VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

NO: 46

OUR OWN OFFICE.

THE ENTERPISE 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 flity 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. A Advertising rates as low as any other paper in the county having an equal circulation, and no lower. A new and thoroughly equipped Job Office in connection, in which we will have none but competent workmen. Business men intrusting their orders to us are pretty likely to be satisfied.

THE MAILS.

Caro Route: Daily. Sunday excepted. Leane 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. Marlette Route: Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Departs Wednesday and Saturday at 7 P. M. Tyre Route: Arrives at 6 P. M., and departs at 7 Thursday Morning.

OUR CHURCHES.

PRESENT ERIAN.—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.

4. HODIST 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. Prayermeeting Thursday evening. Rev. Beni. Reeve, Pastor. Theo. Fritz, S. S. Superintendent. Bernist.—Services every other Sabbath morning at the Methodist church. James McArthur, Pastor. Methodist Protestant.—Service every other Sabbath evening. C. England, Pastor.

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Careful attention given to Collections. Loans negotiated on Real estate and Village property, Cass City, Mich.

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Has a fine stock of

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

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FOR 1882

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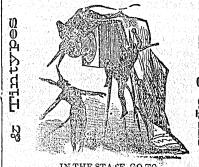
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First Class Companies Represented. Estimates furnished on all classes of Risks

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OPERATIONS and LAMENESS A SPECIALTY.

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

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Sheds for Winter.

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

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

The very simplest and cheapest kind and get a bushel of beans to market. So of a shed is made by setting in the or which a pole is laid, and then rails extending from the ground to the pole in the crotches, laid, making a roof. If straw or pine bows are placed on the rails, it will become nearly water tight.

If lumber is planty heards or glabs part If lumber is plenty boards or slabs may be used for the roof. Sometimes hay stacks standing close together serve to make such a shelter still better. The horizontal pole is made to rest in the stacks, which form sides to the shed. If we will keep in mind that a little ingenuity will enable us to construct sheds without much cost, we will have them. --- Western Rural.

Corn Fodder Studies.

I have no silo, but planted considerable corn for fodder, a portion of which was used to make beef. It was taken to the barn directly from the field, and given to the cattle without cutting. Nearly three months the oxen were fed with this corn, and with but little else, except their grain, which consisted of corn meal, shorts and linseed meal.

During this time they preferred the corn to the best hay I could give them. The regents discover that they have at their time they were eating this green corn disposal only \$37,000 of the \$150,000 was when the weather was mild; no exwas when the weather was mild; no extra food being required to keep out the cold, no expense for curing, no cost of cutting and packing, as is done in filling a silo; no labor in removing from the silo to the barn. Was the corn fodder as valuable as it would have been in the form of ensilage? Was the manuscript of the same purpose within the same space elsewhere in the United nure of as much value as it would have States. been if the corn had been taken from the silo in winter?

the silo in winter?

It is much easier procuring absorbents in warm weather; easier keeping the cattle clean and comfortable in the stable in the warm season. What advantage is try by one who professes to know, that while there have been years in the history of that institution when very few of the students proposed to enter the ministry proposed to enter the ministry proposed to be transported by the students proposed to enter the ministry proposed to be a supplied to the students of the students and the supplied to the students of the stude in the warm season. What advantage istry, now there must be between thirty is to be gained in packing corn in the silo or forty who are looking forward to that to be fed in the cold season, especially calling as their choice, such fodder as is assigned for meat alone?

In both France as Corn fodder comes at the season of short pasturage. Steers may have made a July and August comes the cattle would make but little gain, if left in the pasture. If they were removed at that time and fed in the stable with green corn and grain, and no more stock put upon the pasture during the season, the feed would be the better for it the next spring. The steers taken to the stable and fed, would lose no time, and make a superior quality of beef. The owner of the steers can as little afford to have them lose time in growth and laying up fat, as a manufacturer could to run his machinery by steam or other power, and produce no Mich. goods. There are many acres in New among us."

life object has been obtained by seed. I like only so much corn to use as 1 can feed while in the milk .- Cor. New England Farmer.

Successful Bean Culturists' Methods. A New York State farmer, who grows beans largely, thus describes his methods in the Kural Home. In the first place I select sod, and if I have manure I cover it, say fifteen or twenty loads to the acre. Plow it is inches, turning it over as nicely as possible, and cutting a furrow as wide as I can turn. Then roll it down and cultivate it the same way as it is plowed, so as not to turn up the sod. I always manage to have my bean field so that I can plow around the entire lot, so as to avoid back furrows and dead furrows. After I get over the field one way, I turn and cultivate obliquely, and if I don't get it to suit I turn and cross it; then start the roller ahead of the planter, with coverers working independent of the rest of the machine. The planter throws up a ridge over the beans, so that when the beans come up they are up out of the way, and are not likely to be covered up in cultivating. I always start the cultivator as soon as possible after the beans are all up nicely. I follow the cultivator with men enough to hoe and keep up, taking pains to stir this ridge of dirt around the beans, thereby killing all the weeds that have started. After the hoeing is through with, say in about two weeks. I cultivate them again, and then again just before they blossom. When they are fit to pull, I use a two-horse machine, which pulls two rows at a time, putting the two rows together; I then follow with the wheel rake, going the same way, taking two of the double rows, making four rows of beans. I hold the

lever in my hand, keeping the teeth out of the ground so that they will gather the beans as free from dust us possible. I rake them into small winrows, then keep men enough to keep them well shaken up; they are then left to dry. As soon as the stalk becomes dry and the bean hard, I draw them in, putting two men with a team driving between the rows, pitching on both sides loading, principally from the ground, as I do not like to tread them much, as it scatters or shells them and wastes them. In mowing, tread them as little as possi-ble. I take two barrels, putting them equal distances apart, and mow around

them, then keep drawing them up as we fill up, which leaves a place for the air Now, in regard to threshing. Sometimes I thresh with a mackine and sometimes tread them out with horses. If I want to sell early I thresh with a machine; if not, I can tread them out in the winter for less money. My beans generally yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. You want to know about the profits. Now, that depends altogether on the price; my opinion is, it costs about a dollar, all told, to raise

if you get twelve shillings you have fifty many times that such a piece of land was so poor that it wouldn't raise white beans. Now I find that it takes the best land to raise good white beans.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-The Orthodox Russians prevented the performance of Wagner's operas under Alexander II.

-Five thousand pagans are reported as converted during the last executive year through the missions in Siberia of the Russian Holy Synod.

-A Christian church has been built with stones from the ruins of a heathen temple by the native converts connected with the Madura Mission of the American Board.

-The proposed University of Texas will probably be long in building, as the

-It is said now of Harvard Universi-

-In both France and England the study of Greek and Latin inscriptions has been taken up as a part of classical good start towards beef while the pasture was good. If the pasture was closely fed, while the grass was growing in the early season, when the dry weather of cars was growing in the inscriptions preof inspection to the inscriptions pre-

served in the museums of Paris and other -Rev. Dr. Baird, a leading member of the Southern Presbyterian Church, objects to the admission of a colored clergyman to the Memphis Presbytery and says: "One of the conditions of ordination is that a man shall be able to edify the church. Now, I risk nothing in asserting that no negro man in the present condition of the Church and the world can attain unto this essential qualification for the position of a minister

DRY GOODS.

SILKS. VELVETS.

CASHMERES.

COTTONS AKD

GROCERIES.

SUGARS. CANNED GOODS.

TEAS, COFFEES,

SPICES, TOBACCO'S AND

CIGARS,

DOMESTICS.

TOILET SOAPS.

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Gent's Sewed and Pegged Fine Boots. Ladies

CASSCITY MICH.

Fine Shoes. ANGUS D. GILLIES

EVERYBODY!

that has seen our new

SPRINGSTOCK

and Styles in

say it is the nobbiest 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

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

Call And See Us.

Caro, Mich April 27, 182.

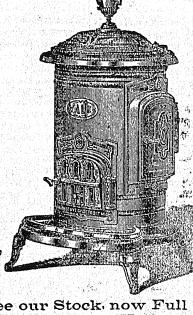
Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints,

Oils, Brushes, Iron Stoves,

Hardware, Powder, Shot,

Lead. Rubber

-and-Hemp Packing



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.

P. R. Weyderneyer. Cass City, Mich.

MICHIGAN. Thomas Kennedy's residence at Muir was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and \$80 in money were taken from his pants, and

a watch and chain stolen. E-timates of the wheat crop for 1882, based on partial returns at the office of Secretary of

State at Lansing, put it about 31,500,000 bushels. On Thursday evening, O. B. Foot, teller of the First National Bank of South Haven and Miss Kittie Underwood, of Aurora, Ill., were

drowned while boating at South Haven. Theodore Romeyn and G. V. N. Lothrop have been chosen to represent the Detroit Bar in the American Law Association which

meets at Saratoga Springs in August. Two Michigan men, Wm. Watson from Saginaw, and P. J. Stuart, of Dallprairie, got into a quarrel, while at work on the high bridge at Mandan, D. r., and in a struggle both went over and were killed by faling on

timbers below.
Some twenty three shingle mills at Ludington and Manistee have agreed to suspend the manufacture of shingles for a month, in conrequence of the reduction of price brought about in Chicago. This will decrease the daily manufacture about \$5,000,000.

The Kirkwood Hotel in Detroit closed its doors to guests Saturday evening, the lessees finding the rent too high to justify them in further attempt to run it.

The Chicago & West Michigan Railroad de not at Grand Haven, together with the freight house, was burned Saturday. Loss \$1,500. Freight and baggage saved.

Oil Inspector Adams, of Grand Rapids, promoses to bring test suits against the uses of gasoline stoves for violation of the state law. claiming that it is unlawful to use for fuel or illuminating purposes any of the lighter prodmets of the petroleum having a flash test below the legal standard of 120 degrees.

John Ellsworth was thrown from a load of hay at Northville, the team having taken fright and upset the load. The violence of his fall Cractured his shoulder and the socket of his thin causing other serious injuries.

The pocket-book of A. J. Fair, of Detroit. Stolen from him in April last, has been recov. exed Cash to the amount of \$187 was missing but a note for \$5.675, a mortgage for \$20. 000 and other valuable papers remained in it. The book had been damaged somewhat by being hidden in the mud.

Charles A. Slicknoy, the dishonest bookfreamer, whose embezziements foot up to from \$6.000 to \$7.000. and who was brought from Denver to Big Rapids, waives examination, and expects to get bail. He has made restitution to the amount of \$3,500.

A man named Stevenson, while attempting to rob the house of R. S. Babcock in Kalamazoo, was fatally shot Saturday night. The officers had Stevenson down when Marshall Gates' revolver went off accidentally.

The body of Henry Heines, a journeyman ailer, was found floating in Baw Beese lake Sunday. His habits were dissipated, and he is upposed to have committed suicide.

Saturday, at a barn raising in Fairfield, hiawassee Co., Samuel Williams lost his balance and fell 30 feet, causing death in a few

An affianced couple, Charles Reynolds and Ella Rose, while returning to Girard from Coldwater, were upset, and both received severe injuries, those of Miss Rose being nearly or quite fatal.

The rainfall at Adrian during the shower of Sunday was one inch. The wheat in towns

adjacent was badly lodged. The tannery of Mort Bros, Reed City, was burned Tuesday, nothing saved. Loss \$5,000 with \$2,000 insurance.

Francis Graves, of Hastings, has been arrest ed on charge of placing in the U.S. mails a certain obscene publication "called the Barry County Plaindealer," of which he is editor and proprietor. The complaint was made by J. M. Nevine postmaster.

Robert Wilson, locomotive foreman of the Grand Trunk Junction, Detroit, who had both feet crushed by an engine, died several hours afterward, not being able to submit to an amputation.

The poor house for Livingston Co. in Marion burned on Saturday, as is supposed, from the carelessness of an old smoker. Loss \$3,000. A sail boat on Portage Lake, Upper Peninsu-

ia, containing three women and four men, was capsized by a strong wind. Geo. La Casse and wife and Mrs. Blanchette, all of Hancock, were drowned.

The Common Council of Grand R cides to bond the city to the amount of \$100,-COO, for the extension of its water works sys

Eugene Webster, of Bedford, accused of mutilating Tarbell, was taken to Battle Creek for examination, as Tarbell was unable to be present, and as there were said to be in dications of blood poisoning, Webster's bail was fixed at \$5,000, which, being unable to obtain, h. was remanded to jail.

The coroner's verdict in the case of the dead burglar, Stevenson, was that he came to his carry freight promptly is being argued, Senator death acceidentally by a shot from Marshal Gates' pistol while in Babcock's house with burglarious intent. He was no novice in the burglary business, and is but recently from the Jolist prison.

An engine and tender on the Chicago & West Michigan road at Niles, jumped the trestle work and fell 20 feet into the water Theengineer and firemen were badly bruised and

crushed. James Terwilliger and Charles Smith, aged 43 and 14, were arrested for firing buildings in

The Ionia Sentinel says the army worm has invaded that region, and made considerable havec. The march westward was intercepted by black birds, which in one instance, protected a corn-field from the invaders, and destroyad many of them, and drove others off.

In consequence of the action of the Board of Regents, on charges presented in the case of Brs. Franklin and Joy, Drs. Frothingham and Maclean have resigned. A meeting of the Board of Regents to act on the matter is called for Friday evening July 28.

A storm at and near South Lyon on Monday was very damaging to crops and buildings.

A man named Wessels, near Lowell, was bitten by a rattlesnake, but neglected to get a remedy for ten hours, when he was found to the terribly swollen. Whiskey and other remedies were then resorted to, and after two days there was some hope of his recovery.

The bodies of O. R. Foote and Kittle Underwood, who were drowned at South Haven, July 13, were rescued Thursday.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the es-

tablishment of the free delivery system at Kalamazoo, from and after September 1st.

The action of the common concil of Detroit in reducing the fare on the Belle Isle ferry boats to the island and back to five cents, on Sundays and holidays, is giving dissatisfaction to the company, who say it will oblige them to run a cheaper line of boats.

A Holly paper says much of the harvesting done in that neighborhood this year has been done by men in coats and gloves, those articles being made very comfortable by the cold weather.

Ira Cox, or "Texas Jack," held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 for robbing the store of George Halstead in Clare, is remanded to jail to await trial, failing to procure bail bonds. He claims to have been reared with the James brothers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bishop Levi Scott, senior Bishop of the M.
E. Church, died at his home near Odessa, Delware on Thursday. He was 82 years old, and his death makes Bishop Simpson senior Bish-

At Red Clay, Ga., a man shot into a but where colored man was lying sick with the smalloox. He was wounded, the house took fire, and being unable to help himself, the man was

burned to death. Sames McAllister and Frank Plank of Proviience, R. I., have both died of lockjaw, from being wounded by pistols on the Fourth.

In the storm which struck Texarkana, ree was blown across a school house some miles out, but after the school had been dismissed.

At Brainard four men were buried by an earth slide in an excavation.

Maria Mitchell, Prof. of Astronomy in Vasear College, has received the degree of L.L.D. rom Hanover College, N. H.

The suit of Hon. N. M. Howard, at Toledo against A. J. & J. S. Bebout, formerly proprietors of the Northern Onio Democrat, for publishing an article reflecting on his character, resulted in a verdict of \$2,000 for the plaintiff.

Thirty bodies have been taken from the crushed and burned building in Tekonsha, and 15 are yet missing. Three of those recovered were burned to a crisp.

The fertile section of the Black Hills in Da kota, known as Spearfish and Redwater, was visited by a terrible wind and hail storm, which devastated a region four miles wide and 30 long. Two thousand acres of the finest grain, just ready to harvest, were entirely de-

The mayor and city council of Leadville have been arrested, fined \$250 and ten days in jail for contempt of court. The police judge and city attorney were removed and others put in their place.

The iron steam yacht Yosemite ran into the steamer Charlotte Vanderbilt on the Hudson, off Esopos light, and the Vanderbilt was cut clean in two, one portion falling to the starboard, and the other to the port side of the Yosemite. The part containing the machinery unk in 30 feet of water. No lives lost.

Mrs. Ex President Lincoln died Sunday night of paralysis. The stroke attacked her on Saturday from which time she was not conscious.

