gance.

VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

No. 47

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.

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A. M. Arrive 6 P. M. Arrive Caro 11:30 A. M.
Depart 2 P. M.
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ASS CITY

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

The Tulpehocken Town Clock.

The Tulpehocken town clock is interesting to study as a piece of rather phenomenal machinery. One of its characteristics is its variety. It has four faces, a face upon each side of the tower, and persons who are not satisfied with the alleged record of time upon one face can obtain another and wholly different record by looking at another face. The four sets of hands never, excepting by accident, tell the same story. It will be quarter past two on the north dial when it is twenty minutes of nine on the south dial, and at the same moment the cost and west disla will make ment the east and west dials will range from half-past six to five minutes of eleven. This would be perplexing to a stranger who wished to catch a train at stranger who wished to eaten a train at the station. But the town folks are used to it. Generally they regard the clock simply as an original kind of curiosity, not depending on it in any manner for accuracy; but it has been discovered that a reasonable appropriate discovered that a reasonable approxima-tion to the correct time may be ob-tained usually by adding together the records of the four dials and striking a

general average.

The clock has what may be called idiosyncrasies. On the south dial the minute hand every now and then changes off with the hour hand, and each performs for a time the functions of the other, with the effect to fill with complete bewilderment the mind of the oldest inhabitant who has made a the oldest inhabitant who has made a practice of looking at that dial alone. The east deal works differently. Now and then the hands come to a complete stop, say at eight minutes past twelve. After a few moments of repose, apparently to gather strength for a forward movement, both hands will suddenly whizz around and will slow up and begin regularly again at quarter to four. One who looks at the east dial just be-fore and immediately after the operation gains an impressive notion of the rapidity of the flight of time. Now and then the hands on the north dial be-come interlocked, and for a day or two they revolve together, so that the meaning of their record is not very distinct, and it is difficult to make a fair average of the four dials. The hands on the west dial went backward every day for three weeks last summer, adding much to the interest with which the clock is regarded, and suggesting entertaining reflections as to the possibility of a machine which might take up the spent

moments and wind us gradually back into the Eighteenth century.

The clock has a striking apparatus, but like the rest of the machinery it is peculiar. It has rarely been known to strike the hour when any of the minute hands touched the twelve spot. Thus far no one has been able to detect any exact system in the striking, but some careful observers hold that when twelve is struck it is fair to presume that one or the other of the dials marks ten minutes after two. This, however, is not yet verified. Occasionally the clock will not strike at all for several days, and then it will suddenly start up and strike two hundred and thirty-seven with such rapidity that the strokes can hardly be counted. The supposition is that it gets in at one time or another the proper number of strokes for each year, so that nothing is really lost. It is said by some that it would be better to have the clock begin on the first of January and strike up ahead for the whole ensuing year, so as to get that much work out of the way; but the clock will never be prevailed upon to do anything so systematic and regular as that.

The name of the maker is not known. It is thought he is dead, and there are those who urged that he overstrained and killed himself inventing and putting together such an extraordinary piece of mechanism. I often feel when I hear his clock strike thirty-four at a quarter to seven, that I should like to have known that man; I should like to have a competent phrenologist examine his cranial development.—Max Adeler, in Our Continent.

House of Commons Manners. The House of Commons meeting-

room is a little bit of a place, only large enough, I am told, to contain about half the members. Still it is seldom crowded, for the average M. P. stays away from his duties with remarkable perti-The room is not more than one hundred feet long by fifty wide. There is an open space running along almost the entire length of the center of the apartment, some fifteen feet wide, I should say. On each side of this space rows of pews gradually ascend, one above the other, to the walls, like two straight theater balconies facing each other. In these pews the members sit. Above them, entirely circling the hall, is a shallow gallery for visitors—that part of the gallery crossing the innermost end of the room being reserved for the newspaper stenographers. Still above these people there is a series of tall, grated windows which look like the apertures in the side of a prison. Behind these gratings one can see here and there a pretty face, set off by a bright ribbon or a bunch of flowers, and he presently learns that he is looking at the ladies' gallery. Exactly why they are fenced off in this dark loft nobody about the place seems to know. But there they must go if they want to see the legislators at work, and there they must sit, like a lot of well-clad jail-birds. Below the reporters' gallery, in the open space between the rows of members, is the Speaker's chair. It is a highbacked affair, like the oak furniture we sometimes see in pulpits. It is set under a kind of canopy, also of carved oak, some fifteen feet high, I should think. The Speaker is a clean-shaven man, seemingly about fifty years old,

