

# The Cass City Enterprise.

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WORK AND WIN.

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NO. 36

## OUR OWN OFFICE.

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

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NEW TIN SHOP.

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Examinations Free. The cheapest medicines in the county. All calls attended to.  
DR. C. MATTHEWS,

Office 2 doors east of A. C. Young's store.  
Caro, Mich.

## TUSCOLA COUNTY.

From the Vassar Pioneer.  
The gravel train on the S. T. & H. R. R., is at work again at Reese re-ballasting.

Theo. Humpert, living a mile west of Reese, had the misfortune to break his leg last Sunday week.

Emma McCool, of Newbury, aged 15, died of diphtheria on Wednesday last. It is reported that the poison was brought from Canada in clothing. One or two other cases are reported in that neighborhood, about four miles from there.

Wm. Depew & Son's saw mill, in Newbury, burned early Sunday morning, April 30th. Loss about \$1,400. No insurance.

This is a heavy blow to the owners, as most of their capital was invested in it, and also to the community, as very many expected to get lumber and shingles from it for the building purposes this spring. They intend to rebuild soon.

On Tuesday Gov. Jerome passed through Vassar, taking the narrow gauge for Kingsley's, where he was met by the members of the State Fire Relief Commission, from whence the company proceeded by special car to Minden and on a tour through the burned district. The object of the visit is to make personal observation in regard to the work of distributing seed grains and the general condition of the country and the fire sufferers. The tour will cover a period of several days.

Wednesday afternoon of last week, E. Shafer was engaged in putting blasting powder into stumps on the farm of L. H. McCullom, in Denmark, and one charge hanging fire he looked in to investigate, when a sudden explosion blew the whole charge in his face throwing him a distance of nearly ten feet. It was at first thought Mr. Shafer could not survive his injuries, and afterward that he would lose his eyes, but by careful treatment both life and eyesight will be preserved.

The jury in the case of Alex. Dingman, after being out a short time, brought in a verdict of assault with intent to commit murder, and Monday Judge Wixson delivered his sentence, which was that he be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Jackson, at hard labor, for ten years. Dingman was completely overcome upon hearing this sentence, and sobbed like a child.

Tuesday morning he passed through here under the care of sheriff Jones, en route for Jackson. Large numbers of people were at the depot, called out by their curiosity to get a look at him.

Reese is in trouble about her sidewalks. Millington has received its new band instruments.

Fair Grove will after the 20th receive its mail by rail.

There is considerable sickness in Watertown at present.

Millington's new fire engine has been christened "Dauntless," and the hose cart "Millington No. 1."

Some one attempted to burglarize Mr. Atwood's store in Millington, the other night, but were frightened away before making an entrance.

A meeting was held last week at Grange Hall, in Tuscola. Delegates were present from surrounding towns, and important business in the interests of the order was transacted.

Emerson & Graham, of Vassar, contemplate using an additional force in their basket factory soon, which will increase the capacity of the same fifteen dozens per day, about one-third more than are turned out at present.

A fire last Friday night destroyed the mill property of Seneca Young, on Sec. 5, Millington, also a quantity of lumber. The saw and main belt, which were away being repaired were thereby saved. The cause of the fire is unknown, but supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Charles White, of Arbela, the young man who was injured so badly and reported in the last week's issue, is gaining fast. There were no internal injuries it seems. We learn that he has walked out a short distance from the house. He will be quite disabled it is said, but he may esteem himself an extraordinary individual to be alive now, or not crippled for life.

Celia Raby, a girl from Tuscola, who claims that she was married to Alex. Dingman in February last, accompanied him down from Caro, where she had been staying for two or three days, on Tuesday morning, when he was being conveyed to Jackson by Sheriff Jones. She wept profusely at the parting, and appeared deeply grieved at the fate that had overtaken Dingman.

A school meeting was held at the school house in Reese, last Monday night to consider the matter of adopting the Harper series to text books. There was strong opposition at first, many feeling as though they had been tampered with already in regard to frequent changes of books, but when agent Hart had explained about books, school laws and terms, they voted to adopt them on condition of a proper guaranty to be given as to prices.

## The Woman Who Eats.

Some of us who are middle-aged have a vivid recollection of a time in American social history when it was fashionable and "genieel" to eschew eating as a vulgar and sensuous matter. Those were the times when it was the custom for high-bred and refined people to discuss only the most ethereal diet. The dear creatures who (nominally, at least,) dined on a canary-bird's wing, or suffered a surfeit when they had absorbed a spoonful of clover honey, are no more. How well we remember them! They wore white muslin and blue ribbons. They seldom danced. They adored Byron (Byron who hated to see a woman eat,) and talked of Kant, and wished that there could be a new moon all the year round. The younger portion of that generation ate slate-pencils to improve their complexions, and smelled at vinegar cruets to make them look pale and interesting. To look at one of these girls one would say that they had never seen any food more substantial than tea and toast. To follow them into the privacy of home would be to find them secretly addicted to bacon and greens. The public scorn for all solid food was an affectation. It was fashionable to eat next to nothing. It was useful to eat a great deal. And fashion carried the day.

Fashion moves in cycles. In the time of the great Samuel Johnson it was thought fit and proper for young women in high life to boast of their gastronomic achievements and to announce their preferences for certain dishes. A charming young friend of Mme. d'Arbly, clasping her hands rapturously, and looking Dr. Johnson in the face, said: "O, I do love mashed turnips!" The aged cynic, slowly pulling himself together, said: "My dear young lady, as the experiences of life accumulate, and the attractions of this mortal existence sink to their true valuation, I hope you will find something more worthy of your affections than mashed turnips." It was after Johnson's time that young ladies at boarding-schools adored Byron and were content with a diet of slate-pencils and water. When the muscular cricket-playing and brawny school began to be popular with men, the women very naturally took to advertising their liking for what our plain-speaking California friends call a "square meal." The dear creatures no longer pretended that they lived on air, and that eating and drinking were vulgar. The languishing, die-away creatures whom we meet in the old-fashioned novels exist no longer. The young lady of the present time is not afraid of sunshine, rain, fog and freckles. She is robust, athletic and hearty. She can tell Burgundy from Bordeaux, knows the difference between *fromage* Roquefort and Gorgonzola, and is critical as to the exact time required for the cooking of a canvas-back, and the number of minutes safe for the proper broiling of a lobster. Something good to eat is more to her than art or even fashion. Such a one, describing an evening entertainment, said: "It was unusually swell. The gentlemen were witty and clever, and the crab salad was simply heavenly."

This is not an exaggeration. It is merely a reaction from the lackadaisical and sentimental age of our grandmothers. The days are gone when it was fashionable to wear thin slippers, lace tightly, assume a languishing air, and pretend to live on next to nothing. In the matter-of-fact, eating and drinking generation of young women that has come in does sometimes trench nearly on the bounds of genuine refinement, we can forgive the apparent trespass. Even a coarse and boisterous affectation of hearty liking for good eating and drinking is better than a deceitful pretense of abstemiousness that deceived nobody. Men and women must eat to live. It is a high state of society in which the pleasures of the table are made to minister to the stern necessities of existence. It is a low state in which men and women fill themselves mechanically, never considering anything but the volume of food absorbed. And there is no reason why women who are not convivial, at least, should not be competent judges of what is best in food and drink. Of course, we admit that all women are angels, but so long as angels dwell among men they must partake of the nature of mortals. The woman who cannot appreciate a good dinner is a libel on her sex.

Let no man say that the change of woman from the sentimental, insipid and angelic creature of the last century to the vigorous and hearty person of today is a change that begins and ends with eating and drinking habits. Let the pessimists say what they will, the present is an age of genuineness and candor. There is less modesty, less of the humbug of seeming, than in any generation that has gone before us, if we may accept as true the pictures of life given us by Smollet, Fielding, Fanny Burney, Thackeray and the writers of the time of Queen Anne. The civilized world admires the delicate and fragile beauty of American women. But it is the pride of the country that feeds the world with beef, grain and game, that the rare flower of American loveliness is no hothouse plant, reared in a nicely adjusted atmosphere. The womanliness and the manliness of our country spring from a rich and nutritive soil. We have the best provision for the table in the world.—N. Y. Times.

A large number of well-executed counterfeit silver dollars have recently been circulated in the towns of Rockingham County, N. H., and its neighbor, York County, Me.

There are people who will buy anything on sight if they can be allowed to pay for it on time.—N. O. Picayune.

## BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

DRY GOODS.

SILKS,

VELVETS,

CASHMERE,

COTTONS

AND

DOMESTICS.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Gent's Sewed and Pegged Fine Boots.

Ladies

CASS CITY MICH.



GROCERIES.

TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS,

CANNED GOODS,

SPICES,

TOBACCO'S AND

CIGARS,

TOILET SOAPS.

Fine Shoes.

ANGUS D. GILLIES

## EVERYBODY!

that has seen our new

SPRINGSTOCK

and Styles in

CLOTHING,

say it is the noblest and best selected stock in town and the prices, Oh! so low. Yes the stock is large and the prices low, and they must be sold. Since my removal my business has increased more than double, so that it enables me to buy cheap for cash and sell at very low figures.

**Furnishing Goods.**

We have just received the latest spring styles in Hats, Neckties, Fancy Shirts, Collars & Cuffs, etc., etc.

**Call And See Us.**

Yours Etc.,

**A. L. Keiff.**

Caro, Mich April 27, 182.

## HARDWARE!

Nails, Glass,

Putty, Paints,

Oils, Brushes,

Iron Stoves,

Hardware,

Powder, Shot,

Lead.

Rubber

—and—  
Hemp Packing,

etc., - - - etc.

Come and see our Stock now Full and Complete.

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



NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The Muskegon strike has been resolved into a political issue. The governor and attorney-general held conferences with Mayor DeLong, Sheriff Waters and many citizens. No action was taken and they left town. The booming Co. held another meeting on Saturday, but nothing is known as to its future attempts to bring men in. If that cannot be done it is claimed all work will probably remain suspended, as there is a determination not to yield to the strikers as at present organized and controlled. It is said in an address to the men, Mayor DeLong urged them to hold together and carry the fall elections, and some of the leaders of the strikers are known to desire some of the offices. What will come of it is not known.

E. H. Thomas of Jackson, who was convicted of burglarizing Camp, Morrill & Camp's store and stealing \$6,000 worth of silks, has been sentenced to seven years in state prison. The sash and blind factory of Mrs. A. F. Eisenmann, Monroe, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss \$4,000, with no insurance. F. Waldorf held a mortgage of \$800 on the building.

The freight and passenger union depot of the Flint & Pere Marquette and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad at Reed City was burned Saturday night. Freight and baggage saved. The roads contemplate the erection of a fine new building at once.

A fire in Manistee, Sunday, destroyed building and stock owned by F. P. Steadman, to the value of \$3,000, and four or five buildings besides. Mrs. M. Marshall's loss is \$1,500, S. W. Fowler's \$1,200, D. R. Strouds \$500, and others in less amounts.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings will report favorably the bill to appropriate \$500,000 for a public building in Detroit, if the old site is used, and \$900,000 if a new one.

At Whitehall, Sunday morning, 1,000,000 feet of lumber, belonging to A. J. and C. E. Conel, was burned. Loss \$45,000; insured.

The new Academy of Music was opened to a public performance the first time on Monday night. The full citizen's donation of \$10,000 to the Opera House company has been realized, and Kalamazoo now rejoices in an elegant hall. McCullough, who appeared in "Victrolus" at the opening, announced that it is the most complete new theater he had ever played in.

At Muskegon on Monday, Mayor DeLong and the aldermen were served with an injunction, restraining them from interfering with the rights of the labor. The mayor says he refuses to recognize Dora as an alderman. The boom strikers sent for the President of the company on Monday, and offered to work ten hours for fifteen days, and longer afterward if they can not get wages enough to supply the mills. The terms were refused, and the men hoisted the President every time he passed them afterwards. The mill-owners will not accept any other terms except eleven hours so long as Cook and DeLong continue to be the leaders of the strike, and there will be no work done this month.

Mrs. Grace A. Newell of Grand Rapids died at Kalamazoo on Monday, from exhaustion, while being taken to the insane asylum in a hack. She had been violently insane about a week.

Alex. Dingman, the Vassar barber, has been found guilty of assaulting with intent to kill Wm. Allen, and sentenced to ten years at Jackson.

John Truman of Cambro, Huron Co., was let off the train at Vassar on Friday, in a condition of feebleness, in the last stages of pneumonia, and died in a short time.

The Michigan Knights Templar held their twenty-sixth annual convocation on Tuesday. Seventeen commanderies, representing about 1,000 guards, were in the march to Recreation park, and in the field, battalion and commandery drill on the ground. The street parade was under the command of Capt. General Eugene Robinson. After inspection and review Warden Hugh McCurdy addressed the encampment. The parade was witnessed by large numbers of citizens. The second day, Wednesday, is devoted to a boat excursion and general sight seeing.

One Snyder, of Mt. Morris, arrested on charge of having poisoned his wife, has been bound over in circuit court for trial, bail fixed at \$2,000.

Mrs. Stout, a farmer's wife near Flint, was killed by a runaway in that city Tuesday.

Henry Whiteford and Samuel Dill, while removing the old railroad bridge at Niles on Tuesday, were knocked into the river by a timber. Dill swam ashore, but Whiteford was drowned.

Rev. E. Dawe, formerly pastor of a church at Deerfield, Lenawee Co., but recently returned from England, has been arrested on charge of burning the parsonage. His Deerfield friends have become bail to the amount of \$1,000.

A storm of hail and rain of great severity visited Lyons and vicinity Monday night. Fruit and shade trees suffered greatly and the shattering of window glass was immense.

The proposition of the boom men at Muskegon to work 15 days of 10 hours at \$2.00 and extra hours at a proportionate rate is regarded as reasonable, but the President of the company says he has no authority at present to accept it.

Rev. D. D. Gillett, formerly connected with the Michigan conference, died in Hillsboro, Dakota, on Saturday. His remains will be brought to Manchester, Washtenaw Co., for burial.

W. H. Boys, of Florence, St. Joseph Co., has sold 2,000 lbs. of peppermint oil to eastern parties at \$2 a pound. Other manufacturers of the oil are holding it for higher prices, and the plant promises a fine crop this year.