In the case of Studebaker, et al. to recover \$5,000 from the United States Express Company, judgement was vendued for defendent. A package was sent from the First National Bank in Cincinnati to the First National Bank in Bluffton, Ind., purposting to contain \$5,000 but which was found to contain only blank paper. The complaint of plaintiff was that the package had been tampered with while in

charge of the company. Henry Francis a german, at Musick's Ferry, Mo, living with a negress, was waited upon by a mob headed by Rav. Columbus Lee, on whom he fired with fatal effect, also fatally wounding another man. Francis was then taken away by the mob and is supposed to have

been hanged. Senator Brown, of Georgia, bas given \$50,000 o the State Unive sity at Athems, the interest of which is to be used for educating poor young

Fifty eight buildings covering the business portion of Colfax, Washington Territory were burned, involving a loss of \$250,000.

Secretary Folger thinks that Davis, of the New Oreleans mint, and Steamboat Inspector Tower of New York are in competent, and requests them to resign.

The Standard Coal and Iron Company is said to have purchased the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad, and it is intended to extend the road into Detroit. The Standards property includes nearly all the Coal lands and furnaces of Hocking Valley, and it has a business capital of \$75,000,000. James G. Blaine is a member of this company.

Two prominent planters, David J. Norwood and T. J. Polk, fought with pistols in the court house at Floyd, La, Monday Polk was shot dead and Norwood badly wounded.

There has been no progress in the way of reconciling the freight handlers on the New York Railroads, and the companies are gradually succeeding with green hands. The man damus case to compel the companies to Conkling for the railroads.

The Utah Commission, composed of Alexander Ramsay,G. F. Godfrey, Ambrose Carlton and James R. Pettigrew, met and organized for

business at Chicago Tuesday. The trotting horses belonging to Dr. Montville H. Hedges and Wm. M. Scott, which have been attending races throughout the west, were levied on at Chicago Tuesday at the instance of F. P. Weed, the Newburg millionaire. His claim grows out of a loss of \$150,000 in a poker game with Hedges.

Mrs. Garfield desires to sell the ex-President's Vashington residence to Ohio citizens for a state head-quarters. Her husband valued it at \$18,000 and she now thinks \$15,000 a fair valua-

Representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the New York Mercantile Exchanges have formed the "Free Canal Association," the object of which is to secure constitutional amendment abolishing canal

Oscar Goodwin, late cashier of the Logansport National Bink is found to be a defaulter to the amount of \$15,000, in account with the lief of Gen. Porter the first of December next.

Merchants' National Bank of Chicago. -takes no food except in liquid form, and his

life is limited to a few months, at most. The funeral of Mrs. Lincoln was largely attended at Springfield Wednesday morning. Her remains were deposited in a crypt beside | Mr. Cockrell reported with amendments the those of her husband. Her estate, aside from | house bill to relieve certain soldiers or the late personal effects, amounts to \$7,400. Her wedding ring was placed on her finger before burial. It was inscribed: "A. L. to Mary, Nov. 4, | tion case, Smalls vs. Tillman, and the resolu-1842. Love is eternal."

Carl Dahlmeyer, a political refugee from Keating, Pa. He left \$300 for his wife, another sum for the two firms in Bremen, and then burned several thousand dollars in bills, in a wash-bowl. In a letter to his wife he said he had been wrongfully accused, that the government will not get another victim, and that he could not stand to be put on trial.

The U.S. Circuit Court, criminal branch, in the case of Gen. N. M. Cartis, treasurer of the Republican State committee of New York, indicted and found guilty of violating the federal statute by collecting contributions from federal office holders, has decided tho aw constitutional and denied motion for a new trial. Curtis is fixed \$500 on each of the wo counts on which he was found guilty. The Georgian Democratic State Convention

Governor by acclammation. The United States Tin Plate Company, McKeesport, Pa., is in the hands of the Sheriff and will probably go out of existence. The President of the Company, Demmler, has a mortgage \$110,000, has obtained a judgmen t for \$60,000, and arrangements are to be made

for a sale of property. Total liabilities \$150,-

has nominated Alexander H. Stephens for

000 and the whole assets \$125,000. Representatives of the produce exchanges of various cities, east and west, met at Toledo Thursday to establish an international grade of No. 2 Red wheat. For universal rade No. 2 red wheat is established as red winter wheat, sound plump grains, perfectly clean, and to contain not more than ten per cent of white Wheat.

The steamer John Wilson sunk in the Atchafalaya river Sunday night and fifteen lives were lost.

CONGRESS. July 14.—Senator Logan appointed the Pension Appropriation bill, which was laid over. Mr. Hill reported back bill to punish postmasters for making false certificates of arrivals and departures. Pension bills passed, increas ing the pension of Gen. Custer's widow to \$50 a month, and one granting to the daughter of President Taylor \$50 a month. An amendment was made to the House bill prohibiting the payment of double pensions.

The House took up the general deficiency bill. An unpleasant controversy followed about the settlement of the bills growing out of Garfield's illness. The subject was referred to the conference committee on the deficiency bill. Mr. Taylor obtained unanimous consent biot report a ll directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Mrs. Garfield \$50,000, less any sum paid on account of his salary as President. The bill was read and passed unani

mously. July 15. Mr. Authony introduced a bill in the senate to repeal so much of the army appropriation bill as provides forth retirement of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan. Referred. Mr Windom, a resolution, calling for copies of the declarations of Bulwer Lytton and Clayton, and other documents referred to in Secretary Frelinghuysen's instructions to Mr. Lowell. Adopted. Senate then took the pension bill, and after discu sing and disposing of various amendments, the bill passed.

Mr. Cannon, in the House, reported that the Committee of Conference on the Legislative been unable to agree. The House refused to ing women and children. Recruits of the ecede and asked for further conference, reappointing Cannon, Hiscock and Atkins as conferees on the Legislative bil!, and Hiscock, Robinson and Cox on the Deficiency bill. The House went into the committee of the whole on the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The Senate amendments, with the Hennepin canal proposition, were non-concurred in.

July 17.-The Senate had under consideration the internal revenue bill. The presiding officer stated the pending amendment to be Mr. Beck's, reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to 10 cents a pound. Mr. Beck supported the proposition as one of substantial relief. Mr. Sherman did not favor a wide range of general discussion on the subject of taxation, but favored the bill as it is, which reduces taxes from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Pending discussion the bill went over.

In the House, Mr. Robinson introduced resolutions in the interest of American citizens in British prisons; calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the instructions under which Com. Nicholson threatened to open fire on Alexandria, and for inf rmation regarding American sailors and officers performing police luty at Alexandria the British admiral, and if so, by what authority. Mr. Hewitt rose to a question of privilege, asking that a portion of Mr. Robinson's speech which was printed but not spoken when the speech was delivered, be stricken out. Both became excited.

July 18. A petition from the Guiteau jurors asking an allowance of \$5 a day was reeived and referred, and the Senate went into executive session. The tax bill was taken up. Mr. Beck's amendment reducing the tax on manufacutred tobacco to ten cents a pound being under consideration. Mr. Ingalis tavored a reduction to twelve cents, and Mr. Beck so modified his amendment. Messrs. Logan, Cameron, of Wis., Dawes and Conger read telegrams protesting against reduction. Mr. Jones read one asking for a rebate on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco in hand, and the Senate

adjourned without action. The House passed the joint resolution extending to July 31, the provisions of the joint resolution of June 30 providing temporarily for the expenses of government. The Committee or elections made unanimous reports in the contested cases from Maine and Virginia, and the sitting members, Cabell and Reed were declared entitled to their seats. Mr. Calkins then called up the South Carolina contested election case of Small vs. Tillman. Mr. Randall raised the question of consideration, and dilatory motions prevailed for a time. On obtaining a quorum, Mr. Calkins said he would call for the previous question at the end of a two hours' debate.

July 19.-In the Senate, Mr. Sewell gave notice that he would call up the bill for the re-Mr. Beck's amendment to the tax bill, fixing Senator Ben Hill is gradually wasting away the tax or tobacco at 12 cents a pound after January 1st was agreed to. Mr Voorhees' amendment to strike from the bill the proposed reduction of taxes on bank capital, deposits, and stamp tax on checks was passed.

war from the charge of desertion. The House took up the South Carolina election declaring Smalls entitled to the seat passed,

141 to 5. The Alabama case of Smith vs. Shel-Hanover, Germany, committed suicide at ley was taken, and Mr. Ranney having taken

the floor, the House adjourned. The Senate considered the pending amendment to the tax bill, to strike out the provision repealing the taxes on bank capital, deposits checks and drafts. The pending amendment was rejected, 15 to 41. Also, a motion to repeal the tax on bank capital and retain that on deposits was negatived. The Senate Committee amendment to the first section, as amended by the reduction of the tax on tobacco was agreed to, 39 to 9, and the question recurred on the remainder of the section, and

the bill went over. The House, in the Alabama contested case of Smith vs. Shelby, passed a resolution declaring the seat vacant. Mr. Reed called up the resolution of the Committee on Rules, reported in March, to so amend the rules that during the morning hour it shall be in order to cousider such bills reported from Committees as the committees in charge shall direct. It also provides for designation by committees of a measure to be considered when the House goes into committee of the whole.

FOREIGN. A woman has been shot in Balla, County Mayo, for taking a farm from which a former tenant had been evicted. She is in a precari ous condition.

Admiral Seymour telegraphed July 15 that the fire in Alexandria was not spreading. Nearly all shooting had stopped.

The bombarding of Tuesday almost exterminated the Egyptian corps of artillerymen which was the best branch of the army. Thirteen hundred Christian refugees were saved in Coptic Church during the massacre. Arabi Pasha during the fighting was at Fort Napoleon, which neither gave nor received a shot. Afterwards, he rode through the town and gave orders for the burning which ruined the district.

July 17, John Bright, referring to his resignation, stated that the sole regson for his retirement was that he could not concur in the government's Egyptian policy.

Admiral Seymour has issued a manifesto announcing that he has undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian government the restoration of order.

Very few houses are now on fire. Refugees from Cairo report that a holy war is proclaimed and Europeans being massacred in Tantah Montsurah and Zaging. A consul has been killed at the last place.

Intelligence is received from Cairo that the prefect of police declines to permit Arabi Pasha to enter the city Three Bedouin chiefs have come in and sworn allegiance to the

khedive. The khedive will issue a proclamation de claring Arabi and his followers rebels and mutineers. The latest this evening is that one rocket and one Gatling gun battery. He

has also a large body of irregulars. Dispatches from Alexandria July 18, say: Last night was quiet. The lines are now very strongly guarded. The fires are nearly all extinguished. The police arrangements are thoroughly effective. Arabi Pascha's army consists of a little over 6,000 men, who are in-Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill had tensely discontented and surrounded by starylowest class are still being entitled by Arabi with promises of unlimited plunder, and the force is held together by the assertion that the English will kill all returning to the city. Arabi and Soulba Pasha have utterly lost prestige by their gross cowardice during the bombardment. The Khedive states that 205 Europeans

have been killed at Kafir-el-Dwar. Alexandria dispatches July 19 say: The Eastern Telegraph Company's line between Suez and Alexandria is intact to within sixteen miles of Alexandria. Arabi Pasha has ordered the payment of taxes to him for war purposes. The conduct of the Khedive has caused much surprise. He has for the last few days allowed several persons to beat the palace who are well known to have been intimately connected with Arabi Pasha.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: Arabi Pasha thinks he was fully justified by the law and by the decision os the Council of Ministers in replying to the British fire.

A London dispatch says: Two additional batteries have been warned to prepare for active service, making eight batteries in all detail ed for Egypt. The whole army corps has been mobilized at Aldershot, and arrangements have been made to embark troops at Portsmouth, Southampton and Liverpool if neces-

In the French Chamber, De Freycinet, Prime Minister, said whenever any step for the protection of the canal was on the point of being taken he should submit a project for a special credit. Gambetta said he thought it beneath the dignity of a great nation to accept a mere police mission. France should intervene in the Egyptian question as far as required by her own interests, in favor of an Anglo-French policy, as opposed to the policy of European concert.

A fire in Smyrna raged seven hours. Fourteen hundred houses were destroyed, 6,000 persons rendered homeless and one life lost.

COLOURLESS AND COLD .- A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colourless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and heerfulness of mind gratifying to her

In the Medical Herald, Dr. Sebascian takes the view that pollen or bearded spores from foliage are the cause of hay fever. He also claims to have cured patients by having them wear a thick veil.

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time. - A DISTIN-GUISMED LAWYER OF WAYNE CO. New York.

Rev. Dr. George A. Lofton, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, whose erratic action on a train was recently noticed, has resigned his pastorate. He will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday. He will also leave the ministry and it is intimated will go iton business.

DETROIT MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION market is sup plied at rates as follows: Mess pork, \$23.25; family, \$24.25; clear, \$25.00. Lard, 12c. for tierces; 121/2c for kegs; hams, 12/2/15c; shoulders, 9@11c; bacon, 14c; dried beef, 13 @15c; extra mess beef, \$15.00. Chickens were sold at 12@14c per lb.; white fish and trout

VEGETABLES .- Tomatoes \$1@1 25 per 3 bu bex; string beans 7c@1 25; wax beans 1@ 1 25 and peas 6 @70c per bu; cucumbers 30 @35; on ons, 2 @25c; beets 2 @30c; pie plant 25@30c.'and aspargus, 25@30c per dozen bunch+s; cabbages, 1 75@2 per bbl., and 2 50 per crate.

FLOUR

White whea ,roller process\$6 25	@ 6 75
White whea i pastry 6 00	@ 6 25
Seconds 4 00	@ 4 50
Winnesota brands 7 25	00 8 65
Winnesota patents 8 00	@ 9 00
Winnesota patents8 00 WHEAT—white ⅌ bu1 15	100 22
BARLEY—19 0u 1 95	@ 2 25
LOVER SEED-\$\text{\text{\$\gamma}} \text{bu} 4 00'	@ 4 70
CORN - 49 bu 70	@ 75
OATS-# bu 50	@ 57
HASPBERRIES - black 2 00	@ 2 50
HUCKLEBERBIES 2 00	@ 2.75
CURRANTS 1 25	@ 1 50
HERBIES # DU 1 0	(a 2 00
APPLES -per bbl 3 75	@ 4 00
PEACHES # box 1 00	@ 1 25
CHEESE—Ohio & Mich., & Ib 10	@ 12
ORIFD FRUIT—Apples # Ib 5	@ 15
" ovapor'td 12	(0) 15
-Peaches 18	@ 23
-Pitted Cherries 20	@ 21
Onions -78 bbl 3 00	3 25
BEANS— # bu 2 50	@ 3 00
BUTTER—# ID choice 18	@ 21
BRESWAY 39 10 20	@ 22

Live Stock Mark	et.
CATTLE.	
Steers extra per cwt	. \$6 00@7 00
Steers shippers	
Steers butchers	4 00@5 00
Steers common grades	
Milch cows	35 00@55 00
SHEEP	
Per 100 tos clipped	3 49(2)4 25
HOGS.	
Per 100 lbs.	.7 00@7 50

Gored to Death by an Elephant.

Chas. Hodges, about twenty-seven years of age, was gored to death by an elephant at the Alexandria Palace. For some time past one of the attractions of the palace has been Myers's Circus, and in the entertainment provided there a daily performance by a number of trained elephants is included. The elephants have been at the palace for some two or three months. Arabi has 6,000 infantry, 30 guns, 4,000 cavalry, and have always been regarded as quiet and docile. Among the five or six of which the troupe consists no one was considered more harmless or more obedient than a large female elephant, which has the misfortune to be stone blind, and is known by the male soubriquet of "Blind B ll." She is a very large animal, said to be not very much inferior in size to the famous Jumbo, and even to exceed that celebrity in dead "Blind Bill" has been travelweight. ling in the profession for a long period, and always went through her work in a sedate and dignified manner, while her massive and imposing appearance -she is reputed to weigh something not far short of seven tons-made her everywhere one of the leading members of the company. It seems that at the same time stated yesterday morning "Blind Bill" was standing in the stable, having her breakfast out of a large tub on the floor. Hodges was not the regular keeper of the elephants, but was employed by Mr. Myers as a groom, and as such was always about the stable. What induced the elephant to kill the unfortunate man, whether it was done in rage or was the result of an untoward accident, cannot be ascertained, as Hodges was dead when rescue came and so far as could be ascertained yesterday no one positively saw the occurrence. The prong of a large fork was found beside the body, and it is snggested as likely that he must have been using it in some way to irritate the animal. But this is only a surmise, based on the previous good character, good temper and docility of "Blind Bill." events whether in a fit of temper or by accident, the phant suddenly turned round and flattered Hodges against a pillar beside which he was standing. The pressure must have been terrible. "Blind Bill' has only very short tusks-some two or three inches in length-which ordinarily are quite covered by the thick skin at the formation of the trunk. How on this occasion she got the stumps uncovered is not quite clear but in some manner or other she did get them made bare, and then literally gored her victim to death. One of the tusks pierced the top of the breast, making a frightful wound, while the pressure of the elephant's head against the body was so great that it almost forced the heart of the dead man

> ited no further sign of rage.—London Telegraph. Lucy Rothchild had a dowry of \$25, 000,000, and yet she isn't much happier than an American bride with her first pair of digitated hose.

through the incision thus made.