though it is next to impossible to correctly estimate his age, by reason of the white wig which hangs down over his shoulders on each side like a pair of gray saddle-bags. He also wears a black gown, and when called upon for his decision of any quibble that may come up, he rises slowly, advances a step or two, and delivers his opinion in a low but distinct and well-modulated voice. His manner is exceedingly impressive but to the American eve it ed voice. His manner is exceedingly impressive, but to the American eye it seems that the dignified and well-poised bearing of this official would be greatly enhanced by the removal of what in our country would be regarded as masquerading toggery. In front of the Speaker there sit two clerks, likewise wigged and robed. But these are not impressive parties, and only aggravate the notion of the American about the grotesque effect of these graments. one of the American about the grotesque effect of these garments. One of the things which strikes the stranger most forcibly is the fact that nearly all the members wear their "plug" hats while sitting in the House. They only remove these articles of head-gear when they rise to speak or when gear when they rise to speak, or when the Speaker alludes to one of them. All in all the hat-wearing business may be regarded as a fair sample of the manners of the assemblage. If a speaker begins to talk upon a topic which has no particular interest, about three-quarters of the members will bolt for the doors. Then somebody calls for a count, and they stroll back again until the count is completed, when they tro right out into the lobbies once more. If a man is particularly obnoxious to them, they begin a concerted system of coughing, which can have no other ef-fect than to drown his words. If they like a man or what he has to say they howl "Hear! hear!" for two or three minutes sometimes, and it is always hard to tell when they laugh whether it is done in irony or appreciativeness of some humorous point. I hardly think, however, that the latter application frequently exists, partly because humorous points are not of momentary occurrence n the speeches of the House, and partly because the House wouldn't know it if they were. Such another shambling, hem-and-hawing lot of talkers I never heard. The great bulk of them have no ideas to convey, and only a very few of those who have understand how to convey them, either with force or ele-

readiest talkers I have ever heard. He sits in the front row of the members' pews, on the left-hand side, facing the Speaker, close by the end of the table which stands in front of the white-wigged clerks. Perhaps I should have said he reclined there, for he doesn't ex-actly sit. His head is thrown back, and rests upon the upper edge of the pew-back, his hands are clasped in his lap, his lega are sprawled out in front, and he has the general appearance of a man sound asleep. But he isn't. Now and then the eyelids half open, and a shade of expression crosses the wrinkled features, as the old man mentally notes a point for future use. When his opponent has ceased speaking, Mr. Gladstone comes to his feet with surprising agility, and advances a step or two to the end of the table. There is a little red box here, containing his documents, and he places the ends of his right hand fingers upon this box. He lifts his chin rather above its normal height, like a man used to talking to a gallery, and as the words flow freely from between his lips, he emphasizes them by prodding the box with the tips of his straightened fingers. As Mr. Gladstone talks, he grows. In silence and repose you see a thin and shriveled old man, with long, slender legs, swollen joints, a hooked nose, sunken eyes, sparsely-clothed head, rather narrow through the temples, but broad and high over the ears, straggling white whiskers, which shamble down the sides of his face and under his throat, and a general air of physical decay that is not altogether reassuring. But, as his chin goes, up, and the chest pro-trudes, and the words begin to roll out with rapidity and resonance, as the eyes kindle and the smile of conscious power spreads over the old face, you begin to feel the reason of the Premier's grip upon the politics of Great Britian. He has the perfect confidence of the practiced speaker, and that eloquence of manner, no less than of words, which proclaims the orator. He is by all odds the most admirable talker I have heard in England. He uses no notes, and, as soon as he has finished what he has to say, he slouches back upon the seat, apparently in that state of complete

Mr. Gladstone is one of the clearest

physical collapse which Charles Dickens ascribes to the old paralytic, who is always throwing his pillow at some one and immediately falling helpless in his chair.—London Cor. Boston Herald.
USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-To remove stains from knife handles,

rub them with pulverized pumide-stone and soap, then polish with dry whiting. -Country Gentleman. Three of a herd of forty pure-bred Holsteins in Vermont have died from the effects of mercurial ointment, applied to destroy lice, and the remainder are so badly affected that they will

probably die. -The latest caprice in Paris is the wearing of huge collars and cuffs crocheted of twine or linen thread. They are worn over dark weollen dresses, with a narrow white lace or liese ruche above the collar around the neck and below the cuffs around the wrists.

