH.**

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work  
a Specialty

**AGENT FOR**

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS**

of all descriptions.  
Call and examine my Stock 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.



# MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

## Detroit and Bay City Division.

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	am	pm	am	pm
7:10	5:40	10:40	9:15	5:45	4:15
7:38	6:08	11:17	9:43	6:15	4:45
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# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## MICHIGAN.

Lansing hens are reported as laying eggs at this season which measure 6½ and 8½ inches in circumference.

Messrs. Hull & Arnold's band of Constantine is now playing for the grand children of the young folks who used to dance after their music when they first began to play. Both gentlemen have lived in Michigan over 50 years and have played for dancing parties 44 years.

A bill has been presented by Mr. Lord to place the Sand Beach harbor in the control of the United States government to prevent its misuse, some vessels having crowded in to the detriment of others, and also dumped cinders, etc., to the endangering of the entrance.

The amount of salt inspected 1st month in Saginaw, Bay and Iosco counties aggregated 39,824 barrels.

The Oakland county sensation, resulting from the shooting of Fred Gage by his father-in-law, Peter Tice, at Stony Creek, has eventuated to the satisfaction of the community. After examination Tice was discharged from custody, proving that the homicide was committed in self-defense.

George Wenderath, son of wealthy parent in Chicago, committed suicide in a fit of despondency, at the Battle Creek Sanitarium on Monday.

Mrs. J. W. Dickinson and Mrs. Charles Sturgis, were struck by lightning during a severe thunder storm Saturday night at Battle Creek.

By an explosion at the Lake Superior Powder Company's nitro-glycerine in Marquette Monday morning, four men were blown into fragments. One thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded, blowing the building and contents to atoms, and cutting off trees as large as a man's body. The killed are Charley Hatch, Peter Dodge, Herman Extrom and a Cornish man, name unknown.

While some scientific young gentlemen from Adrian were demonstrating before an assembly of farmers at Madison grange last week, an iron rod exploded with much force, starting the audience and injuring the experimenters. The hand of Ed. Treat was lacerated, necessitating the amputation of one or two index fingers, and the face of Mr. Bredon was badly disfigured.

Another test salt well is to be sunk at Cheboygan, in another part of the city.

Fenton's high school, it is stated, has furnished material for four runaway matches the past year. The latest was last Wednesday, the parties being Belu Kirby aged 19, and Gerly Phillips, aged 22.

Mystery attends the fate of Bridget Daws found dead in the streets of Grand Rapids Feb. 23d. Her husband and sons testified that they never knew her to use liquor, and that their home life had always been pleasant. When the body was found, it had on no drawers, the skirts were thrown up above the knees, and the dress was open at the neck. The coroner states that since the inquest began, fragments of a woman's drawers have been found in the vicinity of where the body lay. The coroner is half inclined to the belief that the woman was drugged by some half-drunken rowdies, who kept her wandering about the streets half the night and then left her alone to die in the cold, after divesting her of certain articles of underdress and possibly violating her person.

The Adrian Common Council has removed Frank Stanton from the office of Recorder and asked Gov. Jerome to remove T. J. Navin from the office of Mayor for malfeasance in connection with the water bonds swindle.

Mayor Tibbets of Coldwater, has caused the arrest of S. B. Kitchel, ex-prosecuting attorney of Branch county, charged with libel in an article in the Bronson Journal in which it is assumed that the mayor was concerned in the late arson cases.

Cris Kern's brewery at Port Huron was burned Tuesday morning. Loss \$12,000, insurance \$5,000.

It is now thought that five men were killed by the nitro-glycerine explosion at Marquette Monday. About 2,200 pounds exploded instead of 1,000, as first reported.

By a fire at Three Rivers Tuesday morning five buildings were consumed, owned as follows: W. F. Arnold, store building; Jacob Rohr, saloon building; Mrs. Chaplain, millinery store; Wm. Woodhead, residence. Loss \$12,000. Insurance \$8,000.

Walter Lepper, who stole a watch at Big Rapids, and allowed his wife to take on herself the responsibility and go to jail for his act, while he made his escape, was arrested at Denver and brought back by Marshal Vincent.

On Monday one Michael Dyer of Montezuma, came to Marquette's lock-up and said he wanted shelter, as some men were trying to kill him. He was locked up, and at 3 o'clock p. m. he was found dead, hanging suspended by a towel. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that he committed suicide while temporarily insane.

In the recent charter elections the Democrats elected their tickets in Howell and Dexter, the Republicans elected theirs in St. Johns, the citizens theirs in Rochester and the temperance men theirs in Saranac.

A company has been organized at Jackson for the manufacture of book and manilla paper with a capital stock of \$1,500,000.

Stephen D. Bycraft, a young man of Ann Arbor, is charged with having called at the residence of Miss Eannie Hobson Tuesday evening, and as she opened the door, firing a pistol which grazed her forehead. It is said she had received from him a number of threatening letters, warning her not to keep company with a certain other young man.

Charles W. Fonda, the absconding clerk of the Farmers' national bank of Constantine, who embezzled the funds of the bank to the amount of seven thousand dollars, was caught by Sheriff John A. Dice of St. Joseph county, at San Francisco, Cal., Tuesday, and is on his way back.

The new Jackson paper company is organized as follows: President, James O'Donnell; vice president, Henry D. Moore; secretary, P. B. Loomis, jr.; treasurer, Addison R. Robinson; auditor, Walter J. Heyser; directors, Geo. L. Smalley, W. R. Reynolds, C. C. Bloomfield, L. L. Carlton, H. D. Moore, James O'Donnell, W. C. Heyser.

A. W. Hamilton has bought out the Chase Publishing company of Toledo, and purchased the royalty on the Chase receipt book. The price paid for the whole was \$35,000.

The number of students enrolled in the University up to Wednesday was 1,534, exactly the same number that had been enrolled last year up to a corresponding date.

Isaac Richardson of Kalamazoo, aged 89 years, committed suicide Wednesday by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor, at Pine Grove in Van Buren county. The cause was grief at the death of his wife about three months ago.

James Garbett, Richard S. Brown, Fred Bartlett, James Scott and John Lynch were arrested and arraigned on Wednesday before Justice Beach at Pontiac for breaking into freight cars on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad on the 4th and 8th of March respectively, for the purpose of stealing rides. The accused were committed to jail in default of \$100 bail each.

The lighthouse at Sand Beach was lighted on the 8th—Thunder Bay is clear of ice, and navigation is declared to be opened.

Great numbers of wild pigeons have been seen at Niles during the past week, very high in the air, flying north. Pigeons have not stopped in this section of the country for ten years.

Ex-Gov. Baldwin and Bishop Harris were in Ann Arbor last week looking at different sites for the proposed Episcopal Hall, for the erection of which a project is on foot. The plan is to erect a building to cost about \$60,000, where students from Episcopal families may room and board, and to raise an endowment fund sufficient for its maintenance, the total sum now deemed necessary for the project being \$200,000.

Frank Duroc of Jackson, the man who was run over by an engine on the 8th, died at 2 o'clock this morning after having suffered the amputation of an arm and leg.

At Charlotte, on Thursday, the widow of the late Capt. James W. Hickok took a large dose of morphine, mistaking it for quinine, but may survive.

The Menominee Herald says: There are seventy men employed on the Little Quinnessee falls improvement. The committee which examined the work last Thursday was pleased with the progress being made.

