

# The Cass City Enterprise.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

WORK AND WIN.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR

VOL. -1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1882.

NO. 39

## OUR OWN OFFICE.

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

## THE MAILS.

Care Route: Daily, Sunday excepted. Leave 7:30 A. M. Arrive 6 P. M. Arrive Caro 11:30 A. M. Depart 2 P. M.  
Bad Axe Route: Arrives at 12 M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Departs at 2 M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
Marquette Route: Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Departs Wednesday and Saturday at 7 P. M.  
Tyrone Route: Arrives at 6 P. M. and departs at 7 Thursday Morning.

## OUR CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Sabbath services at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M., alternate Sabbaths. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer and teachers meeting every Wednesday evening at 7. John Kelland, Pastor.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., every Sunday evening. Class Meeting immediately after morning service, and every other Sabbath evening. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening. Rev. Benj. Rice, Pastor. Theo. Fritz, S. S. Superintendent.  
BAPTIST.—Services every other Sabbath morning at the Methodist church. James McArthur, Pastor. Methodist Protestant.—Service every other Sabbath evening. C. England, Pastor.

## LEGAL.

HURST & RANSFORD, Lawyers, Caro, Mich.  
ATWOOD & MARKHAM, Attorneys, Counselors, and Solicitors in Chancery, Caro, Mich.  
N. DANN, Notary public, Real Estate and Collection Agent, Gagetown, Mich.  
FARLEY & DOHERTY, Barristers and Attorneys. Legal business transacted in all parts of Canada. 29-1-17 St. Thomas, Ont.

## MEDICAL.

N. McLEACH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office and residence over Post Office, Cass City, Mich.  
D. O. DEMING, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office at Adams and Fritz's drug store, Cass City, Mich.  
W. H. SMITH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Cass City, Mich.  
A. W. CAREY, M. D., Medicines furnished at the office, Cass City, Mich.  
W. M. MORRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Gagetown, Mich.  
W. F. BERRY, Dentist. All work Warranted. Office in Opera House, with ENTERPRISE, Main Street, Cass City, Mich.

## MECHANICAL.

GEORGE SAYLES, Carriage, House and Sign Painter, Calsoning, Graining, Papering etc. All work guaranteed, Gagetown, Mich.  
OSCAR LENZNER SEN., Manufacturer and Dealer in Cabinet Furniture, Cass City, Mich. Terms cash. All work warranted, and strictly one price.  
MICHAEL STEINHAUSER, Stone and Brick Mason, Cass City, Mich.  
A. M. Judd & Son, Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Caro, Mich. Sole agents for the Rockford Quick Train Watch, the best in the market for the money.

## REAL ESTATE.

TUSCOLA COUNTY  
ABSTRACT AND  
Real Estate Office  
MONEY TO LOAN, LANDS FOR SALE.  
J. S. GILLESPIE & SON,  
At Little Brick, Caro, Mich.

JOHN D. MCARTHUR,  
Real Estate, Insurance and Collection Agent,  
CASS CITY, MICH.

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

NELSON L. ROBERTS,  
REAL ESTATE BROKER,  
East Saginaw, Mich.  
6,000 Acres of Land in Tuscola, Sanilac and Huron Counties.

All lands owned by N. L. Roberts and Wm. S. Tennant for sale by Jas. S. Gillespie & Son, Caro, Mich.

JOHN STALEY, JR.,  
Has the most perfect  
Abstract of Titles  
IN TUSCOLA COUNTY.

—ATTEND TO—  
Buying and Selling Real Estate

—AND—  
LOANING MONEY.  
Real Estate Agent and Abstract office.  
Office, Court House, Caro, Mich.

HUGH McALPIN,  
General Insurance.  
First Class Companies Represented.  
Estimates furnished on all classes of Risks

## HOTELS.

Caro House  
CENTRALLY LOCATED.  
FIRST-CLASS.  
L. D. HOARD, PROPRIETOR

Cass City Hotel,  
Geo. Tennant, Prop.  
First-Class Accommodations for Travellers.  
A full stocked Bar and good Stabling for horses, in connection.  
Cass City, Mich.

THE BOSTON  
Billiard Parlor,  
W. B. ANDERSON, Prop.  
Next Door to Opera House, Main Street West,  
CASS CITY, MICH.

## TONSorial.

David Tyc,  
TONSorial ARTIST.  
Shaving, Haircutting, Shampooing and Dying done in the best of style, in C. E. Hinkle's block Give him a call.  
CASS CITY.

S. C. ARMSTRONG,  
THE UNDERTAKER.  
Has a fine stock of  
BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS  
Which he is selling as reasonable as any house in the Saginaw Valley.  
Hearse in Attendance when Required.  
Sale Rooms 2nd door East of Post Office.  
CASS CITY. MICH.

10,000 MEN WANTED  
FOR 1882  
—To call at the—  
NEW TIN SHOP.

Where they will find a complete assortment of Tin, Copper and Sheet iron ware.  
Frank E. Austin,  
CASS CITY. MICH.

CASS CITY DRAY,  
Leont Deming, Prop.  
Moving and Teaming attended to promptly. Can be found at Frank Austin's Tin Shop, or word and directions may be left there when absent.

D. W. McLEAN,  
VETERINARY PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office and Residence on Third Street, where he can be found at all hours, night or day.

FOR THE FINEST  
Photosteps  
McKenzie & Duck,  
Caro, Michigan  
—IN THE STATE, GO TO—

INFIRMARY  
FOR SICK AND LAME  
HORSES & CATTLE.  
OPERATIONS and LAMENESS  
A SPECIALTY.

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.

Condensed from our Exchanges.  
Vassar has a building boom.  
Unionville expects to have a jail.  
Dyphtheria is raging in Kingston.  
Fostoria will soon have a brick yard.  
Lightning-rod men are troubling Mayville.  
Vassar has become a third-class post-office.  
A large amount of building going on in Fostoria.  
All of Vassar manufactures are running full blast.  
Reese has a musical class. Miss Eva Randall, teacher.  
The S. T. & H. R'y is doing a rushing passenger business.  
The Unionville cornet band re-organized last Saturday week.  
Robt. Brown has received the appointment of Postmaster at Gagetown.  
A son of Mr. McHurdy, of Fair Grove, fell into a well last week and was drowned.  
B. W. Huston, of Vassar, has associated himself with Henry S. Hadsall in his legal practice.  
Millington will celebrate, having raised \$150 for that purpose with promises of more if necessary.  
On Friday night week the store of Salisbury & Coffeen, of Vassar, was broken into and a quantity of goods stolen. No trace of the thieves.  
The street leading from the bridge to the Detroit and Bay City depot, at Vassar, has been graveled, which is an improvement long needed.  
A number of Millingtonites were victimized by the confidence men, at Lapeer last Saturday week, while attending Forepaugh's circus.  
T. N. Mathew's mill, in Kingston, shut down Monday for repairs—defect in the boiler. Mr. Mathews went to East Saginaw to get a boiler maker and some flues.  
Ben. Cartwright, who absconded from the Times office in Vassar, two weeks ago, somewhat in debt returned last week and settled up. He now has a clear record in that office.  
Work is still progressing on the railroad through Kingston. Mr. Ross has nine teams at work on his job, and Mr. Weldou has commenced his job and is pushing it on lively.  
N. E. York, of Millington, met with a severe accident on Monday week by which he may lose a finger. One of his finger was bitten by a hog while he was placing a ring in his nose.  
On Monday evening last Rev. P. C. Cypher, of Fair Grove, had the misfortune to have a set of double harness, breast collars and single leather tugs, stolen from his barn. A reward of \$25 is offered for the recovery of the property, and information leading to the apprehension of the thief.  
Harry Whipple, a son of L. L. Whipple, of Fair Grove, on the evening of the 16th ult., fell while playing in the dooryard, fracturing both bones of the right arm between the elbow and wrist. Dr. Morris reduced the fracture. This is the second misfortune of the same kind to the little boy within six months.  
The soldiers reunion held at Caro last week drew out about a hundred old veterans. The meeting adjourned till June 28th when it is expected a much larger gathering will take place. Col. J. H. Richardson, of Tuscola, was elected president. Hon. B. W. Huston, vice president, and N. M. Richardson, secretary.  
The P. H. & N. W. R'y excursion train to Forepaugh's show in East Saginaw on Monday consisted of eight coaches, which were filled to overflowing. Large delegations boarded the train at Marlette, Mayville and Vassar. The morning train on the Michigan Central from Vassar had also three extra coaches, which were all filled.  
Ella McNeal, a girl who lives in Watertown, but who has been working in Vassar for some time, while suffering from toothache last Friday, attempted to obtain relief by the use of laudanum. Not being acquainted with the powerful effects of the narcotic, she took, in teaspoonful doses half an ounce of the poison within an hour, and when found was in an unconscious condition. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but it was only after the most strenuous efforts had been made that she recovered from the effects of the sedative, and not until over twenty-four hours after she had taken the dose. A report was circulated that she had attempted suicide, and such a statement appeared in the telegraphic columns of the Evening News; but as she herself strongly disclaims any suicidal intent, and no reason existed for a desire on her part to commit self-murder, it is evident the story is without foundation.

## Cotton Seed Oil—Vast Increase of Wealth.

The remarkable increase in the manufacture of this article reads almost like a romance, as but recently, within the past ten years, has it received anything like a full development.  
The cotton crop, as gathered by the hands in the field, forms, by weight, one-third lint and two-thirds seed. In former days for every 500-pound bale of cotton sent to market, about 1,000 pounds of seed was left lying around the gin house, exposed to the weather for cattle to pick over and get a lean lunch from the rotting pile. Even when cared for, it was hauled back to the cotton field to be spread the same as manure. Taken altogether, the result was nearly all loss.  
Now, it is carefully preserved, and is in large demand for a number of valuable purposes, the principal of which is the making of oil. In the last three years fully a hundred new mills have sprung up in the South for working the seed, and the competing demand is quite brisk, the price having raised from \$6 to \$12 a ton, or double. This means, of course, that the planter now makes at least \$6 a bale more from his cotton than when he wasted the seed, and got nothing for it.  
The increase in wealth from this source is truly enormous for the cotton growing States. For 1,000 pounds of seed, costing six dollars, makes about seventeen and one-half gallons of oil, selling quickly at forty cents a gallon, while the resulting cake is considered even more valuable for cattle food and as a fertilizer than the seed from which it is made, and sells for quite as much as the seed costs, leaving the oil as nearly clear profit, less cost of making. This oil is in strong demand in the Mediterranean ports of France and Italy, where it is refined and mixed with table olive oils, so largely used in Europe instead of lard. The adulterated article is said to be quite as good as the perfectly pure, and not to be distinguished from it. By another process the oil is solidified and largely used as a substitute for butter, being a most acceptable substitute, selling at wholesale at one dollar a gallon, and retailing much higher. The butter made from the seed taken from a bale of cotton is said to be worth sixteen dollars, and almost net addition to the value of the cotton crop. This article is even said to be used to adulterate cheese, by the honest dairymen of the Northern States. When first received at the oil mills, the seed is carefully re-ginned, and about ten per cent. of short cotton lint is saved, which is used for making the finest quality of batting. It then passes to another machine, which takes off the hulls, passing them to the engine room to be used for fuel. The kernels are then crushed and pressed the same as flaxseed, the resulting oil being barreled, while the hard cake is bagged up in 100-pound packages, or ground up and sold for cattle feeding purposes, greatly adding both to the value of the beef and the manure.  
The value of this new Southern bonanza may be best understood by saying that it adds fully twenty-five per cent. to the cotton industry of the States producing that staple. For the census year 1879-80 the crop was reported to be 5,737,257 bales, averaging 500 pounds each, and worth \$286,862,850, to which this newly developed product will add a still further value of \$71,713,210, or nearly as much as the entire annual product of all the gold and silver mines of the United States put together.—Patriot Farmer.

## The Aryan Invasion of Europe.

In very recent times—probably not more than twenty centuries before Christ—Europe was invaded by a new race of men, coming from central Asia. These were the Aryans, a race tall and massive in stature (the men averaging at least five feet eight inches, and the women five feet three inches), with "brachycephalic" or round and broad skulls, with powerful jaws and prominent eyebrows, with faces rather square or angular than oval, with fair, ruddy complexions and blue eyes, and red or flaxen hair. Of these, the earliest that came may perhaps have been the Latin tribes, with the Dorians and Ionians; but the first that made their way through western Europe to the shores of the Atlantic were the Gael, or true Kelts. After these came the Kymry; then the Teutons; and finally—in very recent times, near the beginning of the Christian era—the Slavs. These Aryan invaders were further advanced in civilization than the Iberians, who had so long inhabited Europe. They understood the arts which the latter understood, and, besides all this, they had learned how to work metals; and their invasion of Europe marks the beginning of what archeologists call the Bronze Age, when tools and weapons were no longer made of polished stones, but were wrought from an alloy of copper and tin. The great blonde Aryans everywhere overcame the small brunette Iberians, but instead of one race exterminating or expelling the other, the two races everywhere became commingled in various proportions. In Greece, southern Italy, Spain and southern France, where the Iberians were most numerous as compared with the Aryan invaders, the people are still mainly small in stature and dark in complexion. In Russia and Scandinavia, where there were very few Iberians, the people show the purity of their Aryan descent in their fair complexion and large stature. While in northern Italy and northern France, in Germany and the British Islands, the Iberian and Aryan statures and complexions are intermingled in endless variety.—John Lusk, in Atlantic Monthly.

## BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

### DRY GOODS.

SILKS,  
VELVETS,  
CASHMERES,  
COTTONS

### AND DOMESTICS.

### BOOTS and SHOES.

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



### GROCERIES.

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

## 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.,

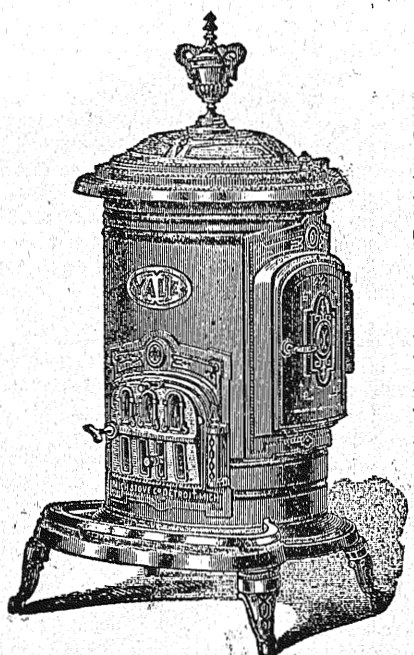
A. L. Keiff.

Caro, Mich April 27, 1882.

## HARDWARE!

Nails, Glass,  
Putty, Paints,  
Oils, Brushes,  
Iron Stoves,  
Hardware,  
Powder, Shot,  
Lead.

Rubber  
—and—  
Hemp Packing,  
etc., - - etc.



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

Come and see our Stock, now Full and Complete.

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



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### MICHIGAN.

James H. Alexander, formerly of Wayne, but of late a conductor on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, was instantly killed by falling between the cars while doing switch work at Glendon, Minn., on Friday. His remains were brought to Wayne on Monday. He was a young married man of temperate habits.

Mrs. W. B. Warrant, of Kalamazoo, is sick with small-pox and says she contracted the disease in the Woodhams block in that village. Investigation showed that Thomas Woodhams had been sick with the disease three weeks before and had recovered; and that his nephew is now down with the disease. The building and property are quarantined.

The annual report of the D. G. H. & M. R. R., shows a total income the past year of \$1,196,929.50; total expenses, including taxes and renewal funds, \$883,680.52; interest on funded debt, \$278,556; interest on unfunded debt \$5,200; balance applicable to dividends, \$42,926; balance from last year, \$55,405; amount set aside last year to meet estimated deficiency in equipment fund, restored to the revenues \$71,065; dividend of 3 per cent last year \$45,000; dividend of 4 per cent. to June 30, 1881, \$90,000; balance forward to next year, \$65,297. Total assets, \$7,287,016; liabilities, \$7,221,719; balance income account, \$65,297.54.

The Secretary of Detroit Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., has a letter from the America Vice Consul at Honolulu, announcing the death by suicide of James Totten, a former member of that lodge. Deceased had been residing on the Sandwich Islands working at his profession, as an engineer, and on March 16, he embarked on the inter-island steamer "Like-Like" at Hilo, Hawaii, for Honolulu. On going aboard the boat he left his money, watch and other property with the purser of the steamer for safekeeping, as he had been drinking heavily. On the morning of March 17, as the steamer was running along the windward coast of Hawaii, Totten leaped overboard, and although a boat was immediately lowered and the sea was smooth, nothing was afterward seen of him save his hat.

Ella McNeal of Millington, a young woman of good reputation, took a dose of laudanum on Friday with suicidal intent, drawn thereunto, it is stated, by the slanderous tongues of gossips. There is little ground of hope for her recovery.

The house of Bruno N. Landegheim of Mt. Clemens, was ransacked by burglars Friday night, who stole a \$200 gold watch and some money.

The body of John MacArthur, lawyer, of East Saginaw, who was slain alive as he started from a saloon for his home on the 20th or May, was found in the Saginaw river on the 27th. Money and papers still found on him lead to the belief that death must have come by suicide or accident.

John Gordon of Detroit, convicted at Flint of being accessory to the stealing of \$170 of a Fenton man, has been sentenced to five years in state prison.

The New Era Lumber Co. of Grand Rapids has been organized, with a capital of \$50,000. Henry S. May of Cadillac, is president; Ezra P. Baraard, Colwell, vice president; Wm. O. Allen, Plymouth, secretary; Henry W. Baker, Plymouth, treasurer.

At Bay City, Sunday, Chas. Messner called at the Globe Hotel, and walking up to the proprietor, Horace Betschelt, shot him with a pistol, but slightly wounding him. Messner had previously accused Betschelt of robbing him.

A requisition has been sent to Illinois for Geo. Slater, otherwise Williams, for a forgery committed at Homer, making Thomas Lyon, banker there, a victim to the amount of \$110. Mrs. Harriet J. Fairbank, wife of N. C. Fairbank, an early pioneer in Genesee county, died of pneumonia, Monday.

Aaron Dykeman, an early settler of Grand Rapids, father of Mayor Dikeman, died Sunday, aged 86.

Census bulletin No. 282 shows that the population of Michigan is 1,636,687.

The infant child of H. Halliday, of Battle Creek died of small-pox Monday.

A mail pouch left for Kalamazoo Saturday evening by the 12:25 train from the west, was on Sunday morning found at the depot rifled of its contents. Tracks were found leading to a pile of lumber in Denning's yard, and 55 of the opened letters were recovered and identified.

Michael Engelmann, of Manistee, has struck brine at a depth of 2,920 feet which is said to contain 98 per cent. salt.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has decided to build a new passenger depot in Detroit upon the site of the present one. The building will cost about 150,000, but will not be commenced until Mr. Vanderbilt returns and has inspected the plans.

The total valuation of the taxable property of Detroit this year is \$94,591,407, an increase over 1881 of \$7,261,712. Over two-thirds of this increase is in personal property. The tax levee this year is at the rate of 12 1-10 mills on the dollar.