—The grasses best for the production of milk are those that are fine and sweet. The grasses that grow on swampy land are poor for cows that are giving milk. The native grasses of the high prairies are tolerably good, but the short cultivated grasses are better.-Chicago Journal.

DRY GOODS.

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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, etc, etc,

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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.

Class City, Mich.

TP. IR. Weyderneyer.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. MICHIGAN.

The house of Mrs. Calvert of Ann Arbor, was burned Thursday, Mrs. C. and her daughter barely escaping with their lives. The house and furniture were valued at \$4,000, and the insurance was \$2.000.

Wm. Davis was captured by George Seamon, at Charlotte, while trying to make off with stolen jewelry.

Peter Gingerich, proprietor of the woolen mill at Reed City, was knocked down and robbed \$105 Thursday night.

The bodies of Mrs. Wilson and one of her children, who left their home near Newberry June 16 to visit a neighbor, have been fourd. One child who was yet alive, sitting by the corpses in the woods. They got lost, and wan-

dered for days, subsisting on berries. D. J. McLoud's shingle mil, Saginaw City, took fire, and while the structure was burning he boilers exploded with terrible force, throw ing fragments in every direction and among the crowd gathered around. Mr. Crawford, 250 feet distant was instantly killed; also a nine year old. Many injured.

Fire Marshal Baxter of Detroit objects to the use of gasoline stoves, and wishes for a law prohibiting their sale.

Mrs. Richley, of Waldron, while picking berries on the premises of Sidney Dodge, was ordered to stop by the owner. She declined asserting her right to continue, whereupon Dodge, with his wife and son, violently attacked her with serious results. The bail of the assailants was fixed at \$2,000.

Wetzell Bros.' steam saw mill and boarding house on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad fifteen miles north of Kalkaska, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss over \$10,000.

While playing with a loaded gun at Pittsford during the absence of his parents, a 9-year old son of Wm. Nickley had his head blown entirely off by the accidental discharge of the

A. A. Hemmingway confessing implication in the Coldwater incendiary fires, has been admitted to \$1,500 bail with two sureties. The question has been eight months in the the courts securing the present status.

The Lee House at Oscoda, three stories nigh, has just burned at a loss of \$10,-1000 and light insurance.

Jacob Kite, at North Branch, suffered two serious hurts. While shingling on a house roof a blow on the head with a hammer stunned him, and while unconscious he rolled off the roof, breaking his back. His recovery is

Lucius Fitch, a prominent citizen of Fenton, was stricken with apoplexy last Friday, at 11 died from a second attack within three days Me was buried on the 25th.

The town of Deerfield, near Lapeer, reports a case of small pox.

Daniel Goggins of Grand Rapids, who is about 65 years of age, committed the crime of uxoricide on the 26th by stabbing his wife several times in the neck and breast with his pocket knife. The offender had already spent several terms in the penitentiary for crimes committed and he had not lived with his wife for about two years. A few days before the deed, Mrs. Goggins sold her hous- and lot for \$1,000 and commenced living at St.Mark's Home at this place the husband called on her and demanded a share of the proceed of the sale. The wife refused to comply, when the fatal assault ensued. The woman's screams brought assistance, and a desperate struggle took place, the human fiend resisting arrest and attempting to murder others. He was finally locked up. Mrs. G. lived only fifteen

Augustus S. Johnson, one of the best known cit zens of Detroit for more than forty years, died July 6th, at the residence of his son, Geo. A. Johnson, aged 83 years and five months.

H. Friedman, a clothing dealer in East Saginaw, ran his business craft aground, and it will take \$15,000 to put him affoat again.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of East Tawas and to wihtin a mile of the town. Stock is being driven to the lake shore. Already several tons of hay have been turned and much fencing. Rosetta Lee, John Dillsworth and James Sullivan have lost their dwellings. Travel is impeded on many roads.