The Governor and his party, now on a tour of inspection in the burned district, are pleased with evidences of energy and thrift there. Neat and comfortable houses have supplied the places of those destroyed, and there are abundant evidences, that the money has been wisely expended. Much ground that was covered by impetuous underbrush, was cleared by the fire, and is now covered by wheat. The outlook is favorable.

A company has been organized at Manistee with \$200,000, to furnish the city with water works.

The conditions attached to the Navin reward that that the arrest be made within six months of the passage of the resolution by the Adrian council.

Burglars made a second visit at Father Buys residence in Jackson, Tuesday night. He

had, however, changed rooms with his hired man, Lewins, who raised an outcry, when one of the burglars struck at his head with a pistol or bludgeon and ran. The police were summoned to the spot in five minutes but the marauders had disappeared.

The steambarge Frindville, on leaving the port at Oscoda with a load of lumber on Wednesday, ran on a sand bar in a storm, and went down with her load. No lives were lost. She was owned by J. E. Potts of Detroit, and was insured for \$9,000.

A collision occurred on the M. C. Railroad, near Dexter, on Wednesday morning, between a freight train, and a train containing the Maybury, Pullman & Hamilton circus. The freight engine and several cars were badly wrecked, and Wm. Costello of Dexter, lost his life. No one else hurt.

Andrew Christensen, a Swede, was instantly killed at White & Friant's mill in Spring Lake Tuesday night, by a stroke from a portion of the tramway.

Judge Swift on Wednesday decided to admit Hugh Peoples to bail in \$10,000, with two sureties.

Mrs. J. Cokes, wife of Presiding Elder J. Cokes, of Lansing, died in that city on Tuesday.

Mrs. Burns, a deaf and dumb woman, was run over and killed by a freight train, as she was walking the railroad track Wednesday afternoon between the crossings at Niles.

David Malone of Mason, had his left hand cut off while managing an edging saw at Browning's mill.

The Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney of Lenawee Co. have added \$2,000 to the \$1,000 offered by the city of Adrian for the arrest of the absconding Navin. Circulars containing his likeness, and making the record \$3,000, have been sent out.

A 12-year-old son of A. H. Brown of Jackson, who disappeared May 1st, has not yet been heard from, and another Charley Ross case is hinted at. The anxious father requests all to aid the police in the search. He is small for his age, of light complexion and light brown hair, had on a brown checked coat, plain brown pants, black felt hat, and was bright and intelligent.

After the circus at Charlotte, on Wednesday night, robbers found way into the house of Jeremiah Mikeseil, and stole \$20 and a revolver. They also got into the room of Charles Bailey of Hastings, stopping at a hotel, and stole \$250 from him.

W. H. Wright, an insurance agent of Grand Rapids, was found dead in a bed at a hotel in Cedar Springs on Thursday morning. He had suffered from asthma.

The Common Council of Bay City has accepted a proposition of the Swift Electric Company to light the city one year.

The Dyer Lumber Co.'s mills and that of A. H. Petrie of North Muskegon, started Thursday on 11 hours, and that of F. D. Stinson, of that city, on 8 hours. The same day the strikers passed a resolution to hold out 90 days longer, requesting all laborers outside to remain away from the place.

It seems that the mill owners at Muskegon some time ago released the boom company from any obligations to deliver logs, as contracted, during a term of 30 days. The strikers supposed that at the end of that time the employers would yield; but the mill men have now signed an agreement to release the company from obligations to deliver logs as long as the strike shall last. This is taken as an indication that there will be no work on the strikers' terms.

A house belonging to Mrs. Hosmer, and occupied by Mrs. Winney, in Ypsilanti, with its contents, was burned Thursday morning—the third house owned by Mrs. Hosmer burned within a year. It is supposed this is of incendiary origin.

Erwin Mann, a farmer of Carmel, Eaton Co., committed suicide Wednesday evening, by hanging himself in a barn. He was married the Sunday previous to Miss S. Hepler, of Bellevue.

On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in a row of wooden buildings at Hendon, known as the Ernst Block, and the entire structure of five dwellings, with much of their contents, was consumed. Loss \$10,000.

The Congregational council assembled at Stanton to consider the standing of Rev. W. H. Utley, decided that it had no jurisdiction over the old charges against him, and that the Stanton church was "regular" in employing him.

The 41st annual meeting of the general association of the Congregational churches of Michigan will be held at Greenville May 17-21.

The Hon. James Birney, ex-United States Minister to the Hague, is in Washington. He will go to New York for a few days before going to his home in Bay City.

W. R. Freilich, local agent of the Adams Express, Grand Rapids, has been arrested for embezzlement.

Hazelton, the Glencoe and Pincenning defaulter, is reported to have committed suicide in Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fridrich Schumann, the famous beer hall and restaurant proprietor of Cincinnati, was the first person sentenced to a fine of \$150 and 30 days in the workhouse for violating the Sunday law. There is intense consternation among the German saloonists and liquor dealers. Judge Higley refused to suspend sentence unless Schumann promised not to violate the law. Schumann promised and was released. He says he will remove to St. Louis. The Racine, Wis., fire on Saturday which produced such terrible destruction began in Goodrich steam ship docks. The St. Paul elevator, an enormous structure, soon caught and was entirely destroyed. From this point the fire spread with terrible fierceness and the local fire department was utterly unable to cope with it. Telegrams were sent to Milwaukee and Chicago and several engines and large quantities of hose were forwarded from both cities. The loss is about half a million dollars with insurance \$150,000. Among the largest and best buildings destroyed were the elevator warehouse, Silver Plate company's works, Marble Hall, Union Hall block, Boutwell House, Congress Hall, etc. Over 12 acres were burned over, and but for the timely aid from Milwaukee the city would have been nearly if not entirely burned, as a severe gale was blowing from the north east.

It is stated that the mechanics' building at Boston has been leased for \$25,000 from March 1 to November 1, 1883, for the purpose of holding a world's fair for manufacturers and mechanics similar to the one recently held at Atlanta, Ga.

In the house on Saturday all the amendments to the tariff commission bill were voted down as fast as offered.

Captains of incoming vessels report large fields of ice close to the coast and icebergs within 25 to 40 miles of Sandy Hook. The thermometer at one time on Saturday was at freezing point; snow and hail fell all day; at Williamsport, Pa., it also snowed all day.

The collector at Ogdensburg N. Y. is charged with collusion in practices by which the government has been defrauded—that is, admitting free of duty woolen rags as stock for the Haddington paper mills near Ogdensburg.

At New London, N. Y., Robert Potter and Henry Williams playfully pointed their guns at each other, each supposing his gun unloaded. But Williams' gun unknown to him, had been loaded with a marble the day before by a younger brother, "went off," sending the marble through Potter's neck, instantly killing him.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that a writ of habeas corpus may be granted Sergt. Mason on the ground that the court martial sentencing him was illegal or irregular in its proceedings but expressed no opinion as to the Court Martial's right of jurisdiction.

J. B. O'Reilly and Patrick A. Collins of Boston, telegraph Parnell, authorizing a reward of \$5,000 on behalf of the Irishmen of Boston for the apprehension of the murderers of Cavendish and Burke.

The President signed the Chinese bill on Monday.

Stephen Chester, in the Christianity case on Monday, testified to meeting Geo. E. Haight in Iquique, Peru, in July 1879, who confessed to having had improper relations with Mrs. Christianity on the steamer Colon, from New York to Aspinwall, at the hotel at Panama, while sailing from Panama to Callis, and that these relations were kept up, as he visited the American Legation at Lima, narrowly escaping discovery by Mr. Christianity, and that the backman in Lima did not know she was the wife of Christianity, but supposed she was Haight's sweetheart.

A despondent and maniac mother in Boston, on Tuesday morning, arose at twilight, sharpened a knife and went to the room where her four children were sleeping and attempted to kill all, and did kill, or fatally wound, three of them. She then proceeded to stab herself to death, and after inflicting eight wounds on her person, the knife was taken from her by persons whom the escaped daughter had called, and she was taken to the hospital.

The Boston Pilot, the Irish Catholic paper says the assassination of Cavendish and Burke was an official murder by the Dublin Castle crowd, and attributes it to the anti-Irish officeholders, who were fearful of removal from office and political ruin under the new policy.

The lower house of the N. Y. Assembly has voted in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature.

During a revival meeting in Wilmington, N. C., one Williams, stationed himself at the door of the church, and shot John McFarland dead as he came out. The cause was jealousy for having been accepted as an escort by a lady.

The tariff commission bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 151 to 38.

It is stated that the Ontario car shops at London, Ont., are to be removed to Montreal.

The abundant rains in central Illinois on the 9th and 10th have swollen the rivers and caused considerable damage to crops, especially on low grounds.

Mr. Scoville makes affidavit that his wife has shown signs of insanity, and says that his anxiety on her account is simply unendurable. He has sought the aid of the police in Washington to search for her, declaring his belief that she is restrained of her liberty by her brother, John W. Gutierrez, who says Scoville wishes to put her in a lunatic asylum, and that he will resist further attempts to more insanity in the Gutierrez family.

A pipe factory in Providence, R. I., uses 300 tons of red clay, and makes 2,000,000 pipes in a year. The clay is a composition of different varieties, from Martha's Vineyard, Governor's Island and Lake Michigan.

A terrific cyclone struck the town of McAllister, Indian Territory, on Monday night, and destroyed the entire place, killing or fatally wounding 21 persons and wounding forty-two, some of them fatally. Great destruction is reported in other towns near—especially at Paris and Marshall. Large trees, houses and farm buildings were demolished. Mound City, Mo., received the stroke, and was terribly torn and wrecked. At McAllister 50 houses were totally, and 27 partially blown down. At Paris, Joseph Hill, a farmer was killed.

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburne is reported as in the last stages of illness at Eureka Springs, Ark.

A sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means in the N. Y. Legislature has been making examinations into the vaulted ceiling of the new capitol building, which make uneasy the heads of the Solons underneath.

An immense crowd was out to see Donaldson jump from the Brooklyn bridge into East river on Thursday, but didn't see him do it. He prepared himself for the jump, but his backers prevented it, on account of the high wind, which they said, would have keeled him over and over.

Mr. Blaine, it is stated, will go to Europe for a year, and has no intention of running for Congress from Maine.

The Brewer's National Association, in convention at Washington, have voted an appropriation of \$5,000 to aid in fighting prohibition in Michigan, \$3,000 for Indiana, \$5,000 Iowa and \$5,000 for Kansas for the same purpose.

Egan, treasurer of the Irish Land League, fund, writes from Paris against the proposition of F. O'Brien, to offer \$2,000 of the League's funds for the discovery of the murderers of Cavendish. He refers to the number of innocent persons hung by the testimony of informers, thirsting for blood-money and thinks the increase of blood-money would fearfully enlarge the opportunity to increase the number of victims.

The house committee on elections, nine to two, are in favor of seating Law and rejecting Wheeler, of North Carolina.

Maj. G. J. Lydecker has been appointed en-grener commissary of the District of Columbia.

A mail train on the Ft. Wayne Muncie and Cincinnati railroad was thrown off the track near Metamora, Ind., Thursday morning, and a baggage, express and mail car, and one passenger car were precipitated down an embankment 90 feet. Express manager Miller, of Cincinnati, was fatally hurt, and a dozen

more badly bruised, cut and otherwise injured.

By reason of the concentration of the forces on the frontier, to look after the Indians in Arizona, orders have been given for the abandonment of Forts Fetterman and Sanders in Eastern Wyoming. The garrisons will be transferred to Fort Russell, near Cheyenne.

Ex-Congressman Lowell of South Carolina, (colored), who arrived in Boston Friday as the guest of the Shaw Guards, (colored) was refused admission to the Revere House, where the reception committee had engaged quarters for him. The refusal was based on his color, and the proprietors will be prosecuted.

The storm of Thursday, as reported by the signal office at New York, was unexampled in severity. It rained hard for nearly 24 hours, and the wind was so fierce Friday as to tear up the trees in the N. Y. City park, blowing at the rate of 45 miles an hour—cold and rain at that.

Edmund W. Kingsland, secretary and treasurer of the Provident Savings Institution in Jersey City, shot himself five times in the head and breast at the bank Friday morning.

Another cyclone passed east of Vienna, La., on Monday, sweeping everything before it. On Mrs. McLeary's plantation an old man and two children were killed. In Arcadia many houses were destroyed, and many persons injured.

Patsy Divine, the murderer of Aaron Good-fellow, was hung in the county jail in Clinton, Ill., on Friday. He protested his innocence to the last.

CONGRESS.

May 8.—In the House, Mr. Dunnell offered a resolution that the committee on ways and means continue work during the summer. Mr. Townsend introduced a bill to abolish postage on newspapers to regular subscribers. Mr. Bragg introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint Fitz John Porter a colonel in the army, and retire him with that rank at the President's discretion.

May 9.—In the senate the pending house bills donating condemned cannon for monumental and other purposes were passed. Mr. McMill introduced a bill for a wagon bridge across the Missouri, between Council Bluffs and Omaha. The senate passed the house tariff commission bill, yeas 35, nays 19. Six Democrats voted with the Republican side in the affirmative and two Republicans with the minority against the bill.

The house took up the bill to enlarge the powers of the agricultural department. Mr. Townsend offered an amendment providing that the secretary of agriculture shall be a practical and experienced agriculturist. Adopted.

Mr. Dunnell offered an amendment providing for a division of forestry, the chief of which shall ascertain the annual amount of consumption, exportation and importation of timber and other forest products, the probable supply for future wants and the means best adapted for the preservation and renewal of forests. Adopted.

May 10.—In the House the regular order was demanded, and the House proceeded to a vote on the bill to establish the department of agriculture, its chief to be a cabinet officer. Hubbell's amendment to do away with the bureau of statistics, and making the department depend upon the treasury department for statistical information, was voted down. The bill was then passed, 172 to 7.

In the Senate the bill to establish an assay office was passed, and the bill to establish intermediate appellate courts was proceeded with. Mr. Jones opposed the section limiting the appellate jurisdiction of the circuit courts, and Mr. Davis advocated its retention. Mr. Davis said he would call for final action on the bill to-morrow.