J. T. Nowell, of the drug firm of Nowell & Bro., St. Johns, on Monday eloped with a young girl, a former employe in the house of Rev. Mr. Draper, leaving a wife and two children. He was a leader in a church choir, and treasurer of a Bible Society, which loses \$50 by him.

Marshall Gates, of Kalamazoo, has arrested a hack driver of that place, who is charged with keeping a letter given him by a Paw Paw man to be mailed. The letter contained a draft for \$75 and was found on the hackman's person.

Two more deaths from small-pox were reported at Battle Creek Tuesday morning. There is one patient left, but no new cases reported.

The granary of Joseph Cooper, of Cornum was robbed on Thursday night of 40 bushels of oats; and Mrs. Clippert was robbed of several dollars.

"Decoration Day" was generally observed throughout the state. In Detroit the offices and stores were generally closed and quiet respect for the memory of the dead heroes prevailed. Under the direction of the Fairbanks Post, G. A. R., the formal ceremonies of the day, a line of march headed by a battalion of infantry and bands of music, were taken up. The procession visited the cemeteries where the graves of the soldiers were decorated. In the evening the soldiers met at the Church of Our Father and were addressed by Gen. L. S. Crowbridge and Rev. E. L. Rexford. Mrs. Warrant of Kalamazoo died of small-pox Wednesday evening.

William and Calvin Moss, colored, were drowned while boating in the Kalamazoo river, near Lincoln park, Wednesday afternoon.

Thomas A. Ducharme of Port Huron was drowned in the St. Clair river, near the Sarnia wharf, Wednesday. He was out in a sail boat with grain agent Mitchell, when the boat capsized.

Henry P. Walton of East Saginaw, was convicted of grand larceny in the circuit court at Flint, Wednesday.

George, son of John Adams, of Lapeer, was kicked in the head by a horse, on Thursday, by which his skull was so crushed that he cannot survive.

Moses D. Hembling, grocer, of Grand Rapids, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Dr. Wm. Spooner, an old citizen of Grand Haven, and prominent in marine enterprises died Wednesday of heart disease, 80 years old. Daniel Abbott, a Shiawassee farmer, on his way to visit friends in Oakland, stopped at Owosso Station to assist a lady from the car. On returning to his seat, he was surrounded by three men and robbed of \$80, all he had in his pockets. He felt the hand of the thief in his pocket, and seized him by the collar, but was jerked back by two accomplices, and held until the thief had got off, when the two followed him.

Harry Hallaway, the fifth and last of the small-pox patients at Battle Creek, has died.

The safe in Wm. Hadrill's store at North Branch, Lapeer Co., was drilled open and robbed of \$1,500.

Rev. J. E. Richards, Congregational minister of St. John's, has sued M. Babcock of that village, for a libel.

A fire in the Cheboygan Lumber company's mill destroyed 15,000 feet of lumber, and came near destroying the mill.

Budd Fox was killed at Six Lakes, near Edmore, while unloading logs. The stake on the side of the car being removed while he was on top of the load, he was carried down the roll-way with the logs and crushed.

Mrs. Van Hoesen, an invalid near Grand Rapids, had been used to keep a rope hanging over her head, with a loop to aid her in turning over in bed. In some way she got her head through the noose, and was found strangled, whether by design or accident is not stated.

The insurance companies having settled with Kelly, Rathbun & Co. for the \$75,000 worth of lumber burned at Grand Haven, now talk of raising their rates on lumber, unless spark-catchers are placed on tugs and mills.

Fireman Charles Burhams, in getting off the Kalamazoo accommodation at Jackson, fell, and his wheels passed over his right foot, cutting off two of his toes and badly crushing his instep.

Julia Miller, a waiter girl at the Cass House in Cheboygan, was found dead in bed and a vial containing cedar oil under her pillow.

Free & Martin's stone mill at Paw Paw is burned. Loss \$750.

As one of the keepers entered the Forepaugh lion cage at Lansing, to clean it, the animal seized his arm with his jaws. All other means failing to make him release his hold, he was fired upon and killed by five shots, when the attendants pried the jaws open and released the keeper. They then skinned the animal and fed him to his fellow lions.

A railroad meeting was held at Caro, Judge Wixom presiding, at which a committee was appointed to correspond with the Flint & Pere Marquette and the Port Huron and North-western railroad companies, with the view to obtaining further railroad extensions to that place. The committee will report June 30.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Geo. A. Conly and Herman Ritzell, members of the Kellogg Concert Company, were drowned in Spofford Lake, at Chesterfield, N. H., Friday night.

Read, Counsel for Guitau, is in Boston, to ask Judge Gray for a writ of habeas corpus.

As Eli Gharkey and wife, and Hansford Allison, were returning home from Quincy, Mo., on Saturday, a large tree fell across the wagon in which they were riding, crushing it and instantly killing Allison and Mrs. Gharkey, and severely, if not fatally injuring Gharkey.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned Saturday afternoon. The previous night was spent in a deadlock, over the refusal of the Senate to concur in a house bill, raising the salary of members from \$5 to \$6.50. The house passed and repassed the grab bill, and the Senate as steadfastly refused.

Mrs. Mary A. Labau Berger, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, enters a suit to contest the will of her brother, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, who recently committed suicide. He left a will disposing of an estate of \$600,000, but leaving nothing to any person named Vanderbilt, and all to personal friends.

Brave Bear, the Sioux Indian who killed a soldier at Fort Sully, has received a sentence to be hung July 20, the court martial having denied the application for a new trial.

Joseph Lemuel Chester, the American evangelist, died in London, England, on Sunday last.

Lieut. Danenhower's rooms in the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, are crowded with visitors. The oculists assure him that the sight of his left eye is entirely gone, but that it is not necessary to remove it.

Pedro's band of White Mountain Indians, Arizona, have gone to Forestside to claim, and get by force possession of land occupied by white settlers. They claim that the land is within their territory, and mean to take it with growing crops. The settlers deny the claim and propose to fight, and Capt. Kramer, with a company, has gone to protect them.

The supreme court of Ohio, at Columbus, on Thursday, on cases referred from Crawford county, in which application was made for a mandamus to compel certain defendants to issue to a relator a license under the Pond law, decided that the law is in conflict with the clause of the constitution which prohibits any license of the liquor traffic. Judge Johnson assents, but Longworth, O'Key, White and McWaine concur.

An item in the appropriation bill before the New York legislature giving \$25,000 to the Catholic Protector of Westchester county, is causing intense excitement in that body. One party seeks to strike it out, and another threatens to defeat the whole appropriation bill unless it be retained.

Sixty-one United States senators, all who are now in Washington, have addressed a letter to Senator B. H. Hill, at Eureka Springs, Ark., expressive of sympathy and condolence in his illness.

The Moni, published at the City of Mexico, confirms the M. Carlos of Guatemala.

la, has gone to Washington with a proposition from his government asking for the annexation of that country to the United States, the object being to secure protection from Mexico.

While in a boat on the Waluta, I. T., a Mexican named Freritini on Monday was struck by lightning and killed. A hole was burned through his skull and his hat and hair burned off.

W. B. Rogers, the venerable ex-president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and president of the National Academy of Sciences, dropped dead Tuesday while addressing the graduating class in Boston.

The obituary record for Tuesday includes the death of Enoch Emery, a veteran journalist of Peoria, for 20 years editor of the Transcript, and of Richard Mortimer, of New York, a native of New England, who leaves an estate of \$4,000,000, whose grand-daughter is countess Von Oriola, of Berlin; also that of Hon. M. A. Ottro, of Santa Fe.

By the fall of the frame church at Master-sonville, Pa., 60 men were buried in the debris. Three farmers have been taken out dead. Forty are more or less injured, and a dozen perhaps fatally.

The internal revenue receipts for May were \$16,547,273, the largest of any month in ten years. The anticipated reduction of the public debt for June is \$12,000,000.

John Brown, of London, Ont., city treasurer for the last 30 years, in a fit of despondency on account of an apparent deficiency in his accounts, shot himself in the temple on Wednesday. He is in a critical condition.

A fire in Putnam, Conn., on Wednesday destroyed property to the amount of \$75,000.

All but two on the iron mills in the neighborhood of Cincinnati closed, leaving 1,200 hands out. At St. Louis, the Laclede, the Helm-bacher forge, the Harrison Wire Works and the East St. Louis Nut and Bolt Works, shut down. At Chicago 1,200 men at the Ironville mills went on strike, and the brick yards opened with green, non-union hands, under police protection. The mills in the Mohoning Valley, O., with 10,000 men, and 39 mills in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, with 18,500 men, were expected to close on the morning of June 1st.

David Broud, a brakeman, put his head out of a car window as a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Delaware railroad was passing a bridge at Oswego, and had the top of his skull knocked off by striking against a timber.

Postmaster General Howe hopes to make arrangements by which the time of mails between New York and San Francisco will be lessened 48 hours and the time between New York and Omaha 24 hours.

Hamilton White, alias H. W. Burton, the great coach robber, convicted at Pueblo, and imprisoned in the House of correction last winter, has been transferred to the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia.

As a specimen of the results of the iron strikes of Monday, it is stated that in and about Cincinnati 2,000 iron workers are out of work; at Ironton, 1,000; at Pomeroy, 200; at Massillon, 130; at Wellsville and Warren, 150; at Somerville, 250, and at Springfield, Ill., 1,000. There is no change in the situation at Ironville, Ill. The men are still out, and President J. Barrett expects the manufacturers will give in. The strikers claim to have half a million in their treasury at Pittsburgh, and that the steel rail men will come to their aid.

On account of the sickness of juror Lovejoy, in the Malley case, the court adjourned to Tuesday. Lovejoy's case is a violent attack of erysipelas, and, should he die, the case will have to be re-tried.

At Carrollton, Ga., Wm. L. Moore, who was to be hanged Friday for the murder of John B. Lord, succeeded in taking a dose of morphine the night before. Three doctors worked at him all day to get him in a condition to be hanged, but he had not come to consciousness at last accounts.

### CONGRESS.

May 27.—In the house Mr. Reed, reported a rule fixing a limit to dilatory motions in election cases. Mr. Kenna raised the point that the reading was out of order. Point not entertained by the chair. At the end of the reading Mr. Kenna raised the point that the report was not in order, but was overruled. Mr. Kenna then appealed, but his appeal was not entertained. Pending action on Mr. Reed's amendment to the rules, which he said he would call up at a suitable time, dilatory motions for recess to adjourn, etc., were made.

Mr. Calkins submitted the republican cause proposition that the question of consideration of the Mackey vs. Dibble case be discussed six hours, then be voted upon on the question of recommitment to the committee on elections by an aye and nay vote, and if the recommitment is negative then consideration to be continued until final action, without dilatory motions. Mr. Randall objected, and roll call on dilatory motions was resumed.

May 29.—In the House Mr. Kasson argued that the question of seating members was a question of the highest privilege, and it was preposterous to assert that the minority could prevent its consideration. Mr. Carlisle denied Reed's assertion that Garfield opposed filibustering on election cases, and claimed that on the contrary he led them. Mr. Burrows had the record read to show that Garfield opposed it as reactionary and an unjust usurpation of the rights of the majority. (Cheers.) Mr. Haskell denounced the tactics of the minority, and Mr. Blackburn replied that it would be dangerous to permit the majority to change the rules whenever they wanted to deny the rights of the minority. The debate is still in progress. Mr. Robertson has sent the house ways and means committee, through the petition box, a bill appropriating the \$70,000,000 cotton tax collected in the south during the war to improving the Mississippi river.

In the Senate the Greek orphan bill was laid over and consideration of the Japanese indemnity bill was resumed. Mr. Hoar introduced a bankruptcy bill framed on the Lowell bill. A motion was carried that when the senate adjourn it adjourn until Wednesday.

May 30.—In the House Mr. Springer reviewed the scenes of yesterday by moving to amend the record as to include his motion of yesterday to lay on the table Reed's motion for the previous question. The speaker refused to entertain Springer's motion, and the latter refused to cease speaking when called to order. The speaker threatened to order the sergeant-at-arms to remove him. Springer said the sergeant was unable to do it. Miller, a very small man, cried out, "I can do it myself." (Great laughter.) The yeas and nays

were finally allowed on Springer's motion to amend. Springer's motion was lost. The Republicans having a quorum Mr. Miller then opened the debate on the Mackey-Dibble election case, saying that at last, after 10 days of revolutionary proceedings by the minority the general discussion of the case would proceed.

May 31.—In the senate Mr. Sewell reported favorably from the committee on military affairs the Fitz John Porter bill with several amendments. Mr. Logan offered a minority report and stated that he would call up the army appropriation bill to-morrow. Mr. Bayard gave notice that he would call up the whisky bill on Friday.

In the house Mr. Atherton, without interruption by dilatory motions, resumed his address on the Mackey-Dibble case.

June 1.—A bill was passed in the Senate, authorizing the construction of a R. R. bridge across the St. Ste. Marie, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, to connect with Canadian railroads. The bill to reimburse the Creek Indian orphan fund as called up, amended and passed. Mr. Logan called up the army appropriation bill, and the amendments, as favors the compulsory retirement clause were agreed to. That clause makes the retirement of an officer who has served forty years discretionary, but obligatory if he is 62 years of age.

Its application to such officers as Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock and others was made the subject of an exciting debate, in Sherman, Logan, Cameron Payard Hawley participated. Without coming to a vote on the clause, the Senate went into executive session.

The House took up the contested election case of Biebee against Finley, from the second Florida district. Speeches for and against the contestant were made, and a resolution declaring him entitled to his seat was passed 147 to 9. June 10th was designated as the day for enrollees in honor of the late Thomas Allen, of Mo. The contested case of Lowe vs. Wheeler then came up, and the question of consideration being raised, it led to an excited discussion to the hour of adjournment.

June 2.—In the House the Lowe-Wheeler case was resumed. In the star route trials Mr. Bliss opened the case for the government with a long argument describing the star route service and the nature of the crimes alleged. Lieut. Danenhower had a long consultation to-day with Secretary Chandler. The House committee on war claims agree to report a bill giving \$17,000 to a Mrs. E. A. Gar for rations furnished to troops going south through New York during the rebellion.

The Senate was without a presiding officer, President Davis having left, and designated Mr. Ingalls to fill the chair. The point was taken that the acting Vice President had no right to make such designation, and that a President would have to be elected by the Senate. This was discussed, the secretary of the Senate occupying the chair, until the Senate adjourned to Monday.

### FOREIGN.

Arabi Bey, the Egyptian minister of war, has sent a mission to Constantinople assuring the sultan of the loyal devotion of the ministry and army to the national party, and asking for the deposition of the khedive in favor of Prince Helmi.

One hundred moonlighters in North Kerry compelled tenants on the estate of Hewson to swear at the muzzle of the gun that they would not pay rents unless reduced 50 per cent.

The News says it is the first duty of the government to protect the lives of Englishmen resident in Egypt. It hopes that the ironclads at Alexandria are equal to the task, though the English admiral admits inability to land men.

The British residents of Alexandria, Egypt, claiming that the presence of the English French and Turkish fleets will be inadequate to afford them protection against the disorderly Egyptian soldiery, have appealed to the British government for additional protection.

Fifteen families, the first installment of Jewish refugees from Russian persecution, have arrived at Winnipeg. Three hundred more are reported coming. The little Jewish community there met, and with commendable enterprise subscribed \$300 to aid their co-religionists. The government will however, have to assist them, as they are without means.

A railway train from Mannheim came in collision with a train from Heidelberg near the latter place. Several carriages smashed. Eight persons killed; twenty seriously injured. A dispatch from Berlin says: Much surprise is evinced at the fact of the United States Government having sent two men-of-war to Alexandria. The Germans consider American interference unnecessary.

M. Degiers, minister of foreign affairs, has informed the British ambassador in St. Petersburg, that he has instructed the Russian ambassador at Constantinople to lend his support to any demands made by the ambassadors of England and France to Egyptian difficulties.

The khedive having been informed that the natives believed him afraid to leave his palace, on Wednesday drove ungaurded through crowded quarters of Cairo and returned to his palace without being molested.

The Soudan insurrection is spreading. The prophet is not killed, as reported, but is victorious, having captured several towns. At Sennar on the upper Nile, he massacred 1,100 persons and forced all Europeans to become Mohammedans.

In all the garrisoned towns excepting Cairo and Alexandria the soldiers are unchecked in their movements and are plundering the shops.

The Times says: Wednesday the French Cabinet proposed and England agreed to recommend the powers and Turkey to hold a conference at Constantinople to settle the Egyptian question on the basis of statu quo, namely: Maintenance of the sovereignty of the Sultan, position of the Khedive.

The condition of Jewish refugees at Brody has improved. Between June 1 and 5, 1,600 start for America.

Gen. Garibaldi died on the second. A previous dispatch said the general was lying so very ill with bronchitis at Caprera, his condition was precarious and all the members of his family in Rome and Genoa had left for his bedside.

The Khedive has summoned Raghet Pasha to form a ministry. It is reported that Raghet will undertake to get Arabi Bey to leave the country, and that Adillah Ali will retire to the interior. Raghet Pasha is strong European.

The Turkish commissioners start for Egypt June 2.

The Khedive has refused to accept a ministry proposed by Raghet Pasha on the ground that the members were too anti-European.

### DETROIT MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKETS supplied at rates as follows: Mues pork, \$20.75; family, \$22.00; clear, \$23.00. Lard, 12c for lard; 12c for kegs; hams, 12c; shoulders, 11c; bacon, 11c; dried beef, 13c; extra mess beef, \$14.50. Chickens were sold at 12c to 14c per lb., white fish and trout 7c to 8c.

VEGETABLES.—Jobbing prices were as follows: Per doz bunches asparagus 65c; 70; cucumbers, 70c; onions, 35c; 40c; pie plant, 45c; 50c; radishes, 45c; 50c; vegetable oyster, 45c; 50c. Per box string beans, \$2.50 @ 75; peas, \$2.75 @ 75 per bu; lettuce, 60c @ 65c.