Chester F. Randall, aged 6 years, was accidentally shot by his older brother, Daniel, aged v. The children were living with their grandparents in the town of Adams, about 8 miles east of Hillsdale. The two boys were standing in front of the door, the oldest on the steps, and the youngest one in front on the ground. The older one in attempting to shoot a bird, dropped the gun, and it went off, the full charge of shot strking the younger brother in the face, near the nose, killing him instant-

J. B. K. Bratshaw a prominent citizen and temperance worker in Detroit, died of Bright's disease on the 26th.

Andrew G. Olson of Whitehall has been convicted the third time of selling liquor without a bond filed with the county treasurer, and sentenced to pay \$100 fine, and imprisonment 30 days. He appeals the case. Burglars blew open the safe in the

office of H. Barrows at Armada a few nights since, and stole \$2.000.

Mrs. Cady of Mt. Morris, and a boy named Alexander of Burton township, have just died of small-pox. The London English amateur rowing

association have ordered the Thames and Londou crews not to compete with the Hillsdale boys in the Barnes and Mortlake regattas. Capt. E. P. Allen, nominated the first

of the week, has already been confirmed by the Senate as Indian agent at the Mackinaw agen-Prof. Sill, superintendent of the De-

troit city schools, has been selected for a term of three year . at a salary of \$4,000 per year. I READING CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESEN-TATIVES STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Chas. W. Clisbee of Cassopolis, Mich., reading clerk of the house of representatives, Washington, was stricken with paralysis and fell on the steps of the Capitol building, Friday, 28th. He was immediately removed to a hospital where he received every possible at_ tention.

CONGRESS.

July 21.-In the Senate, the House amend ment to the Pension Appropriation was concurred in, and it goes to the President. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill stated that arguments had been reached on all items except those relating to the Potomac Flats, Hennepin and Chesapeake canals and Mississippi river appropriation. The Senate insists on its amendments in regard to these, and asks for a new conference. McMillac, Jones and Ransom were re-appointed conferees. The tax bill was taken up and snuff was included in the reduced rates ordered for

manufactured tobacco. The House took up the General Deficiency bill. The recommendations of the committee on conference were adopted so far as items not disputed were concerned. These include the item paying the physicians of Mr. Garfield A new conference committee was appointed-Hiscock, Robeson and Cox. Consent was given the committee to include an item of \$6,928 to pay members, salary and mileage for the 47th

July 24.—In the Senate, the bill to refund to the estate of John W. Forney \$27,-684 paid by him when S-cretary of the Senate to cover a defalcation in his office, was passed. Mr Allison presented the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, which, after debate, was adopted as to all the items agreed to, and the Senate insisted upon its disagreement upon the points referred to and ordered a new conference. Messrs. Allison, Dawes and Davis, of West Virginia, were appointed The Senate took up the revenue bill, which was discussed to the hour of adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Cannon submitted conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The report announces agreement on all the items of the bill except the transfer of the records in the Surgeon General's office to the office of the Adjutant-General. As the bill originally passed the House it appropriated \$19,780,273; as it passed the enate it appropriated \$20,-276,300; as agreed upon by the conference committee it appropriates \$29,038,000. The conference report was agreed to and a further conference ordered.

July 25.—The Senate, after debating the question of printing the report of the 10th census, adopted the conference report on the river and harbor bill. The revenue bill was then discussed, the question being on Mr. Hale's amendment to the sugar duty section, to strike out the requirements for government ests of the saccharine strength of sngars in determining duties. In the discussion which followed, ur. Vance opposed a protective tariff and Mr. Hoar advocated it, and the Senate adjourned without a vote on the amendment.