May 11.—In the senate the bill for intermediate appellate courts was further discussed by Messrs. George, Jones and Morgan, and consent to vote on the same to-morrow, was obtained. An amendment, by Mr. Davis, providing that the powers of circuit courts be neither enlarged nor abridged by it, was adopted. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, which reduces the appropriation \$450,000, was adopted.

Mr. Sherman, in the house, reported a bill to aid in the support of common schools, appropriating \$10,000,000 annually for the next five years for the support of free common schools in the states and territories, according to the number of their illiterate population over ten years of age. Mr. Rice offered a bill to shorten to two years the period of home steading. Tabled.

May 12.—In the house Mr. Williams introduced a bill for the removal of the remains of Gen. Kilpatrick from Ohio to New Jersey for interment. Passed. The pension bill, which has been completed by the house committee on appropriations, appropriates \$100,000,000; \$32,000,000 more than last year.

In the senate, Mr. Morgan offered a resolution for a select committee to investigate the charges that the treasury and attorney general's offices refuse to settle the accounts of certain officers of the Alabama unless they withdraw the charges they have made against certain other officers under the rules. It went over.

The London Lancet's statistics show that in crossing the ocean a man is about a hundred times more likely to lose his life by disease than by shipwreck.

"No, Clarence, papa is not home, but I am. Couldn't you propose to me just as well?" And he did with perfect success.

LONE JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1878. I have been using Hep Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES. Great rejoicing in Dublin Thursday night over the release of Davitt. Torch bearers paraded the streets, and effigies of Forster and Gladstone were burned. Some disturbances.

ONE VOICE all over the land goes up from mothers, that says, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks' use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly, and cheerful.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Hoffman received a telegram, signed Capt. Berry, from Kolyanok, Northeast Siberia, stating that thirty of the thirty-seven persons on board the Bod gets were lost.

FOREIGN.

At Haverford West an Irishman made the statement that last week in Dublin he refused an offer of £100 to assist in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke. He says he can lay his hands on the assassins. Gladstone believes the government will eat it the crisis.

The special train from London to convey the mourners who attended the funeral of Lord Cavendish on Thursday conveyed the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh representing the Queen, Gladstone, Lord Granville, Forster, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General and many other distinguished persons. One of the most conspicuous features was the assemblage of 5,000 tenants of the Duke of Devonshire, the father of Lord Cavendish.

Lord Harcourt has introduced into the House of Commons a stringent bill for the punishment of crime in Ireland. It gives power to search for secret apparatus of murderers, such as arms, threatening letters, etc.; power to enter houses by day or night under warrant of the Lord Lieut.; power to arrest persons prowling about at night and unable to give an account of themselves, who are to be dealt with summarily; powers to arrest strangers, as crimes are generally committed by foreign emissaries, the hospitality of England not being for such persons as agents of O'Donovan Rossa, and power to remove foreigners considered dangerous to the peace.

In the House of Commons a heated debate was indulged in on the bill for repression of crime in Ireland. Should it carry Gladstone will likely resign.

The suspicion that Irish Americans were concerned in the Cavendish assassination causes very close watch upon passengers from America, and English detectives have sailed for the United States.

DETOUR MARKETS. THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION market is supplied at rates as follows: Mess pork \$19.75; family, \$20.25; clear, \$22.50; lard, 11 1/2c; for terrors; 12c for hams; 12c @ 12c; shoulders, 8 1/2c @ 9c; bacon 12c; dried beef, 13 @ 15c; extra mess beef, 13.25. Chickens were sold at 12 @ 14c. White fish and trout 7 @ 8c.

VEGETABLES.—Jobbing prices were as follows: Per doz bunches asparagus, \$1 10 @ 1 25; cucumbers, 75 @ 80c; onions, 50 @ 45c; pieplant, 50 @ 55c; radishes, 50 @ 55c; vegetable oyster, 45 @ 50c. Per box, string beans, \$2 50 @ 2 75; peas, \$2 75 @ \$3; per bu, lettuce, 75 @ 80c.

FLOUR. White wheat, roller process, \$5 75 @ 7 50; White wheat pastry, \$6 00 @ 6 25; White wheat brands country, 6 00 @ 6 25; Winter patents, 7 50 @ 8 00; Seconds, 4 75 @ 5 00; Minnesota brands, 7 25 @ 8 00; Minnesota patents, 8 00 @ 8 50; WHEAT—White \$ 1 25 @ 1 37; CLOVER SEED—bu, 4 00 @ 4 70; CORN—bu, 70 @ 75; OATS—bu, 50 @ 55; STRAWBERRIES—per qt., 25 @ 30; RAILY—bu, 1 95 @ 2 15; CHEESE—Ohio and Mich., \$ 14 @ 2 25; DRIED FRUIT—Apples, evap'd, 5 @ 6; —Peaches, 12 @ 13; —Pitted cherries, 19 @ 20; ONIONS—bu, 2 25 @ 2 50; BEANS—bu, 2 75 @ 3 45; BUTTER—White 10 pounds, 17 @ 18; BEST—White 5 lb, 24 @ 22; EGGS—per doz, 14 @ 16; HAY—per ton, 14 00 @ 15 00; HIBES—per lb green, 8 @ 7; HIBES—per lb cured, 7 @ 8; HOPS—per lb, 20 @ 25; POTATOES—bu, 1 00 @ 1 10; SHIPB PELTS—each, 75 @ 1 75; TALLOW—per lb, 5 1/2 @ 6; WOOD—per cord, 4 00 @ 5 50.

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## THE FARM.

### Gas Tar for Potato Bugs.

S. B. Hart of Brighton, N. Y., near Rochester, has for two years past used on his potato vines water which has been impregnated with gas tar. One gallon of gas tar in a tub, and fill the tub with water; stir it up well and let the tar settle. Then sprinkle the vines with water from a sprinkling pot. This has proven more effective than Paris green. He has also tried it on current bushes, and finds it equally good. It is inexpensive and perfectly reliable, and will prove equally sure death to insects of every kind on trees. This gas tar can be had at 75 cents a gallon, and one gallon would suffice for many acres of potatoes or a nursery for the season. I give you this information believing your readers will find it a great desideratum in these days of insect pests. It has long been known that tar applied to trees destroys the worms; but until now there has been no method of applying it to shrubbery or vines. Gas tar possesses chemical properties not found in ordinary tar. Water, strongly impregnated with gas tar, is found to be sure death to insects, worms and bugs.

### House and Garden Plants.

Those who cultivate house and garden plants may now commence preparations for securing a supply of plants for the summer garden. Many who saved over some varieties of bedding plants from last season may very readily propagate a few in the house, especially of those kinds which can be increased easily. But there are some plants which it will not pay the amateur to attempt to propagate in the house on account of their slow growth and the difficulty of rooting the cuttings. The roses and camellias are among the most difficult to propagate successfully, and can be purchased of large growers more cheaply than they can be raised. But cuttings of many of the varieties of soft wooded bedding plants can be easily rooted by placing the young growths or "tips" in any kind of light soil or sand, care being taken to keep it constantly wet. Happily for the amateur, the kinds which can be most easily rooted in this way are the most popular bedding plants. Geraniums, coleus, verbenas, heliotropes, lantanas and achantrates are all very easily rooted, and none are superior to these for making a display of flowers and foliage in "massed" beds or ribbon-line gardening.

For making a gorgeous and constant display of bloom, combined with an ever-fresh and attractive foliage, nothing exceeds the zonale geranium, and of all the varieties of this popular plant which we now have, none is more popular than the old and tried Gen. Grant. Many of the newer varieties have larger and finer blossoms and handsomer foliage; but that which makes the Gen. Grant the most popular variety of its class for massing and ribbon-line planting is the fact that it combines a very brilliant blossom, a flower truss of enormous size, very profusely borne, and foliage of brilliant green, contrasting finely with the rich scarlet of the flower. At a sale of plants last season in New York plants of Gen. Grant brought ten cents each, while plants of the same size of the fancy novelties would not bring more than half that amount.

Verbenas, if propagated now for planting in the flower bed, should be kept nipped, as the shoots continue to elongate, to induce a stocky growth. A long, slim-stemmed verberna plant is a very poor one for out-door planting. Verbenas should also be kept as cool as possible and well exposed to the sunlight. This produces a tougher stem and thicker leaf, which enables the plant better to withstand the change on being planted out in open ground. Heliotropes and lantanas require a good brisk temperature and plenty of water while the young plants are growing. These are the main requirements. Never allow a heliotrope or lantana to become checked or stunted in its growth, as it takes a long while to recover from the effect. After cuttings of geraniums, verbenas, etc., are well rooted, they should be potted off singly in pots not larger than two and one-half or three inches. These will usually accommodate the young plants until planting-out time. But at all times the plants should be kept in a healthy growing condition, and to aid in this the pots should be plunged in damp saw dust or moss to prevent the plants from dying out.

No bedding plant roots more easily from cuttings or grows more rapidly than the coleus, and for this reason it can be conveniently raised in the house. The great diversity in leaf-coloring and marking found in the new varieties of coleus introduced from year to year is truly wonderful; but I think the climax has been reached, and many of the newest sorts are not really superior to some of the older kinds. For ribbon-line planting three or four of the old varieties are used in largest quantity. Coleus have not been extensively used in garden decorations more than a dozen years; but of all the different varieties introduced since coleus have been grown none is so popular to-day as the old *verschaffeltii*. Probably ten plants of this kind are planted to one of any other, and in all large gardens and formal designs this variety predominates.

In the window-garden or green-house pelargoniums, if they have been making a thrifty growth, will now be showing flower buds, and should be encouraged in developing them by giving them plenty of sunshine. But the temperature should be kept rather cool and the air moist. About 45° to 55° at night, and 60° to 70° during the day will answer. These remarks will also apply very well to the management of blooming plants of zonale and double geraniums, verbenas, pansies, sweet alyssum and bulbs intended for bloom-

ing in the house or greenhouse, such as hyacinths, crocus, tulips, lily of the valley, etc. If blooming plants of geraniums, verbenas and plants of like nature are kept cool, the blossoms will remain in good condition for a much longer time than if kept warm. Pelargoniums should be closely watched to see that they do not become pot-bound. Although closely allied to the geranium, the pelargonium is of a more shrubby nature, and every possible means should be taken to keep it in a vigorous, growing condition.

Geraniums which have been kept in the cellar during the winter may now be repotted in fresh soil, well pruned back—if not done in the fall—and brought into a cool, growing temperature.

If the roots are strong and vigorous the plants will be well covered with foliage by spring, and will make fine plants for garden decoration, but should be "hardened off" after taking from the house and before setting in the open ground. Last year all our geraniums were set in a square mass, with a rough frame around them to keep off the wind, and allowed to remain until the time of setting out in the open ground, with no other covering than a slight protection of mats on cool nights. This was done April 25, and they were nicely "hardened" in a few weeks. The Mrs. Pollock and some other kinds of fancy-leaved geraniums must not be subjected to very cold atmosphere, as it will destroy the leaves. Neither will these varieties withstand very hot sun and winds, which will scald and curl the leaves and check the growth of the plants.—*The Examiner.*

### Cabbages as a Farm Crop.

Of the kinds of garden truck that may often be profitably grown by farmers there is not one more widely adapted for general cultivation than cabbages. These have always been to some extent grown by farmers for home use. Until the cabbage-worm made this crop precarious, the plot of cabbages was always a conspicuous and useful part of the farmer's garden. More recently the worm has made cabbage-growing difficult, so that now many farmers do not grow enough for their own use. But this furnishes an additional inducement for the enterprising farmer to engage in the business, for he is assured from the outset of a certain market for a small surplus in his own neighborhood. Not many farmers will refuse to buy cabbages if they have them near by, and often several hundred heads may thus be disposed of. The work of destroying the cabbage-worm is not great, and on rich soil with vigorous plants the crop is as sure as any that the farmer can grow.

### DESTROYING THE CABBAGE-WORM.

My method of meeting this enemy has been to begin in time, capturing the white-winged butterfly that lays the eggs. If the cabbage-grower is remote from other plantations of cabbage, considerable may be done in this way. But as a rule the butterfly will lay its eggs, and the enemy must be met in its next stage. Water heated to about 135° or 145° will destroy the worm without injuring the plants; but this requires more care and labor than will generally be given. With a little more heat the plants may be injured, with less the enemy may escape. I have found white hellebore, such as is used for the currant-worm, equally destructive to the cabbage-depredator. My method is to boil a gallon of water and dissolve in it one heaping tablespoonful of the powdered hellebore. A very little sprinkled on the plants will speedily finish the worms. The use of Paris Green or the equally poisonous London Purple for this purpose cannot be too severely discommended. The white hellebore is, it is true, slightly poisonous; but not at all as Paris Green is. I only use the hellebore in early stages of growth. After the plants begin to head, I use no more hellebore, but content myself with promoting vigorous growth by frequent hoeing, and if need be, watering the plants. A pinch of common salt thrown on a cabbage plant in August will destroy the worm almost as well as the hellebore, and will besides promote the tendency to form a solid, heavy head. Salt is in fact one of the best special manures for cabbage. My reason for not using it from the first is because, while very young, the leaves of the cabbage are tender and might be injured. Besides, if I used salt from the first, the ground might be over-salted and the crop injured rather than benefited. Bran-lime and other substances have been recommended to destroy or drive away the worm after the head is forming, but I am satisfied that salt is the best at that season.

### THE BEST VARIETIES.

A good deal depends upon varieties. Since the advent of the cabbage worm, the quick formation of a solid head becomes more important. The old loose sorts, like Early York, cannot be grown without too much labor, and are liable to be more injured with the best of care. For an early cabbage I have this year grown the Early Bleichfeld, which I think so highly of that I shall plant more largely in future. The improved Drumhead is a good standard variety; but I regard the Stone Moss and Fother's Improved as greatly superior. The Filderkraut has attained in this locality quite a reputation as proof against the cabbage worm. It is not really worm-proof; but its very hard sugar-loaf head is more easily kept free from the pest than most other varieties. It is besides of excellent quality. For a very large cabbage the Marblehead Mammoth cannot be excelled, but its head is not always so firm as the other named. The richer the soil, as a rule, the more solid will be the head of all varieties. For a red cabbage, nothing is better than the improved Red Drumhead. It needs a long season, and a very rich soil, and under such condi-

tions will produce a large and very solid head.