### FLOUR.

White wheat, roller process	\$8.75	@ 7.00
White wheat pastry	6.00	@ 6.25
Seconds	4.00	@ 4.50
Minnesota brands	7.25	@ 7.75
Minnesota patents	8.00	@ 9.25
WHEAT—White @ bu	1.25	@ 1.30
CLOVER SEED—@ bu	4.00	@ 4.70
CORN—@ bu	70	@ 78
OATS—@ bu	50	@ 57
STRAW—@ bu	20	@ 25
BARLEY—@ bu	2.00	@ 2.25
CHEESE—Ohio & Mich. @ lb.	11	@ 12
DRIED FRUIT—Apples @ lb.	5	@ 6
—evaporated	12	@ 13
—Peaches	18	@ 23
—Fitted cherries	20	@ 21
ONIONS—@ bu	2.25	@ 2.50
BRANS—@ bu	2.50	@ 2.75
BUTTER—@ lb choice	18	@ 22
BREKWA—@ lb	20	@ 22
EGGS—@ doz	17	@ 18
HAY—per ton	14.00	@ 13.00
HIDES—Green	6	@ 7
—Cured	7	@ 8
POTATOES—@ bu	20	@ 25
SHRUB FRUIT—each	15	@ 1.00
TALLOW—@ lb	7.50	@ 7.75
WOOD—@ cord	4.00	@ 5.50

### Live Stock Market.

STEERS	
Steers extra per cwt.	\$8.50 @ 7.50
Steers shippers	6.00 @ 6.50
Steers butchers	5.00 @ 5.50
Steers common grades	4.00 @ 4.25
Milch cows	35.00 @ 55.00
SHEEP	
Per 100 lbs. clipped	4.00 @ 6.50
HOGS	
Per 100 lbs.	6.50 @ 7.50

### Idaho's Educational Facilities.

When he had finished with the climate, soil and productions of Idaho, one of the group asked: "How about educational facilities?" "That's the only thing we lack," replied the old man, with a mournful sigh. "We've got schools enough, but we can't keep no teachers." "What's the trouble?" "Well, take my school for instance—only two miles from the nearest house, eminently situated on the top of a hill, and paying the highest salary. We can't keep a teacher over two weeks." "Do they die?" "Some do, though it's no place for dying. We had a young fellow from Ohio, and he met a grizzly and whistled for him. The grizzly cum. We had another, and a widder run him down and married him inside of a month. The third one was lame, and the Injuns overtook him. Then we tried women folks. The first one got married the night she lit down there; I took the second about the middle of the third week, and the next one was abducted by a stage robber." "Why don't you get the ugliest, homeliest woman you can find—some perfect old terror, like that lantern-jawed, razor-faced female over by the ticket window?" "Why don't we? Stranger, you eastern folks will never understand us pioneers in the world—never. That's my wife—the identical school teacher I married, and she was the handsomest one in the drove!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Will Hayes, the song writing mariner of Louisville, after a four weeks cruise of the flooded region has concluded that the plan of straightening the Mississippi River to prevent overflow is nonsensical, as the current, increased from five or six miles an hour to which it is held by the bends, would rush along at the rate of eight or ten through a straight channel, and sweep Eads' jetties and everything in its way out of existence. He believes in letting nature take her course, and does not believe in tinkering the Mississippi. Congress is respectfully referred to Mr. Hayes upon this subject.

The island of Belle Isle was purchased by the tissue of \$200,000 in bonds drawing 4 per cent. interest, or \$8,000 a year. The Detroit common council proposes in addition to raise \$200,000 this year for the improvement of the island. Twenty-eight thousand dollars a year is a pretty good start for a park.

Tripolis, a silicious rock used as red paint and for cleaning paint, polishing copper, and the like, is composed of the skeletons of Bacillaria.

### A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old-fashioned home-set tea, that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News.*

The Gleason Knitting Mill at Seneca Falls burned on the 19th, at a loss to insurance companies of \$100,000. Three hundred operatives are out of employment.

HAYESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1880



## THE FARM.

### Farm Notes.

The winter is so mild at the North that the ice crop will have to be replanted. Last year the ice-dealers gave as a reason for high prices that the crop had been eaten up by the grasshoppers. We are not supposed to know any better down South here.

Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford of California has bought the celebrated trotting stallion, Piedmont, and will take him to the Pacific coast where it is understood that he will be used for stock purposes. Piedmont was bred by Mr. H. A. Ferguson, Lexington, Ky., foaled in 1871. He began his trotting career in 1875, winning his maiden race at Hartford, Ct. in October of that year, and getting a record, in the third heat, of 2:30. During 1876 and 1877 he did not appear in public, but in October of 1878 he started at Chicago, Ill., in the 2:30 class, eleven other horses participating, where he succeeded in getting only 6th place. His next appearance was at Chicago, Ill., July 23, 1879, in the 2:30 class with nine starters in all. Here he won third money. During 1880 he started in ten races and won first money in eight of them, closing the season with a record of 2:21. In 1881 he started in seven races, five of which he won, and reduced his record to 2:17. He has won in all forty-one heats in 2:30 or better. His removal to California is a great loss to the breeders this side of the Rocky mountains, as he is very richly bred from the best trotting strains, and will undoubtedly prove as successful in the stud as upon the turf, where he stands second only to Smuggler, king of trotting stallions. Almon: Eagle was bred by Gen. Wm. T. Withers, of Lexington, Ky., and foaled in 1874. His speed has not been developed, but good judges pronounce him fully as promising, considering his opportunities, as Piedmont himself, and it will not surprise those who know him best to see him some day place a record even lower than that of his distinguished brother, for whom Governor Stanford is reported to have paid \$30,000.

### Stirring Vs. Turning the Soil.

The alleged advantages derived by inverting the soil as with a plough, instead of stirring it to an equal depth with some other implement, are, I believe, in many instances more imaginary than real. Because the plough will more readily than any other tool we have work in any condition of soil, and to the desired depth, we often use it when some other implement would answer equally well, and do the work in half the time and at half the cost. Several years ago I heard so good a cultivator as F. P. Root say at a farmers' meeting that he did not believe it to be always essential to good tillage that the soil be inverted, but that in many conditions it might be put in as good till by stirring to the same depth without turning. Of late years I have nearly abandoned the use of the plough, except when having either a turf, or coarse manure, to require being ploughed under. After corn, beans, potatoes or roots I used to till, to prepare the field for another crop, mostly with the wheel cultivator; but as that could not be worked deep enough to suit me, and as it was so hard on the teams, I made a long steel tooth about an inch in size, drawn to a point and projecting well forward, so as to enter and pass through the ground easily.

Putting these teeth on to the wheel cultivator frame, instead of the heavy cast shank and its broad cultivator point, which give so large a surface of resistance and friction to be overcome by the team in working them through the soil as a cultivator, I found that they were of lighter draft, when working even twice as deep as it was practicable to work with other tools except the plough, and it would readily do a class of tillage which I had long felt the need of instead of having to plough. For such work as the tilling of orchard and berry grounds and gardens, year after year, without ploughing, and for fall-ploughed orchard land that had settled by spring too hard for the common drag or cultivator to put it in deep, fine till; for fitting corn or potato ground for a following crop, and for many other occasions, it proved very efficient for deep tillage. But if there are thistles and other foul growth, the land will require the cultivator in some of its various styles, but those mounted on wheels are the most efficient. What is better is to till before such foul growth gets much start, and then the spring-tooth harrow will answer the double purpose of harrow and cultivator, uprooting thistles, grasses and weeds, in their early growth, about as effectively as the cultivator, and twice as fast, while at the same operation doing good service as a drag. This, though one of our newest tools, seems to be a very practical one.

The distinguished feature of the smoothing harrow, as its name indicates, is to move lightly and slightly over the ground, levelling its surface, and it is the very best implement for dragging manure into the grass stubble in top-dressing meadows and grass land. Of the numerous other harrows, each one has its merits, and surely the farmer can now find styles enough to choose from. Besides all the common uses of the drag, I will mention some extra uses I have put it to. One is to drag the winter wheat and rye in spring, which, though it seems a harsh operation, is nearly always found to benefit the crop; besides, it is a great help to the young clover in getting a start. After sowing any grain with the drill I often drag, crossing the drill marks to obliterate them before putting on the grass or cloverseed, and to mix the seed more in the ground. At other times, when a heavy rain has packed the ground soon after sowing, I drag to

loosen it up, if I can do so before the sprouting of the seed. Many good farmers recommend using the drag on corn when it is young; but I never could quite have the courage to do that, though I have seen very good results from the practice.

### Compacting the Soil.

"How is it," once asked a young friend of us, "that every cutting you touch will grow, while only a small part of mine succeed?" We were both amateur gardeners, and as neighbors, indulged in a friendly rivalry. We gave him the secret of our "touch," which was, to always press the soil firmly around the cuttings; after this he had no cause to complain of failure. This matter of bringing the soil in close contact not only with cuttings, but with rooted plants and seeds, is of the greatest importance, and its neglect is a frequent source of failure. If the soil is left loosely around a cutting or around a seed, the minute root in either case, as it pushes, may fail to come in contact with the needed moist soil and perish for the want of it. When ripe wood cuttings, such as the current, are set out in the open ground, and one lot have the earth thoroughly pressed against their lower portion, even pounded down to make sure, every one will grow. If this is neglected, more or less will fail. So in setting out plants, such as those of cabbage, celery, etc. The market gardeners make sure that the soil shall be brought close to the roots, by going along the row and pressing it firmly to the plant with the feet. In an article we printed a few years ago, Mr. Peter Henderson showed that success with raising his crop of celery plants was due to the fact that, after growing the seed he had the whole surface of the soil of the bed well patted down with the back of the spade. The end is accomplished on a large scale by the use of a roller, but in small beds the spade is an excellent substitute. In setting out trees or shrubs, the more carefully the soil is filled in and worked in among the roots, and firmly pressed—not stamped down, with the foot, the greater the chances of success. Even in laying turf or sods, the roots of the grass should be brought in close contact with the soil by the use of a "beater," a piece of heavy plank with a handle, or by beating down with the spade back.—*American Agriculturist.*

### The Heat in Silver Mines.

If there are to be found anywhere in the world a set of human salamanders, we may claim the credit of having them here on the Comstock. What would scorch a man who lives wholly on the surface chills a miner injured to the heat of the lower levels. A miner who has been for some months past working in one of the hottest sections of the Comstock, a day or two since gave an *Enterprise* reporter his experience of the heat which miners are often called upon to encounter. He says that in working at points where the thermometer marks a temperature of 115° to 120° great thirst is experienced. No ice-water is too cold to be swallowed with a relish. Men go to the water-barrel, in which huge chunks of ice are floating about, and will take their picks and chop up the ice, in order that the water may be rendered colder by being filled with fine fragments. Often this does not satisfy them, and they chew and swallow lumps of ice. The natural temperature of the human body is about 98° Fahrenheit; therefore, when a man remains in a hot place for an hour, or even half an hour, his blood and his whole body become heated to a temperature of 115° to 120°, or whatever may be the temperature of the place in which he is at work. It is then that the miner begins to pour down ice-water and eat ice. The strangest thing about the business is that it does not hurt any of the men. Often they swallow such quantities of ice-water that their stomachs will not retain it, and, in vomiting it up, it will feel cold in their mouths and against their teeth. All they do on such occasions is to swallow more of the same water, but more cautiously.—*Virginia (Nec.) Enterprise.*

The Hollanders seem untiring in their efforts to reclaim lands from the dominion of the sea. Their latest efforts in this direction are being directed towards the annihilation of the Zuyder Zee, thus making available for agricultural purposes a large extent of country. This is an immense undertaking. This Gulf of the sea was formerly a lake, but, by an inundation in 1582, it was united the German ocean. To make sure work, or at least to reduce the probabilities of the failure to the minimum, civil engineers have been busy for ten years past in perfecting plans and making estimates. It is reported that this preliminary work is now completed, and that the labor of building the walls will soon be begun. A dyke about 24½ miles in length will be constructed of sand and faced with clay, reaching 16 feet above the level of the sea, which will make it about 6½ feet above the highest tide. The thickness of the dyke will be such as will enable it to resist the heaviest seas. Operations will begin at four different points and the calculation is to have it completed in from seven to ten years, at a cost of \$40,000,000. The experience of the past has given the Hollanders such skill and knowledge in this peculiar work, that it is safe to infer that they are not entering upon a chimerical scheme. When completed, the territory which will be added to Holland will afford her crowded and industrious population an opportunity to expand which has long been needed.—*Industrial World.*

Fossil remains of infusoria have been found in the flint spicules in chalk.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

**WHITE SOUP.**—Veal or chicken must be used for this soup, and the stock must always be prepared the day beforehand, having been flavored with two chopped onions and cup of cut celery, or celery-seed, and other seasoning in proportion to suit the taste. On the day it is to be used heat a quart of milk; stir one tablespoonful of butter to a cream; add a heaping tablespoonful of flour or corn starch, a salt-spoonful of mace, and the same amount of white pepper; stir into the boiling milk and add to the soup; let all boil a moment and then pour into the tureen. Three eggs beaten very light and stirred into hot milk without boiling make a still richer soup. The bones of cold roast chicken or turkey may be used in this way, and the broth of any meat, if perfectly clear, can serve as foundation, though veal or chicken is most delicate.

**MASHED POTATOES.**—Boil the potatoes gently, after having made them as nearly uniform in size as possible, by dividing the larger ones, or what is better, by slicing all, but not very thinly. As soon as the fork goes through readily, turn the water off (saving that for mixing your bread if you bake the same day), then mash through a colander into the same kettle or saucepan. Add butter and cream and salt, and with a long-handled spoon beat a few minutes briskly. Set the saucepan where it will thoroughly heat again, and your potatoes will be a noticeable feature of the best of dinners.

**SPANISH CREAM.**—Beat the yolks of three eggs with half a cup of granulated sugar; heat half an ounce of isinglass in three pints of milk; when it is dissolved, and the milk risen to boiling point, stir them slowly into the yolks; boil once more and then stir in the frothed whites. Pour into moulds and set away to cool. This is very good the second day after it is made.

**COLD SLAW.**—Take two-thirds of a cup of vinegar, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, half-teaspoon of mixed mustard, and butter size of an egg; stir until it boils. When cold, pour over the shaved cabbage.

**MACARONI A L'ITALIENNE.**—Break and wash a quarter of a pound of macaroni and boil it rapidly for twenty minutes in two quarts of water. Put half a pint of milk on in the double boiler. Mix two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour together, and stir in the boiling milk. Add two tablespoonfuls of cream, some salt, white pepper and cayenne and a quarter of a pound of cheese. Drain and dish the macaroni, pour the sauce over it and serve immediately. If they cannot be served immediately, keep both hot in separate dishes.

**LEMON SHERBET.**—The juice of five lemons, one pint of sugar, one quart of water, one tablespoonful of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in a little of the water, boil one cupful of the water, and dissolve the gelatine in it. Mix together the sugar, water, gelatine and lemon juice. Turn it into the can and freeze. This is light and creamy.

**FROZEN PUDDING.**—One pint of milk, two cupfuls of granulated sugar, a scant half-cupful of flour, two eggs, two table-spoonfuls of gelatine, one quart of cream, one half pound of French candied fruit, four table-spoonfuls of wine. Let the milk come to a boil. Beat the flour, one cupful of sugar and the eggs together, and stir in the boiling milk. Cook twenty minutes and add the gelatine, which has been soaking one or two hours in water enough to cover it. Set away to cool. When cool add the wine, sugar and cream. Freeze ten minutes; then add the candied fruit and finish freezing. Take out the beater, pack smoothly, and set away for an hour or two. When ready to serve dip the tin in warm water, turn out the cream, and serve with whipped cream heaped around.

**SPANISH FRITTERS.**—Cut some slices of bread into any shape you like, pour a very little brandy on each piece; mix two eggs with two spoonfuls of flour and a little milk; cover the pieces of bread with this batter, let them rest for half an hour, then fry in lard or butter, and serve hot with a little preserve on each fritter.

**VEAL AND HAM PIE.**—Take the thick part of a breast of veal, removing all the bones, which put on for gravy, stewing them long and slowly; put a layer of veal, pepper and salt, then a thin sprinkling of ham; if boiled, cut in slices; if raw, cut a slice in dice, which scald before using; then more veal, and again ham. If forced-meat balls are liked, make some force-meats as for Windsor pie, using, if you prefer it, chopped hard-boiled eggs in place of chopped meat, and binding it into a paste with raw eggs; then make into balls, which drop into the crevices of the pie; boil two or three eggs quite hard, cut each into four, and lay them round the sides and over the top; pour in about a gill of gravy, and cover the same as Windsor pie. In either of these pies the force-meats may be left out and sweet-bread, cut up, or mashed potatoes put in.

**GRAHAM GEMS.**—To one pint of sour milk take one egg, one spoonful of sugar, well beaten, and one teaspoonful of soda, and good fresh Graham flour enough to make a stiff batter. To be baked in iron gem pans with a quick, hot fire. They will be delicious, light, puffy, and tender.

**STEAMED BROWN BREAD.**—Four cups corn meal, two cups flour, one cup molasses, two cups sour milk, two and a half or three cups of sweet milk or water, (some meal requires more wetting), one teaspoonful of soda, one and a half teaspoonfuls salt; steam three and a half or four hours.

**FRENCH TOAST.**—Beat four eggs very light, and stir with them one pint of milk; slice some nice white bread, dip the pieces into the egg and milk, then lay them into a pan of hot butter and fry brown. Sprinkle a little powdered sugar and cinnamon or nutmeg on each piece, and serve hot.

**MACARONI.**—Boil until tender enough to put a fork through easily;

put in a deep dish a layer of macaroni with a little melted butter and salt, grate cheese over this, fill up the dish as above, the last layer of cheese without butter, pour over all milk so you can see it on the edge of the dish; bake until a nice brown.

A small spoonful of molasses added to buckwheat batter each morning will make the cakes temptingly brown.

**HORSE-RADISH.**—If horse-radish be prepared in the fall as follows, it may be kept all winter: To each coffee-cupful of horse-radish allow one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of white sugar, and a pint and a half of good vinegar; bottle and seal.

When it is desirable to filter water quickly, for immediate use, employ the following method: Put a quart of clean water over the fire and just bring it to a boil; remove it and strain it three or four times through flannel; cool it and keep it for use in a covered jar or piteher.

To CLEAN SILVER.—Never put a particle of soap on silverware if you would have it retain its luster. Soap-suds make it look like pewter. Wet a flannel cloth in kerosene, dip it in dry whiting, and rub the plated ware. Let it dry on it, and then polish with a chamois skin.

**CORN FLOUR CAKES.**—Beat six ounces of butter to a cream and add to it eight ounces of pounded sugar and a few drops of lemon juice or ratafia, which ever preferred; mix thoroughly a dessert-spoonful of baking powder with a pound of corn flour; have ready some warm milk, and stir it with the corn flour into the sugar and butter, adding by degrees a little of each till the whole of the flour is in and the mixture is a light dough; bake at once. When a skewer, which has been inserted, comes out clean and bright it is done.

### Elegance of Home.

I never saw a garment too fine for man or maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobbler or a cooper, or a king to sit in it; never a house too fine to shelter the human head. These elements about us, the glorious sky, the imperial sun, are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits man. But do we not value these tools for the housekeeping a little more than they are worth, and sometimes mortgage a house for the mahogany we would bring into it? I had rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel, or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than consume all myself before I got to a home, and take so much pains with the outside when the inside was as hollow as an empty nut. Beauty is a great thing, but beauty of garment, house, and furniture are tawdry ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home, and I would give more for a spoonful of real, hearty love than for whole shiploads of furniture, and all the gorgeousness that all the upholsterers in the world could gather.—*Dr. Holmes.*

### In the Kitchen.

Does the mistress of the house—even one inclined to be very thorough—really know in what condition all pertaining to the kitchen is kept, when she only gives it her general superintendence without taking hold now and then of some of the manual labor? Would it not be well for those employed to know that, at such a time as they least expect, the hand of their mistress, as well as her eyes, would be known not only in the kitchen but in every department of the house? Those who are justly esteemed our best housekeepers are, doubtless, frequent visitors to all the varied labors of the household. They do not send for cook, waitress or laundress to come to their parlor or chamber to receive the orders for the day. That is a lazy, shiftless way of pretending to do that for which a mistress of a family—the housekeeper—is especially needed.