Death must have been practically in-

stantaneous. When assistance came

to hand Hodges was found, half-lying

at the foot of and half-leaning against

the pillar, dead. The elephant exhib-

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

In 1830, the first iron steamship was made.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" s everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by drug-

Scarlet fever is more to be dreaded than small pox.

German Friend: "De bicture you haf bainted is most putiful; dere is on-iy von v rd in de English lanckguidge ich describes it—and I haf vorgotten

A Half Dollar Trial.

Mr. Ernest King, editor of the Fall River (Mass.) Sun, thus discourses upon the merits of St. Jacobs Oil: "Suffering with rheumatic pains I was Didymus as to remedies. I read of St. Jacobs Oil and said here goes for a half dollar trial. I bought a bottle and before it was half used the screw wrench pains had gone and troubled me no longer."

Kerosene commenced to be used for lighting purposes in 1826.

Col. C. W. Herbert, of the Forest Park Restaurant, St. Louis, Mo., was entirely cured of rheumatism by St. Jacob's Oil, says the St. Louis Post Dis-

Cocoa-nut growing is one of the important industries of Florida.

A Skillful Preparation

Composed of roots, barks, and plants, that act in harmony, and are a pleasant and effective medicine, constitue Bur-DOCK BLOOD BITTERS, of which highly commendatory reports are being constantly received. Price \$1.00.

The earliest recorded use of gas for illumination was in 1702.

THE BIG OUR.

They are represented by more people, have more subjects, call oftener, stay longer, and yet are the most unwelcome guests you can have on your list

of visitors. The first of this precious quartette of unwelcome guests gives you an excruciating headache even to think of

him. The second takes away your appetite, debilitates your system, gives you a sallow complexion, and makes you truly miserable generally.

The third bestows upon you a legacy. of skin eruptions, and disordered secretions, constipation and other irregularities too numerous to mention.

The fourth takes forcible possession of your peace of mind and health of body, and makes you a perfect martyr to his tyrannical unjust government He caps the climax, and what little the others have left he robs you of, you cannot eat without fear and trembling, and sleep becomes a stranger to your

The Stomach, the Blood, the Liver, and the Kidneys constitute

The Big Four. They are good servants, but bad enemies; for when they rebel against the system, either individually or collectively, a protecting safeguard must be found: this can be done by BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, a certain antidote for the attacks of the BIG FOUR in any shape and form. Sold by all Druggists.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & Co. Wholesale gents, Detroit, Mich. Kerosene sprinkled upon stable

floors is said to keep away flies.

A Significant Fact. The cheapest medicine in use is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a

matchless compound. A gentleman named his dog Penny

because he was one sent to him. Ladders. Farmers, painters, tinners and everyone who

needs a ladder of any style and size. Send your order to G. A. Burch & Co., 12 Gratiot Ave. Fruit ladders pointed. Special discount to agents or trade. Send for list. Door and window screens, wood turning

scroll sawing, etc. Howe's sewing machine was patented in 1846 and was the first complete

machine of the kind.

"Pour on Oil." L. P. Follett, Marion, O., states that he has used Thomas' Eclectric Oil for burns, and has found nothing to equal it in soothing the pain and giving re-

The micro-telephone is now being utilized in the discovery of subterranean springs.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first sympcoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough-prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs: -therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, -Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discoy-Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dis-PENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffale, N. Y.

In Massachusetts, health, lunacy, and charity are under the control of one composite board.



Dr. Lodge's Medicine Cases and Books. SIX Remedies—Book and Case—Sixty Cents.
Twelve Remedies—Book and Case—One Dollar
Twenty-four Remedies—Book and Case—Two Dollars. Twenty-four Remedies—Book and Case—Two Dollars.
Single via s of any remedy Twelve Cents.
One ounce vials medicine, tincture, trituration, or bules, 25 cents.
By mail, postage pre-paid, on receipt of price.

EXT Liberal discount to Agents.
Address, DR. LODGE'S LABORATORY,
Box 484, Pontiac, Mich. THE FARM.

Fighting the Canada Thistle.

Probably the greatest pest among all the injurious weeds that trouble the farmer is the well known Canada thistle. While making a trip last season through the Dominion of Canada a little before harvest, I saw thousands of acres thickly covered with this weed. which had been permitted to blossom. The seeds were about mature, and would be scattered by the winds, and in grain, timothy seed and manure, over other thousands of acres. In many fields of oats the thistles were so numerous that they had taken full possession of the ground, to the almost entire exclusion of the oats. There was scarcely a farm throughout a large extent of country that was exempt. Judging by the appearance of the buildings and stumps in the cleared land, this section had not been settled over fifty years. I could not help thinking what will be the condition of the farms in that locality fifty years hence, if the thistles are allowed to furnish in the future as they have been in the past.

I have noticed that along the Erie Canal, from Buffalo to Albany, there is scarcely a farm which has not more or less patches of Canada thistles, some of them in as bad condition as those in

Canada. When I was a lad, I found no difficulty in going barefoot in the hay and harvest fields; but now, in many localities, it is necessary to protect the feet | Geraniums for Winter Blooming. with boots, and the hands with leather mittens, especially if one is binoing after a reaper. Often, large fields of abandoned, or at best, yielding but a are unequal to cope with thistles.

I have mentioned these facts respect ing the foothold this weed is obtaining, and the damage it is doing, in order to warn farmers in the newer sections, where it had not yet been introduced, to watch for it, and prevent its gaining a foothold, as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, thistles by frequent ploughing of the often enough to prevent them from showing themselves—on the theory that roots cannot live unless they throw up shoots, and put forth leaves. This system, however, cannot well be carried out on rocky lands, nor where the stumps are not out; and they will be left in fence corners and hedge rows. Ordinary cultivation, when the ground is ploughed once in the season, and hoed crops are grown, and the weeds are hoed up once or twice during the summer, will only cause an increased growth the next season. The plough, cutting the roots in pieces and scattering them, will make many new plants, for every piece of root, however small, will send up a new shoot. It is said mer when you may cut them down and destroy them. Mr. A. J. Wanzer, of Fort Plain, N. Y., writes that "he had an excellent growth, on a half acre, which he mowed the second day after the full moon in July, and it entirely destroyed them." I do not suppose the moon had much to do with it, but Mr. Wanzar to mow them, when the plants were in a particularly susceptible condition. J. M. Wylie of Connecticut writes that thousands of them, by cutting them with a hoe on the 6th and 7th of July. The first assault reduced them to two hundred; after the second attack but three survived, and a good hoeing the third year killed them all." Another person writes that "he destroyed a large patch by mowing them when the stalks were in hollow, and the plants in full bloom." There is little doubt that a and littld Pet are my choice. I plenty of salt over the patch, will cause first one appears let the war commence, and never cease till they are destroyed, root and branch.

Several states have enacted laws imposing a penalty of from \$10 to \$15 on every farmer who allows the Canada thistle to go to seed on his premises; but so far as I am aware, the law is generally a dead letter, for there is scarcely a land-owner who does not subject himself to the penalty, and consequently there is no one to make complaint. Let those who are not yet afflicted with this pest remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—Ex

Toads in the Garden.

While volumes are written in favor of birds as destroyers of insect life, rarely is a line written in favor of the faithful toad, who will destroy more insects, injurious to vegetables in the garden, in one day, than a whole flock of birds will in a week. We calmly look on with folded arms, and see the robin or cat bird select our largest and best strawberries that we intended for exhibition, because we are informed that these birds destroy large quantities of insects; but when we find that a toad has dug under one of our strawberry plants, we instantly declare war, and execute the death penalty; or, at least, transport the victim for life, without the slightest investigation to ascertain for what purpose he has dug under the plant, and without the least suspicion that he is after the enemy, which, if

not caught, will destroy the plant. It is true that the toad does not fill the air with charming music, nor does his form and color delight the eye as that of the oriole; but he is quiet, modest and unassuming, never robbing man of the fruits of his labor, but quietly passing by the choicest and most delibug or a fly that is sipping the richest

If there is one living animal that we cial Advertiser.

should encourage to stay in the garden, it is the toad; because his whole diet is of insects; he is ever on the watch like a cat for a victim; and he secures his principal harvest in the night when the worms are abroad.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that the great increase of insects in our garden is caused by the decrease of toads, more than it is by the decrease of birds? It is a fact that may have escaped the attention of some, that toads in the garden are not as numerous as formerly. The cause of this decrease may be in consequence of our more frequent stirring of the soil with improved implements. When only the hand-hoe was used, the toad had time to get out of the way, but the wheel hoe moves so rapidly that he is often caught and killed.

In portions of Europe gardners not only take especial care of the toads in the garden, but frequently buy to keep the stock good. Underground shelters are made for the toads by covering a small hole with a board or shingle; this practice might be imitated by American gardners.

A garden well stocked with toads would be greatly protected from many of the insects that are now so destructive to many kinds of vegetation .-Mass. Ploughman.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Some may doubtless think that the subject for this article is entirely out rich bottom-land along streams are of season, and that is perhaps the reason so many persons are unsuccessful scanty crop of grass, are devoted to sheep pasturage. Sheep will destroy do not know that almost all plants, many weeds, if pastured closely, but to have them do well in winter, must have special treatment during the summer months. We want blossoms and well-formed plants for winter decorations, and in the cultivation of not in making women attractive who geraniums I have found the following all the varieties are good winter-bloomers, but some kinds are to be spec-Many say it is easy to eradicate the lially recommended for that purpose. Plants litted from the garden which land one season—that is, by ploughing have grown to a considerable size will disappoint you by taking a long time to recover from the effects of lifting, if they do at all. It is better to take young plants this month. Then we have blossoms in November and all during the winter, until time to turn them out in the garden in the spring for summer blooming.

You want young, healthy plants to small size, say two or three inches, old-fashioned modesty. The doctrine ly neat figure, had not a single shift occasionally, but always see the next size, never making larger which I thank God," Sophia said (she shifts. This course may make a little | was the oddest little mixture of Tory trouble from dying out where there and Whig and Radical ever comis no green house for the small pots, pounded on this excentric earth). but a shallow box to set them into "But the first effects of that doctrine lives the more pains she should take there is a certain time during the sum- with moss or sand packed around on our minds are a little confusing. them and kept damp will prevent We are growing more independent all this trouble. The effect of the and more individual. Some of us forgoing treatment is to obtain stocky | fancy that to be modest is to be oldplants and to prevent premature fashioned, and of course we want the Geraniums can only be obtained in tain," Sophia said, growing a little this way. Make the last shift in Au- warm, as if she fancied I might argue happened to hit upon the proper time gust for the largest sized plants, the back—"I maintain that a modest woothers in the months following. Scarlets require larger pots than the other colors. Pink, salmons, and whites "he commenced war upon a patch of thrive in a somewhat contracted space. Pinch out all flowerbuds un-

til the plants are taken in for winter. Of all the Geraniums, be sure and have some of the scented-leaved ones. They are everybody's pets, thrifty growers, and never bother by insects of any description. The common Rose, large Rose, Skeleton leaved, persistent mowing every year, when have often been asked why Geranithey are in blossom, and scattering ums do not bloom in winter. In nine cases out of ten I find the trouble is them in time to disappear. When the a want of stimulants. A Geranium will grow on earth and water alone, but will not bloom well. Soap-suds is splendid for all house plants. Soak the pots once a week in soap-suds; the dirtier the suds are the better. Drain and rinse off with clean water and note the result.—Rural Home.

To Clean Paints.

When paint is washed with any strong alkaline solution, such as sola or strong soap, the oil of the paint is liable to be changed to soap and the paint is seriously injured. To avoid this take some of the best whiting, and have ready some clean warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take up as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will quickly remove any dirt or grease stains. After this, wash the part well with clean water, rubbing it dry with a soft chamois. Paint thus cleaned will look as well as when first put on, and the operation may be tried without fear of injury to the most delicate colors. It and does not require more than onehalf the time and labor. Another simple method is the following: Put a tablespoonful of aqua-ammonia in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth and with this merely wipe over the surface of the woodwork. No rubbing is necessary. The first recipe is preferable, except where the paint is badly discolored.

Fortune, it is said, knocks once at every man's door. This may be true: but in the majority of cases she sneaks around and taps at the back door, then scoots off across lots before the housecious fruits, or only stopping to catch a holder can realize that he has just missed a charming chance of becoming a bloated bondholder.—N. Y. CommerMOUNTAIN SQUIRREL

The mountain and the squirrel
Had a quarrel
And the former called the latter
"Little Prig."
Bun replied:
"You are doubtless very big;
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together,
To make up a year.

To make up a year, And a sphere. And I think it no disgrace

And I think it no disgrate
To occupy my place.

If I'm not so large as you,
You are not so small as I,
And not half so spry.

I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track,
Talents differ; all is well and wisely put
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a not Neither can you crack a nut.

—R. W. Emerson.

Beauty Rules.

"Rule One.-A woman's power in the world is measured by her power to please. Whatever she may wish to accomplish she will best manage it by pleasing. A woman's grand so-cial aim should be to please.

"And let me tell you how that is to be done," Sophia said, putting down her paper for a moment. "A weman can please the eye by her appearance, her dress, her face and her figure. She can please the ear by studying the art of graceful elocution, not hard for any of us, for by nature we speak with finer articulation than you. She can please the mind by cultivating her own-so far, at least, as to make her a good listener; and as much further as she will she can please the fancy by ladies' wit, of which all of us have a share. She can please the heart by amiability. See here," she continued, growing graver, "you have the key of my system. Beauty of person is only one feature of true beauty. Run over these qualities. See how small a part personal beauty or the freshness of youth plays here. I want you to observe this; for my art would consist are openly pretty and young, but in to be a good way to obtain them. Not | showing them that youth and prettiness, though articles of beauty, are neither the only nor the indispensable articles."

"Rule Two .-- Modesty is the ground on which all a woman's charms appear to the best advantage. In manners, dress, conversation, remember always that modesty must never be

forgotten."

"Hardly likely to be," I murmured. "Is it?" "Understand me," answered Sophia. briskly, "I mean modesty in a very extended sense. There is nowadays a begin with, which set in pots of a tendency in women to rebel against of liberty is spreading among us, for blooming. Good winter blooming newest fashion in all things. I mainman is the reply of my sex to a brave man-you can no more have a true woman without modesty than a true man without courage. But, remember, I use the word modesty in a high

> sense." "Just what I was going to ask, I said.

"Not prudery," she added. Prudery is to modesty what brag is to bravery. Prudery is on the surface, modesty is in the soil. Rosalind in her boy's suit is delightfully modest, but not," Sophia said, with a twinkle in her eye. "not very prudish, is she?" I assented, and thus made way

for-"Rule Three.-Always dress up to your age, or a little beyond it. Let your person be the youngest thing about you, not the oldest.

Rule Four.—Remember that what women admire in themselves is seldom what men admire in them."

"In nine drawing-rooms out of ten," Sophia said, seeing me give a look of inquiry as she read this article, "Miranda or Cordelia, as novel heroines, would be voted bores. Women would say, 'We utterly decline to accept these watery girls as typical of us; we want smartness and life.' I don't delia myself. Now this seems to me to caution us against trusting too implicitly or too far our own notions about ourselves. Another source of novel-readers, and the novelist is forced to write heroines to suit our He does not want to offend taste.

us. Thus it comes about that even the male novelist is too often only depicting woman's woman, after all. And I believe scores of modern girls answers far better than the use of soap, are seriously misled for this very reason. They believe they are finding out what men think of them, when in truth they are reading their own notions handed back to them under a pretty disguise.

Rule Five.—Woman's beauties are

seldom men's beauties. "Which," she remarked, "is another form of what I said just now, only here I speak of personal beauty. My observation is that if ten men and ten pany, and each sex choose the prettiest woman there, as they thought, you would rarely find that they the sex we are to please must in the in season.

end settle the question, and will settle the question in its own way.