Lake City Journal: P. H. McCracken, who left this county a few weeks ago for parts unknown with about \$1,500 of Bradford town, ship money, besides beating others out of various amounts, and also a Detroit tea firm out of \$400, is now in jail in Petersburg, Va. awaiting a requisition on the governor of Virginia.

James Bemis has been sentenced at Port Huron to four years in the state prison for the abduction of Augusta Smith.

Thieves entered the residence of Mrs. S. Fox, 13 Madison Ave., Detroit, Wednesday night and stole watches and jewelry valued at from \$1,600 to \$1,700. The articles are mostly marked with the initials "E."

Jeremiah Godfrey, a well known citizen of Detroit, died Thursday morning aged 68. He came to the city in 1835.

Wm. McGunn, a brakeman on the D. L. & Northern railroad, was run over by the cars near Mesosa, Thursday night, and so much mangled that he died in about two hours.

Samuel McCormick, an old Washtenaw county pioneer, died of paralysis in Salem Thursday night, aged 80 years.

The examination of Bycraft, accused of shooting at Jennie Hobson at Ann Arbor, has been continued, and his bond increased to \$2,000.

The depot at Mindon, on the Port Huron and North-Western railroad, was burned Thursday night. The books and telegraph instruments were saved, but considerable freight was destroyed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

At Tuscola a movement is on foot to raise funds for the purpose of more thoroughly investigating the coal prospects. This proposed, providing a sufficient sum can be raised, to sink a shaft large enough to satisfy beyond a doubt that there are strata of sufficient magnitude to warrant mining.

D. E. Hibbard, of Jackson, declines to proceed with the work on his new opera house, on Central street. The plans for the interior have been completed and the supervision of the work will be made under the direction of Mr. Frank Armstrong, theatrical architect and scenic artist. The building will be heated by gas and the gas lighted by electricity, having seating capacity for 1,500 people.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Jas. Power's store at Brookfield, O., 12 miles from Youngstown was robbed and the safe blown open; \$5,000 in cash were stolen besides the goods taken.

Bishop Peck of the M. E. Church is quite seriously ill at his home in Syracuse New York.

"Nebraska will vote this fall on a constitutional amendment providing for women's suffrage."

In the N. Y. walking match on Saturday morning Hazeled completed 578 miles and Fitzgerald 532, Norremac 534, Hart 523 Hughes 511 and Sullivan 500.

The establishment of a mint at St. Louis is urged with emphasis before the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

Socville says he will withdraw, and that probably Reed will also withdraw from the case of Guiteau as soon as he completes the record and files the bill of exceptions. He states that John W. Guiteau and the prisoner are trying to secure the services of General B. Butler to argue the bill.

Increased east-bound rates between Chicago and the east are to go into effect on the 13th inst.

The employees of the Wabash railroad have struck because they have not received pay for the past two months.

Gen. John C. Fremont has filed a petition in the senate asking that the court of claims adjudicate his claim to Bird Island, in San Francisco Bay, which he claims to have purchased in 1847, which the government afterward unlawfully claimed.

Damage by water and fire to the extent of \$4,000 resulted in the Toledo chamber of commerce on Saturday last.

Heavy loss by fire is reported at Elyria, O. The extensive planing mill and lumber yard of Dickinson, Williams & Bates was wholly destroyed, with several small buildings and three railroad cars.

The postoffice at Valley Mills, Texas, and nine other buildings, were demolished by a cyclone on the 6th, and all the stamps destroyed.

Secretary Lincoln has responded to the call of the Governor of Illinois for relief to the sufferers of Pulaski county by the overflow of the Ohio river.

Ex-Senator Conkling's special messenger arrived at Washington Monday afternoon, bearing to the President Mr. Conkling's declaration of the appointment as Supreme Judge.

Mrs. Thomas Ward, a young married woman in London, Ont., drowned herself on Monday by leaping into the Thames. Her married life had been a sad one, and she was laboring under temporary insanity.

By the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the sugar cases, the ruling of Secretary Sherman and other secretaries of the treasury has been reversed, and importers given the point for which they have contended, that color and not strength should be the test. Between two and three million will have to be refunded.

The banking house of C. A. Sweet & Company, Boston, has suspended, with liabilities between three and four millions. The house has been advancing to the Massachusetts Central Railroad, taking and placing its bonds, which have shrunk in value.

Mr. Beecher, who was taken ill at Chicago during the delivery of his lecture Monday night, is convalescent. He says that for five months before he stopped lecturing he was unable to see anything, owing to a rush of blood to the head, and his feet and hands were cold as ice.

Oberlin, O., had her severest fire Monday night. Goodrich book store, Gardner drugist, Bronson the historic druggist, Carter & Wood hardware, Tobin harness maker, the Ellis building, Herriek's building, skating rink, and three dwellings were entirely consumed.

The water in the Mississippi is rising, and is higher than ever before, in the Yazoo district, the most productive cotton country in the south. In Bolivar county the loss of stock will be almost total. Laborers are panic-stricken and demoralized. The most sanguine look upon the present as a greater disaster than ever known before in the history of the bottom country.

David Navarro, known as the "Fat Boy," and undoubtedly the biggest man in the world, died of small-pox in the pest house at Pittsburg, Monday. He was 20 years old and weighed 700 pounds.

Secretary Kirkwood has directed the commissioner of the land office to designate superintendents of schools in Montana, Dakota, Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming to select 72 sections of lands in the territories for educational purposes, as provided under the act of congress of February 16, 1881.

The supreme justiceship has been offered to Senator Edmunds who has also declined the honor.

Ohio men make no bones of asking favors of the federal government, hence Columbus wants \$350,000 for a government oil derrick.

The overflow of waters on the bottoms of Tennessee, Arkansas and other states is causing great suffering and disaster, and the government is asked to furnish tents and rations for the suffering thousands.

As Mrs. Harriet Bell, of Boston, was entering her house, and at the foot of the stairway, Tuesday morning, a stranger drew a knife and plunged it in the neck of the unfortunate woman, causing almost immediate death.

On Monday last, in Chicago, 60 true bills of indictment were returned against keepers of gambling houses, 39 against the owners of the houses, and two against an agent who rented certain buildings.

Representatives of the national glucose association are in Washington to approve the proposed legislation in regard to the manufacture of glucose sugar. Men claim that their products are pure and harmless, giving employment to 5,000 persons, who will be turned out of work if the bill in contemplation shall pass.

As the result of a stupid diagnosis, small-pox is raging at Morgan Center, O. There are 40 or more cases reported, and four deaths have occurred in the last three days. The disease was mistaken for chicken-pox and other cutaneous affections, and has been treated with the simplest remedies, the contagious character being unsuspected.

The Secretary of War is informed that 13,000 persons in Mississippi, 20,000 in Arkansas and 5,000 in Tennessee are without supplies or means for securing them. The rations issued by the war department at these points will probably last until next week. Twenty thousand rations were ordered to be sent to Tennessee.

Arnold Howzell and Francis Young, were lodged in jail at Del Norte, Ool., for cattle stealing. On Saturday night, 105 mounted men, said to be stockmen from Rio Grande and San Luis valleys, rode down the prison grounds, and began firing in all directions. As the jail was broken open, the prisoners attempted to escape, but both were killed.

"Jumbo" is the largest elephant in the world. London desires to keep him; Barnum desires to get him, despite the injunction of Justice Chitty to prevent his removal, and telegraphs his agent in London: "Employ best counsel in London. Spare no expense. We must have Jumbo. Have expended \$30,000 for engraving, lithographs and colored posters representing the largest elephant in the world standing beside Little Bridgeport, the smallest elephant in the world."