If the servants are to have unlimited control of the different sections of household labor which their respective duties assign them, only going to their employer's rooms to learn what is to be ordered for dinner, or how many the table is to be arranged for, a housekeeper seems to us somewhat of an imbecility; at any rate more ornamental than useful. Many of our best housewives are scrupulously careful, and most conscientiously go from kitchen to dining-room, from dining-room to laundry, giving the plan for each girl's day's work, and are sure they have taken careful note of the condition of each apartment and the articles belonging to them. Returning to their sitting-room, they say to themselves:

"Well, all things considered, the girls manage to keep their separate departments in comfortable order. Of course there are here and there points one could wish more carefully attended to; but cook would perhaps leave without a moment's warning were I to speak of any imperfection. The waitress I know would; and if laundress did not follow their lead, she'd 'sulk' for a week. So I think I am wise to take no notice of such short-comings."

Yes. There are doubtless cases where it may be wisest to shut one's mouth, if not the eyes, rather than lose a passably good servant. But, surely, this is wisdom only in cases of sickness, or a house so full of company that one is compelled to endure inefficient or slack performance of duties, but only for the time being; or, most important of all, when the lady's

own health is so frail that it would be injurious to risk losing even very poor servants. This last case, above all others, is ample excuse for a housekeeper to overlook a multitude of sins. It is but the choice between two evils—poor help or breaking up the home and boarding. The first is by far the lesser evil. Better die than try the latter. There can be no home in a boarding-house.

But for a lady in good health, strong enough to spend her days in shopping or in picture galleries examining the choicest works of art, on her feet all day in this toil of pleasure, to which the hardest day's work in the kitchen or laundry is but child's play, her evenings also, way into the small hours, spent at concerts theatres or operas, with no complaints of excessive fatigue or physical injury; for such a one to fear to notice gross neglect and carelessness, lest the unfaithful servant should leave her, is the most inexcusable cowardice.

That class of servants are not the kind who are likely to wish to tarry long in any place. However blind and easy the mistress may be, the time soon comes when from no reproach, from no cause whatever but the desire to change they leave, on short notice, and usually at the most inconvenient time.

A good housekeeper may for a moment shrink from rolling up her sleeves, putting on a real work-apron, and taking hold of the kitchen work in earnest. But not for long. Putting one's hands to the work reveals such gross neglect and the absolute necessity that there would soon have been for a change, far better than any supervision can do. Passing round among the work, stepping into closets or storerooms while doing some light work for cake or desserts, cannot enable the mistress to estimate the true way in which her work is done. One who has not done any rough, manual labor for months, perhaps years, may not willingly bend to the work, if by any rebuke for carelessness her servants leave her. For a day or two, when she first finds herself alone, all must seem strange and the work hard. She will make many mistakes and feel half discouraged. Her hands, long exempt from the rough toil, will be stiffened and sore from handling ironware, the scrub-brush, or washing dishes in hot suds. But this will not annoy her long. Soon she sees the great change a few hours of well-applied labor can make in pantries, dish-closets, and particularly in the dishes themselves, and then she begins to find solid pleasure in her work.

The perfectly washed dish, polished with a spotlessly clean and dry towel, is a joy to look upon. The silver takes on new lustre, the glass is as brilliant as crystal, and, holding it up to see if any mote or speck or lint remains, if the lady sees only the clear, transparent glass shining like crystal, no wonder her face lights up with a real and far more satisfying pleasure than she has ever felt in the finest work of art, because this freshening up and renovating everything over the house is the work of her own hands, well and faithfully done.

### The Spare Room.

The average spare room is highly suggestive of solitary confinement. As a general principle, it is the most gloomy, forbidding, unpleasant, and undesirable room of the house. That, with certain tit-bits, dainty dishes, and rich viands in general, absolutely unfit for the stomach of any civilized being, are intended for "company," who are vigorously treated, practically, as outlaws, a vigorous attack first being made on the digestive organs by means of various indigestible dishes and vile compounds—dyspepsia producers—and then, in a more general way, in the spare room. This is opened when company arrives, just in season to consign them to their sleeping dungeon. It is unoccupied at other times, since a fly that would presume to occupy such a gloomy place might fairly be charged with imbecility. Even the church mouse, if removed to this place, might well sigh for his old home. Of course there are no cobwebs, no dust—for that, too, is excluded—but instead, noxious gases, mould, some of the less fastidious vermin, dampness that can be almost seen, with loathsomeness in general. In such a dungeon, such a forsaken, tormented place, a friend—a dear one not seen for years—is invited to try to sleep! Such a friend is introduced—not by an avowed foe, a pirate or robber, but by a supposed friend—to a bed that has gathered the dampness and foul gases of the last six months; it may be a practical, continued shower bath.

Even the feather bed, dangerous under the most favorable circumstances, is almost saturated with foul dampness, especially if the house is on the seashore. Many, many have contracted colds and diseases in such rooms, which have relieved them from a repetition of such cruelty.

To render such a room fit for occupancy—at least for any save a bitter enemy—those prison blinds and windows should be opened at least once a week, admitting the glorious sunlight, one of the very best purifiers; the bedding thrown down, to remain so during the driest part of the day; and, as soon as possible after it is known it is to be occupied, the "warming pan" if such a useful article may be found, should be faithfully used; or, in its absence, a bottle of hot water or its equivalent should be used till the clothing is positively dry, and even then it is judicious

to put a dry blanket under the sheet, that no dampness from the feather bed may reach the sleeper during the night. And more, there is no need of such careful insulation from the world. It need not be thus closed and gloomy; the health-bearing sunlight, ever seeking to gain entrance to every nook in the world, need not be so assiduously closed at any time, as it is never a foe. If this is on the north side, as it often is, there is no occasion for large trees on the sides of the room, and they may be removed with great advantage. Fortunately, in intelligently society the former mania for shade is disappearing, and the sanitary advantages of sunlight are becoming somewhat understood.

### Science Notes.

W. H. SMITH, M. D., PH. D.  
Prussia has at court a medical officer who acts as a minister of justice.

Ten cubic feet of carbonic acid gas are given off in respiration from the lung of a man every 24 hours.

The essence of both matter and force is unknown.

Six grains of vapor are exhaled from a man's lungs every minute.

Cold may be taken in the spinal cord and produce locomotor ataxia.

In the United States 73 papers are devoted to science and mechanics.

Twenty-five trichinae have been counted in a single muscle of the ear.

Tornadoes are usually preceded by a calm and sultry state of the atmosphere.

In Boston they say that one electric lamp at night is as efficient as five policemen.

In England Darwin estimates that upon one acre of earth 57,767 earth worms exist. In this country they are probably far more numerous.

Linguists assert that a striking peculiarity of the English language is to be seen in the fact that so many of its words are of foreign origin.

The usual duration of tornadoes is from 18 to 70 seconds. Their breadth extends from a few rods to several hundred miles, but the length of their course is seldom over 20 miles.

The number of words in different languages is very great. Thus the Chinese have 40,000 words and Fluegel's dictionary contains 65,000, and Webster's dictionary 70,000.

In the *Practitioner* Dr. Hunter recommends Arequipa, Peru, as a resort for consumptives. There the air is dry and aseptic, and the temperature does not often vary two degrees, but remains nearly uniform at 65° Fahrenheit.

Blood-stains upon cloth, even after the garment has been washed in water, may be detected by spectrum analysis. The spectroscopic also enables the scientist to distinguish recent old blood clots.

Clouds are moisture evaporated from the earth, and afterwards partially condensed in the atmosphere. The aqueous vapor in the former is less condensed, lighter, and elevated above our heads, that of the latter is more concentrated, heavier, and in contact with the earth.

A report is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that trichinae had been found in a pike caught near Osestend, in the North Sea. It is probable that in this case intestinal worms, such as have been known to invest shad, were mistaken for trichinae.

In the Place Maubert, Paris, is a market for the purchase of cigar stumps. There are also in that city with their headquarters in the wine saloons, four or five wholesale dealers in these stumps which in our country are thrown away as worthless. It is said that a large part of the tobacco thus accumulated is exported as a favorite brand named *Tobac de Paris*.

The pharmacists in the Canton of Vaud in Switzerland recently compelled by legal measures a patent medicine vender to omit from his advertisement the statement that his "Celebrated Pills" were found in the stores of all good druggists. This was regarded as a libel by the apothecaries, and in this position they were sustained by the court.

The petroleum supply in Pennsylvania shows signs of becoming exhausted. Ruined derricks over wells pumped dry in regions that once spouted abundantly are common. Hitherto new sources of supply have been found to take the place of the abandoned; but the present indications are that the great reservoir is nearly drained. The Bradford region in McKean county which pump 60,000 barrels a day, and appear to be the central supply for the state is steadily failing at the rate of 2,500 daily.

"A nice looking young man, who seated himself in a well filled North Side car, held in between his jewelled fingers the stump of a cigar, giving out its dying fumes. They are not a pleasant odor, even to old smokers, and in this case was specially vicious. One brightly little miss, a dozen years old, saucily remarked, so as to be heard:—'If he will throw it away I will pick him up a longer stump as soon as we get up to the park.' It was not long before that young man went to the front platform to see a man."—*Cleveland Herald.*

Professor Chandler, president of the New York Board of Health says that of the 38,000 deaths in New York City the past year 19,000 were unnecessary, and ought not to have occurred. In other words in his opinion one half the mortality could easily have been prevented by a proper application of the known principles of sanitary science.

The New Orleans Times Democrat has purchased a steamboat and given it, together with a load of forage to stock to the State Commissioner for the relief of the sufferers in the flooded parishes.



# THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1892.

The Judges *en banc* have decided that they cannot do anything for Guiteau. The last prop has been knocked from under him, and he must swing.

The "Post & Tribune" says, in referring to the address of General Trowbridge, at the celebration in Detroit on decoration day.

With the true skill of oratory he pictured to his hearers a few of the scenes in which men who had gone out from among them played the great parts of heroes in the drama of real war, and then he led the way from these incidents, every one of which brought the loss of personal friends or those who were still dearer before some that were in the audience, to the unfolding of that result which, say what we may, will forever stand out in the perspective of history as the greatest fact in the 19th century life of the republic—the destruction of human slavery on American soil. Gen. Trowbridge's speech was throughout in perfect accord with the occasion, and deserves a place in the first rank among the tributes that have been paid to the memory of the departed soldiers of the great civil war.

A strange *role* is being played by an ex-Revd. gentleman, now or late of Chicago, who was the very popular pastor of a Unitarian church in that city, but who resigned because his congregation thought him sceptical in his views and teachings. Since his retirement he has been studying for the "Stage," and it is thought he will make his mark as an actor. This is very probable, as his former sentiments and course would indicate that he has been *acting* during his connection with the church, so that his apprenticeship may have been far advanced before he left the pulpit.

Our political thermometer in this and other states begins to register pretty high. Names for a future Congress are freely spoken of and *votes* are being pulled and *feelers* thrown out by the desiring and expectant. To be in time, with good well advised measures to secure the best men is important. It is to be hoped that our own county, and our own section of that county will not sleep during the general commotion. We have our part to act; let us do it wisely and timely, so that we may feel that our action promptly and wisely directed has done something to bring about good beneficial results.

The Supreme court of Ohio has pronounced the Pond liquor act unconstitutional, and thus for the present, falls to the ground the hope of the promoters of law and order in Ohio. The friends of morality and of progress; the foes of free rum and ruin, worked hard, achieved a grand and decisive victory, demonstrated that they were sustained by the large majority of the people in not only getting the law but in enforcing it, but when carried into the courts it is declared void! Well, the sentiment of the people is not changed by this decision, and they will arm themselves, and work to fit the constitution to the advancing sentiment of the day, and not long leave this law where this supreme court decision has left it, a dead letter on the Statute books of the state. Mental convictions which are the result of thorough and intelligent investigation and convincing proof, cannot be gotten rid of in this way, and they will work out their results though often thwarted. There is to be an awakening on this and kindred topics and what if Michigan and Tuscola county should stand forth as interested and decisive actors in this struggle!

The election case between Dibble and Mackay was brought to a close last week, and resulted in giving the latter the contested seat. The majority in his favor was so great that none can reasonably question the propriety of the decision. The scene enacted, however, in connection with the final determination of this case were simply outrageous. That men may for a moment forget themselves, and the dignity which becomes them as representatives of the people, is in some sense allowable; but for representative men to so lose their equanimity, and sink into the form of an uproarious rabble for so long a time, over a question of no great national importance, is simply disgraceful, and ought to be reprobated by the entire press of the country. There are some *choice spirits* in every community, and some of these will by daring and affrontery often worm their way into places of trust and responsibility; and gaining their places by *brass* rather than real ability, they are driven to keep their place by the use of the same metal. Hence the record made by such men as Springer of Illinois in the above case; and hence the disgusting scenes enacted in the house of representatives on Tuesday. Let us hope that in future our halls of legislature may never more be turned in a "beer garden," but that that dignity, which becomes men chosen to high positions, may be maintained.

The trouble among the employees in Pittsburg, which we referred to last week, but only as imminent, now we are sorry to say that the cloud has burst, and that not only in Pittsburg, but in many other places in Pennsylvania and Ohio and elsewhere, the storm begins to wax furious between labor and capital. Our own State is also suffering with a similar commotion. The mill hands in various parts have been struck with the mania of higher wages. The agitation extends to Minnesota and other distant parts. On this whole question of strikes as a means to secure higher wages we have a strong opinion. There are some cases in which the grievance may become so great that a resort to such means is justifiable and may result in good, but such cases are the exception. As a rule, no good equal to the loss of time and money arising from these strikes can usually come of them. More peaceful and manly methods will usually succeed better. Anything like intimidation ought to be dreaded and shunned, as anything obtained by intimidation is precarious and cannot be relied upon as lasting. There is a national and certain method of defining the relation between capital and labor, such as defines the raise and fall of wheat and other product in the market. The demand will regulate the supply. As the demand grows beyond the supply the price rises, and so too with labor. But let producers combine to raise the price of wheat by holding it up, and refusing to allow it to go into the market, and by refusing to allow others to sell, and they suffer, ultimately by the excess of stored and unmarketed grain, as the market must come down when this excess is thrown upon it. These strikes injure all parties concerned. The manufacturer's works and capital lie idle. The operator's time and money is wasted. And the price of products is increased upon the consumers by the suspension in manufacturing. Peaceful and firm representations, and leaving employ which is not satisfactory to us are legitimate means to secure an advance in wages. A strike being coercive, intimidating and belligerent is wrong in principle and injurious in practice, and will rarely produce any real good.

## W. IRVING LATIMER.

The above named gentleman, the present Auditor General of this State, will undoubtedly be a candidate for re-election, and it is not out of good taste to give a short biographical sketch of him. He was born in New York in 1836, and is, in every sense of the term, a self-made man. He removed to this state in 1859, and his public life is dated from that time. He has held many offices of honor and public trust in his adopted place, Big Rapids, and the confidence of his constituents has never been misplaced. While serving his term as treasurer of Mecosta county, he received the nomination as Auditor General in 1878, to which office he was elected by a complimentary majority. He was re-elected in 1880 by a large majority.

One of our exchanges says:— \* \* "Nothing but the fact that he has held the office for two terms can prevent his re-nomination, but should he be set aside for this reason the state has no more worthy or better qualified man for the place than Hon. A. B. Copley."

These may be facts that should be applied to most offices, but the office of Auditor General is an exception to the "two-term rule," and at present, when the changing of the tax laws of the state is of vital interest to every voter, it might perhaps not be policy to change a good officer for an uncertainty.

Mr. Copley, if nominated, will give him the hearty support of *The Era*, but give us the trusted W. Irving Latimer.—*Berrien Springs Era*.

## THE PORT HURON AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY AND FORT GRATIOT.

It is difficult at this distance from the scene of action, to determine the cause why there is no mention of Fort Gratiot on the "time tables" of this popular and increasingly important railway. Many people know that Fort Gratiot is north of Port Huron, and in the immediate vicinity. They know that on this road the city is entered on the north, and that passing southward, and approaching the city, the road bends off to the west, and then makes a half circle, before coming to the G. T. crossing, and that as they describe this half circle there is the appearance of a large population toward the east, but, so far as the "time table," or notice from offices of the road are concerned, there is no notice that such a town exists along the line. This appears the more remarkable as there is no village from Port Huron to Sand Beach, on the one branch, or from Port Huron to Saginaw on the other, unless Vassar be an exception, at all equal to Fort Gratiot in population. In noticing the circuitous route made around the above village, one would be led to suppose some insuperable engineering difficulty to exist in the line of the direct route, and in the absence of any mention of the place on the "table" of the road, or by the officials, one would be led to think that somehow the *burgh* had been swept out of existence and was no more. Gratiot Centre, North Street, Kingsley, Balmor's, and other mere cross road stopping places, and many insignificant, and unincorporated hamlets are mentioned and duly announced on the "time table," and others on the Saginaw branch quite as relatively unimportant, but Fort Gratiot, containing a larger population than six or eight of the above places, put together is ruled out by the management of this road. How is it? Has some sin been committed by the people of the above village against this railroad corporation? And are they being left alone and unnoticed, to punish them for their sin? We want to know the cause of the strange position of this energetically conducted and very useful road in relation to the above village, for we aspire too to be a railroad centre. We hope to hear the shrill neighing of the iron horse bearing his living freight north and south, and possibly traversing other points of the compass, and we want to be posted, so as not to fall into the error of this our sister village, lest we should be called to suffer her punishment.

## cholera.

And the milder forms of bowel difficulty Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c., all come from a disordered digestion attended with pain in the stomach, cramps, colic, &c. Be wise and ward off these attacks by taking Hamilton's Jamieson's Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure which is sure remedy. Never known to fail to give immediate relief. As an outward application in Rheumatism, Neuralgia Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, Lame Back and Side, it can't be beaten. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Cass City druggists and G. H. Dunn, Greenleaf.

## EVERGREEN ECHOES.

June 5th.  
Now we have more rain and in consequence more mud.

The school house in district No. 2 is completed and school is to commence this week.

Now Mr. weather clerk please give us a little warm weather and then we will have no need of a relief commission next winter, and so mote it be.

The late rains have made it almost impossible to plant corn or potatoes. Peas and oats are almost all in the ground in this immediate neighborhood.

There has been at least two agents for school furniture in this town in the last 3 or 4 days trying to sell seats to District No. 1. The board think they will wait until they know what they want before purchasing school furniture.

The voters in sch. of district No. 1 have elected M. S. Phelps place for director and Peter C. Phillips assessor, both to fill vacancies and have decided to have three months school to commence as soon as a teacher can be found. It will be held in the house of Mrs. M. L. Anderson, she agreeing to vacate the house immediately.

SCHIBLER.

## CARO.

Programme of Farmer's Club Meeting.  
To be held Friday afternoon at court house.

1. Anthem—by M. E. church choir.
2. A paper on "salt as a fertilizer"—by W. A. Heart, of Wahjamega.
3. Discussion on any subject introduced—by members of the club.
4. Greeting Glee—by the M. E. church choir.
5. "Loss or gain or a man's adaptability to his business"—by Lion. T. North, of Vassar.
6. Quartette—Home on the rushing Sea.
7. "Holland, its people and their methods of agriculture"—by Lion. James Larney, of Bay City.