Rule Six.—Gaiety tempered by seriousness is the happiest manner in

"By which I mean," Sophia said, looking at me with knitted brows, as if she were about to explain some matter not altogether clear to herself, "that in all our gaiety there ought to be a hint of self-recollection. Do you understand me?"

"Not quite," I said. "This I know certainly," she replied; "the most agreeable women I have met with-and I think the most regarded-have been women of rank, who have been trained with a due regard for religion. Their worldly education had made them mindful of grace and liveliness; their religious education kept these qualities under a particular sort of control which is perceptibly different from mere good breeding. It seems to me that vivacity and sprightliness are greatly enhanced by a vein of seriousness. Certainly no woman ought to be a

"Next," she continued, seeing I did not speak, comes-"Rule Seven .- Always speak low.

mocker.

"I wonder why I put that down. It is so obvious. In support of it I only need to support your Shakspeare, who calls it an excellent thing in woman.'

"Rule Eight.—A plain woman can never be pretty. She can always be

fascinating if she takes pains.
"I well remember," Sophia said, after reading this to me rather questionable assertion, "a man who was a great admirer of our sex telling me that one of the most fascinating women he had ever known was not only not pretty, but as to her face decided ly plain-ugly, only the word is rude. asked my friend, How, then, did she fascinate?' I well remember his reply. 'Her figure,' said he, 'was neat, her dressing was faultless, her every movement was graceful, her conversation was clever and animated, and she always tried to please. It was not I alone who called her fascinating; she was one of the most acceptible women in society I ever knew. She married brilliantly, and her husband, a barrister in large practice, was devoted to her-more than if she had been a queen of beau-

"Now here," Sophia continued, resuming her own discourse, "here was a woman who, excepting a fairnatural gift of appearance. Is not this worth our thinking about-those of us women who care to please and are not beauties born?

"Rule Nine.—Every year a woman

with her dress. "The dress of us elderly dames," Sophia said, laughing, 'ought to be more of a science than it is. How often one hears a woman of fifty say, 'Oh, my dressing days are past!' When," adds Sophia, "if she thought about it, they have only well begun. At least, the time has come when dress is more to her than ever. Remember, from forty to sixty-five is a quarter of a century—the third of a long life. It is a period through

"And now," she went on, seeing I did not speak, "here comes my last

which a majority of grown-up people

pass. And yet how little pains wo-

men take-how little thought before-

hand—to be charming then!

rule—as yet: "Rule Ten.-In all things let a

woman ask what will please the men of sense before she asks what will please the men of fashion. "I by no means intend," she added,

'that a woman is not to have regard to the opinion of men of fashion, only she should not give it the first place. She will carry the men of fashion sooner by the methods that please the men of sense, than men of sense by methods that please men of fashion, and besides, listen to the men of fashion. They always praise a woman for things which begin to perish at twenty-five. Even the old men of seventy will talk of 'a fine girl-deucedly fine figure!' (I wish I could give an idea of Sophia's slightly wicked mimicry at this passage). And where and what are they? You see

they will call a woman rather on the really care much for Miranda or Cor- | decline, when, if she is on the decline, if a woman lives for the commendation of the men of fashion she will, if pretty, piquant, or what not, have a misunderstanding comes from the reign of ten years. But if she remembers that she has charms of mind and character and taste, as well his hand to his father, who, after feel-as charms of figure and complexion, ing his pulse, said, "Yes, it is as I the men of sense will follow her for half a century; and in the long run disease. Take him up to bed again. same room. Many of the curiosities. the men of fashion will be led by the men of sense.

"And there," Sophia cried, merrily, throwing the paper down on the rug beside her—there are my rules for reforming our little world of women." -London Society.

THE NEW YORK Herald remarks in regard to the Long Branch railroad disaster: The verdict of the Coroner's jury holds that the accident was caused by the spreading of the rails, and that the whole was the rewomen were to go into the same com-pany, and each sex choose the pret-gence." It is refreshing to hear of an accident in which somebody was to blame. If the men killed were chose the same. If this be so, we killed through gross and culpable ought not to trust ourselves even as negligence, then somebody is guilty to our faces without considering that of manslaughter, and indictments are Our Piazza.

Our house is a large, rambling af fair, and sadly needed a piazza al around it to make it look finished. The gude mon would say: "Yes, we will have the piazza just as soon as I can find time to attend to it; but we want a good one, one that will suit us; and that costs time and money."

Meantime the months and years slipped by without bringing the piazza; and there was no shrubbery planted near the house because they would all have to be moved when the piazza was built. One day, while riding, we passed a house near which was a monstrous grape-arbor. I looked at it a few minutes and then exclaimed ecstatically:

"The very thing! There is our piazza.'

The next day I proceeded to put my new idea into execution. A young man in the neighborhood being engaged to work under my directions, escorted him to the woods, where he cut a load of small trees for posts, trimming each branch to within a foot of the trunk. These he set six feet apart and six feet from the house, on three sides—east, south, and north. Long poles were nailed on top of these posts, and on these poles rested the large ends of small poles, the other end being fastened to a cleat on the house, in such a manner that the poles slanted. His task finished, ours began. We planted at each post a Concord grape-vine; between each post in the order following: Woodbine, Hops, American Ivy or Bittersweet, Hops, Virginia Creepers, Hops, Ground nut vine, Hops, Wis eria, Hops, Honeysuckle, Hops, Prarie Rose, Hops, Scarlet Runners, Hops, Clematis, and Hops on all the intervening spaces. These were all permanent vines except the Scarlet Runners and Morning Glories. Balloon-vine and Cypress-vine seed were sown with a lavish hand for the first season; then we made a perfect network of stout twine for the little creeping tendrils to cling to.

This year—the third—I can sit behind the leafy screen, completely concealed myself, and see passers by stop and feast their eyes on all the rampant growth of vines. It is amusing to hear the remarks they make, of which the following is a

"Oh! what a lovely, lovely place."
"Yes; and so might ours be if we only had those vines."

"Well, that is an impossibility. Those vines have been growing twenty years or more. We didn't have any ancestors disinterested enough to set out vines for us."

So few people realize how rapidy vines will grow if only allowed a fair chance. A liberal dressing of manure and ground bone and mulch of leaves in the fall are all that ours ask at our hands, except now and then to replace a broken string. We have crowned our well with a rustic summer-house in the same manner, and the birds build overhead every

Four posts and a net work of twine on three sides transform our croquet ground into a leafy glade; but to fully appreciate its beauty, you should enter it when the moon is at its full.

I love my vines, so that the first time Jack Frost touches them with his silvery spear is always a melancholy day for me. Vines are cheap friends, and they pay a good return for your labor in beauty.-Floral

What Ailed Oliver.

Cabinet.

"Get up, little boy! You are lying in bed too long; breakfast will soon be ready. The canary bird has taken his bath, and is now singing a sweet song. Get up! get up! or I'll throw this pillow at you.'

"Don't throw the pillow at me!" cried Oliver. "I'll promise to get up in five minutes. "If you would be 'healthy, wealthy

and wise,' you must rise early, little boy," said Charlotte. When Oliver came down to the breakfast table, his father said, "How is this, Oliver? You are late again."

"I went to sleep and forgot all about it," said Oliver.

"Come here, my boy, and let me feel your pulse," said his father, "I should not wonder if Oliver were su!fering from a disease which is very common at this time." Oliver gave Put his breakfast by the side of his he may eat it. He may stay at home from school to-day."

The little boy went up stairs with his sister and was put to bed. He couldn't sleep, however. He heard children playing out of doors, he heard Ponto barking and Tommy, the canary-bird, singing a sweet song. Then Oliver called his sister, and said, "What is Slack's disease? Is it dangerous?"

"I rather think not," said Charlotte. 'You dear little simpleton! don't you know what father meant? He meant Oliver saw that a trick had of bed, dressed, and ata his breakfast, and ran off to school, where he arrived just in time. Since that day Oliver more service.

has been the first up in the house. He is no longer troubled with Slack's disease.—Ex.

The Camel and the Dervish.

"Cousin John, I should like to know what makes the difference between Will and me? I study quite as hard as he, and yet he is always ahead of mealways up to questions. Why, he seems to see everything in earth and air and

"In other words, Will cultivates all his observative faculties," said Cousin John.

"Observative faculties?" repeated Dick slowly. "I suppose you mean that he notices what goes on around him?"

"Yes. Will reminds me of a certain old dervish." "What kind of a man is a dervish?"

Dick asked. "A dervish is an old Persian or Turkish monk-one who pretends to be very

poor and pious." "Will isn't that kind of a fellow," ex-

claimed Dick indignantly. "No, indeed. I merely mean that Will, in his habits of observation, reminds me of a story that I read. A. certain old dervish, on a journey across the desert, met two merchants who. seemed a good deal perplexed about something. He began to question

them. "Did you lose a camel?" he asked.

"Yes," they replied. 'He could not see out of his right. eye?" said the dervish.

"True," said the merchants.

"He was lame in his left foot?" "Yes." "He had lost a front tooth?" contin-

ied the dervish. "You are right," declared the men. "As to the load that he carried, was it not corn on one side and honey on the

other?" "Good!" exclaimed the astonished merchants. "How fortunate that we have met you! Since you have seen our camel and noticed him so closely, you must know just where we can find

him?" "I do not," said the dervish. "The truth is that 1 have never seen your camel, nor heard of him except through

"A likely story!" exclaimed the enraged men. "Come! tell us where he is, and give us the precious stones that you found upon him.'

"I have seen neither camel nor treasure," persisted the dervish.

"Whereupon the men seized him and carried him to the cadi, before whom he was closely searched and tried. No jewels were found upon him, and, notwithstanding all the questions asked, no one could convict him of a false-

"He is a sorcerer!" they cried. "He was allowed to speak for him-

self," however, "Having lived so long alone," he beeven in a desert. I saw the marks of a camel's footsteps in the sand, and I knew that he had strayed from his owner, because there were no human footprints near. I knew that he was blind in one eye, because he had cropped the herbage on one side of the path only; that he was lame in the left foot, because that foot made but a faint impression in the sand; that he had lost a tooth, because wherever he had grazed one little tuft of grass was left in the middle of the bite. As to his load, the ants informed me that it was corn on one side, and the flies that it was honey on the other""

"Good for the dervish!" exclaimed Dick. "If he could see so much in the desert, I ought to see ten times as much in this busy town. Hurrah for Will, too! But now that I have found out his secret, he will not be able to keep so far ahead of me."

Gen. Grant's Cottage at Long Branch.

The family sitting-room and parlor n Gen. Grant's cottage is a cheerful, not over large room opening on a balcony facing the sea with a broad expanse of lawn between it and the edge of the bluff. The floor is of hard wood inlaid in a mosaic pattern. Mrs. Grant has lately had hung on the largest wall space a full-length portrait in pastilles of Gen. Grant taken during the war. It is not a very good likeness, but as Mrs. Grant never allows any of her husband's pictures which she owns to be thrown aside, she has carefully preserved this one and now gives it the place of honor in this cottage, which belongs to her, as she reminded her husband when he asked her what she wanted with that old. picture in the parlor. Gen. Grant has settled the cottage on his wife. There is also a large crayon picture of Mrs. Sartoris, taken when she was a child, and which is still a good likeness. A Gen. and Mrs. Grant collected in their bed, and when he feels strong enough | trip around the world are in this room. The floor is covered with rugs brought. from one of the most celebrated places where such are made in Asia.

REAL HELP.—It is not half so much what we do for another as what we enable him to do for himself that is of value to him. Instead of giving money to the poor, if we put them in the way of earning it; instead of cramming the pupil with information, if we induce him to seek it himself; instead of legislating upon the amusements and habits of the people, if we lead them to you were troubled with laziness—that's | control them for themselves according to their needs; instead of insisting that been played on him. He jumped out they should follow our path, if we aid them to carve out a path for themselves, we shall have done them incalculably

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

SENATOR FERRY does not quake under the attack made on him by Mr. Hubbell.

HON. GEORGE P. MARSH, American minister to Italy, died at Vallambrosa, on Monday. The sympathy of the Italian nation was cabled to Washington.

Some kind friend (?) has taken the pains to circulate a paper through this village and vicinity, which claims to be the official organ of the Grand Army of the Republic, volume 2, number 39. The officials deny having a paper printed in Washington or elsewhere, and denounces it as a fraud.

As the time is drawing near when the Republicans of our county will meet to select candidates for officers for the next two years, we wish particularly to call the attention of those men that will be deligates in the convention that this part of the county has never before put forward a man for a county office, but this year they propose to be so represented, and respectfully ask the support of other parts of the county in giving them a show at this time.

No contest of the kind, for many years has concentrated so much interest in itself, as that which has gone on lately in Iowa, and which has resulted in so signal a victory for prohibition principles. All the states of the Union looked with intense interest, as the two parties entered the arena and prepared for the contest. All felt that greater interests than those of the contestants themselves were pending. They tants themselves were pending. They north of Cass City. Apply immediately to knew that the results of this contest would Bailey & Robinson, Ubley, Huron Co. Mich. vibrate from Maine to California, that by success prohibition would advance not in Iowa alone, but all along the line, and that defeat would almost give a quietus to thos agitating this question. But no one could have anticipated a result so extensive, and telling as that which has ari en from the triumph of prohibition principles in this contest. It is felt, and exerts its influence wherever the English language is spoken. It now remains for us to see, whether the energy which called this amendment into existence will sustain itself in carrying existence will sustain itself in carrying it into practical effect, or whether it will be as many predict, and as our old liquor law Evergreen, May 10th. was till repealed, a dead letter. No insignificent brotherhood of states are now in this anti-rum confideration, entrenched behind the sacred sanction of law, and many more have a sentiment which only waits to to be called into action and well directed in order to fall into li e, and strengthen this confederation. With the best interests of all at heart, and convinced that we see this matter clearly, we wait with confidence the certain advance of these humane principles.

is critical in Egypt. must be made slowly by those who have It is absolute y harmless, and it makes taken the initiative in punishing the treach- the complexion so soft, and brilliant, so ery of the Arabs. The Sultan of Turkey acts either with insane or weak vascination or treacherous pretensions. He is either a bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and the imbegile of a despicable hypocrite. Had Turkey been a power possessing energy or self respect, England would not have had to strike a blow. The fearful masseres of unoffending citizens and other residents of Alexandria would have been averted. This historic and beautiful city would have been spared; the scenes of blood and carnage which have recently transpired there would not have been enacted and the check to commerce and civilization in the eas which has occured would never have taken place. To maintain the balance of power in Europe, this old crumbling abhored despotism must be maintained; so say the old style, and now we believe alm st effete principles of government in the old world. England has acted not only in her own interest in self defense, but is in this case the champion of the rights of the nations of the world; of an advancing civilization, and of humanity. The wise, and humane and progressive, in our own country approve her course and cheer her on. France, though jointly interested with England has acted a hesitating part, either lacking the courage or the disposition to check, with with vigorous blow, the during course of Arabi Pasha. No one can question the Cass City, July 'st, 1882. ultimate result of this appeal to the arbitrament of war. The English will move slowly but firmly to business, and gain point after point, and hold them. Other nations will gradually fall in with counsel and aid as needed. The Egyptians will be reduced to subjection, and with reduced numbers and finances will have to pay the bill, the powers will watch carefully, and take their Flower and Garden Seed Free. hand in the game, jealously watching one another lest any should take an undue advantage, and gain more than their share. The old musty, contemptable figure head at Constantinople will be kept up, and all things assume their former course. That July and August. Lovers flowers write to is, if nothing occurs to throw the powers ajar amongst themselves. Should any thing occur to break the peace of Europe. while combustibles are so numerous we cannot anticipate the result.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches does not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsaras, but act directly on the inflamad parts, allaying irritation, give relief in fula, &c., and often die without help. Save Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, and yourself from all this suffering and loss of time by using Parmelee's Blood Purifier which prevents all diseases in the Public Speakers are subjected. Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicans, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited lank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere,

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Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnership lately existing between J. P. Hern and Jr. W. Higgins, of Cass City, Tuscola county, Mich., under the firm name of Hern & Miggins was desolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of June. 1882 J. P. Hern having disposed of his interes to W. J. Ostrander. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by Ostrander & Higgins, and all demandon the said partnership to the amount of \$61.15 are to be presented to them for pay-

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

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In Groceries:-We claim to carry the large t stock in town. We will guarant e prices in every article as low as the lowest. and on some lines of goods which we buy direct from the manufacturers in jobbing quantities to supply our several stores, we can distance all compétition. This a large share of our customers know, and we can prove it to any who will call and examine our stock.