While the house of Joseph Metton of Norwalk, O., was on fire, and passage by the halls was prevented by the flames, two young men jumped from the second story and Mary Nagle, a young lady 18 years old, perished in the flames.

The Star-routers are held to bail as follows: Geo. Brady \$20,000; S. G. Gobell, \$5,000; J. R. Minor, \$5,000; W. H. Turner, \$2,500; Kate M. Armstrong, H. M. Yall, J. P. Sweet, J. W. Donehue, W. B. Barenge, W. W. Jackson, C. N. Bickerman \$1,000 each, and J. A. Minix \$1,500.

Joseph E. Smith, of Lockland, O., pointed a revolver at a boy's head and snapped it in fact, but the pistol "went off" and killed the boy. Smith knew the revolver had a charge in it, but thought the hammer would fall in an empty chamber.

New Orleans is in trepidation lest she also be inundated, and 2,000 men are vigorously at work on the levees.

The steamer Sidney, en route from Cincinnati to Wheeling, when near Ripley Landing, W. Va., twenty miles above Pomeroy, at 3 o'clock Friday morning, burst the main steam pipe and instantly killed Mrs. Little and a grandson, of Mayville, Ky. and fatally scalded Mrs. Stephenson of Portsmouth, O., wife of the pilot of the boat.

In the Christianity divorce suit Friday a reporter testified that he visited Mrs. Christianity on the morning of January 4, 1881, after the letters put in evidence by Edli Giro were published. She said she had an object in writing in the style she did, and she was giving him (Giro) "taffy."

The overflow of waters in all the southwest is disastrous and alarming. On the Red river

hundreds of families are living on rafts. The Bayou Sara levee is crumbling away like dust, and the water is spreading far and wide over the country, and will overflow the best sugar districts of Louisiana.

Intelligence comes of the death of Rev. Henry Highland Garnet of New York, and consul to Liberia.

## CONGRESS.

Counsel has been retained for MacLean by his friends. The would-be assassin says the wife of the lessee of Drury Lane theater is his sister.

Col. Brim, of the royal engineers, made a balloon ascension from London with Symmons, aeronaut, and the balloon dropped into the sea off Dover, Saturday, both men were rescued nearly drowned.

March 7.—A memorial was presented from the legislature of Iowa asking an appropriation of \$7,000,000 for improvements in the Missouri between Sioux City and St. Charles Mo. A joint resolution passed authorizing the Secretary of War to use hospital tents for the Mississippi river sufferers.

The bill to ratify the agreement with the Crow Indians for the sale of lands to the Northern Pacific railroad was reported favorably. The Chinese bill was again taken up and advocated by California senators. Mr. Edwards also spoke, in favor of the principles of the bill, and Mr. Dawes against it.

The House passed the bill creating a local board of inspectors of bulls and boilers at Gallopis, O. and a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the erection of a statue to Chief Justice Marshall. House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the tariff commission bill. Mr. Valentine raised the point of order that the bill was entitled to no special privileges, as it was not a bill to raise revenue. The point of order was discussed, and the speaker decided to sustain the objection, which requires that the bill take its regular place in the calendar.

March 8.—In the senate Mr. Ingalls reported from the judiciary committee a bill to establish a uniform bankrupt law, which was placed on the calendar. Mr. Vest, from the committee on commerce, reported the Eads inter-oceanic ship railway bill, and gave notice that he would call it up on Wednesday, the 15th inst. A senate bill providing for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal was introduced.

In the House Mr. Belmont offered a resolution reciting the miseries inflicted on the Jews in Russia, and declaring a protest of the people of the United States against their persecution. Mr. Kelly offered a resolution to abolish discriminating duties and to enlarge the free list. A night session was ordered for Friday or the consideration of the pension bill.

Virulent small-pox has broken out among the Austrian troops in Cattaro and Mula, on the coast of Dalmatia, and have arrested operations against the insurgents.

Eminent English physicians certify to the insanity of MacLean, who shot at Queen Victoria.

A protocol for a basis of peace between Chili and Peru has been agreed upon and will be submitted to the Peruvian government.

March 8.—Bills were favorably reported in the senate as follows: Providing for the sale of part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska; to provide for the sale of certain Chicago Indian lands; to provide for the allotment of lands in severity to the united Peorias and Miami of the Indian territory.

In the house Mr. Harris reported favorably the bill for improvement of the navy, and asked the house to fix a date for its consideration; referred. Bills were favorably reported to enable importers to use metric weights and measures; providing for carrying ocean mails.

As amended this bill provides for payment by the mile for monthly, semi-monthly, or weekly trips; amending the shipping laws, placing foreign vessels in American ports under the same rules governing American vessels, making vessel owners liable for double the amount of their stock only, and reducing the fees of pilots and engineers.

March 9.—In the Senate the calendar was taken up and the bill for a commission on the alcoholic liquor tariff was further debated. The pending amendment, directing that not more than three of the five members of the commission shall be of the same political party, was agreed to. Mr. Bayard moved to require that not more than three shall be Prohibitionists. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 16. The Chinese bill then came up, and after a long debate, in which Messrs. Hawley, Jones, Sherman, Miller, Grover, and Brown took part, the bill passed 29 to 15.

In the House the committee on appropriations deferred action until Monday upon the question of an additional appropriation for the sufferers by the overflow in the Mississippi Valley. Bills were reported: By Mr. Dannel a bill providing for the cancellation of stamps on tobacco exported by rail. Committee of the whole. For the admission into the Union of the State of Washington. Committee of the whole. Directing that all public buildings shall be constructed of the material found in the state where the buildings are to be erected. Committee of the whole. The agricultural appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, which reported favorably to the House, and the bill passed.

March 10.—In the senate to-day Mr. Morgan reported from the committee on foreign relations requesting the President to call the attention of the government of Nicaragua to the necessity of arranging by convention for a final settlement of unadjusted claims existing between the United States and that country. The senator stated that the amount involved was from \$300,000 to \$500,000. Adopted. Mr. Vest introduced a resolution authorizing the secretary of war to use vessels of the government on the Mississippi and its tributaries for the distribution of supplies to the sufferers by the overflow. Adopted. Mr. Conger introduced a bill authorizing the construction and testing of an automatic meter to measure the quantity and the specific gravity of distilled spirits and malt liquors.

The house went into a committee on the private calendar, has rose informally after discussing the relief of C. P. Chateaux, and passed the senate joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to use government vessels for the transportation and distribution of the rations furnished by the United States to the sufferers by the Mississippi river overflow. The committee then resumed its session. At the night session seventy-seven pension bills were passed and the house adjourned till Monday.

## FOREIGN.

London dates, March 2, say the Russo-Jewish committee has prepared a statement confirming the reports of outrages on Jews in Russia, including many cases of murder and rape which the recent British consular reports discredited. The committee's report is founded on letters received from persons occupying high financial positions in the Jewish community, and upon the personal evidences of Jewish refugees. A letter from an eminent rabbi indicates that steps have been taken by the Russian authorities to conceal the truth.

Advices from the west coast of Africa report that a ferry boat, while crossing the Lagoon of Lagos, capsized and forty-seven of the sixty persons on board were drowned.

In the Parliamentary election at Northampton to-day Bradlaugh received 3,798 votes and Corbett 3,687.

MacLean is identified as a suspicious frequenter of Windsor Castle vicinity last summer.