Chorus—by M. E. church choir.

**A Happy Family**  
Circle is the great blessing of our civilization, but such a thing is not possible when disease and death lurks on the threshold. One of the most important matters to be attended to, is that the Liver and Kidneys are in a healthy condition. More trouble arises from derangement of these organs than from any other cause, often resulting in Diabetes, Bright's Disease, and other difficulties that are generally counted incurable. Paine's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure will prevent and cure all these difficulties with certainty. Large bottles \$1. Sold by Cass City druggists and G. H. Dunn, Greenleaf.

## Toothache.

Did you ever have a cracking, jumping, snapping, roaring, lathering, toothache, that kept the whole family in an uproar till 3 o'clock in the morning? Many have it, but all have not heard of the wonderful cures made by Hamilton's Toothache Drops which are warranted to cure in one minute. Sale yet effective. Price only 25 cents. Sold by Cass City druggists and Geo. H. Dunn, Greenleaf.

## NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.

### Our Mottoes.

We mark our goods plain.  
We adhere strictly to One-Price.  
We carry a large stock.  
We sell no shoddy goods.  
We keep only the best makes.  
We misrepresent nothing.  
We have the latest styles.  
We sell at the LOWEST PRICES.  
All this at the BOSTON.  
Call and see those beautiful dolmans at A. D. Gillies'.

The New York store, Cass City, has just received the finest line in cotton and flannel trunks, gloves, brought into this market.

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

Gent's Fine Calf Cap Toe Hooked Bala Low Shoe \$1.75 at the BOSTON.

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.

J. P. Westfall, Caro.  
One spoonful relieved and half a bottle of Luce & Mosher's Cough Syrup completely cured me of a severe and disagreeable cold and heartily recommend it to the public as a reliable remedy.

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

See those men's \$1.25 Shoe 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.

Gent's Fine hand made "Elizis" at the BOSTON.

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'.

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

But Oh! those 20cent Slippers 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 dusters call at Lewenberg & Hirschberg's.

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

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

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

Children's Shoes in all qualities and styles at the BOSTON.

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

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

Sash Ribbs imported from John Burl, London, at A. D. Gillies'.

Ladies' fine Kid Shoes at the BOSTON.

We have about 75 second hand Watches which will be 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 WEYDEMEYER & PREDMORE, Sole Agts.

For the Drive! See those River Boots at the BOSTON.

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

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

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

Farmers, see those \$1.75 Plough Shoes at the "Boston."

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

Don't forget that fine Clothing Stock at the BOSTON.

Ladies, examine the fine stock of Shoes and Slippers at the BOSTON.

## Worms! Worms!

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

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 boy, can find just what they want at S. C. Armstrong's furniture warehouse. Chairs of all kinds, Bedsteads, Comodes, Bureaus, Spring Beds, the best in the market, Mattresses, Upholstered Furniture, Perambulators, new styles, Cabs, Boy's Express Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, 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.

Agents wanted. The best chance in the world to make money on small capital. Send stamp for particulars to

## F. J. PRICE,

520 1/2 East Main St. Little Rock, Ark.

## For Sale.

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

## Notice.

A Farm of 40 acres to rent or sell. A job of logging 30 acres or more. One span of horses for sale. For further information enquire of

J. L. Hitchcock.

## Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership of the firm of Weydemeyer & Predmore is this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. C. Predmore retiring. The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Weydemeyer, who assumes all indebtedness of the firm.

W. Weydemeyer,  
O. C. Predmore.

## 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.

## Flower and Garden Seed Free.

Ten new and very choice varieties of Flower Seeds sent to any address FREE on receipt of Fifteen cents to pay postage. Everything new, may be sown as late as July and August. Lovers flowers write to

## F. J. PRICE,

520 1-2 East Main St., Little Rock, Ark.

## W. WHITNEY & CO.,

Manufacturers of—

Italian and American Marble Monuments, TOMBSTONES Etc.

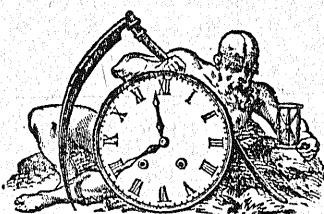
—And Dealers in—

Scotch and American Granite, Flint - Mich.

Wm. Walker, Agt.

Cass City, - Mich.

## FRANK HENDRICK,



## Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

—A Full Stock of—

Bar Pins, Ear Rings, Ladies' NECK CHAINS, GENTS' GUARD CHAINS, FINGER RINGS, SPEC-TACLES AND 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 R. 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.

am	pm	am	pm	am	pm
7:10	8:40	10:40	1:40	9:15	6:45
7:28	8:58	11:00	1:55	9:33	7:03
8:00	9:30	11:20	2:15	9:55	7:25
8:15	9:45	11:35	2:30	10:10	7:40
8:25	9:55	11:45	2:40	10:20	7:50
8:35	10:05	11:55	2:50	10:30	8:00
8:45	10:15	12:05	3:00	10:40	8:10
8:55	10:25	12:15	3:10	10:50	8:20
9:05	10:35	12:25	3:20	11:00	8:30
9:15	10:45	12:35	3:30	11:10	8:40
9:25	10:55	12:45	3:40	11:20	8:50
9:35	11:05	12:55	3:50	11:30	9:00
9:45	11:15	1:05	4:00	11:40	9:10
9:55	11:25	1:15	4:10	11:50	9:20
10:05	11:35	1:25	4:20	12:00	9:30
10:15	11:45	1:35	4:30	12:10	9:40
10:25	11:55	1:45	4:40	12:20	9:50
10:35	12:05	1:55	4:50	12:30	10:00
10:45	12:15	2:05	5:00	12:40	10:10
10:55	12:25	2:15	5:10	12:50	10:20
11:05	12:35	2:25	5:20	1:00	10:30
11:15	12:45	2:35	5:30	1:10	10:40
11:25	12:55	2:45	5:40	1:20	10:50
11:35	1:05	2:55	5:50	1:30	11:00
11:45	1:15	3:05	6:00	1:40	11:10
11:55	1:25	3:15	6:10	1:50	11:20
12:05	1:35	3:25	6:20	2:00	11:30
12:15	1:45	3:35	6:30	2:10	11:40
12:25	1:55	3:45	6:40	2:20	11:50
12:35	2:05	3:55	6:50	2:30	12:00
12:45	2:15	4:05	7:00	2:40	12:10
12:55	2:25	4:15	7:10	2:50	12:20
1:05	2:35	4:25	7:20	3:00	12:30
1:15	2:45	4:35	7:30	3:10	12:40
1:25	2:55	4:45	7:40	3:20	12:50
1:35	3:05	4:55	7:50	3:30	1:00
1:45	3:15	5:05	8:00	3:40	1:10
1:55	3:25	5:15	8:10	3:50	1:20
2:05	3:35	5:25	8:20	4:00	1:30
2:15	3:45	5:35	8:30	4:10	1:40
2:25	3:55	5:45	8:40	4:20	1:50
2:35	4:05	5:55	8:50	4:30	2:00
2:45	4:15	6:05	9:00	4:40	2:10
2:55	4:25	6:15	9:10	4:50	2:20
3:05	4:35	6:25	9:20	5:00	2:30
3:15	4:45	6:35	9:30	5:10	2:40
3:25	4:55	6:45	9:40	5:20	2:50
3:35	5:05	6:55	9:50	5:30	3:00
3:45	5:15	7:05	10:00	5:40	3:10
3:55	5:25	7:15	10:10	5:50	3:20
4:05	5:35	7:25	10:20	6:00	3:30
4:15	5:45	7:35	10:30	6:10	3:40
4:25	5:55	7:45	10:40	6:20	3:50
4:35	6:05	7:55	10:50	6:30	4:00
4:45	6:15	8:05	11:00	6:40	4:10
4:55	6:25	8:15	11:10	6:50	4:20
5:05	6:35	8:25	11:20	7:00	4:30
5:15	6:45	8:35	11:30	7:10	4:40
5:25	6:55	8:45	11:40	7:20	4:50
5:35	7:05	8:55	11:50	7:30	5:00
5:45	7:15	9:05	12:00	7:40	5:10
5:55	7:25	9:15	12:10	7:50	5:20
6:05	7:35	9:25	12:20	8:00	5:30
6:15	7:45	9:35	12:30	8:10	5:40
6:25	7:55	9:45	12:40	8:20	5:50
6:35	8:05	9:55	12:50	8:30	6:00
6:45	8:15	10:05	1:00	8:40	6:10
6:55	8:25	10:15	1:10	8:50	6:20
7:05	8:35	10:25	1:20	9:00	6:30
7:15	8:45	10:35	1:30	9:10	6:40
7:25	8:55	10:45	1:40	9:20	6:50
7:35	9:05	10:55	1:50	9:30	7:00
7:45	9:15	11:05	2:00	9:40	7:10
7:55	9:25	11:15	2:10	9:50	7:20
8:05	9:35	11:25	2:20	10:00	7:30
8:15	9:45	11:35	2:30	10:10	7:40
8:25	9:55	11:45	2:40	10:20	7:50
8:35	10:05	11:55	2:50	10:30	8:00
8:45	10:15	12:05	3:00	10:40	8:10
8:55	10:25	12:15	3:10	10:50	8:20
9:05	10:35	12:25	3:20	11:00	8:30
9:15	10:45	12:35	3:30	11:10	8:40
9:25	10:55	12:45	3:40	11:20	8:50
9:35	11:05	12:55	3:50	11:30	9:00
9:45	11:15	1:05	4:00	11:40	9:10
9:55	11:25	1:15	4:10	11:50	9:20
10:05	11:35	1:25	4:20	12:00	9:30
10:15	11:45	1:35	4:30	12:10	9:40
10:25	11:55	1:45	4:40	12:20	9:50
10:35	12:05	1:55	4:50	12:30	10:00
10:45	12:15	2:05	5:00	12:40	10:10
10:55	12:25	2:15	5:10	12:50	10:20
11:05	12:35	2:25	5:20	1:00	10:30
11:15	12:45	2:35	5:30	1:10	10:40
11:25	12:55	2:45	5:40	1:20	10:50
11:35	1:05	2:55	5:50	1:30	11:00
11:45	1:15	3:05	6:00	1:40	11:10
11:55	1:25	3:15	6:10	1:50	11:20
12:05	1:35	3:25	6:20	2:00	11:30
12:15	1:45	3:35	6:30	2:10	11:40
12:25	1:55	3:45	6:40	2:20	11:50
12:35	2:05	3:55	6:50	2:30	12:00
12:45	2:15	4:05	7:00	2:40	12:10
12:55	2:25	4:15	7:10	2:50	12:20
1:05	2:35	4:25	7:20	3:00	12:30
1:15	2:45	4:35	7:30	3:10	12:40
1:25	2:55	4:45	7:40	3:20	12:50
1:35	3:05	4:55	7:50	3:30	1:00
1:45	3:15	5:05	8:00	3:40	1:10
1:55	3:25	5:15	8:10	3:50	1:20
2:05	3:35	5:25	8:20	4:00	1:30
2:15	3:45	5:35	8:30	4:10	1:40
2:25	3:55	5:45	8:40	4:20	1:50
2:35	4:05	5:55	8:50	4:30	2:00
2:45	4:15	6:05	9:00	4:40	2:10
2:55	4:25	6:15	9:10	4:50	2:20
3:05	4:35	6:25	9:20	5:00	2:30
3:15	4:45	6:35	9:30	5:10	2:40
3:25	4:55	6:45	9:40	5:20	2:50
3:35	5:05	6:55	9:50	5:30	3:00
3:45	5:15	7:05	10:00	5:40	3:10
3:55	5:25	7:15	10:10	5:50	3:20
4:05	5:35	7:25	10:20	6:00	3:30
4:15	5:45	7:35	10:30	6:10	3:40
4:25	5:55	7:45	10:40	6:20	3:50
4:35	6:05	7:55	10:50	6:30	4:00
4:45	6:15	8:05	11:00	6:40	4:10
4:55	6:25	8:15	11:10	6:50	4:20
5:05	6:35	8:25	11:20	7:00	4:30
5:15	6:45	8:35	11:30	7:10	4:40
5:25	6:55	8:45	11:40	7:20	4:50
5:35	7:05	8:55	11:50	7:30	5:00
5:45	7:15	9:05	12:00	7:40	5:10
5:55	7:25	9:15	12:10	7:50	5:20
6:05	7:35	9:25	12:20	8:00	5:30
6:15	7:45	9:35	12:30	8:10	5:40
6:25	7:55	9:45	12:40	8:20	5:50
6:35	8:05	9:55	12:50	8:30	6:00
6:45	8:15	10:05	1:00	8:40	6:10
6:55	8:25	10:15	1:10	8:50	6:20
7:05	8:35	10:25	1:20	9:00	6:30
7:15	8:45	10:35	1:30	9:10	6:40
7:25	8:55	10:45	1:40	9:20	6:50
7:35	9:05	10:55	1:50	9:30	7:00
7:45	9:15	11:05	2:00	9:40	7:10
7:55	9:25	11:15	2:10	9:50	7:20
8:05	9:35	11:25	2:20	10:00	7:30
8:15	9:45	11:35	2:30	10:10	7:40
8:25	9:55	11:45	2:40	10:20	7:50
8:35	10:05	11:55	2:50	10:30	8:00
8:45	10:15	12:05	3:00	10:40	8:10
8:55	10:25	12:15	3:10	10:50	8:20
9:05	10:35	12:25	3:20	11:00	8:30
9:15	10:45	12:35	3:30	11:10	8:40
9:25	10:55	12:45	3:40	11:20	8:50
9:35	11:05	12:55	3:50	11:30	9:00
9:45	11:15	1:05	4:00	11:40	9:10
9:55	11:25	1:15	4:10	11:50	9:20
10:05	11:35	1:25	4:20	12:00	9:30
10:15	11:45	1:35	4:30	12:10	9:40
10:25	11:55	1:45	4:40	12:20	9:50
10:35	12:05	1:55	4:50	12:30	10:00
10:45	12:15	2:05	5:00	12:40	10:10
10:55	12:25	2:15	5:10	12:50	10:20
11:05	12:35	2:25	5:20	1:00	10:30
11:15	12:45	2:35	5:30	1:10	10:40
11:25	12:55	2:45	5:40	1:20	10:50
11:35	1:05	2:55	5:50	1:30	11:00
11:45	1:15	3:05	6:00	1:40	11:10
11:55	1:25	3:15	6:10	1:50	11:20
12:05	1:35	3:25	6:20	2:00	11:30
12:15	1:45	3:35	6:30	2:10	11:40
12:25	1:55	3:45	6:40	2:20	11:50
12:35	2:05	3:55	6:50	2:30	12:00
12:45	2:15	4:05	7:00	2:40	12:10
12:55	2:25	4:15	7:10	2:50	12:20
1:05	2:35	4:25	7:20	3:00	12:30
1:15	2:45	4:35	7:30	3:10	12:40
1:25	2:55	4:45	7:40	3:20	12:50
1:35	3:05	4:55	7:50	3:30	1:00
1:45	3:15	5:05	8:00	3:40	1:10
1:55	3:25	5:15	8:10	3:50	1:20
2:05	3:35	5:25	8:20	4:00	1:30
2:15	3:45	5:35	8:30	4:10	1:40
2:25	3:55	5:45	8:40	4:20	1:50
2:35	4:05	5:55	8:50	4:30	2:00
2:45	4:15	6:05	9:00	4:40	2:10
2:55	4:25	6:15	9:10	4:50	2:20
3:05	4:35	6:25	9:20	5:00	2:30
3:15	4:45	6:35	9:30	5:10	2:40
3:25	4:55	6:45	9:40	5:20	2:50
3:35	5:05	6:55	9:50	5:30	3:00
3:45	5:15	7:05	10:00	5:40	3:10
3:55	5:25	7:15	10:10	5:50	3:20
4:05	5:35	7:25	10:20	6:00	3:30
4:15	5:45	7:35	10:30	6:10	3:40
4:25	5:55	7:45	10:40	6:20	3:50
4:35	6:05	7:55	10:50	6:30	4:



## THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, - - - - MICH.

### Olive Growing in Italy.

By far the most important product of the land along the entire Riviera is the olive, and its culture demands the industry of a large proportion of the peasantry. The soil is owned entirely by the Government, which acquired it by confiscation from the church, when a few years ago it absorbed so much of the property of the church of Rome, or by the nobles. The peasants rent the soil and the olive groves upon equal shares, furnishing all the labor and manure. The culture of the olive is accounted a special trade by itself and is taught by father to son, so that in some instances the same trees have been cultivated by the same family of peasants for many generations. I saw one family who had farmed the same plot of fifty trees from the same family of noblemen for more than 600 years. The trees grow to an enormous age, well authenticated instances being known where the trees are more than 1000 years old. The hills are so exceedingly steep that the trees could obtain no foothold naturally, and therefore they have terraced them far up the sides of the mountain, at a distance of 2000 or 2500 feet. These terraces are from six to sixty feet in width and the retaining walls of solid stone vary greatly in height, from two or three feet to twelve or fifteen. The soil is carefully scraped together in between these retaining walls, and the olives are planted about twenty-five or thirty feet apart. The habit of the trees is somewhat similar to our apples, and is the bark, but the trunks which often grow to an enormous size, are most grotesquely gnarled and twisted. The foliage, which is perennial, is not unlike that of our willow, though the leaves are not quite so long and are a peculiar grayish green which at first give the country an air of gloom, but after a little this feeling wears off and a walk among the olives is one of the most delightful of the many pleasant things one has to remember of Riviera. The olive takes twenty or thirty years to come into bearing and whenever an old tree begins to show signs of decrepitude a young tree is at once planted near it to take its place.

Owing to the age which the trees reach and the stable nature of their product, mortgages are often given on the trees themselves, and regarded with nearly as much favor as our mortgages on land. In the winter, after the crop is gathered, the trees are looked over with a painstaking care which we Americans can hardly realize. All boring insects are destroyed and every decayed spot pared away. All unproductive shoots are pruned off, and the wood thus obtained is saved for fuel to the smallest paring. After the pruning and paring, which occupies several months and is performed by the older men, trenches are dug around each tree at a distance of from six to ten feet, depending upon the size of the tree. These trenches are about a foot in width and from four to six inches in depth. They are then filled with a compost of night soil and house droppings, and covered again with soil. It is a common and almost constant sight to see the manure gatherers in the streets of the cities and towns and along the Cornice road carrying coarse bags of gunny cloth, and oftentimes holding the bag open with their teeth and one hand, while with the other they gather up the freshly-dropped manure from horses or donkeys. The night soil which to one's disgust is only too plentifully deposited by the side of walls, and in every lane and alley-way, is gathered by girls, who carry on their pretty heads a pail, and pick up the night soil with a short paddle. They look like Hebes and smell like—well, we never allowed ourselves to get any nearer to them than we were obliged to, and always passed them well to windward.