To all we say, come to our store for your goods and we will guarantee you satisfac-

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180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

LEGAL.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Caro, on the seventh [7] day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

Present, Wm. Johnson, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT T.

ACOP's, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eleanor Poulton, praying that the Court for ceasons therein stated, appoint a day for hearing said petition, and to adjudicate a d determine who are or were at the time of the death of the said tobert T. Jacobs, his lawful heirs, and entitled to nheait the real estate of said deceased, according to he Laws of the State of Michigan.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the seventh [7] day of August next, at ten o'clock in the orenoon, he assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said (ourt, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the Village of a contract of the petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, or forayer of the petitioner should not be granted and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate. Of he pendency of said petition, and the hearing hereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the 'ass (ity Entraphilist, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three [3] successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

WM. JOHNSON, John Staley, Jr.,

Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)
JOHN STAIEY, JR.,
Register. (SEAL.)

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
COUNTY OF TUSCOLA,
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Caro, on the seventh [7] day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty two.
Present, Wm. Johnson, Judge of Probate.
In the Matter of the Estate of JOHN JACOBS, an incompetent person, and SARAH JACOBS, minors.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elien Jacobs, Mother and Guardian of said minors, praying among other things that she may be Licensed to sell certain Real Estate described in said petition, belonging to said minors.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the seventh [7] day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are require to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the Village of Caro, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Cass City ENTERPRISE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three [3] successive weeks previous to said dny of hearing. (A true copy.)

WM. JOHNSON,
JOHN STALEY, JR.,
Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) John Staley, Jr., Register. [SEAL.]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. } ss.

COUNTY OF TUSCOLA; } ss.

Notice is hereby given; that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Tuscola, made on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1882, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Adelbert Lawrence, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the village of Caro, for examination and allowance, on or before the 5th day of March next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 18th day of September, and on Monday, the 5th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days. ay of March news, ... ach of those days. Dated 24th July, A. D. 1882, ... WM. JOHNSON, ... Judge of Probate.

JOHN STALEY, JR., Judge of a Register.

A true copy.

WISCONSIN

ON THE TIME OF THE wisconsin central r. r For full Particulars, which will be sent FREE Address.

CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commission Milwaukee, Wis.

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

W. WHITEY & CO.,

-Manufacturers of -

Italian and American Marble Monuments TOMBSTONES Etc.

---And Dealers in--

Flint Mich.

JACOB MAIER

Photograph Artist

Photographs, Tin-types, Copying, etc. Work warrented. Satisfacton guaranted. Opposite Planing mill, Cass City, Mich.

AT THE



FRANK HENDRAL



The Cass City

—And Dealer In—

Clocks,

Watches

Jewelry

-A Full Stock of-Bar Pins, Ear Rings, Ladies' NECK CHAINS, GENTS' GUARD CHAINS, FIX-GERRINGS. SPEC-T.ICLES AND

WATCHES. All Repairing paomptly attended to.

COLORADO EXCURSIONS. COLORADO ROUND TRI TOURIST TICKETS at greatly reduced rates, via C, B, & Q. R. R., new Chicago and Denver Through Line, goodd ring summer months and National Minim and Industrial Exposition in September are now on sale and full particulars as to trains and rates canbe obtained from any Conpon Ticket Office in the United States or C nada.

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 knew where we R, Drop in any day and C. All world warranted.

THOS. ROWELL & Co. Opposite J. L. Hitchcock's Hardware

LIVERY STABLE,

R. Clark. First-class Horses and Carriages for the accomodation of the public.

CASS CITY, Mich WHIRLWINDI

FURNITURE FOR EVERYBODY

Having just received a large and elegant stock of Furniture. it 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, ROUKING 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 atten-

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 turnish 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 estab-

JAMES H. HOWELL, Caro, Mich.

BY BUYING YOUR

Y GOODS, Notions, Hats, Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Millinery and Fancy Goods at WICKWARE'S CHEAP STORE!

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

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

Cass City, Mich.

WM. WICKWARE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Detroit and Bay City Division.

	TR	AINS	SOU	TH. TRA	INS	NOKT	11.
aı	n	pm	pm	High and he had been been	pm	pm	
7	10	5 40	10 40	Lv. Bay City Ar.	1 40	9 15	
			11 27	Reese	1 05	8 43	
			12 10	Vassar	12 45		
			12 40		12 33		
			1 10		12 19	7 58	
	36	7 06		Columbiaville	12 08	7 48	
		4 10		Five Lakes	3 25	•••••	7 05
			3.10	Lapeer	11 50	7 25	3 10
			3 20	c & G.T. R'y erg	11 46	7 21	2 55
0	50	9 50		Port Huron Ar.	7 15	4 15	
9	15	7 52	3 55	Metamora Lv.	11 30	7 04	*2 30
		8 02		Thomas	11 20		
		8 10		Oxford	11 11		
		8 18			11 05		
			5 12		10 44		
		8 55			10 26	6 00	12 45
ĭ	25	9 55	7 10		9 25	5 00	11 00

CARO BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH			
VassarDep.	am	pm	pm
	8 15	12 55	8 35
	8 35	1 15	8 50
	8 46	1 26	9 02
	9 00	1 40	9 15

SAGINAW BRANCH

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

Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and by hicago W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City

H. G. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass'gr and Ticket Agent, Ghicago, Ill.

PORT HURON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Time Table, Taking Effect Mar. 27, 1882.

All Trains run by Port Huron Time east saginaw division.

			a.m.	p. m.
a. m.	p.m.		11 20	10 20
9 20	4 20	Lv. Port Huron. Ar.		
10 25	5 40	Brockway Center.	10 25	9 20
11 25	6 40	Marlette.	9 30	
11 40		Clifford.	† 9 18	1 8 1
12 08	7 20		8 53	7 50
			8 25	
12 45	7 55	Vassar	8 20	7 15
12 50	8 00			6 30
1 30	8 40	Ar. East Saginaw Lv.	7 41	6 30
1 40	9 15	Bay City.	7 10	5 40
1 40			7 10	5 47

SAND BEACH DIVISION.

coing north. STATIONS.	OING SOUH.		
p.m. a.m. 3 10 10 15 Lv. Port Huron Ar. 4 05 +11 30 Saginaw Junction Croswell 5 45 1 04 Carsonville 6 25 1 23 Deckorville 7 05 1 55 Minden 8 10 2 35 Ar. Sand Beach Lv.	10 35 † 9 40 9 00 8 27 7 59 7 20 6 45	5 45 5 05 4 30 3 55 3 05	

for Dinner. Stop for Supper.
McMORRAN, I. R. WADSWORTH, HENRY McMORRAN, Gerneral Manager.

CITY AND VICINITY.

- -We have returned
- -The warm, balmy breezes -C. W. McPhail is in Detroit.
- The county alliance held a conver in attendance from this place.
- -Dr. Bennett, one of the directors of the new railroad, was in town last week, and reports work all along the line progressing favorably.
- opposite the town hall on which they will frame farm house, all finished in No. 1 erect a harness shop. This firm is meeting style. The new school house in dist. No. 3 with fine success.
- their harvest fields. The prospects of an abundant yield makes the Granger look pleasant and smiling.
- -Frank H. Thomas, senior editor of the Caro Jeff., one of our brightest exchanges ma'e us happy by dropping in on us last week. Always glad to see you Frank. The most beautiful wheat crop that
- has ever been harvested in this vicinity is now being reaped. The farmers, and me chants as well, are correspondingly happy.
- -Jacob H. Striffler, agent for the champion reapers and mowers, reports more orders than he can fill. Our farmers know a good machine, nd appreciate an honest agent.
- -W S. Fritz, dentist, will be at Cass City the first and third Tuesday, and Un'on ville the first Friday of each month. Upper and lower sets of teeth inserted 20 per cent cheaper than one year ago, and a good fit warranted. -Owing to so many of the farmers being
- burned out our merchants who handl harvest tools have been doing a rushing business. One load that came in for P. R. Weydemeyer on relief pay day were nearly all sold from the wagon.
- Judge of Probate, William Johnson. was a caller at the ENTERPRISE office last Friday. The judge is a welcome visitor throughout the county, rendering thorough satisfaction to those having business to do with him in his official capacity.
- -Duncan Graham's brother has been making him a visit for the past two weeks. Mr. Graham led the singing in elder Carey's meetings during his stay here. Mr. Graham thinks of locating here. He being like all strangers that visit us, desirous of remaining.
- -The Enterprise staff return their sincere and "appetite satisfied" thanks to Solomon Striffler for a present of a well filled limb of luscious cherries. We might remark in passing, that as the devil was the only occupant of the office the rest of the staff fared slim.
- -The regular meeting of the Tuscola county Grange will be sheld in the town hall in Cass City, on Tuesday the 1st day of August, opening at 10 a. m. A public lecture at 2 p. m., by Mr. Anderson of Sanilac county. Every farmer and family are invited to attend.

-On the evening of Friday, August 4th, the Cass City Band will give a harvest party, in the opera house The usual pleasant time may be anticipated.

-The ladies' aid society of the Presbycock, on Thursday evening, (to-night). A cordial invitation offered to all.

-After all the trouble with their safe last week, Wilsey & McPhail, were obliged to send it to Detroit for repairs. It is hoped that the bank will be opened for business the last of the week. The suspension of business even for so short a time is felt by our business men.

-On Wednesday night, July 12th, the following officers were installed in Cass City Lodge No. 203, I. O. of O. F.

Emery Nash,-N. G. P. R. Weydemeyer, V. G.

L. J. D ming, Rec. Sec. J. F. Hendrick, Treas.

The officers were installed by Dist. Deputy Master, William Wickware.

D. M. Houghton, the popular propriously the test ivory key to of the central meat market, has his Journal, June 24, 1882. building so far advanced that he has moved his family, and is again keeping house. Mr. Houghton's friends will be pleased to note this fact, as himself and family have been sick and under the doctor's care for the last four years. If our readers patronize "Dave," they are doing what is right.

have been very marked. Owing to a press of local matters, our notice of the weeks continuation of the me tings in the Presbyterian church, was omited last week. On Sunday last six new converts were baptised at the river. If it is "sweet to be remem bered," we feel sure that elder Carey may feel assured of that sweetness after he returns to his Canadian home. He left on Monday in company with Mr. Graham.

-But a short time previous to this writing we should have blushed and become of "garden sass," but it is wonderful what a difference a few weeks, and circu nstances, Brearley, office Detroit Evening News. make with us. We and our "partner" are warmly attached to the vegetable kingdom and welcome with delight anything in the shape of eatables. Our appetites have become unmerciful by our trip, hence we for it. feel just what we say. As our staff numadded a "housekeeping" department to our office, it is unnecessary to say more, and we will not without we should be forced to.

-On business we passed through a por tion of the much abused township of Noves ta, and found the people putting forth their best efforts in improving their property. Among the improvements we noticed, was at Caro, on Tuesday. A good many were the large and commodious new frame barns of Roderick Kennedy and John Dickson. Both these barns do great credit to the builders, whose names, we are sorry to sav we have forgotten, but will give them when we find out. Mr. Archie McPhail who bought the eighty acre farm of Wm. E. -Larue & England have bought a lot Sherwood of this village has erected a of which John Hamilton, M. H. Q ick and -The farmers are all busy just now in S. S. Sells are the officers, is roomy, well ventilated, furnished with patent seats and in every way comfortable A. Livingston and sons were the contractors for the sch ol house and residence of Mr. McPhail. They neel not feel ashamed of their workman-

Our Merchants and Business Men.

T. H. Hunt, one of our enterprising young business men, came to this town-hip in the fall of 1878, having made a transient visit to his brothers nere, in 1872, at which time he bought an 80 acre farm 12 miles west of the village. When he returned in the fall of 1878 he sold his farm and boutht a house and lot in the village in the spring of 1879. He associated himse f with W. M. Ellison, then doing business in Ellington The firm bought a lot opposite the grist mill, and erected a frame store and put in a stock of general groceries. The firm con inued business until Dec. 1880, when Mr Hunt bought the interest of Mr. Ellison, and ran the business in his own name, since hen he has kept adding to his stock an enlarging his business until now he has a good assortment, and is doing a good way ing business Mr. Hunt is a young man o of thorough business integrity, and applie himse f closely to his business, and as the own grows will advance with it, and ev n tually will be one of our leading merchan's. His family consists of himself, wife and two very interesting children, especially "Burt" who makes his daily visits through the vil-

EVERGREEN ECHOS

Having has commenced in this vicinity. Wheat is coming on lively and will be ready to cut in a few days.

The voters in school dist. No. have concluded to build a school house at last. M. S. Phetteplace Andrew Sowrentyen and Henry Leslie are the building commit-

Patrick Walsh has purchased a mower of the Clipper patent.

The river is almost as low as it was at this time last year in spite of the rain that

We had an invitation to go to one of the neighbors and partake of new potatoes. Look out Josh we are coming one of these

days, Some of the young men have gone to

harvest outside.

SCRIBELER.

Horace Waters & Co., 826 Broadway, New York, have recently leased the fivestory brick building, corner of Broome and East streets, near Grand street ferry. This terian church, will give an ice-cream-weight will greatly extend their facilities for the social at the home of Mrs. J. L. Hitch- manufa ture of Square and Upright Pianos, and enable th m to make all their own cases keys and other work that piano manufacturers generally have done ouiside. The case making department occupies the entire second floor of the building, and is complete in all its appointments; it is crowded with busy workmen and piled tull of work in the process of manufacture. There is a large yard adjoining the building, with stacks of all kinds of lumber. The extensive varnishing and polishing department

> Strauch Brother's are used exclusively and only the lest ivory keys .- American Art

Burt's daily paper, styled, Among the Clouds, and published each summer in the Old Tip-Top House on the summit of Mt. Washington, contains the following in its issue of July 8th:

The interest in the meetings held by News, and his first 1882 exemrs in party, Revd. Mr. Carey and Revd. McArthur arrived at the White Mountains yesterday via the Grand Trunk Railway, and are commanager needs no furthur commendation during the last six years, confused if some one of our thrifty and 27th will arrive Ju y 20th. The handsomlarge hearted farmers should have brought est Excursion Guide Book that we remember the state of the same o us in a bag of potatoes or almost any kind ber having seen is the one issued to describe th se trips. It is sold for 30 cents, and may be obtained by addressing W. H.

bers one more than formerly, and having hospitality. Don't imagine that our greetis cool because the temperature is. High living will agree with you; it does with us.

NOVESTA NUCCETS.

Harvest is advancing. Crops of all kinds look A No. 1.

The timber for the bridge is for the

nearly done. Mr. Samuel Little has proven himself a competent workman as his job

A large bear was seen crossing the raiload line one day last week. They are nuite numerous

a new barn. It will help the looks of his place 50 per cent.

their wants known, perhaps the clothes ines w uld suffer less.

commencing July 5th ending Oct. 5th.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruelating pain of cutting eath? If so, go at once and ge a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer im-nediately—depend upon it; there is no mis ake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not cell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bot-

Hamilton's German Bitters are the best Bitters ade They pomote sleep and llay Nervousness. They tone up and strengthen the system, without exciting the brain as do most all other stimulants. They soothe to rest the jarring nerves and calm the irritable and jaded system. They are prepared from the purest materials and are the best medicine you can use for restoring health and strength. Try them. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

PATRONIZE HOME!

Any one wanting a sewing machine, will find it to their interest to call and examine my machines, prices and terms before buying elsewhere. I have different styles of first-class machines which are warranted; or if you want a low priced machine, I can sell it to you as cheap as the cheapest.

R, E. Gamble,

A New Piano Factory.

occupies the fourth floor front, and finishing and regulating is done on the third floor, and other parts of of the building are used for storing material, etc. The pianos turned out are claimed to be very superior instruments, the cases are all full rosewood veneers, not partly imitation

A TIP TOP TIME.

"W. H. Brearley, of the Detroit Evening fortably quartered at the Gien House. The excursionists all express themselves as highy delighted with the trip thus far, especially with the Grand Trunk Railway as a route for pleasure travel 'From Detroit to the Sea,' and with the Glon House as a veritable Home among the Mountains. Mr. Brearley's reputation as a successful excursion than the statement that this makes the eighth large party he has brought to the mountains ties are to come this year. The one leaving Detroit July 20th, will be due here July 22nd, and the last one leaving Detroit July

It is a preasure to meet so fine appearing a company of Western people and bestow upon them the 'freedom of the Mountains.' Gent'emen and ladies, ma e yourself at home. If you don't see what you want, ask With so much land here that we have to set it up on edge to store it away, we are not inclined to be 'small' in our

Smith's railroad job is nearly completed.

most part on the ground. Filling the abutments for the bridge is

Mr. Harry Lewis contemplates building

If some person or persons would make

L. D. Snyder has the Houghton mill property under his control for 3 months,

no special treatment.

extra labor. magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all months. It was then weighed and gave cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best second experiment, in which a sin Remember This.