There was a bi-metallic meeting in London on the 9th attended by 1,200 persons, including many prominent business men, the ministers from the United States, Greece, Holland, Rumania and Chili. Letters of approval were read from the German and French ministers, and several members of the British Parliament spoke in favor of free coinage of silver.

A Prussian spy has been arrested at Lyons, France, with maps and plans of defensive works of that city in his possession.

The Neo Loges (newspaper) office at Constantinople has been mobbed by Greeks, the editor having charged the Greek patriarch with misappropriating funds raised for education in Macedonia. The editor was killed by the mob, the ring leader of which has been arrested.

Sokoloff says no one could have been more surprised at the effect of his Parisian speech than himself. Ignatieff has informed him that the czar had nothing to do with his recall, which was a simple act of military discipline, and that it will not prevent his seeing the emperor at a fitting moment, like all other officers of his rank.

Maclean, the would-be assassin of the queen, has been committed for high treason, but he is to be defended on the ground of insanity.

## DETROIT MARKET.

PRODUCES AND PROVISIONS.

The general produce market for the week has been quiet, and no important changes have taken place. For pork and lard terms are easier, but fair demands for smoked and dried meats. Quoted rates are as follows: Mess pork, \$18 00@18 25; do family, \$18 25@18 50; do clear, \$19 50@19 75; do tierces, 11½ for half barrels; hams, 12@12½; shoulders, 8½@9; bacon 12; extra mess beef, \$11 50 for western and \$11 50@12 for Detroit; dried beef, 12½@13½.

FOULTRY.—Dressed turkeys were in good demand and sold at 14@15c. Chickens were sold at 11@12c. per lb.

WHEAT.—White wheat, roller process, \$6 75; White wheat brands, city, 6 25 @ 6 50; White wheat brands, country, 6 00 @ 6 25; White wheat, 7 50; White wheat, 7 50; Minnesota brands, 7 25 @ 7 50; Minnesota patents, 8 00 @ 8 50; WHEAT—white @ bu. 1 15 @ 1 20; Rye—@ bu. 90 @ 95; Corn—@ bu. 40 @ 45; OATS—@ bu. 43 @ 45; APPLES—@ bu. 4 00 @ 5 00; RASPBERRY—@ bu. 2 00 @ 2 10; CHERRY—Ohio & Mich., @ lb. 14 @ 15; DRIED FRUIT—Apples @ lb. 12 @ 13½; Apples—Green, @ bu. 23 @ 25; Peaches—@ bu. 75 @ 80; BEANS—@ bu. 3 80 @ 3 95; Lentils—@ bu. choice, 4 50 @ 5 50; BROWN—@ bu. 20 @ 22; DRESSED BEGS—@ lb. 7 00 @ 7 50; EGGS—@ doz. 14 @ 15; HAMS—per ton, 14 00 @ 18; HIDES—Green, @ lb. 5 @ 7; Cured, 6 @ 7; HOGS—@ 20 @ 22; POTATOES—@ bu. 1 08 @ 1 19; SHEEP FEELS—each, 75 @ 1 00; TALLOW—@ lb. 7 25 @ 7; WOOD—@ cord, 4 00 @ 6 50.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

The cattle market has been dull and there has been a heavy run of cattle, and prices were 30@40c. lower than those of last week on all grades. Sheep were active about last week's prices. Hogs were sold at a decline of 25@30c.

CATTLE.

Steers extra per cwt. \$5 50@6 00; Steers-shippers, 4 50@5 50; Steers butchers, 3 75@4 75; Steers common grades, 3 50@4 00.

PER 100 LBS. SHEEP. 4 00@4 00; HOGS. 5 00@5 25.

AS MAD AS A HATTER.—In the old time when felt hats were made by hand, it was the custom to beat up the felt with two sticks, one held in each hand. Dipping the mass of wool and hair, from which his fabric was to be formed, frequently into hot water, the hatter was then wont to fly at it as if in passion, and give it a violent beating, till it was matted together into the felt, which, in time, after numerous combings, dressings and shearings, became the stylish beaver worn by the men of fifty years ago. The hatter seemed to be very angry at this object of his labor, and "mad as a hatter" needed no explanation in those days.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Mrs. Garfield, senior, has been presented a beautiful screen by the ladies of Washington.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879.

GENERAL.—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX.

MacLean says: "If no more can be said for the would-be assassin of the Queen, then could be said for Leroy, the assassin of President Garfield, or Leroy, the murderer of Gold, he can as little expect to escape punishment."

MOTHERS, DON'T KNOW.—How many children are punished for being unclean, wilful, and indifferent to instructions or reprimands, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

Special thanksgiving service was held at Windsor to-day for the escape of the Queen from the attempt on her life.

## HEALTH IN MICHIGAN.

### [BULLETIN 22]

Reports to the state board of health, Lansing, by 57 observers of diseases in different parts of the state, show causes of sickness during the week ending Feb. 25, 1882, as follows:

DISEASES, IN ORDER OF GREATNESS OF PREVALENCE	Number of observers by whom each disease was reported.
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#### A NARROW SQUEAK FOR NIAGARA.

[Mr. Oscar Wilde was at first disappointed with Niagara; he complained of its want of grandeur and variety of line, but he admitted that the colors of the Falls were beautiful. Underneath the Falls he realized their majesty and the strength of the physical forces at work.—Morning paper.]

Falls of Niagara! What shall I say to you? What sort of view of your merits convey to you?

You who have so many visitors awed (Mostly inferior persons, no doubt of it), Shall I pronounce you successful or "out of it?"

Are you consummate or are you a fraud?

Much as I fear that my hosts will be hurt if I Cannot consent to your merits to certify,

Truth, which is quite too supremely divine, May not be blinked without blameful impunity; Where, then, Niagara, where's your variety? Where, my poor Falls, is your grandeur of line?

Must I decide that you scarcely have got any? Must I remark on your painful monotony?

Must I—since thus you continue to thrust Water in floods on one's senses incessantly—Animadvert on this feature unpleasantly? Worthy cascade, I'm afraid that I must.

Tell me too, pray, is that curve satisfactory? Are not those boulders perceptibly packed away?

Is not the water a trifle too flat? Look to the left of it, look to the right of it, Look at the breadth as compared with the height of it;

Is there no room for improvement in that? Still you have points which may serve you re-deemingly—

Points which have won you your worshippers seemingly,

Since even I can allow their delight: What though your curves may be moulded less graciously,

Yet is your color distinctly too preciously Toned into harmonies utterly right.

Ay, and in sooth at your stream when I look again

(More, when I enter that galleried nook again) Something of majesty now do I note,

Nor can I question the force that is dashing you

Over the precipice, not to say splashing you

Over my wonderful fur-collared coat.

Yes, after all you may win the aesthetic Judgment by—ah! the afflatus poetical!

Quick! the inn-album at once if you please! "Back to that roar, as of mighty Democracy Beating the shore of effete Aristocracy

Where the vain monarchs lie snoozing at ease."

Courage, Americans! closed is the ordeal, Judged is the cause, and with sympathy cordial Here I announce my decision to you,

Justly yet kindly can I in this matter act, Lo! I approve of you, fortunate cataract; Falls of Niagara! pass! you will do.

#### A FOOT-RACE FOR MONEY.

We make the following extract from the March instalment of Edward Eggleston's serial "The Hoosier School-boy," now appearing in St. Nicholas.