In between the olive trees many other crops are raised—wheat, pulse and various kinds of garden vegetables, three and four crops being taken off in a year. The soil is seldom or never plowed, but is turned over with a clumsy kind of hoe or mattock. The shovels used by the Italians differ greatly from ours; they are about the shape of our long-handled shovel, so far as the blade is concerned, but the handle is short and fastened to the blade as though it were a hoe; in fact, it is an exaggerated heart-shaped hoe, and is used even in loading earth into a cart exactly as we would use a hoe for a similar purpose. The olive produces a full crop not oftener than once in about three years, though there may often be two or three years' good crop in succession, followed by a correspondingly long period of poor years, but the average of a long period of years is always about the same. When the fruit of the olive is fully grown, but before the oil begins to form, those intended for use on the table are carefully gathered and pickled in brine. They are not nearly so large as the Spanish olives so much used in this country, though the French and English use them to a great extent. The balance, and by far the greater portion of the crop, is left on the trees to ripen. When fully ripe it is of a dark, dull, purplish col-

or, somewhat like a small damson plum, but more pointed and not so bright in color. It is then quite soft and full of oil. The taste is to a foreigner at first exceedingly nauseous, but, like the green olives, one soon becomes very fond of them, and they are much eaten by the Italians, who will make a meal from a handful of olives, a piece of bread and a glass of wine.

The fruit is shaken off or beaten off the trees with light rods of cane and taken to the oil mills, which abound in every water course. It is then crushed by large stone rollers which run round and round in a stone trough. The pumice is then placed in a press like our cider presses, worked by a screw. The first oil that runs is the best and is used for the table for salads, etc.; that which is obtained next is not so clear and is used for cooking or burning. There are three qualities taken from the same olives. The best is as clear as water and has a slight greenish tinge. After all the oil is expressed that can be the pumice is sold to the soap makers, who boil it and whatever oil is left rises to the top of the water. The soap manufactured is similar to the famous Castile soap of Spain and when well made is fully as good. The residue is put back on the land for manure. The finest oil comes from Lecce, a short distance from Pisa, in Tuscany. The Lecce oil is considered the finest oil in the world and brings the highest price. But little of it, however, is exported. It is used in cooking in the place of lard and butter.—G. G. Smith.

### The Panama Canal.

Dr. Charles Peitzsch, a German physician of New York, has just returned from Aspinwall and Panama, and gives a very gloomy account of the country and the prospects of the De Lesseps Canal scheme. "If any of your friends think of going to Panama," said the doctor to a *Tribune* reporter, "advise them not to. In all my travels I never saw a more sickly, poverty stricken, and forsaken people. I was induced to go there by the promise of a large business in my profession. There was plenty for me to do, but no money in it, and I came away as soon as I could. There are about 250 people at work on the Panama Canal, 200 of whom are negroes. Half of them are sick, haggard, and starving, and the death rate is alarming, although the facts are suppressed as much as possible. There are not more than 100 able-bodied men at work at any time, and the force is constantly being renewed, because the laborers fall victims to disease, then lose their places and starve, or die of fevers and a peculiar wasting away of the system. The canal company wants to get all the laborers possible, and it offers the inducement of high wages, board, plenty of work, and free passage. Agents gather laborers up wherever they can find them and take them by boat to Aspinwall and rail to Panama. They receive \$17 a month, and the worst board imaginable. They are crowded into shanties and fed on the cheapest kinds of food: rice twice a day, tea or coffee in the morning only, salt beef once a day, and no bread; fresh meat, never. Once there, it is impossible for laborers ever to return, as the men have no money, and it costs \$25 to ride back to Aspinwall, a distance of forty-seven and a half miles, and they are too weak to walk. White people soon become yellow and look like death, and beg tourists to take them away."

"Work is advancing very slowly on the canal, and there is nothing to show for the money spent. It is generally believed in that country that the canal will never be finished. It is about as wide as Broadway from house to house. There are some stakes driven down and planks laid along and the earth stirred up a little, but that is all. It seems hardly possible to live in that country. It is marshy and malarial, and infested with alligators and serpents and poisonous insects. I was bitten in the hand by an insect, and my arm has swollen up and been useless for a month. The population is composed of negroes and Spanish and French of the lowest class. The climate is warm—terribly warm—moist, and oppressive, and tends to induce the use of stimulants. St. Louis beer costs thirty-five cents a bottle, Milwaukee beer twenty-five cents. Whisky is cheap, and the best imported Holland gin only 40 cents a quart. Beef and fish are very plentiful and cheap, as are also fabrics. On the whole, the country is no place for any but a very patient man with plenty of money."—*Scientific American*.

TO CLEAN OSTRICH FEATHERS.—White or light tinted ones can be laid on a plate and scrubbed gently with a toothbrush in warm soap-suds, then well shaken out and well dried either by hot sun or a good fire. At first the feather will have a most discouraging appearance, a novice is apt to think it perfectly spoiled. But after it is perfectly dry it should be carefully curled with a penknife or scissors' blade, and will recover all its former plummy softness.

This age has been remarkable among other things for the number of old men who have held prominent positions and discharged great duties in spite of advanced years. Cavour, Thiers, Von Moltke, the Emperor William, Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone will readily occur to any one who looks over the politics of the last quarter of a century, and now it is said that the eminent German historian Von Ranke has just celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, and is, in full vigor of body and mind, pushing on the preparation of his universal history, of which the fourth volume has just appeared. Our own Bancroft displays some wonderful vitality.

### Advice to a Fire Company.

It having been announced to me, my young friends, that you were about forming a fire company, I have called you together to give you such directions as long experience in a first-quality engine company qualifies me to communicate. The moment you hear an alarm of fire, scream like a pair of panthers. Run any way, except the right way,—for the furthest way round is the nearest way to the fire. If you happen to run on the top of a wood-pile, so much the better, you can then get a good view of the neighborhood. If a light breaks on your view, "break" for it immediately; but be sure you don't jump into a bow window. Keep yelling, all the time; and, if you can't make night hideous enough yourself, kick all the dogs you come across, and set them yelling, too; 'twill help amazingly. A brace of cats dragged up stairs by the tail would be a "powerful auxiliary." When you reach the scene of the fire, do all you can to convert it into a scene of destruction. Tear down all the fences in the vicinity. If it's a chimney on fire, throw salt down it; or, if you can't do that, perhaps the best plan would be to jerk off the pump-handle and pound it down. Don't forget to yell, all the while, as it will have a prodigious effect in frightening off the fire. The louder the better, of course; and the more ladies in the vicinity, the greater necessity for "doing it brown." Should the roof begin to smoke, get to work in good earnest, and make any man "smoke" that interrupts you. If it is summer, and there are fruit trees in the lot, cut them down, to prevent the fire from roasting the apples. Don't forget to yell! Should the stable be threatened, carry out the cow-chains. Never mind the horse,—he'll be alive and kicking; and if his legs don't do their duty, let them pay for the roast. Ditto as to the hogs;—let them save their own bacon, or smoke for it. When the roof begins to burn, get a crow-bar and pry away the stone steps; or, if the steps be of wood, procure an axe and chop them up. Next, cut away the wash-boards in the basement story; and, if that don't stop the flames, let the chair-boards on the first floor share a similar fate. Should the "devouring element" still pursue the "even tenor of its way," you had better ascend to the second story. Pitch out the pitchers, and tumble out the tumbler. Yell all the time!

If you find a baby dead, fling it into the second story window of the house across the way; but let the kitten carefully down in a work basket. Then draw out the bureau drawers, and empty their contents out of the back window; letting somebody below to upset the slop-barrow and rain water hogs-head at the same time. Of course, you will attend to the mirror. The further it can be thrown, the more pieces will be made. If anybody objects, smash it over his head. Do not, under any circumstances, drop the tongs down from the second story; the fall might break its legs, and render the poor thing a cripple for life. Set it straddle of your shoulders, and carry it down carefully. Pile the bed clothes carefully out of the window. By the time you will have attended to all these things, the fire will certainly be arrested, or the building be burnt down. In either case, your services will be no longer needed; and, of course, you require no further directions.—*Exc.*

### Blowing Bottles.

The bottle plays a pretty important role in the world's affairs, so that it is no wonder that the process of converting sand and chemicals into a glass vessel should be an interesting sight to the spectator. In fact, the operation is vested with a halo of mystery to those who are not familiar with such manufacture. Let us then enter the lurid atmosphere where these articles are made, and we will select a certain manufactory.

To make a bottle is a simple if not easy task. In the furnace are what are called twelve pots, holding from 1800 to 2000 pounds of composition. This composition is sand, imported soda-ash, salt, lime and coloring matter, which with the proportion of the other ingredients used, is a profound secret. The material is placed in the pots, under which is kept a hot fire over night. At about seven o'clock the blowers begin work. They stand on a platform which is built in front of the furnace and work in pairs. Over each pot in the furnace is a small door, from which the molten mass is taken. Each man has a hollow pipe, about five feet long, which he thrusts into the pot. Enough of the composition is brought out by the pipe for a bottle. He blows lightly in the end of the pipe, the composition expands a trifle, and then he rolls it on a rough marble slab, so as to shape it for the mould. It is now placed in the mould, which is then closed, and he blows vigorously for a few seconds. The mould is now opened, and the bottle is drawn forth. The bottle is then taken to an oven where the glass is annealed. It is kept in this oven twenty-four hours, gradually cooling off, then being ready to withstand the cold air. This is, in brief, the way a glass bottle is made. There is a fashion in these articles as in everything else. Sometimes amber-colored bottles are the rage and then green glass is preferred. The latter seems now to predominate.

WHAT A SURVEYOR MISSED.—A surveyor who was running township lines in a new county in this State last fall was engaged by a farmer to survey the line between his farm and

that of a neighbor. They had a line fence, but had engaged in several disputes as to whether it was on the divide. The surveyor was making preparations when the owner of the other farm approached, and inquired: "What are you going to do now?" "Find the exact line," was the reply.

At this the man wheeled and went off on the gallop, and he was seen no more until the line had been run. The surveyor and the first-named farmer had just completed the work when the other came up to within about ten feet of them and asked: "Well, have you got through?" "Yes, all through."

"And is the fence a foot on his farm?" "No; he has two feet of yours, and the fence must be moved so that you can have it." The man sprang upon a stump faced a thicket about five rods away and cried out: "You there—Reuben and James and Samuel! The survey is made and we are all right! You kin shoulder them shot-guns and go back to the saw-mill, and if you meet the old woman coming with the pitch-fork you kin tell her to turn back and git up a squar' dinner for the surveyor!"

### Josh Billings on Courting.

Courting is a luxury, it is salad, it is ice water, it is a beverage, it is the pla spell of the soul. The man who has never courted has lived in vain; he has bin a blind man among landscapes and waterscapes; he has bin a deaf man in the land of hand organs, and by the side of murmuring canals. Courting is like a little springs of soft water that steal out from under a rock at the foot of a mountain and run down the hill side by side singing and dancing and spattering each other, eddying and frothing and kaskading, now hiding under bank, now full of sun, and now full of shadow, till bimbeys thine and then thine slow. I am in favor of long courting; it gives the parties a chance to find out each other's trump cards, it is good exercise, and is just as indersent as 2 merino lambs. Courting is like strawberries and cream, wants to be did slow, then yu git the flavor. I hav saw folks git ackquainted, fall in luv, git married, settel down and git tew work, in three weeks from date. This is just wum folks larn a trade, and akounts for the grate number of alimney men mechanics we hav, and the poor jobs ths turn out.

Perhaps it is best I shud state sum good advice few yung men, who are about tew court with a final view to matrimony, az it waz. In the first place, yung man, yu want to git yure system awl rite, and then find a yung woman who iz willing tew be courted on the square. The next thing is tew find out how old she is, which yu kan dow bi asking her and she will sa that she is 19 years old, and this yu will find won't be far from out ov the waz. The next best thing iz tew begin moderate; say once every nite in the week for the fust six months, increasing the dose as the pashtent seems to require it. It is a fust rate waz tew court the girl's mother a liddle on the start, for there iz one thing a woman never despizes, and that iz, a liddle good courting, if it is dun strikly on the square. After the fust year yu will begin to be well akquainted and will begin tew like the bizness. There is one thing I alvus advise, and that iz not to swop fotograffs oftener than once in 10 days, unless yu forgit how the gal looks.

Okasionally yu want tew look sorry and draw in yure wind az tho yu had pain, this will set the gal tew teasing yu tew find out what ails yu. Evening meetings are a good thing to tend, it will keep yur religion in tune, and then if the gal happens to be there, bi accident, she kan ask yu tew go hum with her. As a general thing I wouldn't brag on other gals much when i waz courting, it mite look az tho yu kan tew match. If yu will court 3 years in this waz, awl the time on the square, if yu don't sa it iz a liddle the silkest time in your life, yu kan git measured for a hat at my expense, and pa for it. Don't court for munny, nor buty, nor relashuns, these things are just about az onsartin as the kerosene ile refining bizness, liabel tew git out ov repair and bust at enny minnit.

Court a gal for fun, for the luv yu bear her, for the virtue and bizness there is in her; court her for a wife and for a mother, court her as yu wud court a farm—for the strength ov the site and the perfeckshun ov the title; court her as tho she wasn't a fule, and yu a nuther; court her in the kitchen, in the parlor, over the wash-tub, and at the planner; court this waz, yung man, and if yu don't git a good wife and she don't git a good husband, the falt won't be in the courtins.

Yung man, yu kan rely upon Josh Billings, and if yu kant make these rules wurk just send for him and he will sho yu how the thing is did, and it shant kost yu a cent.

HOW TO USE PERFUMES.—There are few ladies who can resist the pleasure of using perfumes, and if they are not used in too great quantities they are not objectionable. It is a better plan to use only one kind of perfume, such as violet, heliotrope, rose geranium, &c. Instead of saturating the handkerchief, use them in the shape of sachet powders. Put them on cotton in small bags of muslin, silk or satin, and strew them in every part of the bureau and wardrobe, so that a delicate, fresh, almost nameless perfume pervades every article of dress from the hat to the boots. Sachets filled with powdered orris root will give a sweet, wholesome odor that never becomes so strong as to be disagreeable. It is hardly needful to say that the use of strong extracts of perfumery is not considered in good taste.

A wag, who thought to have a joke at the expense of an Irish provision dealer, said: "Can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "Pat," said the dealer to his assistant, "give this man three pig's feet."

### Primary School Education.

The usefulness and simplicity of some of the methods by which the young idea is taught to school, in our modern high-pressure schools, and the practical quality of the instruction imparted, are amusingly shown by the following anecdote, told by the Boston *Journal*:

A youth of tender years, who has lately begun attending school, was heard by his father to be loudly chanting, as he played about the room, an extraordinary measure, of which the burden was, "Angie two times, nigger in a pond." Impressed by this remarkable combination of words the sire inquired what he meant by it, when his son and heir replied: "Why, that's what we learn at school." The father, thinking this a curious sort of useful knowledge, took occasion to call at the school and inquire into the matter. The teacher was quite unable to explain, but finally called up her scholars and caused them to give some of their customary recitations in concert. The mystery was solved when the chorus came to this lesson, "An angle, two lines meeting at a point," the rythm of which was seen to be similar to the child's description of the unfortunate African. So the parent went home convinced that as yet he had no occasion for repudiating his taxes for the support of schools.

The Boston Traveler relates that a young infant in that city having been presented with a handsome basket bearing the words: "Welcome, little stranger," in green and gold, the Irish nurse protested against the form of the salutation, contending that "for sure that was wrong, for the baby is not a stranger, but one of the family."

**THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE.**

**PRINCIPAL LINE**

AND OLD FAVORITE FROM CHICAGO

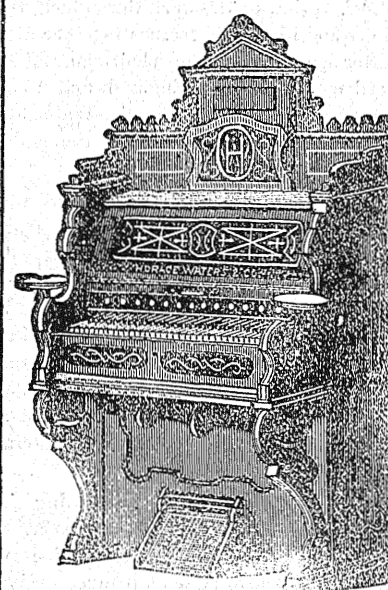
OF PORTLAND TO KANSAS CITY

Through Lincoln, Omaha, Denver, and you will find traveling a luxury, instead of a discomfort.

T. J. POTTER, 84 Vice Pres't & Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill.

PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

## Waters' New Favorite Organs



are the most BEAUTIFUL in STYLES and PERFECT in TONE ever made. They contain every improvement necessary for a first-class ORGAN, including our Celebrated CELESTE STOP, which is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. WATERS' HARMONIC, NEW ORCHESTRAL, CHORALE and DUCCET ORGANS, in unique French cases, elegant designs, combine PURITY of VOICING with GREAT VOLUME of TONE, suitable for Parlor, School or Church. Prices \$50, \$60, \$75, \$85, \$100, upward.

Book, Boxed and Shipped, only \$199, Upward, for the first six months, increasing the dose as the pashtent seems to require it. It is a fust rate waz tew court the girl's mother a liddle on the start, for there iz one thing a woman never despizes, and that iz, a liddle good courting, if it is dun strikly on the square. After the fust year yu will begin to be well akquainted and will begin tew like the bizness. There is one thing I alvus advise, and that iz not to swop fotograffs oftener than once in 10 days, unless yu forgit how the gal looks.

OKASIONALLY yu want tew look sorry and draw in yure wind az tho yu had pain, this will set the gal tew teasing yu tew find out what ails yu. Evening meetings are a good thing to tend, it will keep yur religion in tune, and then if the gal happens to be there, bi accident, she kan ask yu tew go hum with her. As a general thing I wouldn't brag on other gals much when i waz courting, it mite look az tho yu kan tew match. If yu will court 3 years in this waz, awl the time on the square, if yu don't sa it iz a liddle the silkest time in your life, yu kan git measured for a hat at my expense, and pa for it. Don't court for munny, nor buty, nor relashuns, these things are just about az onsartin as the kerosene ile refining bizness, liabel tew git out ov repair and bust at enny minnit.

Court a gal for fun, for the luv yu bear her, for the virtue and bizness there is in her; court her for a wife and for a mother, court her as yu wud court a farm—for the strength ov the site and the perfeckshun ov the title; court her as tho she wasn't a fule, and yu a nuther; court her in the kitchen, in the parlor, over the wash-tub, and at the planner; court this waz, yung man, and if yu don't git a good wife and she don't git a good husband, the falt won't be in the courtins.

Yung man, yu kan rely upon Josh Billings, and if yu kant make these rules wurk just send for him and he will sho yu how the thing is did, and it shant kost yu a cent.

HOW TO USE PERFUMES.—There are few ladies who can resist the pleasure of using perfumes, and if they are not used in too great quantities they are not objectionable. It is a better plan to use only one kind of perfume, such as violet, heliotrope, rose geranium, &c. Instead of saturating the handkerchief, use them in the shape of sachet powders. Put them on cotton in small bags of muslin, silk or satin, and strew them in every part of the bureau and wardrobe, so that a delicate, fresh, almost nameless perfume pervades every article of dress from the hat to the boots. Sachets filled with powdered orris root will give a sweet, wholesome odor that never becomes so strong as to be disagreeable. It is hardly needful to say that the use of strong extracts of perfumery is not considered in good taste.