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

Wheat Experiments.

Among the other experiments of interest in wheat culture made upon the Kansas agricultural farm and reported by Professor Sheldon in the last quarterly report are the ones testing the advantage of harrowing wheat in the

spring.
In the winter of 1879-80 a wheat field. very uniform as to the soil, situation and condition of the crop, was laid off in six plots, exactly one-fourth of an acre each. Each alternate plot, beginning with the first, was thoroughly harrowed twice and finally rolled. first harrowing was done February 26, and the second harrowing, followed by the roller, April 13. Ordinarily these dates would be much too early, but in the spring of 1880 wheat made an unusually early growth. In general, Pro-fessor Sheldon believes, one harrowing and rolling would be sufficient, and that this work should be done as soon as the wheat has got well started under the in-fluence of the spring suns. The plots separating those that were harrowed in the tests under consideration received

The result from this test field was that the yield of grain in every case in the harrowed plots exceeded the yield of the adjoining unharrowed plots, a fact which appears to show that the increased yield was caused by the harrowing and nothing else. This increased yield, it is true, was not large, being a little less than two and one-half bushels of grain and 120 pounds of straw, but quite enough to give good pay for the

Experiments to show that wheat does not shrink from evaporation in the bin when put up perfectly dry were also made by Professor Sheldon two consec-utive years. A long sack was prepared for the first experiment and filled with exactly 200 pounds of wheat. This was sunk into a bin containing 150 bushels of winter wheat, where it remained six second experiment, in which a similar sack of grain was sunk in a bin of grain for seven months, resulted in an in-Sheldon does not offer an explanation of this increased weight, but accepts the results as proof that the wheat does dry condition .-- N. Y. World.

-To Prepare a New Iron Kettle for Use.—Fill it with clean potato parings; boil them for an hour or more, then wash the kettle with hot water, wipe it dry and rub with a little lard; repeat the rubbing for half a dozen times after using. In this way you will prevent rust and all the annoyances liable to occur in the use of a new kettle.

point has obtained for many of you a DUBOIS BROS, chance to stand up in a horse car. Boston Post.

GREET

To the Citizens of Cass City and Vicinity.

I have opened an exclusive

BOOT and SHOE

store in the store formerly occupied by P. R. Weydemeyer.

My Stock is complete,

ALL IN EW AND OF THE ILLATES! STYLES

All Goods marked at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES. CALL AND BE CONVINCED that it is so.

J. D. CROSBY,

CASS CITY, MICH.

It is

E O O I

i ouse.

Dep't complete

(2) (+)

season.

of this is,

we turn our stock over at prices

that cannot help but sell itself.

gives-the

-dud

profits and quick returns are what tell; besides our stock being so much larger than other dealers,

wondered at how it is that we are continually doing business while others complain that it is dull on account

done and the result has been beyond our expectations; our trade is increasing every day.

and knowing that to keep up tho

style of doing business, pile up the profits and keep the goods piled up

from

one season to another

Other dealers

stil

to the old fogy

to

Come

5

for CLOTHING,

Come to us for BOOTS & SHOES,

ō

FURNISHING

GOODS

Come to us for your HATS

GROGERY. Look

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Cass City and vicinity that creased weight of one pound. Professor they have opened a grocery opposite the opera house, where not shrink in the bin when stored in a they will keep always on hand a full line of

GENERAL GROCERIES

And everything needed in the grocery line.

GIVE US A CALL

And we will convince you that we can sell goods as cheap as anyone else.

Fresh Bread CAKES, BISCUITS, WECKS, etc., etc.

FRESH EVERY DAY,

Cass City, Mich. Heinrich Schust.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

CASS CITY, - - - -

George William Curtis Replies to Mr. Hubbell.

George William Curtis, in reply to a recent letter to Jay A. Hubbell, Chairman and Treasurer of the Republican

Congressional Committee, says: Undoubtedly there are legitimate political expenses for every party, and in a free country everybody should be at liberty to aid and refuse to aid his party, but public employes of the government are usually selected in a way which practically deprives them of the liberty of giving or withholding such aid at their pleasure. If a man knows he holds his place by personal favor he will naturally propitiate that favor in order to retain his place. It was the knowledge that the liberty of the officeholder in this matter is thus impaired which led Congress to pass the act of protection to which our circular refers. That act recognizes, as the universal experience and reason of the case show, that the government employe, whose family depends on his wages, is not deluded by the phrase "voluntary contribution," and fears he cannot refuse to pay without taking the risk of dismissal. His refusal, indeed, would not be the alleged reason, but it would be the reason, and to say to the employe, as the circular of the Congressional Committee says, that his contribution will not be objected to in any official quarter, is merely to tighten the screw. It is a hint to him that the demand is known and approved by those who can dismiss You assert your willingness to ask the President to ask the opinion of the Attorney General, but your circular has been sent to employes in the Attorney General's office, and it distinctly assures them, by necessary implication, that the head of the offce does not object. If you read the newspapers carefully, you are aware of the very general public condemnation of the practice of political assessments, and they are condemned for the precise reason that such assessments are not what they pretend to be-"voluntary contributions." If The soil is not so well adapted to othyou ask me to contribute to your treas- er crops. Corn stalks grow luxuriantury I am a private citizen and I can ly, but produce no ears. 2nd. The give or refuse without suffering; but if machinery and appliances necessary you and your associates ask my neight to the manufacture of sugar, are very bor, who is employed in the custom house, for a contribution, he feels that he is in danger if he declines. This is an infringement of the equal liberty of citizens which makes the practice odious chinery of sufficient capacity must be while its inevitable consequences make it threatening to the public welfare. The association of which I have the crop be equal to their capacity to manhonor to be President will spare no ufacture. lawful effort to restore equal liberty to

The Schuvlkill.

The Schuylkill Valley, from near the coal regions to Philadelphia, is at present excited over the strange and mysterious poisoning of the water of the Schuylkill River. For a stretch of sixty the planter's home, generally a commiles the water has become impregnat- modious structure, making consideraed with some substance that has killed | ble pretension to elegance, plentifully thousands of fish and frogs, and on the banks and surface can be seen dead bass, surrounded by a yard filled with beaucatfish, eels, perch and sunfish by the tiful ornamental trees and shrubs. A bushels. All this poisoned body of wa- short distance from this, and also on ter flows directly into Fairmount dam, the river bank will invariably be Philadelphia, and that city, as well as found a small village of two, three, or other towns along the river, use the four streets running back at right anwater for drinking and household purposes. This sudden poisoning of the these streets, from five to fifteen household purposes. water was first noticed about a week es for the help necessary to run the ago, in the vicinity of Hamburg, about farm. In most cases these villages are 20 miles above Reading. The water the old negro quarters of slave times. had a greenish, soapy appearance, and on stones along the shore were deposits on stones along the shore were deposits of a yellowish white appearance that looked like sulphur appearance that and takes the place of both paint and looked like sulphur or arsenic. The fish come to the top of the water, heads be above the accident of a crevasse and out, and soon turn over and die. Where generally occupied by colored laborers pure fresh water streams empty into the Schuylkill thousands of fish are swarming, as though anxious to escape season. A planter requires of laborers the poison in the main stream. Bass and mules, about an equal number, being the more hardy fish are the last fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred of each, to succumb. The fish seem to rush to being common, and in this connection the surface as though suffocating, and let it be remembered that every article take no notice of bait thrown to them. The water in the canal is also affected, of the chambers of the locks.

Yarious reasons are given. One is that a number of old coal mines are being pumped out in the Schuykill coal regions, and that the poisonous sulphur large buildings, as they necessary must water that has accumulated for forty be, to hold the requisite appliances, and years and has been forced into the river is the cause of the trouble. Another is that several old copper mines have been expensive, and contain machinery ever expensive, and contain machinery ever pumped out, which causes the oily, so much more so. The largest grinding greenish scum on the surface of the mills consist of three iron rollers thirtyriver. The Philadelphia Park Commission and other officials have been notified, and prompt action has been taken to prevent the poisoned water from entering the reservoirs and pipes in that city. The authorities at Pottstown apparatus etc. and making an aggregate have ordered the pumping of water in their reservoir to be stopped, as the THE PUMPIN water emits a foul odor.

A Unique Method of Thieving.tional bank, Elizabeth, N. J., has been other building with a smoke stack arrested on a charge of robbery, admit-ting his guilt. His depredations cov-you inquire of the pilot, "what are all ered two years. During that time two paying tellers resigned because they could not make their accounts good.

The paying tellers resigned because they could not make their accounts good.

The paying tellers resigned because they could not make their accounts good. His method of robbery was unique. He passed a slender cord from the cellar through a hole in the floor of the counting room into the back of the paying place from the river levee, to the teller's desk. This cord had a leaden bayou, where by power of steam, the sinker gummed with a wax at its end. water is thrown over the artificial This sinker was dropped on \$10, \$20 or bank, thus the plantation, like a coal \$50 bill and noiselessly withdrawn. mine, has to be continually pumped The apparatus was rearranged at night out. What farm in Michigan could

SUGAR

D. S. CROOSMAN IN WILLIAMSTON EN-TERPRISE.

THE STANDARD CROP OF LOUISIANA

The rich alluvial drift formation of the lower Mississippi is well calculated for the production of sugar, and since an early period in its history,-1751, the manufacture of sugar has continuously been an increasing industry. I read that sugar from cane was first produced in Bengal, Asia, and that the name comes from a sanskrit word meaning "small grains" that sugar cane, like indian corn, belongs to the family of grasses, and that it is not a native of the western hemisphere, but was brought to this part of the world by the Spaniards, very soon after the discovery by Columbus, they correctly judging that the tropical islands could be profitably used for its growth and the slave labor of the natives em-ployed in its cultivation.

There are several distinct varieties of cane distinguished as the Creole, Tahiti, Batavia, and Chinese, that most commonly grown in Louisiana, is the Creole. The average height of the canes when fully grown is about twelve feet. It seldom or never, matures seed, and if it did, the seeds would be useless for propagating purposes, as when a new piece is to be seeded the stalks themselves are placed in the drills, covered with earth, and from each joint of the old stalk comes a new shoot, which in time thows out sprouts or suckers, and produces the first growth of the new erop called "plant cane." It is not however necessary, to plant every year as we do corn, the roots live year after year, and the season after one crop of canes are cut, new sprouts appear, these with proper cultivation produce another crop which in distinction from the first, or "plant cane" is called "ratoon cane" and so sometimes for twenty years the crop is continued; it is thought however that it is most vigorous the third season, and that ach four or five years the ground hould be broken up and a new crop larted.

The sugar planter risks his year's uccess upon the single crop. In rare nstances, orange groves are found on plantations, but as a rule, the sole de-

pendence is cane. There are several good reasons. 1st. expensive, and cost about the same for a small crop, as for a large one. 4rd. To secure the best results the cane must be cut at a particular time, and crushed at once. Buildings and ma-

A complete sugar plantation with The houses are kept presentable with whitewash, which serves to cover up the plaster. They are built on piles to of cunsumption or supply for all those quadrupeds and bipeds, has to come and bushels of dead fish are bailed out of the chambers of the locks. for themselves but sugar and molasses. Usually between this village and the planters home, are situated the sugar mill, manufactury, and warehouse, constructed oftener of brick, than wood,

THE PUMPING MACHINE. As you sit in the pilot house of the steamer, and look out upon the deadlevel country, as far as you can see, farm beyond farm, you observe, next to G. W. Bennett, janitor of the State Na- the bayou line on each plantation, an-

saturation of the soil from the river and bayou, both filled with water to a level four feet above the land, Individual labor, with small capital is entirely powerless to produce sugar on the southern plan. I visited several silver mines in the mountains back of Denver not long since and this same idea came forcibly to me there. What with shafts, tunnels, boilers, engines, pumps, hydraulies, air drills, stamp mills, quartz mills, smelting works, etc., one, two or five hundred thousand must be expanded to produce the first bullion bar, and the man, or the firm that wsa able to own all this machinery was pre-eminently able to let it alone, and not want it. A man able to own a sugar plantation with all its fixtures, is able to live on three per cent government bonds and buy glucose. The season opens about February first, the shoots of "ratoon cane" mak-

ing their appearance about that time

shortly after which the festive mule

with its attendant negro and cultivator,

may be seen scattered over the land-

scape, scratching the rich black earth.

The care of the growing crop is much

the same as the western farmer gives to his corn. When the canes are fully grown, and matured to their sweetest juciest condition, then commences the most active part of the season's work—the harvest. The leaves and top are stripped and scattered over the ground. The canes are cut close to the ground, (as the lower joints are rich), thrown into piles, and drawn with mules to the crusher, where by means of an endless belt, they are fed to three iron rollers, two "bed rolls" side by side in an iron frame, and the third, or "king roll" on top between, so adjusted that the cane in passing between one side of the "king roll" and the first "bed roll" shall be crushed, and on its passage over the second "bed roll" pressed dry. Notwithstanding the immense power of the rollers, which are of chilled iron, from 16 to 36 inches in diameter, it is known that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the sugar remains in the stalks and is lost. The crushed and pressed stalks are called "Bagasse" and are hauled away, and more commonly thrown into the river, sometimes used in the construction of a new levee, sometimes burned under the boilers or kettles to save coal. The extracted juice caught in a tank demands immediate attention, as a few hours delay ruins it. It is strongly impregnated with a vegetable acid which must be removed or neutralized at once. Formerly this was done by stirring in quick lime and bringing it to a scald in pans, when a large portion of the green coloring matter came to the surface and was removed, now however it is more commonly passed in a thin sheet, to the perforated top of a vat filled with the fumes of burning brimstone which while it does not remove the impurities. neutralizes them and prepares for their removal by the next process which is appurtenances, is worth from one hundred thousand dollars up. The land itself, consisting of two to five hundred acres, fronting on the river, from which it is protected by a levee five to gight fock in beight and health of the process which is filtration. The filters resemble in outside appearance, upright boilers, sitting in rows and fed by iron pipes, leading from an elevated reservoir, into which it is protected by a levee five to the interior and health of the process which is filtration. The filters resemble in outside appearance, upright boilers, sitting in this country. It is a bad sign of the time when one man dies worth forty millions, and another worth eighty millions, and our richest men are not dead yet. It wants no very eight feet in height, and backing on a the juice is pumped immediately after bayou from which it also has to be protected by another levee equally high, is no small matter of expense. Centrally located on the river front, is the prince is pumped immediately after the brimstone treatment. These filters are filled with bone black. (Charcoal made from the bones of animals,) and the plantage of the prince is pumped immediately after the prince is the juice slowly percolates through, and is purified by it. The next process in the manufacture is reduction by evaporation, this is done by boiling in open or closed kettles or pans, as the choice of the planter or his foreman may provide. These foreman command from two or five thousand dollar per year, and are in many cases complete masters of the plantations, sometimes occupying the owner's home, the planters themselves, if they are able, keeping elegant establishments in the city (New Orleans) quite a portion of the year, only using the plantation for a summer residence. The foreman is supposed to be especially proficient in two things viz; 1st., his ability to get the largest amount of work out of men and 2nd., his knowledge and skill in the evaporating process, obtaining the largest possible percentage of crystalized sugar, this work is not to be handled by a novice, anybody can make molasses, it takes care, experience and skill, to get the proper yield of sugar. The very best result s perhaps about five barrels of molasses to 3,500 lbs. of sugar. When it has been kept at the proper heat, a sufficient length of time, it is drawn off counting-room desk and anvil, and School into vats to crystalize, where more time | get the delicate hand of calculation is given, and when his process is suffi- to cross palms with the brown and ciently accomplished, the syrup is hard-knuckled hand of toil. Close drawn off from the sugar and mixed with a supply of fresh filtered juice, to back again, and starvation and horagain pass through evaporation and crystalization, but the larger proportion of fresh juice and the less of the syrup, the better the quality of the sugar. Then time is required for drainage of the sugar, the longer time the better as it is very unusual to find a hogshead even in our northern markets, that is not draining yet nothing short of the processes of a refinery converts the sucrose matter into perfect crystals so it no longer drains. In some manufacturies machines are used to dry the sugar, on the principle that honey is whipped out of the comb, by rapid revolution of the cards; the sugar is placed in a metal box with perforated sides and rapidly revolved when the centrifugal force throws the syrup out

sidered a fair yield. -Johnny's composition on the kangaroo: "The kangrew looks in the face like a shaller goose. His legs mus been made in difrent moles of nachur, cause the last ones iz long as a torchlite per-ceshin but the front ones looks sawedoff. Kangrews ware mustaches like cats but a mule kin give 'em a yard start on the ear question an' beet 'era like sicksty. Ef i had ter be a kan-grew ide have my tale chopped off an' mend my arms with it so i could reech or on Sundays, and his thefts continued from month to month reaching as high as \$480 in one quarter.

out. What lath in Entengan count is mend my arms with it so i could recent the bottom of the preserve jar. I forgot to say the kangrew is not a vegget-table but an annimule."

through the perforations and thus the

sugar is much sooner prepared for mar-

xet; 3,000 pounds of raw sugar and 150

gallons of molasses to the acre are con-

The workmen, April 1st, laid down the scale of prices at which they would work. The manufacturers flatly refused the proposition. Both fall back and propose to tire each other Perhaps the workmen asked too much. Perhaps the manufacturers were paying too little. If a few mediators had gone out from each side, the difference could have been adjusted and the smoke above Pittsburg and Cincinnati would have been as thick to day as ever. The trouble will be ended by a compromise. Why uot end it at the start with a compromise? To every intelligent man, whether capitalist or laborer, this state of things is deplorable. First, whole communities and large classes are findeth to do, do it with all thy made sour, icritable and wrathful. Maledictions meet each other halfway between the manufacturer's oftice and the house of the employe. They wish each other ill.