"Jack, the 'Hoosier School-boy,' has discovered some unencumbered property in Kentucky belonging to Mr. Francis Gray. This he intends to attach for a debt owed his father. His mother having declined an offer of compromise from Tinkham, Gray's lawyer, these latter are discussing the reason of her refusal.

"They've got wind of something," said Mr. Tinkham to Mr. Gray, "or else they are waiting for you to resume payment,—or else the widow's got money from somewhere for her present necessities."

"I don't know what hope they can have of getting money out of me," said Gray, with a laugh. "I've tangled everything up, so that Beal can't find a thing to levy on. I have but one piece of property exposed, and that's not in this State."

"Where is it?" asked Tinkham.

"It's in Kentucky, five miles back of Port William. I took it last week in a trade, and I haven't yet made up my mind what to do with it."

"That's the very thing," said Tinkham, with his little face drawn to a point,—the very thing. Mrs. Dudley's son came home from Port William yesterday, where he has been at school. They've heard of that land, I'm afraid; for Mrs. Dudley is very positive that she will not sell the claim at any price."

"I'll make a mortgage to my brother on that land, and send it off from the mail-box as I go down to-morrow," said Gray.

"That'll be too late," said Tinkham. "Beal will have his judgment recorded as soon as the packet gets there. You'd better go by the packet, get off, and see the mortgage recorded yourself, and then take the mail-box."

To this, Gray agreed, and the next day, when Jack went on board the packet "Swiftsure," he found Mr. Francis Gray going aboard also. Mr. Beal had warned Jack that he must not let anybody from the packet get to the clerk's office ahead of him,—that the first paper deposited for record would take the land. Jack wondered why Mr. Francis Gray was aboard the packet, while Mr. Gray's home was in Louisville. He soon guessed; however, that Gray meant to land at Port William, and so to head him off. Jack looked at Mr. Gray's form, made plump by good feeding, and felt safe. He couldn't be very dangerous in a foot-race. Jack reflected with much hopefulness that no boy in school could catch him in a straight-away run when he was fox. He would certainly leave the somewhat puffy Mr. Francis Gray behind.

But in the hour's run down the river, including two landings at Minuit's and Craig's, Jack had time to remember that Francis Gray was a cunning man, and might head him off by some trick or other. A vague fear took possession of him, and he resolved to be first off the boat before any pretext could be invented to stop him.

Meantime, Francis Gray had looked at Jack's lithe legs with apprehension. "I can never beat that boy," he had reflected. "My running days are over." Finding among the deck passengers a young fellow who looked as though he needed money, Gray approached him with this question:

"Do you belong in Port William, young man?"

"I don't belong nowhere else, I reckon," answered the seedy fellow, with shuffling impudence.

"Do you know where the county clerk's office is?" asked Mr. Gray.

"Yes, and the market-house. I can show you the way to the jail, too if you

want to know, but I s'pose you've been there many a time," laughed the 'wharf-rat.'

Gray was irritated at this rudeness, but he swallowed his anger.

"Would you like to make five dollars?"

"Now you're talkin' interestin'."

Why didn't you begin at that end of the subject? I'd like to make five dollars as well as the next feller, provided it isn't to be made by too much awful hard work."

"Can you run well?"

"If they's money at t'other end of the race. I can run like sixty for a spell. 'Taint my cotumon gait, howsumever."

"If you'll take this paper," said Gray, "and get it to county clerk's office before anybody else gets there from this boat, I'll give you five dollars."

"Honor bright?" asked the chap, taking the paper, drawing a long breath, and looking as though he had discovered a gold mine.

"Honor bright," answered Gray. "You must jump off first of all, for there's a boy aboard that will beat you if he can. No pay if you don't win."

"Which is the one that'll run ag'in me?" asked the long-legged fellow.

Gray described Jack, and told the young man to go out forward and he would see him. Gray was not willing to be seen with the 'wharf-rat,' lest suspicions should be awakened in Jack Dudley's mind. But after the shabby young man had gone forward and looked at Jack, he came back with a doubtful air.

"That's Hoosier Jack, as we used to call him," said the shabby young man. "He an' two more used to row a boat across the river every day to go to ole Niles's school. He's a hard one to beat,—they say he used to lay the whole school out on prisoners' base, and that he could leave 'em all behind on Fox."

"You think you can't do it, then?" asked Gray.

"Gimme a little start and I reckon I'll fetch it. It's up-hill part of the way and he may lose his wind, for it's a good half-mile. You must make a row with him at the gang-plank, or do somethin' to kinder hold him back. The wind's down stream to-day, and the boat's shore to swing in a little aft. I'll jump for it and you keep him back."

To this, Gray assented.

As the shabby young fellow had predicted, the boat did swing around in the wind, and have some trouble in bringing her bow to the wharf-boat. The captain stood on the hurricane-deck calling to the pilot to 'back her,' 'stop her,' 'go ahead on her,' 'go ahead on yer labbered,' and 'back on yer stabbered.' Now, just as the captain was backing the starboard wheel and going ahead on his larboard, so as to bring the boat around right Mr. Gray turned on Jack.

"What are you treading on my toes for, you impudent young rascal?" he broke out.

Jack colored and was about to reply sharply, when he caught sight of the shabby young fellow, who just then leaped from the gunwale of the boat amidships and barely reached the wharf. Jack guessed why Gray had tried to irritate him,—he saw that the well-known 'wharf-rat' was to be his competitor. But what could he do? The wind held the bow of the boat out, the gang-plank which had been pushed out ready to reach the wharf-boat was still firmly grasped by the deck-hands, and the farther end of it was six feet from the wharf, and much above it. It would be ten minutes before any one could leave the boat in the regular way. There was only one chance to defeat the rascally Gray. Jack concluded to take it.

He ran out upon the plank amidst the harsh cries of the deck-hands, who tried to stop him, and the oaths of the mate, who thundered at him, with the stern order of the captain from the upper deck, who called out to him to go back.

But, luckily, the steady pulling ahead of the larboard engine, and the backing of the starboard, began just then to bring the boat around, the plank sank down a little under Jack's weight, and Jack made the leap to the wharf, hearing the confused cries, orders, oaths, and shouts from behind him, as he pushed through the crowd.

"Stop that thief!" cried Francis Gray to the people on the wharf-boat, but in vain. Jack glided swiftly through the people, and got on shore before anybody could check him. He charged up the hill after the shabby young fellow, who had a decided lead, while some of the men on the wharf-boat pursued them both, uncertain which was the thief. Such another pell-mell race Port William had never seen. Windows flew up and heads went out. Small boys joined the pursuing crowd, and dogs barked indiscriminately and uncertainly at the heels of everybody. There were cries of "Hurrah for Long Ben" and "Hurrah for Hoosier Jack!" Some of Jack's old school-mates essayed to stop him to find out what it was all about, but he would not relax a muscle, and he had no time to answer any questions. He saw the faces of the people dimly; he heard the crowd crying after him, "Stop, thief," he caught a glimpse of his old teacher, Mr. Niles, regarding him with curiosity as he darted by; he saw an anxious look in Judge Kane's face as he passed him on a street corner. But Jack held his eyes on Long Ben, whom he pursued as a dog does a fox. He had steadily gained on the fellow, but Ben had too much start, and, unless he should give out, there would be little chance for Jack to overtake him. One thinks quickly in such moments. Jack remembered that there were two ways of reaching the county clerk's office. To keep the street around the block was the natural way,—to take an ally through the square was neither longer nor shorter. But by running down the alley he would deprive Long Ben of the spur

of seeing his pursuer, and he might even make him think that Jack had given out. Jack had played this trick when playing hound and fox, and at any rate he would by this turn shake off the crowd. So into the alley he darted, and the bewildered pursuers kept on crying 'stop thief' after Long Ben, whose reputation was none of the best. Somebody ahead tried to catch the shabby young fellow, and this forced Ben to make a slight curve, which gave Jack the advantage, so that just as Ben neared the office, Jack rounded a corner out of an alley, and entered ahead of him, dashed up to the clerk's desk and deposited the judgment.