### GROW YOUR OWN PLANTS.

Every farmer intending to grow cabbages for market should grow his plants from the seed. The very best manure is superphosphate of lime, and it should be liberally spread on the surface of the proposed seed-bed, so as to be thoroughly incorporated with the soil before the seed is planted. The saving by growing plants rather than buying them is considerable, and the greater advantage is found in having strong, healthy plants to begin with. As a rule, it is good policy to throw out all the weakling plants before setting out. I have more than once tried to bring up plants that were stunted in the seed-bed, but never succeeded with extra care in making them equal to those that were large and well-rooted when set out. The cull in the seed-bed will usually be a cull all the season. There is small profit or pleasure in growing a lot of cabbages too small or loose-headed for market, and fit only for stock-feeding.

### PROFITS OF CABBAGE-GROWING.

The profits of growing cabbage as a farm crop are generally fair to large. Planted at three feet by three feet 4-860 may be got on an acre, though usually cut-worm or other enemies will reduce the number to 4,500. Three dollars per hundred is a not unusual price when sold by the quantity, and this gives a gross sum of \$135 per acre. Last year the price was considerably higher, owing to the widely extended drouth, which also made the growing of good cabbages more difficult than usual. The farmer who grows cabbages can have the satisfaction of knowing that if the price rules too low to market profitably his cows will make good use of them in winter, and will dispose in any season of heads too small or loose for marketing. In this way the farmer may be sure of a fair return for labor expended, which the market gardener on high-priced land cannot always be sure of when prices rule low.—*Ex.*

### How to Train Tomato Vines.

In all my experience and observation in the cultivation of the tomato plant, I have never seen so profitable a way as is practiced by my next neighbor. When his ground is made ready he sets the plants in rows about four feet apart and three feet in the row. When about a foot high he places a stake about six feet long firmly driven into the ground, leaving about four and a half feet above ground. To these stakes the stalks are tied, pains being taken as the plants grow to have a crotch at or near the ground. As these two branches grow he entwines them about the stake. When any branches start out of the main stalks, they are allowed to grow only a few inches long, then headed in by taking off the terminal buds. In that way many side branches are furnished for bearing.

When planted in this way, the plants are easily cultivated; light and air freely circulate in every part. The tomatoes being thus favored grow very large, and being so far above ground, are free from dirt, and all washing and cleaning are avoided. They are ready for market when picked. Where there is not a suitable branch formed near the ground, one stalk is wound around the stake, and does very well. When the stalks reach the top of the stake they are not allowed to go higher. On plants set out in this climate about the last of April or first of May, the first ripe fruit appears about the middle of July and growth of vine and yield of fruit continue until frost kills the leaves, usually three months of ripening.

My neighbor tells me that in a good growing season he has picked from half a bushel to three pecks from each average stake, and no larger or smoother tomatoes than his appear in market. He also tells me that he would rather have the stakes taller than shorter. In this way of training the stalks, the fruit is ripe two weeks earlier than by the low ways of training. The object of this trimming is to induce growth of fruit instead of unnecessary branches. When the stalks are in rapid growth, trimming is needed once in 10 or 12 days. In this way he has raised at the rate of 1,200 to 1,500 bushels per acre.—*Country Gentleman.*

### How to Destroy Plum and Cherry Insects.

Theodore Munger of Detroit writes: I have discovered several valuable things in horticulture which I have not seen in print and which I believe would be useful to the world, if put in general use. One is this: Make a chicken yard of your plum or cherry orchard and keep plenty of old and young chickens under the trees to eat the insects as they drop from the branches. They commence their work on the fruit soon after the blossoms drop. Provide fowls enough under the trees, say six or more to each square rod of space, in order to keep the ground free from weeds and grass. Thus the fowls have a clear view of the insects the instant they fall. The curculio crawls as well as flies; these insects seem to be timid and will instantly drop from the branches to the ground at any loud and unexpected noise, such as the firing of a gun or any sudden concussion. To provide the chicken remedy is a very harmless and cheap experiment.

A white swan was shot near Painesville, Ohio, a few days ago, that measured seven feet from tip to tip of wing. Through one of its wings was about ten inches of a copper-pointed bone arrow, supposed to be a kind used by some of the northwestern Indians. The flesh had grown firmly around it.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

### Country Board.

The time is approaching when the city father of a family must sally forth in the surrounding country in search of summer board. If he has never made the expedition, he is about to acquire a large addition to his fund of useful knowledge. The expansion of his mind is likely to be sudden and somewhat startling. If he thinks to shorten his labors by judicious advertising, he will not be mistaken. He will be surprised to find out how many places there are near at hand which can be guaranteed to suit him exactly. We can fancy him spreading out his half bushel or so of replies before the enraptured gaze of his devoted family, and remarking to them with modest pride in his own ability that "it really is not difficult to find what you want if a man only shows a little sense in his way of looking for it." Perhaps he has heard from chronic grumblers that the region adjacent to New York City are infested with chills and fever and mosquitoes. His first batch of answers for a "comfortable home with all the luxuries of country life" settles that calumny; for behold at the end of every reply stands the words, "No mosquitoes and no malaria." It is a positive fact that no mosquito has ever been heard of within a radius of forty miles around New York by any of the natives of that region. The city boarder has no difficulty in hearing them, but the native never hears them. This is an auricular curiosity which we should like to see scientifically explained.

Having received his answers, the sanguine investigator thinks he will run out on an early train, look at a few of the places, and get back to business by noon at the latest. Perhaps he was somewhat surprised by the number of eligible farm-houses which his replies had revealed to him as being "within five minutes' walk of the depot." If he were, it was because he was new in the business. We are assured by an old and experienced country-boarder that he had never discovered a house adapted to the purposes of summer board which was not precisely that same distance from the station. Country ideas of the walking abilities of city people are exceedingly complimentary. The universal opinion seems to be that the ordinary city man can walk from two to four miles within five minutes with the greatest ease. Perhaps this belief has been disseminated by the pedestrian matches, and the making of 600 miles in six days may be the average bucolic idea of the city man's rate of speed. At all events, the belief exists, and our inexperienced friend finds himself face to face when the station-master of the first place he stops at tells him the farm-house he inquires about is between two and three miles away. When he reaches it, he is likely to find that it is not a farm-house at all; that instead of having "plenty of grass and shade," it is well surrounded with yellow mud and a few discouraged and scraggy trees. Instead of an hour or two, he may spend a day in this sort of exercise and investigation, and return to the city wiser in his estimate of rural simplicity, but with little to show for his day's work save the knowledge of several places to which he does not wish to go.

All this is discouraging, but it is a necessary part of a father's education. After a month or so, if he continues to advertise and investigate, he will find just what he desires, and will pass a summer of some delight and a good deal of railroad train. There is one thing, however, which he never will find, and that is a place where there are any chills and fever. He will come very near to it, but never in actual contact, at least, not till he begins to shake. If he asks if there is any malaria in the place, the reply will be prompt and emphatic: "Bless ye, no! Where on air did ye get that notion? We never had a case of malaria in this town; but over yonder, in the town across the creek, they have it there awful. I'm told they shake so over there they have to hoop themselves to keep from falling to pieces."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Children's Summer Clothes.

A correspondent for Farm and Field writes I have just seen a wardrobe in preparation for a little girl of four years, which is so cheap and so pretty, and contains such useful, sensible clothing, that I can do no better than to describe it:

First of all, there is a gray flannel, for cold, damp days. It is made quite simply—a long, tight-fitting waist with full, killed skirt; a broad sash of Scotch plaid worsted goods, with reverses of the same down the fronts; cuffs and collars are all the trimmings. The prominent color in the goods is cardinal, and there are cardinal stockings and hair-ribbons to be worn with it, and some large collars of percale, with cardinal polka-dots, to be worn over the very large plaid collars. Another dark dress is a Turkey red calico. It has a deep yoke, long waist, and full-gathered ruffle. The ruffle has a vine worked above the hem in white tidy-cotton, briar stitch; the same stitch edges the collar, yoke and ruffles on the sleeves and the bias band which heads the ruffle. There were two cardinal figured percales on a white ground. One had two narrow ruffles headed by a border of cardinal and white in a Greek key pattern. The other had a close fitting sack pattern being used, and there was a cunning little pocket. The other cardinal and white percale was cut to open in front. It had one seam down the middle of the back, which shaped the dress into the figure, and three narrow ruffles on the skirt, each having a row of briar stitching in red cotton, and the bias band which served as a heading for the top one, and was also continued up the front to the throat was trimmed with the same. The half-long sleeves had two little ruffles

and the bias piece above them, and were all trimmed the same way. A blue Chambray gingham cut with close-fitting sack had on each side the front three narrow tucks, and down the centre was a row of insiriting made of feather-edge braid. This was sewn on the goods, not inserted; a ruffle, five inches deep, with three tucks above the hem, had a row of inserting for the heading. The sleeves were also trimmed with it, and there was a deep collar made of the feather-edged braid to be worn with it.

Another dress was of unbleached cheese cloth worked in double herring-bone stitch with red cotton. It was cut in sack shape and buttoned behind. Three scant, straight ruffles, two inches wide, were worked with red, and a double row for a heading to the top one. A long V was outlined in the front with it, and it was put on around the back in the shape of a square collar; a very narrow ruffle around the throat, edged also with the cotton, and two on the sleeves, with a belt an inch and a half wide in the back, extending only from seam to seam, completed this charming little dress.

A dark calico was laid in three box plaits in front and back. The plaits were stitched down within five inches of the bottom, which was finished with a pretty border.

The best dress was of darned nett, to be worn over pink, blue or scarlet slips made of undressed cambric. For wraps, there were two sacks. One was of white Shaker flannel, at sixty-five cents a yard, thirty-six inches wide, and one yard made the sack. It was pinked in the edge and worked above in a little vine with cardinal and gold colored silk. The other was of heavy gray flannel, cut long enough to cover the dress, and fitted in the back with one seam. It had a large collar, pockets and cuffs worked with black split zephyr.

A wardrobe for an older sister is in process of making. I will describe it in another paper.

### The Baby's Autograph.

They gave it to me at Christmas—the pretty new autograph album—and I was so very proud of it; the binding was so gay, and the white, gilt-edged sheets so spotlessly pure. I could hardly make up my mind who should have the honor of dedicating that album, or what verse was grand enough to be inscribed on its pages, and before I had quite decided, baby found it! She had toddled into the parlor and taken it down from the table before we missed her, and was sitting cross-legged like a Turk, with the precious book in her lap. That would not have been worth recording, and I should not value my album beyond price now if it were all. But she had a pencil—for she dearly loved to scribble on bits of paper—and she had made her mark on the front leaf (the title page) of my beautiful book. She had made a dozen marks, cross-cross and zig-zag, and there she sat, her bright hair tossed over her face, her little demure mouth pursed up, her blue eyes full of mischief, half shy, half defiant, and we three women looking at her.

"Oh, you naughty, naughty baby!" I cried; "you've ruined my new album, you bad little thing!"

"Bless her dear little heart," said my mother; "doesn't she make a picture?"

"Whip her," said Aunt Harriet in a vindictive tone. She has no children of her own and knows just how to bring up other people's.

I was angry enough to do, and had made one step forward intending to wrest the book out of the clasping baby hands, and then—what! beat my own child? I was saved that degradation by my own good mother, who shook her head at me over Aunt Harriet's shoulder.

How long it is since Christmas? Counting by heart-throbs I should say years! It is only a couple of months, and to-day I would give, oh! what would I not give, to have those little hands doing their sweet mischief. Peace, foolish heart! "He giveth his beloved rest." The baby is gone. But when I look at the little, short lines that dedicate my album—the sweetest, saddest lines to me that were ever written—soon ended like her little life—I am glad that I took her in my arms, kissed the rosebud lips, and put the book away without one reproving word—glad that I caused no angry feelings in the baby heart, or left memories for myself that would now have power to wound!

That is why all the leaves of my new album are blank—pure, spotless, just as the fair page of her little life was; but you who think these characters on the dedicating page unmeaning, have never had the key to them. Mothers can tell what they are. Angles will be glad over this record without blot or stain. There is no handwriting so fine that I would exchange it for the baby's autograph.—*Detroit Free Press.*

JAMES.—An acquaintance of Jesse James says: He was shrewd, swift in movement, as agile as a squirrel, and always certain of his weapons. He kept his horses with a bridle over their heads and a saddle on their backs, ready to fly at the least alarm, and he slept with his pistols near his hands. He could fire with both hands at once, and, when riding, he could guide his horse with his teeth, lean his head down on the horse's neck, and fire with both hands behind him. He knew every gulch in Missouri, and was thoroughly familiar with good hiding places. At Arrow Rock, on the Missouri River, he usually found refuge, and would swim the river at that point on horseback and make for central Missouri, edging along toward the Mississippi River, whence he made his way to the East. He intended, it is said, to make one or two more raids, and kill some faithless members of his gang, and then go to Europe.

### Put, Calls, and Straddles.

"I believe you have gambled in Wall street, Mr. Breezy," said Mrs. Breezy, helping her lord and master to a cup of coffee.

"I have speculated a little in stocks, dear, if that is what you mean, said Mr. Breezy, unfolding his napkin.

"Same thing," said Mrs. Breezy; "you can call it speculation; I know it is gambling. How do they do it, anyway? I read about puts and calls and straddles, and buy a three's, but I never can make any head or tail out of it. I suppose it's all some horrid slang you men have invented."

"Well, no, dear," said Mr. Breezy, helping his better two-thirds to a chop. "It isn't exactly slang. You see for instance, I buy a hundred short—"

"You do what?" cried Mrs. Breezy. "I buy a hundred short," repeated Mr. Breezy.

"Well, what in the name of common sense do you mean by that?" asked Mrs. Breezy. "Why don't you talk United States—I mean English? You buy a hundred short, and what has short got to do with it?"

"If you will give me time I will explain, my dear," said Mr. Breezy. "You see if a man is long on stock he is—"

"Long on stock?" said Mrs. Breezy. "Now what are you getting to? First you are short and then you are long. What does a man want to get on a stock for, anyway?"

"My dear, if you will allow me—"

"To be sure, go ahead. Tell me something about Wall street, but don't talk nonsense," said Mrs. Breezy.