In the House, the Speaker announced as in order the further consideration of the bill allowing a drawback upon imported material used in connection with domestic materials in the construction of vessels for foreign account and the pending question to be the motion of Mr. Kelley to recommit the bill to the committee on ways and means. A motion by Mr. Tucker to amend, so as to instruct the committee to report a bill which will allow a drawback equal to the whole amount of duties paid or charged thereon, on any or all import. ed materials used in the construction of sail or steam vessels for any citizen of the United States, or foreign citizen or subject, was discussed and rejected, and Mr. Kelly's motion to recommit was agreed to. A resolution to investigate, by court of inquiry, the loss of the Jeannette was introduced and referred. Mr. Paige presented and explained the conference report of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and the House refused to agree to the report, 96 to 82. The report comes up again

July 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Conger from the Committee on Commerce, reported avorably the House bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea. Laid over. As soon as the routine business was disposed of Mr. Hale moved to postpone all present and take up the Naval Appropriation bill. A long discussion followed, in which the motion was construed on both sides of the Chamber as having the effect to dispose of the subject of revenue and taxation for this season, and to facilitate a probable adjournment in the course of a few days. The result of the discussion was that the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. The Senate then went into commit tee of the whole. Mr. Harris in the chair and Mr. Hale in charge of the bill addressed the committee. He was followed by Messrs. Cameron, Rollins, Logan, Beck, Hale, Wiliams, and Vance. On a motion of Mr. Cameron to recommit the bill with instructions to the Appropriation Committee to eliminate all its provisions relating to the reorganization of the navy. Pending executive session the bill was laid aside until to-morrow without action on the motion of Mr. Cameron. Mr. Frye introduced a bill to remit the import duties on the materials used in the construction and equipment of vessels to be employed in the foreign carrying trade.

In the House Mr. Hiscock presented the conference report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, stating that the conference committee had been unable to agree upon the only matter in controversy, the payment of mileage to senators for attendance at the extra tion of the latter's peace proposals, which are session. Mr. Hiscock moved that the House recede from its disagreement as to that item. Lost, yeas 65, nays 115, and a new conference was ordered. Mr. Page called up the conference report on the River and Harbor bill. rejected yesterday, and the House voted, yeas 114, nays 27, to reconsider the vote by which it yesterday refused to agree to the conference report. The conference report was then agreed to, yeas 111, nays 82. Mr. Horr from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill to regulate the exportation of imitation butter and cheese. Placed on the House calendar.

July 27.—In the Senate, the Naval appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Cameron's motive to recommit the bill. until instructions to eliminate general legislation was defeated, 29 to 34. The bill went over without action. The conference on the Japanese indemnity bill reported disagreement and a further conference was ordered. After an executive session, Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill was passed fixing the salary of the Collector of Customs at Chicago, at \$7,000 per annum. Mr. Dingby's bill adjusting the duty on imported hay at 20 per cent advalorem was referred to committee of the whole. The Senate bill granting right of way through the Choctaw and Chicksaw lands to the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad Company was passed. The conference committees on the Japanese indemnity bill reported disagreement and a further conference was ordered.

FOREIGN.

have just passed from earth are reported Mr. Jno. Church Hamilton, son of the Revolutionary statesman, at New York, in his 90th year. Edward Arthur Wellington, second Baron of Keane, in England, in his 68th year; and Thomas Guardis, president of Costa Rica.

REPORTED UNDER ARREST.

The English Foreign Office confirms the report of the arrest at Puerto Cabello, Venezula, of one of the assassins of Frederick Cavendish and Thomss Henry Burks. SENTENCED FOR TREASON.

Herr Meiling, arrested at Berlin for elling plans of the coast defecses of Germany to the Rusian government, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor.

IRISH POTATO CROP.

The weather in Ireland has improved potato blight has appeared in badly drained ground, there is a splendid crop in most parts of the country.

THE STORY DOUBTED.

A detective of the Irish constabulary will be sent to Caracas to receive O'Brien, held on suspicion of being one of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish. There is strong disinclination on the part of a Dublin detective, specially charged with investigating the Phonix Park murder to believe that O'Brien is one of the guilty persons. There is no doubt escape abroad, but not to Venezuela, and arrests in connection with the Seville place murder are more likely to throw light upon the Phonix Park tragedy.

HAS O'BRIEN TOLD A LIE?

From information gleaned at Dublin it appears Westgate or O'Brien, the men arrested in Venezuela on his confession that he was concerned in the Phœnix Park murders is a Scotchman. On the day of the tragedy he sailed from Northwall for Swansea at 7 p. m., or ten minutes before the tragedy occurred. Consequently he could not have been one of the assassins. Some of his friends were with him at Northwall an hour before the vessel sailed. The authorities at Dublin are confident Westgate is innocent, although detectives will probably have to be taken to Ireland in order to satisfy the public feeling.