"For record," he gasped.

The next instant the shabby young fellow, pushed forward the mortgage.

"Mine first!" cried Long Ben.

"I'll take yours when I get this entered," said the clerk, quietly, as became a public officer.

"I got here first," said Long Ben.

But the clerk looked at the clock and entered the date on the back of Jack's paper, putting 'one o'clock and eighteen minutes' after the date. Then he wrote 'one o'clock and nineteen minutes' on the paper which Long Ben handed him. The office was soon crowded with people discussing the result of the race, and a part of them were even now in favor of seizing one or the other of the runners for a theft, which some said had been committed on the packet, and others declared was committed on the wharf-boat. Francis Gray came in, and could not conceal his chagrin.

"I meant to do the fair thing by you," he said to Jack, severely, "but now you'll never get a cent out of me."

"I'd rather have the law on men like you, than have a thousand of your sort of fair promise," said Jack.

"I've a mind to strike you," said Gray.

"The Kentucky law is hard on a man who strikes a minor," said Judge Kane, who had entered at that moment.

Mr. Niles came in to learn what was the matter, and Judge Kane, after listening quietly to the talk of the people, until the excitement subsided, took Jack over to his house, whence the boy walked home that evening, full of hopefulness.

Gray's land realized as much as Mr. Beal expected, and Jack studied Latin hard, all summer, so as to get as far ahead as possible by the time school should begin in the autumn.

#### A Short Novel.

"You have broken my heart, Vivian."

It was a fair-haired girl who spoke these words, and as they came from her lips Vivian Mahoney, the young man to whom they were addressed, leaped tenderly over Ferida Peterson and strove to kiss away the tears that were welling up in her beautiful, dreamy, brown eyes.

"I do not blame you," she continued in a broken voice. "She whom you will one day wed is fair to look upon, and when her warm kisses melt upon your lips it is not strange that you forget all else but that she would gladly be your wife, and that her father owns a coal-yard. But I love you with a mad deathless passion that will burn out my life in the intensity of its flame. You have won my Scandinavian affections unwittingly, but you have won them, all the same. In the years that are to come, Vivian, when your children are playing at your knee and life seems like a fair dream, you will sometimes think of me—sometimes let a tender thought lie in your heart for the little flaxen-haired girl that knew no happiness so great as to hear your voice and see the gleam of the matinee tickets in your vest pockets? Tell me this, and when the leaves have turned brown under the blighting touch of autumn's chilly hand, and I shall have been put away forever in the little dell beyond the meadow, you will lead to the altar a happy bride and never know the sorrow I have felt."

"By yon bright moon I swear," said Vivian, taking another kiss on the fly, "that your memory shall ever be enshrined in my heart. Though my life be one of tempest and storm, or a succession of sunny days, I shall always remember that you were my first, my only love." He was about to imprint another kiss on the rosy lips upheld to him, when a dull thud was heard, and Vivian lay senseless on the sidewalk.

Old Mr. Peterson had opened the front door and adjourned the meeting.

#### Not Legally Responsible.

The other day a Detroit doctor, who was carrying home meat for dinner, was accosted by an acquaintance with:

"Doctor, I understand that you claim that Guiteau might have been insane at the time of the shooting."

"What I claim," slowly replied the doctor, "is that a person may labor under such mental excitement as not to be legally responsible for his acts just at that particular time."

"And that's the reason I didn't pursue and catch him," continued the grocer.

"Pursue who?"

"The thief who took your whip and robe off the stoop ten minutes ago. He was worked up to such a pitch of mental excitement that he fell down twice in crossing the street to get into the alley. Sorry for your loss, doctor, but you wouldn't have held him legally responsible, you know! Much sickness around town?"

"None of your—business, sir?" bluntly replied the doctor as he struck a gallop for home.—Free Press.

It is said that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is afraid that his enemies will report his dying words falsely, and so he has arranged that a stenographer shall take them down verbatim.

#### JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S START

The Stream of Wealth that Started with a Free Permit from the East India Company.

A business acquaintance of Mr Astor once asked him what particular transaction, or peculiar kind of business, first gave him his great start. He said in reply, that at one period of his life he had accumulated a large quantity of furs, such as beaver, which were unsalable in the American market, and they were packed away in whisky barrels down in the cellar. He had no correspondent in London to send them to, and no disposition to do so if he had. After talking the matter over with his wife, they concluded it would be advisable that he should take the furs to London himself, and he did so. The prospects of the venture were very uncertain, and therefore, in order to economize as much as possible, he went out as a steerage passenger. On arriving in London he found a ready market for his furs, and sold them at a very high rate. He then made a list of such goods as he thought would sell to advantage in the New York market, and purchased and shipped them. After he had transacted all his business he was detained in London for a couple of weeks in consequence of the ship not being ready to sail. He employed the time in looking about London and picking up all the information possible, especially such as he thought would benefit his business in New York. Among the places he visited was the great East India house, and the warehouses and offices of the Company. On one occasion he asked one of the porters what the name of the governor was. The man replied, giving a German name, very familiar to Mr. Astor, who then asked if the governor was an Englishman, and was told that he had come from Germany when a boy. Mr. Astor thereupon determined to see him, and watching for an opportunity, sent in his name and was admitted. On entering he asked the governor, "Is not your name Wilhelm?" "Did you not go to school in such a town?" The governor replied, "I did; and now I remember you very well."

A long conversation followed, old school days were talked over, and the Governor insisted that Mr. Astor should dine with him. He declined for that day, but on the next day they met again. He asked Mr. Astor if there was nothing he could do for him. Mr. Astor said no; he had bought all he wanted, and needed neither cash nor credit. They met several times after that, and the Governor continued urging Mr. Astor to name something he could do for him. He asked what present would be acceptable, and Mr. Astor declined accepting any. Their last meeting took place two days before the sailing of the vessel on which Mr. Astor was to return to New York, and for the last time the Governor asked him if he would accept any present he made him. Mr. Astor, seeing the anxiety of the Governor, replied, "yes."

The Governor, who was much affected at parting with his old German schoolmate, handed Mr. Astor two papers, saying: "Take these, you may find their value."

One of the documents was simply a Canton prices current. The other was a carefully engrossed permit or parchment, authorizing the ship that bore it to trade freely and without molestation, at any of the ports monopolized by the East India Company. Mr. Astor returned to New York, without giving the documents a second thought. He had no ships and never had any trade with the East Indies, and at that time never expected to have. He then, of course, little imagined that the parchment would be the foundation of vast shipping operations and a trade amounting to millions of dollars and embracing the Pacific Ocean.

The permit was No. 68. On arriving home Mr. Astor showed the document to his wife, and asked her advice, as he always did in all matters relating to his business, as to what disposition he should make of them. "I have no ships; it is no use to us," he said. At that time there was in New York a merchant named James Livermore, who was largely engaged in the West Indian trade, particularly with Jamaica. He owned several vessels, some of them of good size, and Mrs. Astor advised her husband to go and have a talk with him. Mr. Astor went, showed the East India Company ship pass and the Canton prices current, and "Now," said he, "if you will make up a voyage for one of your largest ships, you can have the pass and the prices current on one condition: You are to furnish ship and cargo, but I am to have one-half of the profits for my pass and for suggesting the voyage."