"Well, my dear, we will suppose that I have a put on Wabash, and—"

"There you go again," said Mrs. Breezy. "Will you or will you not talk in a language I can understand? What is Wabash, anyway? I suppose it is another slang term?"

"No that's a stock," said Mr. Breezy; "you see, dear if I have a call on Wabash or Northwatern—"

"If you call on the Northwest?" cried Mrs. Breezy; "are you really going mad, Mr. Breezy? Well I might expect as much from the life you have led recently. What with clubs and politics, you are going headlong to some terrible fate."

"My dear, it will be impossible for me to explain anything unless you give me five minutes to do it in," said Mr. Breezy, with unusual warmth. "Now, at the beginning of this week Omaha preferred started at 106 1/2 and 105—"

"Omaha preferred?" asked Mrs. Breezy. "Why is it preferred? Who preferred it? What has Omaha got to do with New York and Wall street anyway and what do you mean by 106 1/2?"

"I shall have to give it up," said Mr. Breezy in a despairing voice.

"No, Mr. Breezy, I have started out to know something about Wall street, and I won't allow you to get out of it in that way," said Mrs. Breezy, setting herself more firmly in her chair.

"Now, Mr. Breezy, you will please drop slang and come to something I can understand. For instance, what is a bull bear?"

"Ha, ha, ha-oh!" laughed Mr. Breezy. "What do you mean by laughing at me, Mr. Breezy? I'm sure I—"

"Ho, ho, ha-oh!" and Mr. Breezy fairly doubled up with laughter.

"Mr. Breezy, you haven't the manners of a savage," cried Mrs. Breezy, pushing back her hair, "and I don't believe you know any more about Wall street than a two weeks' old baby," and Mrs. Breezy made Hazeal time to the kitchen to take revenge upon the cook.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

### Longfellow's Wooing.

In 1842 Miss Francis Elizabeth Appleton was travelling with her father in Europe. In the same year Professor Longfellow was in Germany. He was then 35 years old, Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-lettres in Harvard University. He had married very early in life, and soon lost a beloved wife and infant child, whose memory he cherished to the last; but he was not unsusceptible to new love, and he became deeply enamored of Fannie Appleton. Mr. Longfellow was a man of fine personal appearance, with rare attainments in European culture, to which he had devoted several years of travel and study, and he had already a fame as a poet not confined to America. But still his suit did not thrive. If not absolutely rejected, he was not an accepted lover. Both returned to America. Mr. Longfellow published his romance of "Hyperion," in which he told the story of his love—he being his own hero, under the name of Paul Fleming; the heroine, Mary Ashburton, being Miss Appleton. It is in this romance that the song, "I know a maiden fair to see," occurs. The Professor followed the lady to her summer home in Pittsfield, and no lady who has read "Hyperion" and "Kavanaugh," will blame the heroine that she then yielded to so passionate a lover. Much of the scenery and some of the story of "Kavanaugh" is derived from Professor Longfellow's wooing and marriage, although not so closely as in "Hyperion." The Pittsfield scenery is easily recognized.—*Boston Post.*

While winter is lingering selfishly in the lap of the American spring, it is aggravating to learn that more than a fortnight ago in England the fields were brilliant with daffodils, and the gardens rich in violets and pansies; that honeysuckles were in full leaf in the hedgerows and plum trees everywhere in blossom.

The Philadelphia carpet factories will produce 40,000,000 yards of carpets during the present year.

ARIZONA.

A CURIOUS OLD TOWN.—HOW WE BARBARIANS LIVE.—OTHER MATTERS.

(Continued from last issue.)

You have no doubt ere this read of the Indian outbreak in Arizona. It is a horrible affair. Over one hundred and fifty men, women and little children have been cruelly murdered in cold blood by the savages. The greatest excitement prevails here. A mass-meeting was held last night at which it was arranged to equip and send into the field 150 men, and it is expected that other points in the territory will respond with dollars and men sufficient to put an end to this fearful butchery.

The following extract will give an idea of the manner in which the prohibitory law was observed in Cleveland. The outlook is favorable.

The new law went into force to-day and the saloons were generally closed. But few arrests were made, most of them about midnight last night, the proprietors not having closed promptly. Notwithstanding the Mayor's order issued a circular Friday advising that the saloons be kept open with shutters up and closed doors not locked, few cared to test the law and in so doing to run the risk of going to the workhouse. Those arrested will demand a jury trial, hoping no jury can be found to convict.

The following extract will speak for itself, in regard to the action, and enforcement of the prohibitory law in Kansas.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.—A commercial man, now traveling in Kansas, writes the law and its operation after this sort: "I have visited 20 towns, cities and county seats in this state. I have gone into these places at all hours of the day and night, and have had excellent opportunity to know what is going on in hotels, billiard rooms, restaurants and all such resorts. I have made it my business in fact, very largely to go to these places, for the purpose of seeing for myself, and to find out just how far the prohibitory law amounts to anything. I have talked with all sorts of people—ministers and mechanics, saloon-men and hotel keepers, and after the best investigation of the whole matter which I can make, I am convinced that the law is working well, and is every day growing more popular. In Fort Scott, where I am writing, every liquor dealer has been driven out of the business. Eighty-nine cases have been before the court, and 17 convictions have been secured. Eleven of these trials have put over \$1,000 into the school fund. In six, the saloonists paid the costs, and have given their money to the State as a fine. What is true here is also true in 16 other county seats that I have visited. St. John will surely be re-nominated, and will be elected by a larger majority than ever before."

Now if this true of Kansas, can we doubt the possibility of enforcing a prohibitory law in our own State, were such a law on our statute book?

MARRIED. JACKSON—WILES—On May 2nd, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. England, Mr. John Jackson to Miss Leany Wiles, all of Elmwood, Tuscola county.

TAYLOR—HILDY—At Cass City on Thursday May 11th by Rev. J. Kelland, Mr. Charles Taylor, of Grant, Huron county, to Miss Sarah J. Hildy of the same place.

A Common Mistake. To consider a consumption was really and affection of the liver. To keep your liver healthy and your blood pure, and thus avoid many distressing complaints, use Parmentier's Great Blood and Liver Purifier. It cures sick and nervous headache, and indigestion, and removes all unhealthy biliary secretions of the stomach and bowels. For costiveness no medicine is so effectual; also for bad breath, sour stomach, etc. A positive guarantee of no cure, no pay. Price per bottle, \$1; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Farm For Sale. Located 4 and three-quarters of a mile north of Cass City cemetery, containing 123 1/2 acres, 65 cleared, 19 in wheat and 20 acres of green hard wood timber, no pine stumps, 90 fruit trees, frame house and out buildings, land is high and dry, and front on two good roads and could be divided. Personal property for sale. Enquire of the undersigned owner who lives near the premises.

JOHN G. WHEELOCK. To My Customers. I take pleasure in advising you that I have placed in my store a fine line of furniture of all kinds, and feel assured you will find our Goods suitable to your wants. I buy nothing but first-class goods and you will always find them just as represented. We shall at all times endeavor to please both in style and workmanship, and by prompt attention to business merit a continuance of your patronage.

Thanking you for many past favors, I remain, Yours Very Respectfully, S. C. ARMSTRONG. The Cass City Undertaker and Furniture Dealer.

S. C. ARMSTRONG, NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER. Money to Loan on Real Estate Security. Cass City, Mich.

NOT TO BE SHEEZED AT.

Worst suits way down to \$5 at the BOSTON.

Call and see those beautiful dolmans at A. D. Gillies'.

Satin-fine Suits retailed at wholesale prices at the 'Boston.'

The New York store, Cass City, has just received the fine line in cotton and light thread gloves ever brought into this market.

The present demand for Tan-sill's Punch" 5c. Cigar is greater than ever before. Weydemeyer & Predmore, Sole Agt.

I have used Luce & Mosher's Cough Mixture with good effect and can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with Coughs, Colds or Lung difficulties.

One spoonful relieved and half a bottle of Luce & Mosher's Cough Syrup completely cured me of a severe and disarranging cold and I heartily recommend it to the public as a reliable remedy.

W. F. Berry. Sold and guaranteed by Adamson & Fritz, Cass City, Mich.

Those Cass-more Suits will open your eyes, at the BOSTON.

Have you read those side-splitting burlesque circulars furnished free with "Tan-sill's Punch" 5c. Cigar, by Weydemeyer & Predmore, Sole Agts.

Feed always on hand at Dubois Bros.' grocery.

For the nicest line of Ladies' lace collars ever viewed in this county call at the New York store, Cass City.

Black, brown, maroon, drab and cream colored cashmeres, and all goods in the latest style, at A. D. Gillies'.

Practical watch makers at Knickerbocker & Co's, Caro.

Fancy Plaids never excelled for style and beauty, at the BOSTON.

The universal popularity of "Tan-sill's Punch" 5c. Cigar is accounted for from the fact that no labor or expense has been spared in obtaining the choicest stock, thus securing a degree of perfection and evenness seldom equalled. Sold by Weydemeyer & Predmore.

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

For linen bustlers call at Lewenberg & Hirschberg's.

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

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

Fine Worsteds, Suits equal to Custom make at the BOSTON.

"It's the boss," is what the smokers say of Tan-sill's 5c "Punch" Cigar. Try it. WEYDEMAYER & PREDMORE, Sole Agts.

You will find A. C. McGraw had made boots and shoes at J. L. Hitchcock's.

They are still cutting in prices of Clothing at the Boston.

Why do all the ladies buy their embroideries of Lewenberg & Hirschberg? Because they have the largest stock and the lowest prices in the county.

Such Ribb as imported from John Barl London, at A. D. Gillies'.

Youths' Suits are the attraction at the "Boston."

We have about 75 second hand Watches which will sell for the old cheap at Knickerbocker & Co's, Caro.

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

"Rich," "Fragrant," "Fine," are the expressions of those who smoke "Tan-sill's Punch," the old reliable 5c. Cigar. Sold by WEYDEMAYER & PREDMORE, Sole Agts.

Our stock of Ladies' summer underwear is now complete. Lewenberg & Hirschberg.

Carosheka Buttons in all shades and styles at A. D. Gillies'.

Children's Suits in endless variety of color quality and style, at the BOSTON.

Now is the time to get a good watch for a little money at Knickerbocker & Co's, Caro.

For lace curtains, lace bed spreads, lace shams, lace neckties, lace tidies, Irish linen robes, call at the New York Store, Cass City.

The poor as well as the rich, the old as the young, the wife as well as the husband, the young maiden as well as the young man the girl as well as the boy, can find just what they want at S. C. Armstrong's furniture, warehouses. Chairs of all kinds, Bedsteads, C. M. sets, B. sets, Spring Beds, the best in the market. Mattresses, Upholstered Furniture, Parambators, new styles, Cots, Boy's Express Wagons, Cans, Buckets, Looking Glasses, all kinds, Croquet Pictures framed to order. Everything fresh and new and warranted first-class in every particular. Remember the place, at Armstrong's.

The Hat and Cap Department is now complete in all the latest styles in Fur, Felt, Woolen and Straw. Give the "Boston" the lead in that line.

Eighty acres, 3 1/2 miles north of Cass City, and 30 rods east, good frame house, good orchard and good well, 25 acres cleared and 15 acres fitted in good shape for logging. Apply to JOHN LANDRIGAN.

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

WANTED. 1,000,000 feet of Pine, Cherry, Ash and Cedar Logs, and Cedar Posts, for which will be paid the highest price, to be delivered on the bank of Cass river. Asa White, Cass City.

Notice. On and after June 10th, the undersigned will be prepared to do all manner of building in first-class style and workmanlike manner, and prices to correspond with the times. Give me a call, all work guaranteed, good references given. M. S. PHETTEPLACE. Evergreen, May 10th.

Lost. Between John Dixon's residence and Cass City, on Monday morning a lady's gold stem winding watch, 15 carats fine, in a fancy case. A reward of \$10 will be given to the finder who will deliver it at this office or at her residence in Novena. SARAH J. DIXON.

Hamilton's Oriental Balm.

Or Mac Ical Beautifier, removes all pimples freckles and skin blemishes, and gives a clear, transparent complexion, while its naturalness of operation is such that the use of a cosmetic is not suspected. It is the only preparation that meets the wants of refined ladies. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

The Human Locomotive. Should be carefully engineered, otherwise it may run off the track of life at any moment. To keep its delicate internal machinery in perfect trim, or put it in good working condition, use Parmentier's Dyspepsia Compound. The tone and vigor which it imparts to the stomach, its appetizing effects, the relief it affords in headache, its anti-bilious properties, and its superior merits as a general corrective, make it the most valuable family medicine of the age. Price per bottle \$1; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by Cass City druggists and Geo. H. Dann, Greenleaf.

ADVERTISE OFTEN. ADVERTISE ALWAYS. ADVERTISE NOW.

Whether business is lively or dull, it Always Pays to Advertise

THE RESULTS

MAY NOT BE AS NOTICEABLE AT ONE TIME AS ANOTHER, BUT THEY ARE

ALWAYS POSITIVE.

DON'T LET DULL TIMES DISCOURAGE YOU FROM ADVERTISING.

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

Advertising in a Good Newspaper IS LIKE

Placing Your Sign IN EVERYONE'S HOME.

IT IS A CONSTANT REMINDER

To the reader that you are "ALIVE AND KICKING."

DON'T TAKE OUT YOUR ADVERTISEMENT, THE REGULAR READER WILL MISS YOU, AND WILL EITHER

FORGET YOU OR MAKE UP HIS MIND YOU HAVE PUT UP YOUR SHUTTERS.

Trying to do Business WITHOUT ADVERTISING,

IS LIKE RUNNING A STORE WITH THE SHUTTERS ON.

IT IS SLOW—very slow, and not Very Sure.

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

THE WEEKLY "ENTERPRISE"

NEVER ENJOYED SO LARGE A CIRCULATION

AS NOW,

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

Notwithstanding which its advertising rates have not varied, while its

CIRCULATION HAS DOUBLED.

No pains will be spared to make

THE "ENTERPRISE"

A Welcome Visitor in Every Household.

—AND THE—

LOW RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION

Brings it within the reach of ALL.

Cross & Parson's.

Cross & Parson's. Pure Drugs

AT THE City Drug Store.