A wag, who thought to have a joke at the expense of an Irish provision dealer, said: "Can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "Pat," said the dealer to his assistant, "give this man three pig's feet."

## CALL ON ADAMSON & FRITZ,

At Dr. Deming's old Stand,  
Who keep constantly on hand a complete stock of  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**  
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.**

School onery, Law Blanks, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Coice Cigars and Tobaccos, Violin Stringe and Trimmings, Wall Paper, etc., etc.,  
Cass City, Mich. **ADAMSON & FRITZ.**

## ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE

y Buying Your  
**HEAVY WAGONS**  
FROM  
**Wickware & Waldon,**  
CASS CITY.

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

Repairing in both Departments promptly done.



## THE MILLER'S WOOLING.

"Love me little, love me long,"  
Sang the dusty miller  
To his wheat art, and his song  
Did a maize and thrill her.

"Bid me barley honey, Oh, give  
Me one grain of comfort;  
I would eat on thee and live  
Holding on to some sort."

"In your eyes now love looks shine,  
There lies coral pleasure,  
Oh! homely joys are mine,  
Filling up my measure."

Came the maiden's corn-fall laugh  
At the miller's fawning;  
"You can't winnow girl with chaff—  
Sir! to you good morning."

## EPITAPH ON A PRINTER.

Beneath this stone is laid the form  
Of one, a good type-setter,  
Who, after life's sunshine and storm,  
Distributes his dead letter.

Although on earth he was no sage,  
Yet he was not a fool,  
For while upon life's busy stage  
He lived by one good rule.

Full many friends—at least a score  
Of sympathizing faces,  
Around his bed sad glances wore,  
As shorter grew life's spaces.

His case was not an empty one,  
For he kept not aloof,  
From others, so his task being done,  
He showed a good, clean proof.

Throughout his life he'd virtuous been;  
Death therefore, had no terrors  
When he was summoned from the scene  
Of his few earthly errors.

And when the trump his soul shall wake,  
To wear an angel's crown,  
Of heavenly joys he will partake—  
Revised, locked up, planned down.

## GRANDPAPA'S OLD COAT.

"Only one silk and that not new!  
Dear me, dear me, it is dreadful!" and  
Aunt Grayson caught up the pretty  
bodice of the garment in question, and  
gave it a spiteful little shake. Kathie,  
hemming ruffles by a window, laughed.

"What can't be cured must be en-  
dured. There's no help for it, auntie,"  
she said.

"Yes, there was help for it," cried the  
lady, tossing the bodice from her, "if  
you had taken my advice; but you must  
go and act like a simpleton! The idea  
of a girl of your age giving away her  
hard earnings, and then getting married  
without a decent change of clothing! I  
declare it is too absurd. And you are  
making such a good match, too! Charles  
Montague comes of one of the best  
families in the county, and he'll be  
rich one of these days, though he may  
be poor enough at the start, and you,  
having as good as thrown your money  
away, can contribute nothing—not even  
able to buy your own clothes, which every  
wife ought to do."

"At which time, let us hope, my  
scanty wardrobe will be replenished,"  
said Kathie, merrily.

Her aunt frowned contemptuously.  
"But what are you to do now?" she  
went on. "What do you think Mrs.  
Montague of Oaklands will think of  
you, when she sees your outfit?"

"Not one whit less than she thinks of  
me to-day," answered Kathie, stoutly,  
"or I should be greatly mistaken in my  
estimate of her character."

Mrs. Grayson laughed in scorn.

"You poor little simpleton! Wait  
until you know the world as I know it,  
and you'll change your tune. I tell you  
Kathie, appearance is everything. Your  
bridegroom himself will feel ashamed  
when he sees you in the midst of his  
stately sisters, in the grand rooms of  
Oakland."

Kathie winced, but she answered  
bravely: "I don't believe Charlie will  
ever feel ashamed of me, or I should  
give him up to-day."

"Wait until he sees you in your shab-  
by garments."

"Shabby garments!" said Kathie, open-  
ing her bright brown eyes. "My gar-  
ments are not shabby, auntie. I am  
quite sure I never looked shabby in  
my whole life." Mrs. Grayson glanced  
at the trim, graceful little figure. The  
close-fitting blue merino was faultless;  
the linen cuffs and collars were as spot-  
less as snow. Kathie was right; she  
never looked shabby. Her garments  
seemed to be part and parcel of herself,  
like the glossy feathers of a canary.

Yet these garments were usually made  
of all sorts of odds and ends, for Kathie  
was poor, and obliged to be rigidly eco-  
nomical. But she was possessed of  
that tact, or talent, or whatever it  
may be called, which is more to a woman  
than beauty or fortune; enabling her  
by the mere skill of her willing  
fingers and artist soul, to make life,  
her home, her own person, a thing of  
beauty and a joy forever.

Mrs. Grayson, Kathie's well-to-do  
aunt, with daughters of her own, who  
trailed their silks in the dust and  
tumbled their laces and plumes and  
looked dowdy all the while, regarded  
the trim little figure by the window  
with a half admiring, half contemptu-  
ous smile. "You're rather a pretty  
girl, Kathie," continued her aunt, "and  
you understand the art of getting your-  
self up in good style. What you've got  
will do well enough, perhaps, but there's  
so little of it. Your bridal outfit is  
shameful. What will you do for car-  
riage dresses, and dinner dresses, and  
evening dresses, when you are Charles'  
wife? Why, when I was a bride I had  
everything; a round dozen of silks of  
every hue, poplins, merinos, tissues, and  
a half dozen sorts of wraps. I didn't  
go to James Grayson bare of clothes, I  
tell you."

Kathie said nothing for a moment,  
but bent over her ruffles, her bright  
eyes dim with tears; then, answering,  
"You may well say that, aunt, but is it  
kind that you should tantalize me,  
when you know that your father was a  
rich man while mine was poor, and my  
uncle with all his promising to me died  
leaving me nothing."

"Such a simpleton as you've been,"  
her aunt continued, "after toiling and  
teaching for your money, to turn round  
and give it away! I declare it puts  
me out of temper to think of it."

"What else could I do?" the girl burst  
out, passionately. "Could I see poor

George's cottage sold over his head, and  
his wife and children turned into the  
street?"

"Assuredly," answered the lady, cool-  
ly, "he could have rented a house easy  
enough. In your place, I should have  
kept my money in my pocket; but you  
wouldn't listen to my advice. You are  
sorry for it now, no doubt."

"I am not sorry. I would do the  
same thing again to-morrow. I'm glad  
I had the money to pay poor George's  
debt, and I don't care if I even should  
look shabby."

"Very well, I shall try not to care,  
either. I shan't help you; I told you  
that in the beginning; I can't afford it,  
and even if I could I should not feel it  
my duty. You would be headstrong  
and senseless, you must bear the con-  
sequences. I'll give you some lace for  
your neck and sleeves, and you may  
wear the garnet set of Josephine's."

"I am perfectly aware of your not  
caring, though you are my aunt; but I  
don't want the lace, nor should any-  
thing induce me to wear borrowed gar-  
ments. Besides I have some very fine  
lace which belonged to my dear, dear  
mother, which I shall wear in remem-  
brance of her, knowing how happy she  
would be, were she alive and with me,  
at the event that is soon to take place."

"Oh! very well; don't snap my head  
off, I beg; you needn't wear them.  
Much thanks one gets for trying to as-  
sist you. You won't wear any hat  
either, I suppose."

"I have plenty of trimmings; I shall  
trim that light felt I wore last winter."

"And your jacket? Where's that to  
come from, pray?"

"Kathie's tears were gone, and her  
brown eyes flashed like stars as she  
answered, 'I intend to make myself a  
jacket of grandfather's coat.'

Her aunt threw back her head and  
laughed boisterously as she went on:  
'Grandfather's old coat! oh, that is too  
good! What would Mrs. Montague say  
to that?' Kathie, child, what a goose  
you are!

Kathie threw aside her ruffles, and  
going to the clothes-press brought out  
the old coat. 'The material is very  
fine,' she said, 'and this rich, old-fashion-  
ed fur will cut into nice strips for trim-  
ming. Oh, I am sure that I can make  
a handsome jacket out of it, and I think,'  
she added, softly, 'grandpapa would  
like me to have it, if he knew.'

"Grandpapa, indeed!" echoed Mrs.  
Grayson. 'I should think you'd have  
but little respect for his memory  
after the manner he treated you in  
never leaving you a penny after having  
nursed him and slaved for him as you  
did night and day for all those years.'

"I have no doubt he intended to  
leave me something," said Kathie. 'I  
know he did; but he died so suddenly,  
and put off altering his will until it  
was impossible to do so.'

"Oh, nonsense! I wouldn't give a  
fig for good intentions! He had lots  
of money—everybody knows that; it  
has all gone to that scapegrace Dugald,  
and leaving you without a shilling for  
your wedding dowry."

"Charlie won't mind that," said  
Kathie, her cheeks blooming like a  
rose.

"Won't he? Don't tell me child!  
Every one thought you would be old  
Tom Rowland's heiress when you first  
met Mr. Montague. Ten to one he'd  
never have given you a second thought  
but for that. Now that he's disappoint-  
ed, he's too much of a man to back out,  
of course, but he feels it all the same.  
Don't tell me. I know men better than  
you."

Kathie uttered no word in answer.  
She took the old coat, and crossing to  
the window, sat down to rip it apart.  
Her wedding day was drawing near,  
and there was no time to lose. Mrs.  
Grayson settled herself on the lounge  
for her afternoon nap; the canary chirped  
lazily in his cage; and without, above  
the waving line of the wooded ridge,  
the December sunset glowed.

Kathie began to rip the strong, closely  
stitched seams, her pretty, fresh face  
looking sad, but not hopeless. Aunt  
Grayson's world-wise talk had some-  
what hurt her. All her life she had  
been such a brave, sweet little soul.  
Left an orphan early, she had lived  
with her grandfather, and made his last  
days bright. He said to her more than  
once, "You're a dear child, Kathie; by-  
and-by, when you think of being a bride,  
I'll give you a wedding dowry."

Yet, after his sudden death one mid-  
winter night, there was no mention of  
Kathie found in the will, and every-  
thing went to Dugald, the son of a  
second marriage.

Kathie did not complain, but it cut  
her to the heart to think that after all  
she had been utterly forgotten. She  
tried to believe that there was some  
mistake, but it was very hard to do so.

And when Dugald sold out the old  
homestead, gathered up the funds, and  
went off to America, she gathered up  
all the souvenirs and took care of them.  
The old fur-trimmed overcoat was one,  
and this was distinguished from all  
the rest by having a card appended to  
it, on which was her full name.

Then, boarding at her aunt's, she  
taught the village children, and saved  
up her earnings for her marriage-day,  
for Charles Montague had asked her  
to be his wife.

The wedding-day was appointed, and  
Kathie was beginning with a flutter-  
ing heart to think about making her  
purchases, when her brother George  
fell ill, and worse, and got into trouble.  
He was rather a thriftless man and had  
been unfortunate; his little home was  
mortgaged, and unless the debt could  
be repaid the house would be sold over  
his head. Kathie heard, and did not  
hesitate an instant. Her hoarded  
earnings went to pay the debt. She did  
not regret her generously sitting there  
in the glow of the waning sunset; she  
would have done the same thing again.  
She did not doubt her handsome high-  
born lover's royalty, yet her girl's heart  
ached, and tears dimmed her clear,  
bright eyes.

It was bad to be so cramped for a

little money, and one's wedding-day so  
near. Her wardrobe was limited and  
sadly needed replenishing. Aunt Gray-  
son told the truth; she would look shab-  
by in the grand rooms at Oakland, in the  
midst of Charlie's stately sisters! The  
tears came faster, and presently the  
sharp pearl-handled knife, with which  
she was ripping the seams, slipped sud-  
denly, and cut a gash right across the  
breast of the coat. Kathie gave a shriek  
of dismay.

"There, now, I've spoiled the best of  
the cloth; I can't get a jacket from the  
much-abused old coat. What shall I do?"  
Down went the bright young head, and  
with her face buried in grandpapa's old  
coat, Kathie cried as if her heart would  
break.

Mrs. Grayson sneered on the lounge,  
the Maltese cat purred before the  
hearth, the canary twittered, and out  
above the wintry hills the sunset fires  
glowed in golden glory. Her cry out,  
Kathie raised her head, dried her eyes  
and went on with her ripping, when  
something rustled under her hands.

"Why, what's this?" Some of grandpapa's  
papers!

She tore the lining loose, and there,  
beneath the wadding was a package  
done up in parchment, and tied with  
red tape and addressed in a clear hand  
to herself! Kathie drew it forth. One  
side was marked: 'This package be-  
longs to my granddaughter, Kathie.'

"Why, what can it be?" cried Kathie,  
her fingers fluttering as she tugged at  
the tape. At last the knot yielded,  
and she unfolded the package. Folded  
coupon bonds—a round dozen at least—  
and a thick layer of crisp bank notes.  
On the top a little note. She read it.  
'My dear little granddaughter, here is  
your marriage dowry. Two thousand  
pounds. One day some fine fellow—  
none other I trust—will claim you for  
his wife. You are a treasure in your-  
self, but take this from old grandpapa  
as a slight remembrance for all your  
care and kindness to him.'

"Oh, grandpapa, then you did not for-  
get me!" sobbed Kathie. A ring at the  
door at that moment startled her. She  
looked out and saw her lover. Gather-  
ing her treasures into the lap of her  
ruffled apron, she rushed out to meet  
him.

"Oh, Charlie, come in quick; I've  
some wonderful news to tell you." The  
young man followed her into the draw-  
ing-room, wondering what had hap-  
pened.

"Oh! Charlie!" she cried breathless-  
ly, holding up her apron, her eyes shining,  
her cheeks aglow; "see here, I am a  
rich girl after all! I've found my mar-  
riage dowry. A minute ago I was cry-  
ing because I was so poor, and had  
nothing to give you with me. I had  
to give poor George all my money, and  
I've only one silk; and I had to trim my  
old hat over, and auntie laughed at me  
so, and said you would feel ashamed of  
me. I was cutting up grandpapa's old  
overcoat to make a jacket, and I found  
this; only see, two thousand pounds!  
Oh, Charlie! I'm so glad for your sake."

The young man bent down and kissed  
the sweet, tremulous mouth with a  
full, glowing heart as he said: "My  
darling, his voice thrilling with ten-  
derness, I am glad of all this because  
you are glad. For my own part, I  
would rather have these dear little  
hundreds without a shilling in them. You  
need no dowry, Kathie, in my eyes you  
are always fresh and fair and lovely,  
no matter what you wear. I love you  
for your own sweet self, rich or poor."

Kathie let the folded coupons and  
bank notes slip from her apron and fall  
to the floor in a rustling shower. "Oh,  
Charlie!" she whispered, leaning her  
head against his shoulder, "I am so  
glad."

"Glad of what Kathie—grandpapa's  
dowry?"

"No, glad you love me for myself."  
The marriage proved to be a happy  
one not only to the party directly con-  
cerned, but equally to Mrs. Montague  
of Oaklands, and her proud, stylish  
daughters. The money given to Kathie's  
brother proved to be the making of  
him. He recovered his lost ground,  
and in a few years he had accumulated  
a handsome property, repaid his sister  
all that he owed, though against her  
wishes, and showed to her how fortu-  
nate was the result of her liberality.—  
Etc.

## Cannibalism in Jail.

It certainly is a wonder that the Fiji  
isles were not altogether depopulated,  
owing to the number who were killed.  
Thus, on Namena, in the year 1851, 50  
bodies were cooked for one feast. And  
when the men of Bau were at war with  
Verata they carried off 260 bodies, 17  
of which were piled on a canoe and  
sent to Rewa, where they were re-  
ceived with wild joy, dragged about the  
town, and subjected to every species  
of indignity ere they finally  
reached the ovens. Then, too, just  
think of the number of lives sacrificed  
in a country where infanticide was a  
recognized institution, and where wid-  
ows were strangled as a matter of  
course!

Why, on one occasion  
where there had been a horrible mas-  
sacre of Namena people at "Vaiw  
and upward of 100 fishermen had been  
murdered and their bodies carried as  
bologna to the ovens at Bau, no less  
than 80 women were strangled to do  
honor to the dead, and corpses lay in  
every direction of the mission station!

It is just 80 years since the Rev. John  
Watford, writing from here, described  
how 28 victims had been seized in one  
day while fishing. They were brought  
here alive, and only stunned when put  
into the ovens. Some of the miserable  
creatures attempted to escape from the  
scorching bed of red-hot stones, but  
only to be driven back and buried in  
that living tomb, when they were taken  
a few hours later to feast their bar-  
barous captors. He adds that more  
human beings were eaten on this little  
isle of Bau than anywhere else in Fi-  
ji. It is very hard, indeed, to realize  
that the peaceful village on which I  
am now looking has really been the  
scene of such horrors as these, and

that many of the gentle, kindly people  
around me have actually taken part in  
them.—Cumming.

AN IRISH PROBLEM.—A member of  
the health department of St. Louis has  
received a letter from one John L.  
Sullivan, which embodies a first-class  
Irish puzzle. The writer propounds:  
If a man was to die and get married  
the second time before he died, and  
leave his wife that he married the  
second time, and then was to die and  
leave a will, and was to make the will  
before he died, and then die, could his  
second wife's children, after the will  
was made, come in for their full share  
of his property if he bought 250 acres  
of land after he made this will? And  
does it make any difference to his  
second wife's children whether the  
first wife's children, which were born  
before he married the second time,  
come in for their share of his personal  
property which he had before he  
died?

The bequest of \$50,000 left by the  
late Oakes Ames for the benefit of the  
children of North Easton, Mass., be-  
came available last August. Among  
other good things done by it is placing  
in every family of school children  
there a copy of a children's magazine.  
One hundred and eighty-eight copies  
have been subscribed for and will go  
into as many families.

Disappointed Entirely.  
Mr. W. F. Hetherington, editor of  
the *Sentinel*, informed one of our rep-  
resentatives that he tried St. Jacobs Oil  
for rheumatism, and found it all that  
could be asked. The remedy caused  
the pain to entirely disappear.—*Em-  
poria (Kan.) News.*

KINDNESS is the golden chain by  
which society is bound together.

"I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be a  
most excellent remedy for rheumatic  
pains," says Mr. F. Latham, 5 Harrison  
street, Providence, R. I.—*Boston Her-  
ald.*

Shipper says if the public want the facts  
entire of the Peruvian business, he has  
a mind to gratify them.

'Beauty Unadorned (with pimples) is  
Adorned the Most.'  
If you desire a fair complexion free from  
pimples, blotches, and eruptions, take "Golden  
Medical Discovery." By Druggists.

At Swarthmore, Pa., Oliver Holt's woolen  
mill burned at a loss of \$40,000.