Another sadness is in the fact that the thrifty workman who has a little money in the savings bank, or out on bond and mortgage, very soon takes it out, or takes it up to meet present exigencies. There must be bread on the table, the children must be have shoes, there must be more than the usual appearance of thrift, lest out who is described as one of the most eminent authors and thinkers of the most eminent authors and thinkers of the day. The principal article upon the table at dinner was a roast goose, of which the guest partook heartily, and as the party arose from the table, Mr. Evarts remarked: "We had a goose stuffed with sage, and now we have a sage stuffed with goose." the usual appearance of thrift, lest there be a prospect of giving in and a necessity of ending the strike. A strike always means suffering. The blow comes hard both upon capital In all the labor strikes since the work of it. Capital stock of the company is \$1,000, 000, in \$40,000 shares of \$26 each. Mr. worst of it. Capitalists have money shead, and if they never made another dollar in all their lives, they could live on past surplus; but the vast majority of toilers, though they may have laid up something for a rainy day, must not have the rainy day too prolonged.

Capital will never help itself by fighting labor, and labor will never get any advantage from combatting capital. They go up together, or they go down together. Show me any year in the history of the country when capital was prosperous and I will show you a year when labor was prosperous, and vice versa. Let either interest be struck between the eyes and all interests of the land stagger, and reel, and fall. But there is no doubt that in all parts of the land capitalists are imposing upon labor. They own the New York legislature and Pennsylvania legislature, with a few notable exceptions; they own Congress for the most part; they ride over the necks of the people. We have over five thousand millionaires in this country. It is a bad sign of are not dead yet. It wants no very great wisdom to see that there are people in this land who have more than their share. I do not wonder that men sometimes lose their equilibrium and strike, although it is unwise to strike, since a strike means less bread, less fuel, less good clothes and less homes.

But there are capitalists who have no trouble with their employes. The sales being less, the exaployer rings the bell that calls his workmen together and says: "I got so much less for this iron, for this steel, for these carnets, for these woolens, for these nails, for these screws, for these books, and hence your work is worth to me so much less." Such employers have no strikes in their mills, in their factories, in their harvest fields, nor considered as having no more feeling than the iron with which they stir the blaze, or the type they set, or the spindles they turn. Now, what we want is a few men

with equipoise enough, and sympa thies enough, and pluck enough, and promptness enough, to go among these contestants and harmonize up the breach, now, lest 1857 come ror take the place of plenty. It is too bad that at the time when God is preparing for us a great harvest, as this week's reports show, and we have had four years of fabulous crops of grain, we should by internal contention defeat the divine munificence. May the table of the counting-room be run over with primroses, and all the hammers of toil blossom and bloom! I suppose that many of our trade unions are wielding a despotism, and that workmen are driven, and stopped and imposed upon as much by people of their own craft as by the capitalists. If a man has a mind to stop work, let him stop, but he has no right to stop me. If a man prefer to go to the poorhouse, let him go, but he has no right to compel me to go along with him. I would have this country so free that when a man wants to quit work he can quit work, and when he wants to go ahead no trades union shall hold him back. Free hammer! Free travel! Free yardstick! Free spindle! Free furnace! Free dockyard! Free men! I expect before labor gets its rights fully established in this country, it will have to drive back the encroachments of capital on the one hand, and the outrageous despotism of trade unions on the other.

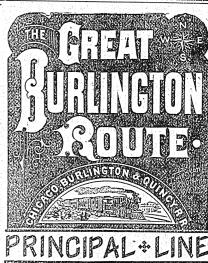
I must express the opinion that

now, in this country, for every healthy man of good habits there is a liveli-hood. If any well man does not get work now, he is either lazy or too proud to do what he can do, or he drinks, or he is rotten in moral character. If a man is sick, or aged, or crippled, then the world ought to ake care of him; but if he is well, let him, under God, take care of himself. If he cannot get work that suits him, let him do the work that does not suit him. The Apostle said what I re-echo: "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." There have been times, as in 1857 and 1873, when there were multitudes of industrious people who could get nothing to do. Those times have passed. Let might."—Sunday Magazine.

One of the cleverest bon mots reported for a long time is attributed to ex-Secretary Evarts, who recently entertained at his farm in Vermont a gentleman whose name is not given; but who is described as one of the most

Articles of association for the Fontaine Locomotive Co. have been filed. The officers are: T. S. Christy, President; O. W. Shipman, Vice Pres.; D. M. Ferry, Treas.; A. Warring, Sec. The

Burglars entered the residence of Thomas Kennedy, of Muir, and stole a watch and chain, and \$80 from his



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When the scarlet cardinal tells Her dream to the dragon-fly, And the lazy breeze makes a nest in the trees And the lazy breeze many.
And murmurs a lullaby,
It is July.

When the tangled cobweb pulls
The corn-flower's blue cap away,
And the lilies tall lean over the wall
To bow to the butterfly, It is July.

When the heat like a mist-veil floats, And popples flame in the rye, And the silver note in the streamlet's throat Has softened almost to a sigh, It is July.

When the hours are so still that Time Forgets them, and lets them lie 'Neath petals pink till the night stars wink At the sunset in the sky, It is Inju. It is July.

When each finger-post by the way
Says that Siumbertown is nigh;
When the grass is tall, and the roses fall,
And nobody wonders why,
It is July.

St. Nicholes

FARMER BROWN'S SUM-MER BUTTER.

"Stan' steady, Bess. You're the boss cow, you know, and if you should tip this pail of yellow milk over, Miss Dolly wouldn't like it. Dolly's got to make the butter this summer, and you and I must do all we can to help her." So spoke George Sterling, Farmer Brown's hired man, to his particular confidant, the handsome Alderney cow whom he had named "Queen Bess." Ding! dong! went the breakfast-bell, swung by Dolly's plump, strong arm, and the young farmer turned his cows into the pasture, one by one, "Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Bess," and then carried the brimming pails into the large, cool milk-room.

You're a good milker, George," and Dolly smiled at him as she looked at the clean, rich milk. "I believe, with you to help me, I can make some nice butter this summer."

It made a pretty picture in the morning sunshine. The large, old-fashioned red farm-house, with windows and doors invitingly open, flowers and tall trees brightening and beautifying the yard and garden. There were lilac bushes and hollyhocks, pinks, poppies, marigolds, and sun-flowers, fine old, New England varieties. Inside the house everything looked comfortable. The kitchen was large and airy, having two outside doors opposite each other and both opening on to wide, clean-swept piazzas. The floors were painted spruce yellow and were smooth and clean. An old-fashioned light-stand stood near a window and on the white spread which covered it was a basket of stockings, with balls of mending-yarn, and a brass candlestick, with an inch or two of candle in its socket. A low kitchen chair with rockers stood near, and the last weekly newspaper hung over its back.

The breakfast-table would have appeared inviting to any one in health and good temper. A fairly clean, white cloth, spun and woven by the grandmother of the family; a small pitcher of cream for the coffee; sweet, yellow butter and fresh rolls: light dough-nuts, fried brown; potatoes; ed to help himself to some of the eggs, and some kind of stewed fruit; sweet, rich cream. Every evening she and a pitcher of fresh milk, for any who wished it.

Did they have napkins and silver forks? Not exactly. That is, they didn't have the forks. Aunt Sally made such a fuss that, with all Dolly's other burdens, she did not think it best to "stand the storm" which would have broken over her head had she used every day the sacred company silver forks. Dolly was a brave girl, and did not yield when it was wrong to yield; but persisted in doing as she ought and endured whatever came. She had been away for two years, attending an excellent school, and the duty of cleanly and in some sense beautiful living had been strongly impressed upon her bright young mind. Her mother had died, and now the main responsibility of the housekeeping rested upon the daughter's eighteen-year-old shoulders. Dolly did many things as Aunt Sally directed; but in the matter of napkins she was firm. She felt it both a duty and a pleasure to accustom her little brother and the young farmers whom her father hired, to refined ways of living. She herself was pleasant to look at, as she sat at the head of the table (her father wished her to sit in her mother's place pouring), the clear coffee into pretty cups, a clean linen collar at her throat, and her hair nicely brushed. A passing observer would have thought it a pleasant group gathered around the table that summer morning-farmer Brown opposite his daughter, Aunt Sally and Dolly's young brother at one side, and George Sterling, the hired man, at the other.

"Father, I'm going to put down my first tub of butter to-day," said Dolly, 'So you see it's an important day in my

"Yes, my dear, and I hope you'll gain the day and put down a good tub; but I suspect, after George has churned and washed the butter, the credit'll be a good deal due to him if it's good.

"Yes, inded, Father; but I'm going to work just as hard as George does, and Dolly Brown's butter will be the most famous butter in the country.

"You'd better wait till fall before you brag about your butter," interposed Aunt Sally. "If the buyers won't pay nothin' for it, you won't feel so fine, I guess."

"Well, I shall try hard to have it good," returned Dolly; "and I'm not going to bother myself all summer by fearing that the buyers won't pay anything for it.'

"No, don't fret yourself. I guess, if I aidn't skim the muk, you'd find your butter 'd be a pretty mess. It makes a sight o' difference how milk's skum. The rest ain't nothin', in comparison. But, of course, nobody in this house never does anything but Dolly. But I can remember twenty years before she was born, and there was butter and

and in this house too.' "Oh! well, Aunt Sally," said Mr. Brown, "Dolly's a young houskeeper and needs encouragin' a bit: Mebbe she'll have a poor tub or two: but, if

soundly, and, if his confidant Queen Bess had been near, he would have threatening step. told her that he longed to kiss away the tears that he saw glistening in Dolly's sweet eyes, as she cleared away the Dolly. breakfast things.

The summer days came and went. mornings during the entire summer, this time." walked majestically into the milkroom and skimmed the milk. Those were happy days in the Brown family. The exercise and the fresh breakfast disposed the molecules of Aunt Sally's physical system a little more amicably toward each other, and the spiritual elevation that often results from a lit tle bodily exercise made life considerably more enjoyable to the Brown family on those particular days than was generally the case. It has been said that every house has a skeleton in its closet, but happy that house whose skeleton occupies its own closet and stays where it is put. In Farmer Brown's dwelling it ate and drank, weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, and made the day troublesome and the night weary.

The young and strong can and will be happy, but for those long burdened by the cares and duties of life such skeletons are hard to have in the

George Sterling thought it was no man's duty, nor woman's either, to endure such petty yet enormous trials as Dolly and her kind father daily submitted to, and he and Queen Bess had many an emphatic conversation on the subject. The Queen George found a very entertaining companion, for she listened well and let him do all the talking. He could talk better to her than to most of the people about him. George had ideas enough, but, like 'Richard Hathaway," he could not always express them. He was the direct opposite of Aunt Sally; he was more famous for doing that he was for talking, yet no one who ever heard her could doubt that out of the fullness of her heart Aunt Sally spoke. George Sterling's faithful heart was, so to speak, gone. Dolly, with her sweet ways had carried it away, quite be-yond recovery, At first he was ap-palled and troubled; later, he grew quiet, resolving to do his best, and doing it, and so gathering strength to bear his fortune, whatever it should be. He considered Dolly somewhat above him, especially in mental cultivation; and, besides, he was young and had as yet very little in the world except excellent, industrious habits and a kind, pure heart—a handsome fortune, though, let me tell you, my

dear young lady reader.

The milk-room in the Brown house was a pleasant place. I'm sure the daintiest city lady would have thought it nice. It was large, clean, and cool and happy the person whom Dolly gave a dish of strawberries and allowlooked herself to the straining of the milk, to be sure that no particles of dirt were left in it; but she soon found that she could trust George Sterling.

"Do you wish for more light, George?" she asked, one evening, as she left her chair on the south piazza and stepped to the milk-room door, "Yes, if you please," answered George. Dolly soon appeared with a candle, saying, "Here is just what you wish for, then," and she smiled brightly as she dipped out some of the warm milk for mixing her morning's bread. "That is true," said George; but his eyes rested on Dolly, instead of the candle she had brought him.

In the early mornings, they churned and worked over the butter together. It was hard work, but with now and then an exquisite little passage of poetry in it toe. When George stopped for a moment to rest and take breath, Dolly would offer, with sweet feeling in her tones, to churn for a little while; and he would let her try for a turn or two of the crank.

"It takes hard turning to get the richness out of things, doesn't it?" said Dolly, one morning when the butter came with a little more difficulty than usual. "I used to think so last winter," returned George. "Winter cream is hard to manage, and then you were not here to help me," and he looked up at Dolly with an expression of such intense appreciation of the state of things when she was there to help him that, though she hardly knew it, an added tint glowed in her bright young cheeks.

"Yes," he went on, "I used to think some mornings that life to an earnest man was a good deal like churning winter cream. But then I, for one shall keep turning the crank.

He spoke quietly and with a smile but Dolly felt, with an instant thrill of pleasure, that strength and excellence were near and ready to serve

The summer passed. The floor of the butter-cellar was nearly covered with well-filled tubs. A little before the time for selling, Farmer Brown had been called to a distant Western state, on account of the sickness of his only and widowed sister. He was detained several weeks, and finally wrote to George that they must do the best they could with the butter and no longer rely upon him to attend to it. On the evening after they had received the letter two neighbors called and reported that they had sold for thirty cents a pound. The evening papers had reported only twenty-seven cents as the latest price, and they advised the Browns not to sell for a few days,

During the evening, as the two men were talking, there were occasional indications that a storm was about to break over the luckless members of cheese made in them benighted days, the Brown family. There were low muttering of thunder, a few short, sharp flashes of lightening, and now and then a barbed arrow flew through the air.

A great hero rises to the occasion she does the best she can, we shan't and Aunt Sally rose. The family were house and never was."

George Sterling said nothing; but | went to the kitchen, to make some only now and then saying a word or he longed to box Aunt Sally's ears preparations for the morning's breakfast. Aunt Sally followed, with heavy,

"Have you noticed how lovely the

"Moonlight! What do you s'pose I The summer days came and went. care about moonlight when the butter The birds that sang in the trees near ain't sold? 'N' I know jest how 'tw'll Dolly's chamber window woke her each | be. 'T won't be sold 't all; 'tw'll stay morning with their joyous carols, and in the suller all winter, 'n' we shan't at night, the distance softened song of git fifteen cents a pound for it. I the frogs away in the meadows lulled should thought you and George'd her to sleep. Aunt Sally rose early ten known enough to 'tended to it 'fore

"Why, Aunt Sally," answered Dolly, "it hasn't been a week since the Smiths sold. Buyers generally come along about this time. Father most always sells to some of them, you know. I don't think we need to worry about

"No, you won't worry, I'll warrant. No danger of anybody's worryin' in this house but mr. I don't s'pose, if the house was burnin' down, one of ye'd stir, unless ye was pulled out by main strength. Talk about your father? Who ever knew him to do anything? 'Stid o' stayin' to home 'n' mindin' his own business, he must go galavantin' off to Kansas, to see his sister, cause she happened to be sick. What if she hain't no husband? Folks have to die, I s'pose. What'd she ever do for him, I'd like to know. 'F she was wuth a million o' money, I don't s'pose she'd give'im a cent.'