SMOKE TAN-SILL'S PUNCH

AMERICA'S FINEST 5c CIGAR

PATENT MEDICINES AND STATIONERY.

Weydemeyer & Predmore.

FRANK HENDRICK, JEWELER

—And Dealer In—

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

—A Full Stock of—

Bar Pins, Ear Rings, Ladies' NECK CHAINS, GENTS' GUARD CHAINS, FINGER RINGS, SPECIFIC WATCHES.

All Repairing promptly attended to.

CRIB YOUR CORNS. AT THE CASS CITY

Boot and Shoe Shop.

Our prices are sure to please U. We can fit your feet to a T. If you don't believe it you know where we drop in any day and C.

All work warranted. THOS. ROWELL & Co.

Opposite J. L. Hitchcock's Hardware

LIVERY STABLE, R. Clark, Prop.

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

A WHIRLWIND!

FURNITURE FOR EVERYBODY.

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

Undertaking Dep't.

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

JAMES H. HOWELL, Caro, Mich.

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.			TRAINS NORTH.		
am	pm	pm	am	pm	am
7 10	5 40	10 40	1 40	9 15	6 45
7 38	6 08	11 27	1 53	9 43	7 13
8 00	6 30	12 10	2 16	10 06	7 36
8 13	6 43	12 40	2 39	10 36	8 00
8 36	7 06	1 10	3 02	11 06	8 24
8 56	7 26	1 40	3 25	11 36	8 48
9 16	7 46	2 10	3 48	12 06	9 12
9 36	8 06	2 40	4 11	12 36	9 36
9 56	8 26	3 10	4 34	1 06	10 00
10 16	8 46	3 40	4 57	1 36	10 24
10 36	9 06	4 10	5 20	2 06	10 48

**CARO BRANCH.**

TRAINS NORTH.			TRAINS SOUTH.		
am	pm	pm	am	pm	am
8 15	12 55	8 35	7 00	11 50	5 25
8 35	1 15	8 55	7 12	12 02	5 37
8 46	1 26	9 02	7 25	12 15	5 50
9 00	1 40	9 15	7 45	12 31	6 10

**SAGINAW BRANCH.**

Leave Vassar at 5 10 a. m., 12 50 p. m. and 8 30 p. m. Arriving in East Saginaw at 6 30 a. m., 1 40 p. m. and 9 15 p. m.  
 Leave East Saginaw at 7 10 a. m., 5 40 p. m. and 10 40 p. m. Arriving at Vassar at 7 55 a. m., 6 25 p. m. and 12 00 m.  
 Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and by Chicago time.

W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City  
 H. G. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Passgr and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

**PORT HURON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY**

Time Table, Taking Effect Mar. 27, 1882.  
 All Trains run by Port Huron Time.

**EAST SAGINAW DIVISION.**

GOING WEST.		STATIONS.		GOING EAST.	
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
9 20	4 20	Lv. Port Huron	Ar.	11 20	10 20
10 25	5 40	Brookway Center		10 25	9 20
11 25	6 40	Marlette		9 25	8 25
12 40	7 55	Clifford		8 18	7 15
1 40	8 55	Mayville		8 53	7 50
2 45	9 55	D. & B. C. Junction		8 25	7 20
3 45	10 55	Vassar		8 20	7 15
4 45	11 55	Ar. East Saginaw	Lv.	7 41	6 30

Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal.

**SAND BEACH DIVISION.**

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.		GOING SOUTH.	
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
9 10	10 15	Lv. Port Huron	Ar.	10 35	7 40
10 15	11 30	Saginaw Junction		9 40	6 55
11 15	12 30	Crosswell		9 00	6 45
12 15	1 30	Carsonville		8 27	5 55
1 15	2 30	Deckerville		7 59	4 50
2 15	3 30	Minden		7 29	3 55
3 15	4 30	Ar. Sand Beach	Lv.	6 45	3 05

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

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

**CITY AND VICINITY**

—Fair, sunny weather at last.  
 —Remember the party to-morrow night.  
 —To-morrow (Friday) evening in the opera house, meet 'the band boys.  
 —Oats are coming up in good shape although the ground is still so cold.  
 —Mrs. Green, left on Saturday last for Bay City, from there she will go to Rochester.  
 —Miss Luna Nettleton, of Caro, was visiting at the hotel the early part of the week.  
 —Dubois Bros. have added a stock of feed to their grocery, and will always keep it on hand.  
 —The band will give a concert at Gagetown on Friday evening May 26th. More in reference next week.  
 —The beautiful green wheat is growing gloriously and promises an abundant harvest. How the farmers rejoice.  
 —Oats are on the raise. They have gone clear up to 60 cents per bushel. Rather expensive keeping horses just now.  
 —Geo. Freeman has his new house enclosed. It is of a good size and looks as if it were for a larger family than himself.  
 —C. E. Hinkle left for Bay City on Monday to take charge of Grow Bros. business at their store in Portsmouth. May success follow him.  
 —Last Thursday Lent Denning's new dray appeared before the public, and it is truly a handsome affair. He will now do the teaming in real city like fashion.  
 —Theo. Fritz moves into Ed. Davis' house to make room for Frank Austin, who also makes way for Frank Mills. Quite a move and it will all be done on Saturday.  
 —Are "Modocs" fast and supple animals? Well now, you would have supposed so if you had seen them last week making tracks up the street towards her house. Fast, yes indeed they are.  
 —Ed. Rogers, who has been with us for the past six weeks, has accepted a good position on an Alpena daily, and left here for that place on Sunday. He carries the good wishes of his friends with him.  
 —Miss Nancy Tennant, of Ontario, sister of the Tennant brothers, has taken the situation in the school here, left vacant by Miss Etta Alvers, who by her own choice has accepted a school a short distance in the country.  
 —The band boys will give their third entertainment in the shape of a social party, to-morrow (Friday) night, in the opera house. Arrangements have been made for first-class music and a pleasant time is expected. All are invited.  
 —How accommodating some people are. Last week we asked very respectfully for those who were owing us wood on subscription, to bring it in as we were completely out. We have waited patiently ever since but have seen no signs of any yet. Kind, oh yes, so kind.

—Miss Ida Franklin, of Caro, made S. C. Armstrong's family a short visit the first of the week.

—Business is slack an account of the state of the roads and the fact of the farmers being very busy seeding. We hope in a few weeks to report a better state of commerce.

—Del. Ross has very fortunately found his cow. It had wandered within five miles of Unionville and was there taken care of until he arrived to claim it. Glad to hear it.

—Dave Tyo, moved his shop on Monday to the basement of C. E. Hinkle's block. He has as neat and convenient a barber shop as will be found in the county. As ever he will be pleased to have his patrons call and see him.

—Mr. Bond succeeded in placing one of the cribs for the new railroad bridge across the Cass, in the river last week, but the sudden rise in the water rendered it impossible to go any farther with that part of the work until the water lowered, which will not be long. Nearly everything else is ready to put together.

—Mr. Frank Mills, our new attorney, whom we made mention of last week, arrived on Saturday and for this week may be found at the hotel. Next week he will open his office on the second floor of Hinkle's brick block. He has formed a partnership with Messrs. Black & Quinn, of Caro, and this fact without any other gives us sufficient reason to believe that Mr. Mills, will have great success in the village. See card.

—A rumor came to our ears, probably set afloat by some jealous minded person, to the effect that Miss Franklin had left her tuba at home in order to play on the one owned by our band. This is nonsensical in the extreme, as any one who has any common sense about them would know that it is almost impossible to take a different instrument from the one a person is accustomed to and do the music justice. When the band arrived from Detroit on Wednesday last it was raining and the instruments and other property were scattered around, it being a difficult matter to get them together on leaving and the tuba as well as the caps were left behind. We wish to speak of another matter right here. There was another report circulated that the band boys, or at least some of them, were doing all in their power to prevent a good turnout of our citizens. This also had not a word of truth in it, as the band boys without one exception worked for the interest of the concert, and all were pleased with it. Several living some distance from town being here in time to play before the opening of the entertainment. Such reports as these are disgusting and we feel very sorry for the parties who ever they may be who were instrumental in raising stories which might prove damaging to both bands.

**The Young Ladies' Band Concert.**

On Saturday afternoon, without regard to the inclemency of the weather, the Young Ladies' Band, of Caro, with true heroism, faced the cutting "northeaster" wind and submitted to be shaken up on the horrible roads between here and Caro. True to their appointment these "plucky girls" were on hand early in the evening and after resting a short time they made their appearance on the balcony of the hotel drawing together a large crowd on the corner, by discoursing several of their grand and beautiful selections. Supper was announced immediately on the conclusion of this pleasant serenade, and it was a well come part of the programme after the tire, some ride of sixteen miles over such a rough and muddy road. Shortly before eight o'clock, the Cass City band, by request, played several pieces and by that hour the house was full. The entertainment was opened by the comedy, "The Widow's Victim," which was brought out with wonderful skill by M. L. Kinyon as Mr. Twitter, W. W. Robertson as Byron Podge, J. P. Westfall as Jeremiah Clep, Mrs. E. K. West as Mrs. Rattleton, Miss Emma Jones as Mrs. Twitter, Miss Nellie Rogers as Jane Charterly. Mr. Kinyon personated the excitable suspicious and jealous husband to perfection. Mr. Robertson as the love-struck and deceptive Podge did admirably bringing out roars of laughter. Mr. Westfall as the butcher and lover did great credit to himself with his grand display of tragedy, sending cold chills through many of the audience. Mrs. West as the charming young widow and peace-maker carried her part through with the carriage of a professional. Miss Jones, as Mrs. Twitter acted the part of the suspected, wronged, loving and forgiving wife to perfection. Miss Rogers as "the Bridget" of the house called out loud applause by her witty sayings and actions, combining the sentimental, comic and dramatic. The play occupied nearly an hour and when concluded was loudly applauded. The musical part of the programme was opened by a sacred quartette by Mrs. West, Miss Jones, Messrs. Kinyon and Robertson which was a rich treat in itself. The medley overture by the full band was well executed and showed a large amount of skill in the changing of time which was necessary. Mr. Kinyon's solo was well received he having a very powerful and well controlled tenor voice. The band a second time discoursed music entitled "Knight Waltzes." Mrs. West delighted the audience with her solos, displaying more of her professional tastes "Remembrances of Home" with its baritone and tenor solos, by the band was beautifully played. Mrs. West, Miss Jones, Messrs. Kinyon and Robertson again appeared with the quartette "Come where the lilies bloom" which was rendered in such a manner as to place them in a

enviable position as a quartette. In response to a loud encore, Mrs. West and Mr. Kinyon sang a comic duette pleasing the house greatly thereby. Mr. Robertson in his specialties was simply immense although he was troubled with a severe cold on his lungs, and showed himself as a master of the brass instruments. The performance from beginning to end was a decided success, each member of the band and those who assisted, carrying out their parts in such a manner as to draw to themselves great credit. Prof. Robertson as a director and musician, is certainly at the head of the profession as the thorough training and musical talent which the ladies displayed on the stage and otherwise doth testify. The ladies were in full dress with the exceptions of their caps which in the bustle of leaving Caro were forgotten. Another detriment was the forgetfulness on the part of someone to bring the tuba, Miss Franklin being obliged to use the tuba belonging to our band and which being unused too could not play with as much ease as her own. Following is a list of the ladies, in order as they appear on the stage, and the instruments they manipulate: Miss Lizzie Hawley, Eb Cornet, Miss Emma Jones Bb Cornet, Mrs. West Eb Solo Alto, Miss Kittie Wright Eb Alto, Miss Ida Franklin Bb Tenor, Mrs. McDonald Bb Tenor, Miss Neal Rogers Baritone, Miss Bela Franklin Eb Tuba, Miss Flora Sprague Tenor Drum, Miss May Reed Bass Drum. Owing to the darkness of the night and the state of the roads the party did not return to Caro until daylight the next morning. We hope now that the ladies have found their way to this little burg and been so warmly welcomed by the community as a whole that they will find it convenient to visit us often. Caro may well feel proud of having such an organization within its corporation and we may also feel proud of it being within our county. Long may it live and prosper.

—Is it not rather strange that this section of Tuscola county has never yet had the honor of electing one of its citizens to any county office? This matter has been conducted in a one sided manner, the south and west monopolizing the whole thing. Now this year we are going to have something to say and put our candidate in the field, as we feel that it is only just and fair for us to be represented in the county convention this fall.

—Riley Niles will give a party on Friday evening June 2nd in the opera house. Further next week.

**SCHOOL REPORT.**

Report for District No. 1, township of Grant, Huron county, for the term commencing February 14th and closing May 5th 1882. Number of scholars enrolled 35, number of days taught 50, aggregate number of days 1433, average daily attendance 24.9. Number of scholars not absent a day during the term. Gertrude Williamson, Mabel Williamson, Chas. Ricker, Frank Younglove. Number not tardy once during the term. Gertrude Williamson, Mabel Williamson, Chas. Williamson, Edmund Shaffer.

ANDREW SEED, Teacher.

**CARO.**

We have no congressmen in Caro, (excepting 11 or 8 would be dark horses.) Wonder what was the matter with Cass Cuyites Monday? Our streets were full of them.

The Farmers club meet in Caro, Friday June 9th at the court house. Let Elkland send a good deligation.

The town is remarkably quiet as far as drunks or disorder is concerned. Our marshall do't give the boys a chance to get started.

This term of circuit court is practically closed though Judge Wixon is grinding away at chancery business, the jury were discharged last Thursday.

Messrs. Himelhoech & Lewenberg of the Boston clothing house, and Jos. St. Mary of the Star clothing house have purchased the stock of clothing of the late firm of Ingersoll & Oilfield of Heavenrich Bros. Detroit, and will continue business under the firm name of Himelhoech, Lewenberg & St. Mary.

The directors of the Caro District Agricultural Association have leased 23 acres of land of Mrs. Van Winkle for ten years for a fair ground and are now at work grading and otherwise fitting the same. The committee having the matter in charge, have advertised for bids for enclosing the grounds with an eight foot tight board fence—No peeping allowed.

**EVERGREEN ECHOS.**

Now we have a little rain. Still too cold to plant corn.

We notice the school house in district No. 2, is progressing finely.

They are to have a bridge over the Cass river between sec. 17 and 18 in this town, notices of the letting of which are posted.