The West India merchant laughed at the proposition, and would not listen to such a one-sided operation. Mr. Astor returned home, reported progress, and for a time the matter rested. Mr. Livermore, however, thought it over. At that time no vessels traded to Canton from New York. The Revolutionary War had just ended, and the East India ports were as hermetically sealed to American commerce as if it had not existed. Only a few weeks elapsed before Mr. Livermore called at Mr. Astor's store and asked: "Were you in earnest the other day when you showed me the pass of the East India Company?"

"I was never more so," was the prompt reply, and again they talked over the matter. Mr. Livermore finally thought he saw his way clear, and an agreement was signed by which Mr. Astor was to receive one-half the profits, and Mr. Livermore to furnish vessel and cargo. The ship was selected and loaded partly with specie, Spanish milled dollars, about \$30,000; and the other half was ginseng, a root somewhat resembling licorice, which is highly valued as a medicine by the Chinese,

and lead and scrap iron. The ship sailed for Canton, and the pass enabled her to anchor at Whampoa, a few miles below that city, and she loaded and unloaded her cargo the same as if she had been a vessel belonging to the East India Company. The ginseng, which cost twenty cents per pound in New York, was sold for \$3.50 per pound in Canton. The lead and scrap iron also brought enormous prices. The vessel was then loaded with tea and sold in New York at \$1 per pound profit on cost in Canton. When the return cargo was sold and the accounts made out, Mr. Astor's half share, which was \$55,000, all in silver, was packed in barrels, and sent up to the store. When Mrs. Astor saw the barrels she asked what was in them. "The fruits of our East India pass," replied her husband. Mr. Astor got his pass back, bought a ship, loaded her with an assorted cargo, and dispatched her to Canton. On her voyage out she touched at the Sandwich Islands to take in water and fresh provisions and a large stock of firewood was also taken on board. On the arrival of the vessel at Canton a Mandarin came on board, and noticing the firewood, immediately asked the price of it. The captain laughed at such a question, but signified that he was open for an offer. The Mandarin offered \$500 a ton and it was all sold at that price. That was sandalwood. For seventeen years Mr. Astor enjoyed the lucrative sandalwood trade without a rival. No other concern in the United States or Europe knew the secret, and it was only discovered when a shrewd Boston ship owner detailed a ship to follow one of Mr. Astor's and observe the events of the voyage. Then for some time that house was a participant in the trade. Capt. Whetten commanded one of Mr. Astor's ships, and he married the captain's sister. Mrs. Astor knew more about the value of furs than did her husband, and she could select a cargo for the Canton market and never make any mistake. When they became very wealthy she demanded, as an expert, \$500 an hour for using her judgment and knowledge of fur to promote his commercial plans; and he paid her whatever she asked.

In an article in *Nature*, Edward Hull takes the ground that it was the enormous ancient tides which caused the vast planes which can only be due to the grinding and denuding power of marine force. He urges that the demand of the geologist for "unlimited time" is one which the astronomers will not concede, and geologists must pay some respect to astronomers and mathematicians, after all. He puts his theory in this terse sentence, and the italics are his own: "What we require is not time, but force, in order to account for the planing away of vast masses of obdurate strata over extensive areas."

We have suspected that the main question is one more of force than of time, but if it was the ancient tidal force that did the work, it is still a question to what period in the eternity of the past it dates back.

#### Gone With a Handsomer Man.

A Burlington man recently wedded a young wife. The lady became enthused over Will Carleton's tale of the elopement of a handsome young woman with a "handsomer man," and determined to try the same thing herself. She wrote a neat little note, stating that she had left home with a gentleman whom she had dearly loved before she had met her husband, and that he need not trouble himself to look for them. Then she called in her younger brother and went calling with him, arranging to return and hide when she could witness her liege lord's dismay when he came to read of her flight. She from her place of concealment saw him enter, saw him look all around in surprise at her absence, and finally saw him discover the note. He opened and read it, while her heart beat high with excitement in anticipation of the breaking out she expected to hear.

The poor fellow finished the cruel message, tore it up and threw the fragments on the floor, and then, without a moment's warning, drew a revolver and fired point blank at his breast, and fell without a sign of life to the carpet. With a terrified scream, the woman was at her husband's side in a moment, lifting his head, rolling him, shaking him, turning him, and hunting for blood, all the time shrieking to her William to speak to her, to forgive her, to only look at her. William lay motionless, however, and the neighborhood, aroused by the shot and screams, came flocking in to learn of the excitement, when suddenly, when a score or more had gathered, the dead leaped up from the floor as well as ever, at which the wife fainted away. She soon revived, however, and then it all came out that the younger brother, being in sympathy with William, had let him into the scheme, and he had chosen that mode of punishing his joking wife. She jokes no more, but her husband has compromised on a pony phaeton to keep peace in the family.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

A TRUE BILL.—We are a nation of energy wasters. The American people are altogether too fond of useless endeavor, too much given to spending money to no purpose. Our lightning calculator has figured that if all the money expended in coast surveys and Arctic exploration had been used in the purchase of plug hats and winter ulsters we could have supplied every savage in Africa with a fashionable suit.—*Rochester Express*.

The entire French coast is about to be lighted by electricity, which as far back as 1875 was employed in the light-house near Havre. It is now thought that the development of the new system warrants its general use on the French coast. Forty-two light-houses are to be provided with electric lights and with steam trumpets for fog signals, at a first cost of about \$1,500,000 and an annual expenditure of about \$60,000 for maintenance.

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### Cesspool Fever.

This is the fever that wrought so much mischief in one of the Washington hotels a few years ago. It is said by good medical authorities to be fatal to many persons every year in New York. The fever is not severe. There is but little headache and no pain or tenderness in the abdomen, as in the case of typhoid fever. Still the tongue is covered with a white fur and the appetite is bad. Its chief characteristic is diarrhoea, acute in some cases, but more generally chronic and lasting months or even years. The patient, if he does not recover, dies of simple exhaustion. The disease is found wherever the contents of cesspools and out-houses find their way into the drinking water, or their emanations into the air of sleeping-rooms. It is quite apt to prevail at our summer health-resorts, the ignorance of proprietors more than neutralizing the abundant hygienic provisions of nature. Cases occur even among the White Mountains and at our most famous watering-places. At Martha's Vineyard last year, a friend stopped at one of the most acceptable houses on the island. He states that two of the guests were suddenly seized with summer-sickness soon after their arrival. It was found on examination that the privy and the well were only twenty feet apart, and the well was quite a deep one. The contaminated water was probably the cause of the sickness.