"Well, I guess to-morrow morning George will know what to do, and we'd better go to bed now, Aunt Sally. I'm very tired."

George! What'll he know about it, and what'll he care, if he does

"Would you like this candle, Aunt?" "What do you keep talking to me bout candles for? 'F I wanted a candle, couldn't I git it. Go to bed, 'f you want to. I don't expect you'll care whether the butter's ever sold or not.'

Dolly knew that it was no use to reply, so she took her candle and went to her little chamber over the sittingroom. She tried hard to sleep, know ing that breakfast must be ready early and that no hands but hers would pre-

into the room, her cap-strings flying and her teeth rattling. Evidently she had not been in bed at all. "Dolly," she called, in loud, reproving tones, "it's raining hard."

About two o'clock, Aunt Sally burst

"What is it, Aunt Sally? Are you

sick? "It's raining hard, I tell you. Don't you hear it?"

"Well, what if it is? What harm will it do?" "What harm will it do? Do you

s'pose folks will come to buy butter in a driving rain?"
"But it may not rain to-morro w, Aunt Sally. Why, it's only two o'clock. The shower must have come up very

suddenly." "What if it don't rain to-morrow The roads'll be all mud knee-deep. Nobody'd come through such mean mud's we have, to look at butter. They'd be fools 'f they did. It's jest as

I said. The butter won't be sold 't all. Who's skimmed the milk all arm mer, I'd like to know? I s'pose you think the butter'd come all the same skimmin' or no skimmin'; 'n' now we shan't have money enough to keep from starvin' to death 'n' buy clothes to cover our nakedness. But there's one thing about it; I won't pinch 'n' be economical a bit longer. I'll spend every dollar I'm mind to. What 'f one o' them city buyers should come in the pourin' rain? We shouldn't know whether to trust 'im or not. I would n't let 'im touch the butter unless he paid the money down. 'T's jest the meanest thing that ever happened sense the world began that we didn't go to S — a week ago 'n' see 'bout sellin' it, 'n' not wait till this time; 'n' 'f we don't git thirty cents, jest's the rest o' the neighbors have, I shan't never want to show my face outside this house again, 'n' the' shan't one o'

the family, 'f I can help it." But Aunt Sally at length ran down, and Dolly knew that, unless she had a strong cup of tea or a little sleep, she would not be in running order again for several hours, and she prepared to enjoy herself accordingly. By six o'clock she was busy pregaring breakfast, running out "between times" freshen her heart with a look at the pink and purple morning glories that grew over the south piazza. She was as bright and pleasant to her little brother as though her night's rest had been untroubled and filled with sweetest dreams. The prospect for a cosy, quiet breakfast was brightening, when half a dozen geese, smitten with total depravity, walking hurriedly toward the house, and held one of their most noisy conversations directly under Aunt Sally's chamber window. They couldn't have been more excited if they had been discussing the family butter

and its prospects. Dolly had just served the coffee and taken a sip or two out of her own cup, when the sitting-room door opened, and out walked Aunt Sally, looking quiet, but ominous. She drew a chair to the fire and sat black and silent for five minutes.

Did the geese wake you up Aunt Sally," asked Willie, Dolly's little brother.

"Wake me up! Guess they'd awaked anybody up that wan't dead. If I was a boy big's you be, I'd keep geese in their places; but nobody in this family ever sees to anything or ever will." "Won't you have some coffee, while it's fresh and hot, Aunt Sally?" asked

Dolly.

"No! I don't want nothin', hot nor cold. I feel perfectly sick this mornin', jest's I knew last night I should feel and I've got to have the doctor and have somethin' to take. I had to lay awake all night and think about the butter. I knew if I didn't nobody else would. It'll make me down sick. I feel this mornin' jest's eff I's goin' to have the typhoid fever, 'n' I shall have it too. If I had anythin' to do 'bout things. I should go right off this mornin' and see 'bout sellin' that butter; but, of course, what I think's nothin' in this

left alone about nine o'clock. Dolly The group at the table were silent; I'm afraid the fame of our butter

two, as they served each other. Dolly felt the essential vulgarity of

all family contentions, and, in general, she answered nothing.

George Sterling left the room as quickly as he could, and Dolly followed him to the piazza, where they talked a minute over what had best be done.

"George will drive down to Sand see what he can do with the butter, Dolly said, as she returned to the kitchen. But Aunt Sally deigned no reply. She rose and walked into the more genteel part of the house and was not seen again for several hours. The occasional slamming of doors and windows alone testified to her existence. In the afternoon George returned, and told Dolly that he could contract the butter for twenty-five cents. The markets were full for a few days; but her father's friends had advised him to wait a little, as they thought it would be up to thirty cents again.

Several days passed and the question of butter was still unsettled. One day she put two of her delicious custard pies into the oven to bake, and then went up stairs for a few minutes to make beds. Aunt Sally, meanwhile, walked into the kitchen, which she found "cold as a barn," built up a hot fire, and sat down by the stove. When Dolly returned, she smelt a strong odor of burning pastry, and, opening the oven-door, found that her ples were completely ruined.

"Why, Aunt Sally," said she, "didn't you smell my pies burning?"
"Smell um!" returned Aunt Sally.
"No, I didn't, 'n' I shan't smell nothin'

more till the butter's sold." and she marched off into the sitting-room, as though her dignity had been offended. "What a pity Dickens didn't know Aunt Sally," thought Dolly, as she went

about making some more pies. Mr. John Sterling, George's father, always sent away his butter to a certain city firm, whose chief member had, as a boy, been brought up in the family of John Sterling's father. The Sterlings knew the firm well and knew that it was trustworthy. George, therefore, suggested to Dolly that he write to his father's friend, Mr. Furness, and ask his advice about the butter they had to

He wrote, and in a short time a letter came, advising the Browns to send their butter on. It would surely net them twenty-eight cents and perhaps thirty. Mr. Furness promised to do the best he could.

The matter was talked over with Aunt Sally, and, after much tribulation, all the tubs, with their golden weight, were ent to the cars and then to the city. The day on which it was carried out of the yard Aunt Sally's final blast was as follows: "There! That butter'll never come back, 'n' I shouldn't wonder

a mite 'f the money never did."
Half of Aunt Sally's prediction proved true. The Browns never did see their butter again, but they saw twentynine cents for each pound.

Aunt Sally thought that the social degradation resulting from getting one cent a pound less than their nearest neighbors ought to make every one of the Bowns utterly ashamed, and the number of things the family would actually suffer for because they had lost twelve dollars was astounding.

About the middle of November, Mr. Brown returned, bringing with him his sister, a woman of kind heart and

strong character. B fore a week had gone by, Dolly felt that the burden of her daily life was much lighter, with Aunt E izabeth to cheer and help her. The winter, with its long, cozy evenings and its merry sleigh-rides was over before they had enjoyed it half enough, Dolly thought, and the birds were singing again among the trees that shaded the house. The old butternut tree behind the long row of barns had large, handsome leaves once more.

One Sunday afternoon Dolly took a book and went to sit in the shade of an old tree, just as she had often done ever since she was a little girl. The book was "John Halifax, Gentleman," and somehow, as she read and became more and more interested in the character of the hero, she was startled to find herself thinking of George Sterling. The tones of voice she read of; the kind, searching eyes; the erect, firm bearing -she knew them all. They were near her. They had often quietly cheered and strengthened her. A slight noise from the stone wall opposite made her look up. They were the very eyes, looking straight into hers.

"Why George! How came you here?" "I've been home, and came back across the fields. It's only three miles, you know, comin' across. You looked perfectly happy as I came up. What

are you reading?" "'John Halifax," answered Dolly, 'Do you know the book?"

"Yes, well; and I'm glad you are reading it."
"Why? Will it help me to make nicer

butter?" "That's just-it. After a person reads it, he feels that he's got to do his best in whatever work he's called to, and

can. "That's fine praise," said Dolly "Have you been to the post-office? I see you have a letter."

help along people about him's well's he

"This came yesterday. I've been wanting to snow it to you," and George took the letter from its envelope and handed it to her, at the same time sitting down on the rock by her side. The letter was as follows:

MY DEAR GEORGE STERLING:-"Our firm will probably buy more butter than usual next fall and we want to secure as many fine lots as possible. Can you send us another twelve hundred pounds as good as that was which you sent us last year? We'll promise to pay the highest price in the market for the next ten years, if you'll send us butter like that. Please let us hear from you soon. Very truly yours, F. H. FURNESS.

"Do you remember telling your father that you meant Dolly Brown's butter to be famous?" asked George, as she finished reading.

"But I'm afraid you won't stay with us ten years," said Dolly smiling. "And if we hadn't had you to take care of the cattle, milk, and churn so well, etc.,

would never have gone abroad."

"It follows, then, that we ought to make butter together, doesn't it?" said George

"I think it does," said Dolly, trying to look unconscious. "So you'll have to stay till the ten years are up," and she closed her book and half rose, as if to go.

"Don't go just yet, please," said George, as he took her hand and drew her back with a gentle yet firm pressure. "There is something I wish to tell you. I have thought that my brother would stay at home, take care of father and mother and always keep the old place; but lately his mind seems bent on studying medicine, and father thinks he'd better go where he can have the best teachers to work with. You can see what is left for me to do. I must go home. But that isn't all, Dolly. Dear old mother wants a daughter. She wants a certain sweet young girl, named Dolly Brown, I want her, too, very much, Dolly, won't you come?"

She looked up slowly, with tears in her eyes. "Will you be good to me? Good, like John Halifax?"

"I'll try," said George, solemnly. And you? Will you be like Ursula?" "I, too, will try," she answered.
"And we'll make butter together," said George, as he kissed her, smiling

through her tears.

Dolly would never have left her father and younger brother to the care of strangers, and George used to say that Aunt Elizabeth had been sent as a special providence, so that Dolly might come to him.

Aunt Sally's value is still, on the whole, an unknown quantity. And yet who knows but the angels may some day solve the problem and obtain a larger answer than any of us think.

Time Tesiers and Burden Bearers.

From time immemorial the horse has been From time immemorial the horse has been rami's be 4 friend. But a few years back we can all remember the comparatively little attention paid to this most indispensable of animals. We say comparatively little attention, for the horse was as well groomed, and certainly as well fed, as now; and at those great gatherings—agricultural shows—you would see the pride of the county and State stables and farms assembled. But there was a conspicuous want of noble draught horses, and as for speeders—well, 2:40 was the great ultimate limit that owners in those days desired to strive for. But now a 2:40 animal is esteemed a fair roadster, and fine animals only deserve the name when they can shade the first quarter of the third minute. There have been immense strides forward in the right development of horseflesh in the civilized countries of the world, as shown by the time-records of the racers and as shown by the time-records of the racers and



draught capacity of the humbler, but really more useful, work-horse. Many things have conspired to effect this desirable end, chief among which have been the intelligent ears and consideration bestowed upon the animal in his every relation—in a word, upon the breeding. And this bee bestowed upon the animal in his every relation—in a word, upon the breeding. And this has not failed to include a very serious modification of the old methods of treatment, doing away, in many cases, with the inhuman and really savage plans pursued in the eradication of even simple disorders and ailments, and substituting rational measures of relief instead. A prominent factor of this reform, and one indorsed by owners, breeders, farmers and stockmen the country over, is ST. JACOBS OIL, recognized by all who have used it as an exceptionally good remedy for the ailments of the horse and stock generally, meeting more indications for its use and effecting far better results than any article of a curative or remedial nature ever introduced. Such breeders and horsemen as Aristides Welch, Esq., of Erdenheim, near Philadelphia; Mike Goodin, Esq., Belmont Park, Pa.; Calvin M. Priest, formerly in charge of Mr. Robert Bonner's stock, New York; and thousands of others throughout the country, who could be named, are on the list of unqualified endorsers of the efficacy of Tr. JACOBS OIL.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

-Rev. Mr. Talmage has found a man who wanted to borrow fifteen dollars to relieve his distress, but refused to accept enough money to open a news stand be-cause the business was beneath him! It seem that beggars are choosers in these

—The Boston Traveller 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.

-A Rochester doctor has earned a private box in the opera house there, for the rest of his life, because his patient, the builder and owner, although sick, did not die, but saw the completion of his opera house. This is reversing the order of things. It is more apt to be the doctors who confer private boxes upon their patients.—Detroit Free Press.

-Cleveland is ahead of all the cities in electric illumination. A mast 260 feet high has been erected in the public high has been erected in the public equare, supplied with four electric lights having an illuminating power of 40,000 candles. This will light an area half a mile in diameter. It is strange that the people of Rhode Island do not light up their State with a mast like that.—N. O. Picayune:

-Two women called on a Maine dentist simultaneously, one to have all her teeth extracted, the other only one. The dentist mistakenly put the latter under the influence of ether, and rendered her toothless. Those who saw her, when she came to realize it, says the lion and tiger are incapable of ferocity. The dentist wonders why in the name of all that's good he was born, anyway, and is anxious to learn when it will be safe for him to come out of the swamps. The other woman thinks the whole affair very funny.-Boston Post

-A shrewd little female scamp in St. Louis collected about fifty dollars during the holidays from benevolent persons in the following manner: She would get into a horse-car, pay her fare ride a long distance, and then tell the conductor to let her out at a street remote from the point where the car then was. "Why, you are on the wrong car, three or four miles from where you want to go," the conductor would answer. Thereupon the little shivering wretch would begin to cry bit-terly, and the other passengers, aglow with seasonable kindness, would take up a collection for her benefit.

-A remarkable exhibition of tranquildisheartening circumstances was furnished by Mr. C. K. Tibbitts, of Boston, a victim of the accident on the Boston & Maine Railroad last Monday. He was found by a reporter, soon after the disaster, in a farm-house kitchen near the wreck, propped up in two chairs, with his head against the wall. One leg was badly crushed, his right arm was disabled, and his head was so thickly bound with linen that his mouth and one eye were the only features visible; but the philosopher was smoking a cigar, and evidently enjoyed it. He could not speak aloud, but he huskily whispered that there was no use in crying when he could just as well laugh.

The Girl Suicides.

The number of suicides in Paris has been appalling since a few weeks. Self-destruction seems to have become almost an epidemic. Not a day passes but the papers report one or several cases of voluntary death by drowning, suffocating or poisoning. The statistics of suicide in France are, indeed, of an alarming nature. Hundreds of unfortunate wretches are hurrying out of the world every year in this country, so prosperous, so highly civilized at present so tranquil, but whose evil is a general lowering of the moral standard. It is particularly among that most unfortunate class—among those poor producers of luxury—the work girls, overworked, underfed, miserably paid, with brains impaired by the spectacle of frivolity and fashion, that the victims of suicide are recruited. Charcoal is the classic means of self-destruc-tion with the sewing-girls, but occasion-ally some distracted plyer of the needle will resort to a less ordinary end, as in the case of that unfortunate creature, who some years ago, threw herself down from the summit of the Vendone column. A more shocking death than her could hardly be imagined, and the mingling of the trivial and commonplace cir-cumstances which preceded her death has always impressed us deeply. She left her place of employment suddenly in the afternoon, alloging that she needed to buy thread; and hurried at once to the column on the place Vendome. Her companions, on hearing of her fearful death—her cry, when once she had leaped, will never be forgotten by those who heard it—remembered to have noticed her sowing her skirts together at ticed her sewing her skirts together at the bottom, and to have wondered what could be the purpose of this. Life was not extinct in the battered broken body when it was taken to the nearest druggist's, and meanwhile eager groups were gathered around the pavement, where a horrid bloody stain marked the exact spot of the fall. And what of the suicide of two childish creatures, two girls of eleven and twelve, worked and driven beyond endurance, who crept away together one gloomy night, and, clasping each other's hands, walked step by step until the water closed over their heads, into the Seine, where their slight and miserably-dressed bodies were found floating together the next day. The sui-cide of a child! Can human misery reach a greater horror than this?—Paris Regi-

-Mr. Tsu, one of the attaches of the retiring Chinese Legation at Washington, wished much to remain in this country, but was obliged to depart at the command of his mother, whose will, in accordance with Chinese custom, could not be questioned. The Chinese diplo-mats are said to be amazed at the lack of filial reverence in America, and a writer of their race has even proposed to establish missions here to teach the sentiment.

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