Mrs. J. B. Proctor was taken sick Wednesday morning but is better now.

Mr. Proctor's brother is here on a visit to J. B. He has not been here for eleven years, and says that the place is as changed so that he should not have known it only for his brother's living there.

Owing to the rain the logging bee at M. S. Shetplace's was postponed until Monday the 15th inst.

**SOMETHING NEW,**

**Something New**

**IN THIS SPACE FOR**

**THE BOSTON**

**NEXT WEEK.**

**W. S. COSSITT,**

DEALER IN

**Heavy and Light Wagons, Carriages, Agricultural Implements of all Descriptions. Gale Chilled Plows a Specialty.**

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

**W. S. COSSITT, - CARO, MICH.**

**NEW GROCERY.**

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Cass City and vicinity that they have opened a grocery opposite the opera house, where they will keep always on hand a full line of

**GENERAL GROCERIES, LIME,**

And everything needed in the grocery line.

**GIVE US A CALL, And we will convince you that we can sell goods as cheap as anyone else.**

**DUBOIS BROS, Cass City, Mich.**

**JACOB MAIER, Photograph Artist.**

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

**Worms! Worms!**

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

**A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat**

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

**Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!**

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

**WISCONSIN LANDS**

5,000,000 Acres

ON THE LINE OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

For full Particulars, which will be sent FREE, Address, CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

**Wilsey & McPhail**

wish to say that they are now receiving their Spring Stock, bought for Cash, and are offering greater bargains than ever before. Special attention called to their new goods in Ladies and Gents' fine Shoes and Slippers. We are opening the largest and best line of Boots and Shoes ever shown in Cass City. Dress Goods, Buttons, Trimmings, all new.

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS**

In Groceries and Provisions we still carry a heavy stock on which we make the very bottom prices. Mr. Wm. Ellison who has been with us for the past year, has engaged with us again and will be pleased to see his friends and supply their needs in his usual courteous and obliging manner. Our stock is full in every department. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call and we will endeavor to please you.

Yours,  
**Wilsey & McPhail.**

# THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, MICH.

## Scenery of Upper Michigan.

In point of woodland scenery the Michigan wilderness can not compare with the White Mountains or the Adirondacks. The great effective feature of height is wanting, as the elevation is rarely more than six hundred feet above the lake, and the general contour is broken and rolling. The northern shore is much bolder. The forest southwest of Portage Lake is more than one hundred miles long, and has escaped devastation by forest fires. It extends into Wisconsin, and as far as I went—about fifty miles—consists principally of hard maple. It is capable of supplying the continent with sugar. Until some discoveries of copper are made in it, it will probably remain one of the finest bodies of woodland in the country. There are many lovely little lakes and streams abounding with trout scattered through it. The eastern portion contains many impenetrable swamps overgrown with tamarack and cedar. The western portion of this great forest has less of the savage and forbidding aspect peculiar to Northern woods, and is comparatively open. The road to Ontonagon passes through in one direction, and is barely practicable for uncovered wagons. It is worth enduring a long road journey to be able to drive forty miles through trees with the consciousness that you are leaving human habitations farther behind you at every step. The forest is singularly devoid of animal life. Mile after mile is uncheered by a solitary bird. Possibly you may chance on the fresh track of a bear or a deer. If indeed you have the endurance to watch for six hours without moving, it may be granted you to see a beaver working on his dam.

There is one short period of the June day when a Northern forest loses its wild, stern character. It is when the long twilight of the summer evenings passes through the beautiful modifications of the after-glow. The setting of the sun is followed by the usual grayish light, but instead of fading gradually into darkness, the western sky for a space of ninety degrees on the horizon, and to a height of fifteen degrees or more, becomes filled with a soft yellow radiance. This lasts till one o'clock or later. At half past nine one can read easily. The light is evenly diffused, and there are no shadows. It is as mystic as moonlight, but warmer, more kindly sympathetic. The cheerfulness of day is mingled with the serenity and solemnity of night. Nature speaks of the gentle and the loving in a way that draws the heart to her insensibly, and one perceives how it comes that the inhabitants of high latitudes are so strongly attached to their homes.

## PREHISTORIC MINING IN MICHIGAN.

The Lake Superior mines have the advantage of producing metal free from any alloy of antimony or nickel or arsenic. In many of the mines great masses of native metal are found so large that they must be cut in place with chisels.

All the more important mines are situated on the ancient workings of a prehistoric race. They seem to have been ignorant of the fact that copper could be melted, for they left behind them the fragments too small to use and the masses too heavy to lift. Every day they subjected it to a temperature nearly high enough, without making a discovery which would have lifted them out of the Stone Age into the Bronze Age, and perhaps have enabled them to survive the struggle in which they perished. They must have been very numerous, and have reached the point of development where they were capable of organizing industry.

In Isle Royale, near the Minong Mine, their pits, excavated to a depth of from ten to twenty feet in the solid rock, cover an area of from three to four hundred feet wide and more than a mile and a half in length. The labor expended here cannot have been much short of that involved in building a Pyramid. Isle Royale is ten miles from the nearest land, and is incapable of producing food, so that all supplies except fish must have been brought from some distant point. Their excavations could of course never go below the point at which water would accumulate. Their hammers, frequently to the number of several thousand, are found in heaps where they were evidently placed at the end of the season. As no graves or evidences of habitations are found, we can hardly doubt that the ancient miners lived south of the great lakes, and made yearly journeys with fleets of canoes to the copper mines. The aggregate amount of the metal which they carried off must have been very great, and it has, I believe, been generally thought that the copper implements of the ancient Mexicans came from this source. M. Charnay in a recent number of the North American seems to think that the Mexicans reduced copper from its ores. A chemical analysis of their hatchets would solve the question, for Lake Superior copper is so free from alloys as to be unmistakable.

The superintendent of the old Caledonia Mine in Ontonagon County kindly took me to the top of a cliff where three Cornish "tributers"—miners working not for wages but for a share of the product—had cleared out one of the ancient pits in the outcrop of the vein. They had brought out a quantity of copper, and had just uncovered a large mass which would weigh certainly not less than seven tons. Many battered stone hammers lay around the mouth of the pit. The active little Englishmen, belonging to a race of hereditary miners perhaps as old as the Mound-builders themselves, had come around the world from the east to finish the work of the departed Asiatic race who reached here from the west at a time to which no date can be assigned. Not far away another party had cut down a dead cedar

to make props for their tunnel. As they were putting the log in position, from its centre dropped a small but perfectly formed stone hammer which had never been used. It was made from a stone found, I believe, only on the north shore of the lake. This tree was not far from two hundred and fifty years old; but as cedar is almost indestructible in this climate, it may have been dead several hundred years. The axeman said that he had found several hammers in the centre of cedars. It would seem barely possible that this hammer had been placed in a cleft of the tree, when it was a sapling, that the wood might grow around the groove and serve as a handle. At all events, this one, which I have, was certainly placed where it was—about thirty inches from the ground—by human hands, undoubtedly by the ancient miner himself, when the tree was a twig.—F. JOHNSON, JR., in *Harper's Magazine*.

## Darwin's Influence on Modern Science.

The impress which Charles Darwin has left upon the scientific men of his generation, whether time proves it to be for good or ill, will be deep and lasting. As an investigator in the vast domain of natural history Darwin has been excelled by few of his contemporaries. As an observer of the phenomena on which he based his theories of life and development he has certainly exhibited rarely equalled powers of patient research. But as the apostle of extreme views of evolution it may be questioned whether he has enhanced his fame. Many of his scientific critics have, it is true, in seeking to antagonize his materialistic theories displayed their own shallowness and left him master of the controversial field. But such honor is a poor satisfaction for a man of Darwin's intellectual prowess; and he must have gone down to the grave conscious that his theories, however for the present they may gain acceptance, are destined to undergo the most crucial tests under the blaze of new light which the progress of physical research must soon bring to bear on them.

Darwin was not the originator of the hypothesis of evolution, as many suppose, and was more conservative than some of his followers. It is however, always the case that the disciple goes further than the master, and the proselytes of every new creed vie with each other in carrying its principles to extremes. For this reason, if for no other, it may be said that the prince of modern evolutionists has doubtless opened the flood-gates of speculation in science which it will be hard to close. Wholly apart from the merits of his theorizing, one thing is certain: Darwin has done more than any man of modern times to introduce and popularize the pernicious habit of unrestrained scientific speculation. His over-zealous disciples have been (as men who indulge the speculative passion always are) eminent for their dogmatism and arrogance. They may not be conscious of this, but the world sees it; and while the world may not be able to dispute with them, or detect their fallacies, it is well aware that truth has nothing in common with rigid dogmatism. There is only one class of men in the ranks of science for whom there is no hope, said Faraday, and they are the men whose theories undergo "no transition."

No one open to reason can deny the claims of the great naturalist as an immense contributor to our knowledge of physical phenomena and their processes. His works will live as repositories of physical observations conducted in difficult fields of inquiry to which few have access. But he will be remembered and honored by the scientific world that comes after him for his labors as a naturalist, and not for his theories of evolution, which, though at first they dazzled the world with their meteor-like brilliance, have long since begun to pale in the sober light of extended investigation.—N. Y. *Herald*.

## Caryle's Horses.

Caryle told me a story of these two horses, illustrative of the sense of humor in animals. I cannot date it either by day or year, and therefore I give it in a note. They had a vicious old sow, who was the tyrant and terror of the farmyard. One day Caryle was smoking his pipe outside his front door, when he heard shrieks of rage and agony combined from the back of the house. He went around to see what was the matter. A deep drain had been opened across the yard, the bottom of which was stiff clay. Into this by some unlucky curiosity the sow had been tempted to descend, and being there found a difficulty in getting out. The horses were loose. The pony saw the opportunity—the sow was struggling to extricate herself. The pony took over her, and at each effort cuffed her back again with a stroke of the fore hoof. The sow was screaming more from fury than pain. Larry (the horse) stood by watching the performance and smiling approval, nodding his head every time that the beast was knocked back into the clay, with (as Caryle declared) the most obvious and exquisite perception of the nature of the situation.

MUCILAGE FOR PASTEBOARD.—Persons are often at a loss for a very strong mucilage, having sufficient power of tenacity to fasten sheets of pasteboard together. The following cement is recommended by a scientific authority. It has the additional advantage of being waterproof. Melt together equal parts of pitch and gutta percha. To nine parts of this add three parts of boiled oil and one-fifth part of litharge. Continue the heat with stirring until a thorough union of the ingredients is effected. Apply the mixture hot or somewhat cooled, and thinned with a small quantity of benzole or turpentine oil.

## Danenhower's Story.

Reports from St. Petersburg to the London Standard, and transmitted to the New York Herald, leave Lieut. Danenhower suffering from weak eyes, he having submitted to five operations. Cole, one of his party, is out of his mind, and has been since leaving the mouth of the Lena. At times he has been very violent. The story of the sufferings of the party, after leaving the sinking Jeannette, is a long one, and one of fearful peril and sufferings. Both Cole and the Lieutenant were noted for strength and vigor. Danenhower thinks of reading a paper before the Geographical society on the subject of the possibilities of trade on the northern coast of Siberia, as he thinks the seas have been much misunderstood. He is loud in his praises of the excellent treatment which he received from all the Russians, both officials and civilians, and has evidently not been weaned from his ambition for Arctic exploration by the hardships and privations which he had to undergo.

We quote from Danenhower's story of the party's retreat from the Jeannette the account of their outfit, and one day's march over the ice:

The Jeannette sank about four o'clock of the morning of the 13th of June, 1881. Daylight found us encamped on the ice about four hundred yards from where the ship went down. We had slept late after the exhausting work of the previous night. The day was spent by us in arranging our effects and in gaining rest, which was much needed. Many of us, indeed, quite a quarter of the number, were incapacitated for active work by means of severe cramps caused by tin poisoning from tomato cans. Among the sick were Chipp, Kuehne, the Indian Alexei, Lauterbach and the cabin steward. The doctor recommended delay until the sick party should have recovered. But the time was not wasted, and the rest of the crew began the work of dividing the clothing and stowing the sleds and boats. We had as provisions about 3,500 pounds of pemmican in tinned canisters of 15 pounds weight each, about 1,500 pounds of hard bread and more tea than we needed. We had also some canned turkey and canned chicken, but these we disposed of in the first camp. We had a large quantity of Liebig's extract—a most important element in our diet. We had a large quantity of alcohol, which was intended to serve as fuel for cooking during our retreat. We had plenty of ammunition and a good equipment of rifles. The provisions were stowed on five sleds, each having a tier of alcohol cans in the middle, and on either side a tier of pemmican canisters. Another sled was loaded with bread and a limited quantity of sugar and coffee.

At last the order was given to break camp. The order was obeyed with enthusiasm and the drag rope of the first cutter was immediately manned, Melville, Dr. Amble, myself and two other men stationing ourselves on either side of the boat with harness fast to the thwarts, and then our work commenced in terrible earnest. The snow was knee deep, the road very rough and the ice full of fissures. Through the former our feet sank easily, soon wearying the best of us; over the fissures, if not too wide, we had to jump the boats, and we had to drag the sled over lumps of ice that would have taken a whole corps of engineers to level. But we advanced steadily, if slowly. We reached one of the black flags that had been planted by Ice Pilot Dunbar, but seeing that he had planted another one ahead of us we pushed on with the first cutter to reach that too. This goal reached we found that we were a mile and a half from the starting place, and that it had taken us three hours to make the distance.