The son of a physician was taken with disease in a virulent form at a boarding-school, and died on the third day after his father was summoned. The young man's room was large and high, and everything about it seemed favorable to health. But it was found that one of the windows opened into the vestibule of a water-closet, used by from seventy to one hundred persons, its only ventilation being through a pipe about six inches in diameter, which emptied into the chimney of the young man's room. He was undoubtedly poisoned and killed by the foul air.—*Youth's Companion.*

### The Hog Guessers.

"Hog guessing" has been regarded as an amusement of the borders of civilization, or of those rude and primitive times when greased pole climbing, sack racing and even ruder sports were numbered among the most favorite of popular pleasures. But that busy and bewildered person, "the future historian," as he turns the dusty files of the New York papers of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, will learn with curiosity that among the incidents of the celebration of Christmas was "guessing" at the weight of a notable pig in a suburban town; that the affair was not contributed for the entertainment of the "peasantry," but that among the "guessers" were men of wealth, wearers of diamond, drivers of fast horses, bankers and brokers, and at least one man conspicuous in the management of public education; and that so many persons who were no "guessers," and did not even see the pig, were interested in the sport that a report of it was thought to be worthy of as much space as is often given to an important measure of statesmanship. We do not know what "the future historian" will make of it, because we do not know what relative importance he will give to this and other contemporaneous social activities.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The grand scramble for appointments under the municipal officers has just begun, and one of them has already hung up this sign in his office: "Lady applicants for clerkships will please wisp in the ante-room, as the recorder suffers greatly from damp feet."—*San Francisco Post.*

### A New Dental Disease.

A child, aged ten, whose teeth six months ago appeared to be all perfectly sound, came to me with toothache in the right lower canine. I found that a large portion of the enamel had disappeared from the front surface of the tooth, as if it had been chipped violently off; the dentine was all exposed, but there was no softening or appearance of decay. The disease, which has commenced in several of the other incisor teeth, appears first as a small white spot in about the thickest part of the front surface of the enamel, which it seems to penetrate; and then, suddenly disintegrating, this comes away, and exposes the remaining sensitive enamel and the dentine. This disease is altogether a different thing from the gradual decay, or wear at the neck of the teeth frequently met with in adults, for in this case the patient is only ten, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the incisors and canines never have been known to decay in the manner above described. We are often at our wits' end to cope with the increasing prevalence of caries in the teeth of the very young; and if this be (as I fear it is) a new form of destructive energy, the sooner it is recognized the better.—*Cor. British Medical Journal.*

—A New York fireman threw a satchel containing \$46,000 in bonds out of a window, and it kicked around for six hours before its owner found it. Some folks don't know when they have a good thing.

—"Is this my train?" asked a traveler at the Grand Central depot, of a lounge. "I don't know was the reply; 'I see it's got the name of some railroad company on the side and expect it belongs to them. Have you lost a train anywhere?'"

—Stock that will not pay to keep in good condition at all seasons is not worth keeping at all. No excuse is sufficient for keeping stock in a half-starved condition.

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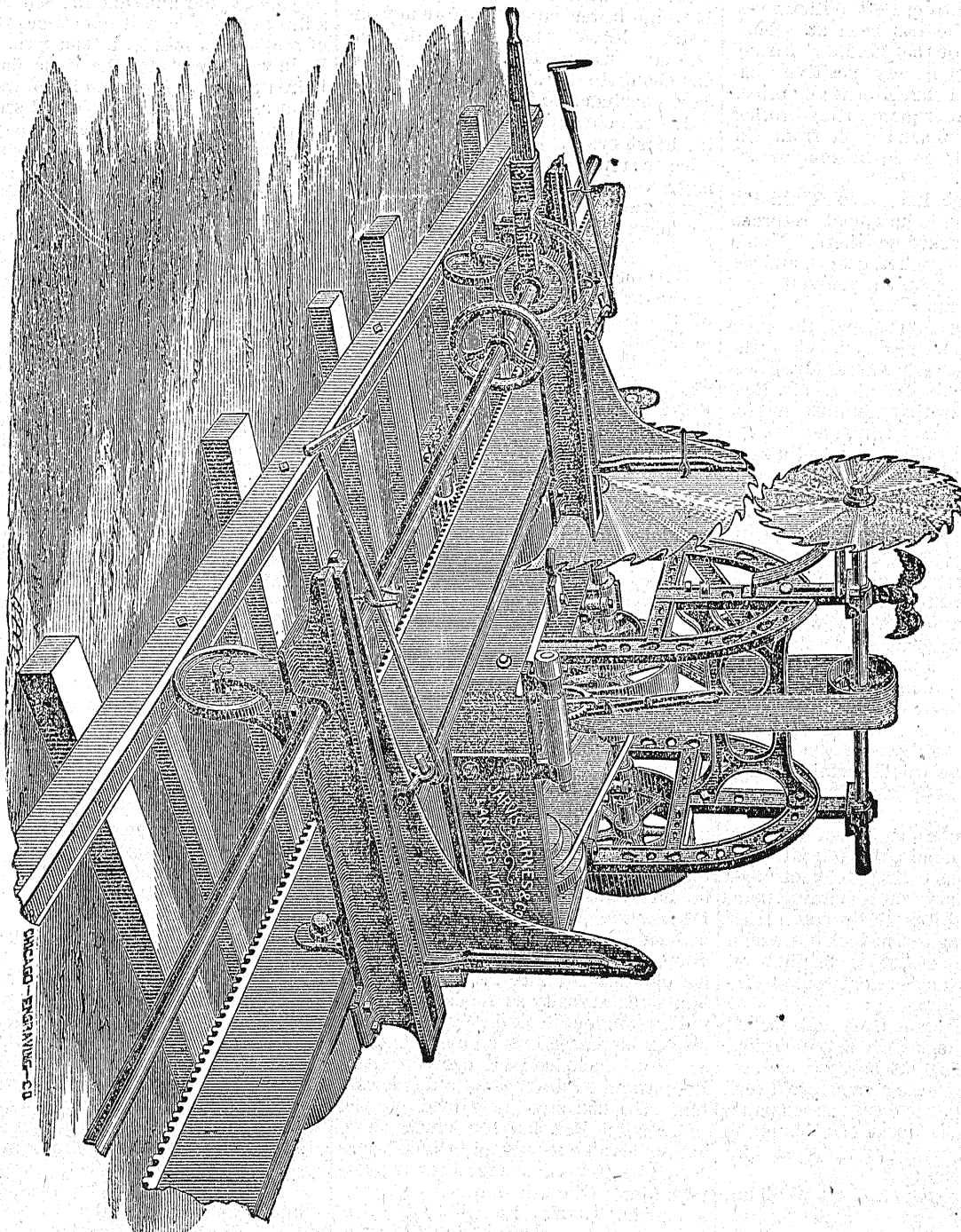
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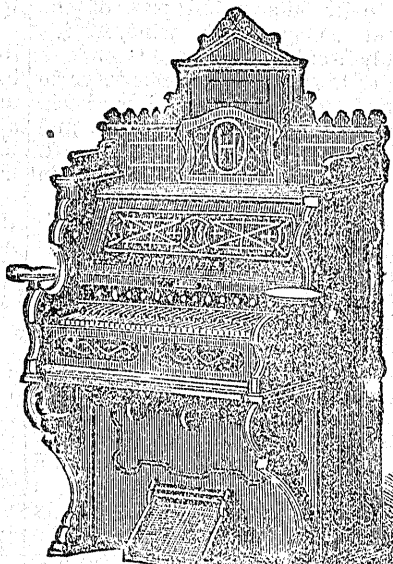
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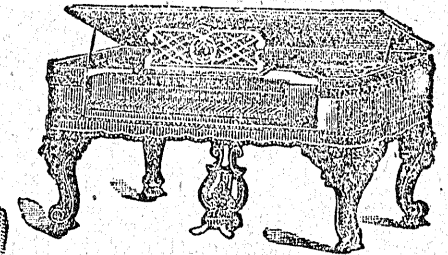
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