"DO LIKEWISE."  
Dr. R. V. FERRER, Buffalo, N. Y.:—"Five  
years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from  
uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill  
of three physicians, I was completely dis-  
courage, and so weak I could with difficulty cross  
the room alone. I began taking your 'Fav-  
orite Prescription' and using the local treatment  
recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical  
Adviser.' In a few months I was perfectly  
cured. I wrote a letter to my family paper,  
briefly mentioning how my health had been  
restored, and offering to send the full particu-  
lars to any one writing me for them and in-  
closing a stamped envelope for reply. I have  
received over four hundred letters. In reply,  
I have described my case and the treatment  
used, and earnestly advised them to 'do like-  
wise.' From a great many I have received  
second letters of thanks stating that they had  
commenced the treatment and were much bet-  
ter already."

MRS. E. F. MORGAN, New Castle, Pa.  
The tanneries in Chicago, in numbers, have  
shut down, owing to a strike, and the employes  
are idle.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated gran-  
ules—the original "Little Liver Pills," (beware  
of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache,  
cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify  
the blood. To get genuine, see the facsimile  
signature and portrait on Government stamp.  
25 cents per vial, by druggists.

Paris and London contributions of \$3,352  
for the Garfield memorial hospital have been  
received.

Dr. Holman's Pad and Plasters will do more  
for a Sickly Spinal Column and Paralysis than  
all the known appliances combined. NAR-  
RALGIA never fails to yield unto a permanent  
cure with the use of Dr. HOLMAN'S PAD AND  
PLASTERS.

Are you languid and unfitted for work? Do  
you need bracing up? James' Tonic Pills will  
tone you up, cure the blues, headache, dize-  
ness, and put new life in you. Only 25c. JAS  
E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Detroit  
Mich.

Mrs. Sarah J. Van Buren, of 192 Franklin  
St., Buffalo, N. Y., whose portrait appears in  
another column of this paper, is preparing a  
"Ladies' Tonic" which has proved a blessing  
indeed to many a worn-out wife or mother.  
The tenderness of woman's organization  
makes her more susceptible to disease than  
man, and there has been a long-felt want  
among ladies for something which would over-  
come those many weaknesses so common to  
sex, and assist nature in building up a  
shattered constitution. This Mrs. Van Buren's  
"Ladies' Tonic" has never failed to do.

A Long Snooze.  
Rip Van Winkle slept a good while, yet had  
he slept occurred about 50 years ago, when  
Dorcas' Eliza first attained its reputation, on  
awaking he would have been able to recognize  
this friend of the afflicted, and might have  
taken another twenty years nap, and waked up  
to find Dorcas' Eliza at the end of half a cen-  
tury the most popular and the best Cough  
Remedy known. Also Baxter's Bitters for  
Bilious diseases, not so old, but good.

RHEUMATISM.—There has been no medicine  
introduced for rheumatism that equals Du-  
rham's Rheumatic Remedy. It is as sure to  
cure as the seasons are to follow each other.  
Many of our prominent men here in public life  
have used it with great success. We unhesi-  
tatingly recommend it to all sufferers.—*Wash-  
ington City Republican.* Sold at all drug  
stores, one dollar a bottle; six bottles for five  
dollars. Write for free pamphlet to the prop-  
rietor.

R. K. RUPPENSTINE,  
Washington, D. C.

Rescued From Death.  
William H. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass.,  
says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with  
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe  
cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was  
confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to  
the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in  
my lungs as big as a half dollar. At one time  
a report went around that I was dead. I gave  
up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM  
HALL'S BALSAIC FOR THE LUNGS. I  
got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced  
to feel better, and to-day I feel better than I  
did for three years past."

I write this hoping every one afflicted with  
diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM  
HALL'S BALSAIC, and be convinced that  
DORCAS' ELIZA CURED, I can pos-  
sibly say it has done more good than all  
other medicines I have taken since my illness.

## THE COUNTRYMAN

IN THE  
Weather Signal Office.

Mr. Jeremiah Toadvine, of the rural  
district, brought a letter of introduc-  
tion to the United States Signal Of-  
ficer, and by the latter gentleman was  
shown the beautiful scientific instru-  
ments for measuring and determining  
the various changes and conditions  
of the weather. Pointing to the stand-  
ard thermometer he explained to Mr.  
T. the uses of the heat gauge, where-  
upon Mr. T. anxiously inquired if he  
"hadn't rather un to spare—such a  
nice merchandise to set the weather in  
hay and harvest time?" His inspec-  
tion of the aneroid and windmill  
evoked the expression, "Wouldn't  
she be the racket to run the wind  
mill with?" The barometer was  
one too many for Toadvine, and look-  
ing queerly at the official, as if he  
were utterly nonplussed and bank-  
rupt of words, said: "Friend, did you  
ever have the rheumatism?" The  
abruptness of the question surprised  
the official, who replied, "No; I don't  
ever have the rheumatism?"  
"What?" Evidently recollecting  
himself, Mr. T. stopped on the ragged  
edges of the threshold remark, and  
said: "I only wanted to know, for if  
this trap (pointing to the barometer)  
shows me when to show him to the  
street car, while he, looking over his  
paper, reads: 'Mrs. T. A. Gist, No.  
1234 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.,  
writes: I had inflammatory rheuma-  
tism very badly. In one foot and ankle  
it seemed to have taken hold with the  
determination to stay, and the morn-  
ing I obtained the St. Jacobs Oil. I  
could not put my foot down to the  
floor, even for an instant. I used it  
that evening for the first time, and the  
next morning for the second time,  
and that afternoon put my foot down  
for several minutes. On the Sunday  
following I could stand up and walk  
a few steps. On Tuesday I could walk  
about my room and went down stairs  
by holding on to the banisters. Now  
I can walk quite well, and there is  
very little pain left. Just think one  
bottle and a half, and I am almost free  
from what I call this wonderful medicine."

M. H. P.—385

THRESHERS  
The best to the  
free, THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.  
HIRE'S IMPROVED ROOT BEER  
25c. package makes 5 gallons of a  
delicious, wholesome, sparkling tonic  
and beverage. Ask your druggist or sent by  
mail for 25c. C. H. HIRE'S, 48 N. Dela. ave., Philada.

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

RUPTURE  
Cured without an operation or the injury trusses in-  
flicted by Dr. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 221  
Broadway, New York. His book, with Photographic  
likenesses of bad cases before and after cure  
mailed for 10 cents.

HOLMAN'S  
PADS.  
Operate by absorp-  
tion through the  
Nerve Forces and  
the Circulation.

Dr. Holman's Pad is  
A Positive Cure!

For all Stomach, Liver and Spleen troubles, Chron-  
ic Diarrhoea, Malaria in all its forms and the ma-  
jority of disorders which disturb the human econ-  
omy. It is a never-failing preventive of Small  
pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet, Typhoid and all Malaria  
Fever and all diseases which germinate in blood  
poison.

BWARE OF BOGUS AND IMITATION  
PADS. EACH GENUINE HOLMAN PAD  
bears the PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP of  
the HOLMAN PAD COMPANY being the above  
Trade-mark printed in green.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Price—  
Regular Pad \$2.00.

FULL TREATISE SENT FREE. ADVISE FREE.  
HOLMAN PAD CO.,  
P. O. Box 2112. 744 Broadway, N. Y.

N. H. DOWNS'  
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC  
ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds,  
Whooping-Cough, and all Lung  
Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption sim-  
ply because of neglect, when the  
timely use of this remedy would  
have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of con-  
stant use proves the fact that no  
cough remedy has stood the test  
like *Downs' Elixir*.

Price 35c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.  
For Sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake  
BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia,  
Liver Complaints, Indigestion,  
and all diseases arising from Bil-  
iousness. Price 25 cts. per bottle.  
For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S  
ARNICA AND OIL  
LINIMENT

For Man and Beast.  
The most perfect liniment ever  
compounded. Price 25c. and 50c.  
For Sale Everywhere.

DR. HARTER'S  
IRON TONIC

GENTLEMEN: I have used Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of  
twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that Dr. HARTER'S  
IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an in-  
exhaustible condition of the blood, this powerful remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures.  
Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incompar-<



## New Goods, New Prices!

COME ONE, COME ALL,  
—AND—

Examine our new stock of Fine Dress Goods. Lace Goods in endless variety, such as Tidies, Lambrequins, Ladies Collars, Bed Spreads, Curtains, Shams, etc.,

Our stock of Parasols is now complete in all the different styles, having been just in receipt of a large stock

Our Glove and Fan stock is one of the finest ever put on exhibition in any business house in Tuscola county

Thanking you for past favors in giving us a share of your patronage, a cordial invitation is now extended to you to examine our Stock, as we have everything new the market affords.

Yours,  
Lewenberg & Hinshberg,

Cass City, Mich.

## STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. C. Laing, General Merchant.

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

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

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

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

### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

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

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

### GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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

Produce bought for Cash and taken in exchange for Goods.

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

## ONWARD!

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

### READY PAY

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

## A Mutual Benefit

Yours Truly,

J. L. HITCHCOCK.

—Dealer in—

## HARDWARE

—AND—

### GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cass City, Mich.

### SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—The Bible is translated into thirty-two African languages, in eight of which the whole of the Scriptures are published.

—Atlanta men are working up a Southern Chautauqua, or central camp-meeting ground, for all the benevolent institutions of the South.

—Japan is thoroughly awake in the matter of education. She has established schools all through the country, and at the University of Tokio there are now 200 students.

—Good old Mrs. Barton, of New Haven, has been for nearly fifty years the teacher of a large and important Bible class. A few days ago her class met to celebrate her eightieth birthday. —*New Haven Register.*

—The National Societies of the Baptist denomination hold their anniversary in New York, May 24-31. These societies are the Foreign Missionary Union, the Home Mission Society and the Publication Society.

—Mrs. George Clinton Smith, of Springfield, Ill., has undertaken the compilation of a woman's hymn-book. She asks that all women who have written hymns that have been published confer with her. —*Chicago Tribune.*

—Rev. Dr. Magoun, of Philadelphia, told his New York brethren the other day that he started in life as a bricklayer, and that when he laid down the trowel and took up the clerical pen, he secured the first brick he had ever laid, converted it into an inkstand, and had used it ever since.

—The students of the University of Missouri disliked Professor Lowry and asked for his removal. This request was refused, as they gave no good reason why it should be granted. Three hundred of them burned the Professor in effigy, and then marched round his residence singing "Hang Tom Lowry on a sour apple tree." —*Chicago Herald.*

—Mr. Baring-Gould represents the religious condition of Germany as not very encouraging. He says that of the 150,000 inhabitants of Hamburg only 3,000 attend worship, and there are only five parish churches. In Berlin there are 900,000 Protestants, but only 11,900 attend church on Sundays. The church attendance in Darmstadt is only three per cent. Throughout Germany only fourteen out of one hundred persons attend any kind of religious service.

—President Robinson, of Brown University, is this year delivering the course of Yale lectures on preaching. He states that the proportion of people who attend church is diminishing. For this he gives a number of reasons, some of which are very diverse in character. Among the reasons are skepticism, cheap literature, and the practice of preaching old sermons. He also mentions the willingness of too many churches to exist on supplies of strange clergymen from Sunday to Sunday, instead of securing the services of a regular pastor. To these he adds the uneasiness of the present generation and the lack of desire of hearing the steady preaching of an old-fashioned gospel. —*Chicago Herald.*

### PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—"The man who steals my purse steals trash," but the man who steals paragraphs has no trash of his own on hand. —*Thos. S. Weaver.*

—"Yes," said a lady, complacently, "I expect we'll get rich now. My husband has just been appointed one of the receivers of an embarrassed savings bank." —*Somerville Journal.*

—The new idea is to have the hand photographed. We have held some hands that are as indelibly fixed on our memory as the photographer's art could fix them and others—without a trump. This is a double action joke. —*New Haven Register.*

—A western desperado twenty-seven years old has killed twenty-six men. That's nothing. We know a young physician who can double discount any desperado that ever stood up, and he isn't stuck up about it either. He is so modest that he never mentions it. —*Rochester Express.*

—"Just taste that tea," said old Hyson to his better half, at the supper table the other evening. "Well, there doesn't seem to be anything the matter with it. I can't taste anything." "Neither can I, and that's what I'm growling at." —*Hackensack Republican.*

—A new agony and one that is in every way admirable is for a young lady to entertain her gentleman caller with a few arias on that classical instrument, the banjo. The true and deep significance of this is: "Don't go to the minstrels any more. I will be your minstrel." Did you ever see love's dream set to music in more attractive shape? —*N. Y. Graphic.*

—A man went into a drug store and asked for something to cure a headache. The druggist held a bottle of hartshorn to his nose and he was nearly overpowered by its pungency. As soon as he recovered he began to rail at the druggist and threatened to punch his head. "But didn't it help your headache?" asked the apothecary. "Help my headache!" gasped the man. "I haven't any headache. It's my wife that's got the headache." —*Chicago Tribune.*

—An erratic Judge, who stammered badly in speaking, was hearing a case in which a witness was asked his name. "M-m-my na-na-name e-e's Je-Je-Je-Jones," was the answer. "Wh-ha-ha-t-d-d-do-u-u-me-ana-ma-mean?" roared the Judge. "See-sc-sc-sc-irr?" said the witness. "Te-te-te-te-ake tha-ah-at-ma-ah-an-t-t-t-t-t-je-je-a-l fo-oh-oh-co-on-on-t-t-t-tempt!" shouted the Judge. It was amusing to see that Judge when he found that the witness was not poking fun, but really stammered like him. —*Quincy Modern Argo.*

—The oldest inhabitant of Prince Edward Island is Mrs. Graham, of Alma, who was born at Cove Head, 105 years ago. This venerable woman was married twice and raised two families, most of whom are dead. She retains all her faculties almost unimpaired.

### SPITLER & SON,

CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP,

—Next door East of Weydemeyers Hardware—

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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

Prices Moderate.

CASS CITY, MICH.

### R. A. LUTZE, BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work  
a Specialty

AGENT FOR

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

of all descriptions.  
Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cass City, Mich.

### BROWN & BENTLEY, JOB AND HORSE-SHOEING SHOP,

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

WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

Special Attention Given to Horse-Shoeing.

Prices Moderate.  
CASS CITY, MICH.

### W. L. PARKER, CARO, MICH.

Manufacturer of Fine

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

—AND—

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH GRANITES.

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

### BUCKEYE T. H. HUNT

REAPERS

And

MOWERS

Manufactured by

Antman Miller & Co. AK. ON.

For Sale By

JAMES DOYING.

Cass City, Mich.

—GO TO SHOETTL'S—

Drug Store

—FOR—

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEM. CL. PERFUMERY.

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

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

G. F. SHOETTL.

Opposite Caro House, Caro, Mich.

CASS CITY FOUNDRY AND

MACHINE SHOP

Is running now and is doing all kinds of

REPAIRING

at present. Saws gummed at low prices.

MOULDING

Has commenced,

On and after Wednesday the 26th, we furnish Points and Castings of all descriptions.

HERN & HIGGINS,  
Proprietors,

Cass City, Mich.

—SELLS—  
Groceries, Provisions

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

—O—

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,  
and TOBACCOS a Specialty.

—ALSO KEEPS—

Crockery, Glassware, Woodenware.

—O—

Best Market Price Paid For BUTTER and EGGS.

—O—

Opposite the Grist Mill,

CASS CITY, MICH.

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

L. A. DEWITT,

PLANING MILL

—AND—

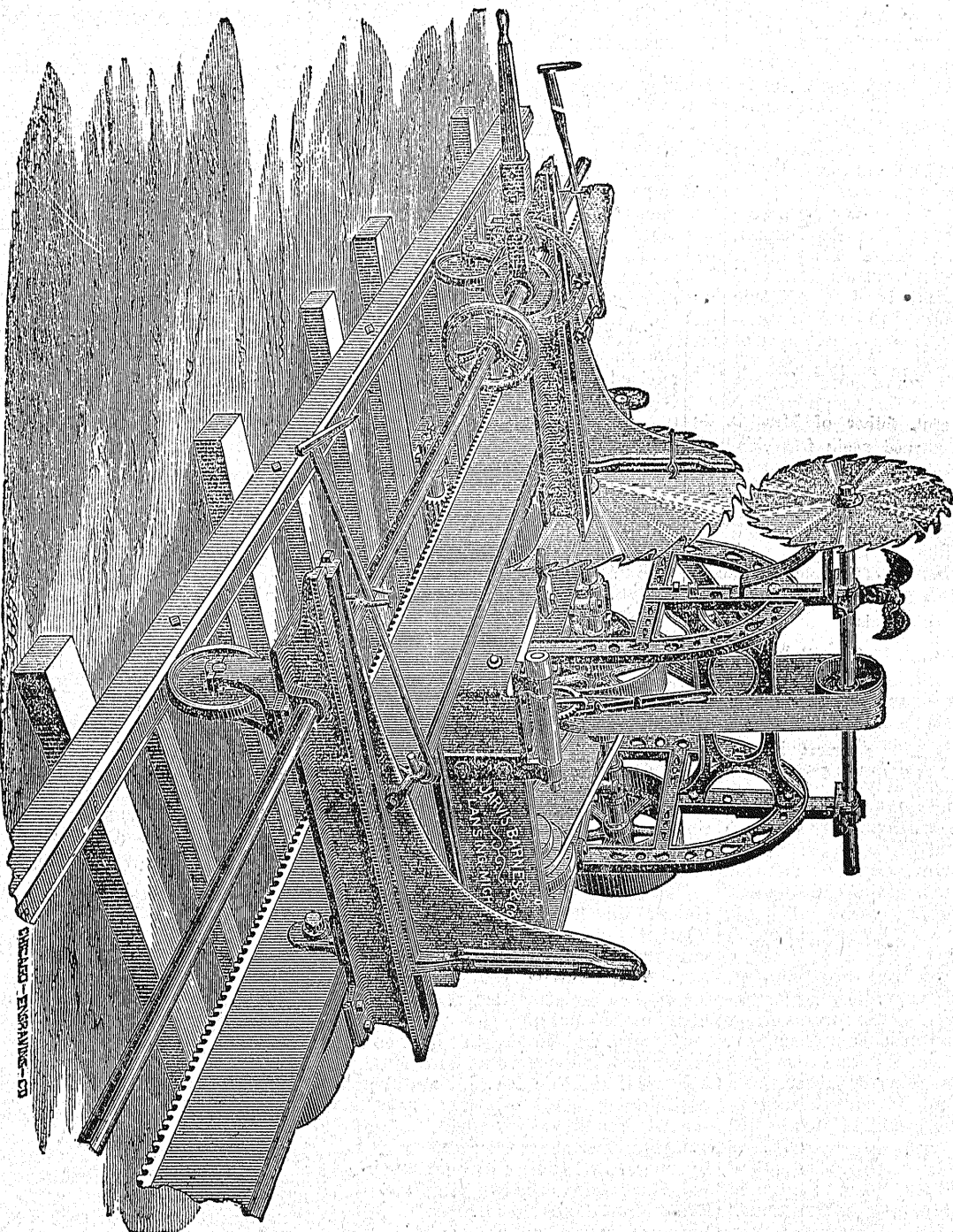
Furniture

Wareroom,

## ATTENTION SAW MILL MEN!!

C. H. VAN WAGONER

Keeps the Best Saw Mill Machinery in the State



## CALL AND EXAMINE.

State Street, Next Door to the Post-office, Caro, Mich.