But we, in our enthusiasm, had gone too far. It appears that the captain had only intended that we should make a single short station on the first day, but the order had probably been misunderstood by Mr. Dunbar, whose only wish was that we should make as good progress as possible. So we had to return; but on our way back we found that the ice had shifted and that our original road had been entirely broken up, and so we had to leave our sled midway between the two flags and then go to the assistance of the rest. We soon found that we had been fortunate with the first cutter. During our absence the captain, with a special detail and dogs, had attempted to advance the second cutter and whaleboat. He had launched the whaleboat across a fissure and had broken the sled in hauling her out. No. 1, sled, named the "Silvie," had also broken, as well as two others. The ice was all in motion, and we had a very bad outlook, with our boats and sleds at various points on the road. Chipp had been ordered to advance with the hospital sled, with Kuehne and Alexei and three men to assist him. The sled was heavily laden and the work was too severe for the First Lieutenant in his weak state, and the result was that he fainted from sheer exhaustion, requiring the services of the doctor to restore him. On our first outward march Machinist Walter Lee had fallen out of the ranks and rolled upon the ice in agony with cramps in the calves of his legs—a result, doubtless, of his having worked for so many months on the iron plates of the fire room, oftentimes with wet feet. He was a large, heavy bodied man, and the unusual task fell heavily upon him at first. At six o'clock in the morning (we had been in the region of the midnight sun since the early part of May) we had advanced the second cutter about three-quarters of a mile from the old camp; the whaleboat was about a hundred yards back of her. Several disabled sleds stood at intervals along the road, while the balance of our stock still remained in the spot where they had been placed before the Jeannette went down. It was a cold, foggy morning, and we were very much chagrined at our ineffective efforts.

We had a cup of tea, then brought up everything in the rear of the position of the second cutter, and then camped down, leaving the first cutter about three-quarters of a mile in advance. Everybody voted this the hardest day's work he had ever done in his life.

## Emerson's Home.

Of the quiet home of the man who has been so generally denominated the "Sage of Concord," a brief description is now peculiarly appropriate. It is a plain, square wooden house, set back in an old-fashioned yard, and liberally surrounded with chestnuts and pines. A garden fills have an acre at the back, and has for years been famous for its roses, and also in season has a rare collection of hollyhocks, the flowers that Wordsworth loved, and most of the old-time annuals and shrubs. The sun-flower, it may be stated, does not flourish here. From the road a gate, which is always open, leads over the marble flag-stones to the broad, low step before the hospitable door. A long hall divides the center of the house, with two large square rooms on each side. A plain, solid table stands at the right of the entry. The first door on the right leads to the study—a plain, square room, lined on one side with wooden shelves filled with choice books. A large mohogany table stands in the middle, covered with books, and by the morocco writing pad lies the pen which had so great an influence for a quarter of a century on the thoughts of two continents.

A large fire-place, with a low grate, occupies the lower end, over which hangs a fine copy of Michael Angelo's "Fates." On the mantel shelf are busts and statues of men prominent in the great reforms of the age and a quaint, rough idol brought from the Nile. A few choice engravings hang upon the walls and the pine trees shade the windows. The large parlor which fills the southern quarter of the house is hung with curtains of crimson and carpeted with a warm color. A beautiful portrait of one of the daughters of the house is in this pleasant and homelike room, whose home-circle, like the sound of the famous shot, seems to reach round the world, for almost every person of note who has visited this country has enjoyed its genial hospitality and listened with attention to the words of wisdom from the kindly master of the house—well called the most modest and most gifted writer and deepest thinker of the age. Years ago the chatty little Frederika Bremer paid a long visit here, a brisk old lady as restless as her tongue and pen. Here Margaret Fuller and other bright figures of the Dial met for conversation. Thoreau was a daily visitor, and his "Wood Notes" might have been muttered, but for the kind encouragement he found here. The Alcotts, father and daughter, were near neighbors, and it was in this room that Mr. Alcott's earliest "Conversations" were held. Here, too, old John Brown was often to be met, a plain, poorly dressed old farmer, seeming out of place, and absorbed in his own plan until some allusion or chance remark, would fire his soul and light up his rugged features.—*Boston Herald*.

## Locomotives and Malaria.

Dr. Wm. S. King, Surgeon United States Army, claims that the frequent movement of railway trains tends to diminish or prevent malarial diseases in localities where all the necessary conditions for the development of malarial effects seem to be present. His theory is that the heated locomotives, by continually passing through the infected districts, rarefy the air, and create a constant atmospheric disturbance by inducing upward warm currents, such currents acting, with the pure air which rushes in from all directions, as agents in the dispersion or annihilation of the miasmatic influence.

Dr. King's theory would appear to be based upon information received in West Philadelphia while selecting a place of residence for his family in a locality adjacent to the Schuylkill River, where notwithstanding the nearness of low lands, the residents claimed to enjoy immunity from malarial affections. It is popularly believed that there are many places where the same profession is made by residents and land agents, and yet newcomers are apt to have their confidence in the value of interested testimony severely shaken out of them in the course of a year or two. Perhaps a more extended observation of railway centers may lead Dr. King to modify his theory. The atmosphere of the lower levels of Jersey City, for example, is agitated by passing trains to a degree perhaps unrivaled in any corresponding area, yet, to speak within bounds, malarial diseases are not unknown on that side of the river; nor do our sanitary authorities report any signal diminution of malarial troubles among the residents of Harlem flats since steam roads were put upon the avenues and locomotives began to stir the air incessantly.

The circumstance that locomotive engineers and firemen are not exempt from ague and other malarial affections may not militate against Dr. King's theory, for trainmen do not spend quite all their time on the road; but how would he explain the fact that the extension of malarial diseases, and their invasion of new districts, is so apt to along the lines of railways? Is it because the trains on new roads do not run with sufficient frequency?—*Scientific American*.

While a man was sitting in the crotch of a tree to saw off a limb the crotch split as the limb fell, letting him down into the opening and then closing on him. It took an hour of chopping and prying to get him out of the trap, and several of his ribs were broken by the squeezing.

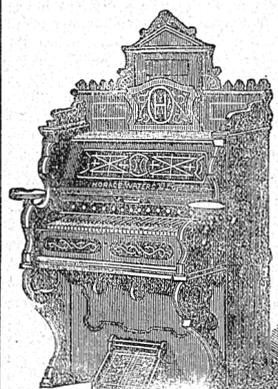
## The Hotel Clerk.

The hotel clerk is a young man who was originally created to fill an emperor's throne or adorn a dukedom, but when he grew up, there being fewer thrones and domes than there were emperors and dukes, he was temporarily forced to take a position behind a hotel register. His chief characteristics are dignity of bearing, radiant gorgeousness of apparel, haughtiness of manner and jewelry. His principal duties consist in hammering on the call-bell, in handing guests the wrong keys to their rooms, and keeping a supply of tooth-picks on the end of the desk. When all his time is not taken up with the performance of these arduous duties, he will condescend to explain to a guest that he does not know whether the north-bound train leaves at 3 p. m. or not, and if the guest insists on enticing further information out of him, he will probably hand him a last year's official railroad time table. No matter how crowded a hotel is, the hotel clerk always finds one room left for the late arrival. When the latter kicks about it when he is leaving next day, because it was on the fifth floor and was furnished with nothing but a bed, a bar of soap, and a crack in the ceiling, the clerk tells him that if he had only been staying another day he could have had an excellent room, in fact the best room in the house, which would be vacated after breakfast by a gentleman who was leaving on the noon train. To our certain knowledge the gentleman has been leaving that excellent—that "best room in the house" every to-morrow for the last twenty years.—*Texas Sittings*.

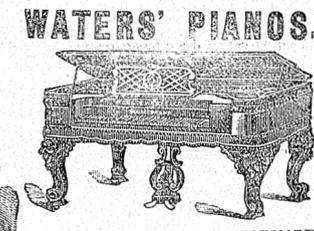
Women love always; when earth slips from them, they take refuge in heaven.

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### A Poet Who Was a Hero.

In all the range of literary biography one comes across very few lives so full of quiet, unvaunted self-denial and heroism of that of Robert Southey, Poet Laureate of England from 1813 till his death in 1843. He was an humble Christian and self-sacrifice was the law of his life. He married his wife when he was so poor that he could hardly buy the wedding ring, because her circumstances were unhappy, and he, who loved her, wished to be allowed to send her all the money he could make during an approaching absence of six months. From that time he lived for her and their children, rather than himself.

But he did not live for them alone. Coleridge had married Mrs. Southey's sister, and Coleridge was the typical poet of the old satirists—too poetical for the prosaic duties of life. He went away and left his wife and children on Southey's hands, and Southey worked for them just as cheerfully as for his own. When he had but little, he lived upon that little; for he had a clear conscience in the matter of debt.

In the year 1821 he had become the possessor of six hundred and twenty-five pounds (about \$3,000). He was then forty-seven years old. This sum of money was all that he had saved through his hard-working life—his sole dependence in case of illness, or when helpless old age should come.

But no sooner had he congratulated himself on its possession than he heard of the misfortunes of his friend, John May, to whom he had formerly been indebted for much kindness. May had suddenly lost his all.

Instantly Southey's mind was made up. He wrote to May thus: "By this same post I am writing to Bedford, desiring him to transfer to you six hundred and twenty-five pounds in the Three-per-cents. I wish it was more, and that I had more at my command in my way. I shall have in the spring, when I am paid for the first volume of my history."

He goes on to urge May to visit him—to "come to Keswick, and lay in a pleasant store of recollections." One can hardly read this letter without tears in one's eyes.

What other man ever lived who, at forty-seven, would have transferred to an unfortunate friend all the accumulations of his life and neither asked or hoped for return, or considered the deed as one about which it was possible to hesitate?

Yet Southey made no parade of his affections for his friendships. He wrote once to Coleridge:

"Your feelings go naked. I cover mine with a bear's skin; I will not say that you harden yours by your treatment of them, but I am sure that mine are warmer for their clothing."

He lived for others up to the very end of his life. In 1834 a terrible malady which had long been assailing his beloved wife reached its crisis, and he wrote to a friend who was as near to him as his own household:

"I have been parted from my wife by something worse than death. Forty years she has been the life of my life, and I have left her this day in a lunatic asylum."

"Thank God that after a year of treatment in the asylum he was able to bring her back again to wear out the rest of her sad days in her own home. This restored to Southey some measure of hope and cheerfulness, for "through the weary dream" which was now Mrs. Southey's life, she always knew him, and took pleasure in his presence. The strong arm on which she had leaned for forty-two years supported her down stairs each day, and bore her up again at evening.

In 1835 she died; and though, when she had been dead nearly four years, Southey married Caroline Bowles, then a woman of fifty-two, it was rather as a refuge for the cold solitude of old age than with hope of anything like happiness. Happiness had been buried with her whom he had called the life of his life, and whom, in 1843, eight years after her death, he went gladly to rejoin.

There were far greater poets among Southey's contemporaries than he, but where, among all the poets who have ever lived, shall we look for a truer or a nobler man?

He could truly say,  
"My thoughts are with the dead. Anon  
My place with them shall be  
And I with them shall travel on  
Through all eternity.  
Yet leaving a name, I trust,  
That will not moulder in the dust."  
—*Youth's Companion.*

### Mrs. Reilley's Expectations.

Sometimes amusing things happen in police courts. A New York city paper reports the following unexpected termination to Mrs. Reilley's expectations:

"Mrs. Reilley," said Justice Otterbourg, after half an hour's hard work in endeavoring to settle the antagonistic feelings between Mrs. Reilley and her neighbor, Mrs. Murray, "I will hold Mrs. Murray to keep the peace."

"God bless your honor," said Mrs. Reilley, "sur's its just before comin' to court that I says to me old man phat a foine gintleman you were."

"I hold her," said the court, not heeding her remarks, "in \$300 bail, or stand committed for one month."

"Serves her right," said Mrs. Reilley approvingly, "and I hope your honor won't let her go on bail. Good-bye again, your honor, and may God bless you for this day's work."

"Wait a minute, Mrs. Reilley, you needn't be in such a hurry. Mrs. Murray's complaint against you will be through in a few moments."

"Mrs. Murray's complaint against me!" said Mrs. Reilley, in astonishment.

"Yes, she also declares that you were drunk and committed an assault upon her."

"I'm sure your honor is too much of a gintleman to believe a word that woman says."

"Certainly I do not," said his honor. "How could I for a moment question the veracity between a lady like you and a woman like Mrs. Murray?"

"God bless your honor, for you know what's what!"

"I will, therefore, send you also on the island for one month."

The language which she used a moment before was very contradictory to what she used then, and, heaping curses on no one in general, she was led from the court room.

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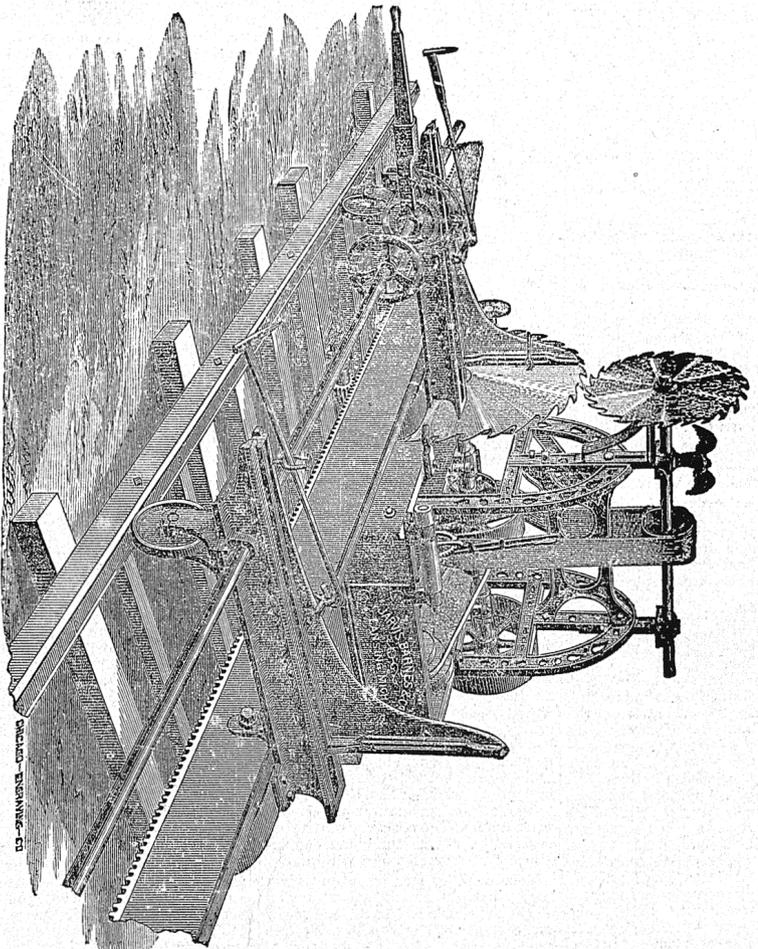
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