FOREIGN WAR NEWS. ETC.

DECLARED A REBEL.

After considerable faltering the Khe dive has dismissed the rebellious Arabi Pasha from the ministry of war. He also forbids Egyptian troops obeying the commands of Arabi. The water supply of Alexandria is gradually growing less as the Mahmoudieh canal supply still remains shut off. The work of condensing water is progressing, and it is hoped sufficient can be prepared to save the populace. Occasional miscreants are picked up in the streets with cotton balls saturated with netroleum.

ASSISITING ENGLAND.

Advices to the London Observer are to the effect that the Khedive's proclamation asks the people to assist the English, who it says are prometing the real interests of Egypt.

AFFAIRS GROWING WORSE. The country is drifting into anarchy, Atrocities; equal to any ever perpetrated in Bulgaria, are committed with impunity. Two Germans at Tulkh, sheltered by the station master until the train was ready to start, were caught entering the cars, their heads held over the carriage door and throats cut. Another Chrisprior orders, including the Revenue bill, and tian was placed on the rails and the engine run to and fro over his body. Cairo is daily threatened, and it is evident it will suffer the fate of Alexandria unless Arabi's horde of followers is headed off. Aboukir is also in danger, forces having been reported moving

in that direction. ARABI'S SUCCESSOR,

The Khedive has appointed Omar Luftl, formerly governor of Alexandria as minister of war and marine.

EGYPTIAN NOTES. The Khedive refuses to entertain a proposition to extend amnesty to the principal rebel officers with the view to induce them to abandon their allegiance to Arabi Pasha.

Retail trade has revived somewhat in Alexandria. The center of the great square is filling with cafes and booths.

4Intelligence is received that Dervisch Pasha on his arrival at Constantinople stated that after the bombardment the English engaged in various acts of violence against the inhabitants and pillaged and burned the town. It is believed Arabi receives daily from friends in London accurate accounts of

measures organized to oppose him. Ismael Pasha who returned to Alexandria from Arabi's camp, brought informaregarded as preposterous. He seeks to have his affairs condoned, and on this condition he consents to disarm a portion of the rebels under his command. Maj. Gen. Alison will not listen to this demand, and is drawing closer to Arabi's position.

> ADDITIONAL NEWS. FIRE RECORD.

San. Francisco, Cal., reports \$200,000 damage by fire which consumed the Farmers Bank, Metropolitan Hall, five hotels, etc.

The Minneapolis, Minn., Mill Company lose \$60,000 by the burning of 3,000,000 feet of lumber. As the fire was next the gas works the gas was turned into the river to avoid an explosion and the city was in dark. ness. The gas company report a loss of \$6,-

Four firemen were precipitated into the ruins by the falling of the walls of the Glazed Paper Co., building burned at Springfield, Mass.

A fire in Waukesha destroyed the Mansion House, M. E. Church, livery stable etc., aggregating a loss of \$27,000.

Near Bloomington, Ill., two car loads of wheat, one of tallow and one of canned Salmon were destroyed by accident and fire. Eli Foster brakeman was found dead under the caboose terribly mangled. The loss aggregated the company over \$65,000. DEATH OF MINISTER MARSH.

George P. Marsh, American Minister Among the prominent persons who at Rome for twenty years, died suddenly at destitution, and the mortality is simply fearful | Per 100 lbs..

pression of sympathy of the Italian nation.

AWAITING BURIAL. The funeral of Miss Fannie Parnell took place at Bordentown and the remains will be deposited in a vault until it is decided if they be buried in this country or in Ireland. ROUGHS RUN OUT.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the town of Seattle, W. T. The attempt was evidently made by a brother of Payne, who was lynched last spring by citizens of the place, and his gang of desperadoes. At the tap of the bell the Vigilance Committee met and hastily prepared a list of names of prominent roughs and notified them to leave the place before daylight, or abide the consequences. The order was obeyed and the town considerably the past few days. Though the cleared. Payne, the ring leader, is in custody. A BROKEN BANK

S. R. Willard, a banker and large grain dealer of Jonesboro, Ill., has been missing for a week past, and recently his bank was closed and the announcement of suspension posted on the doors. This was a great surprise to the many depositors of the institution, and a large and excited crowd of farmers and others, who had money on deposit collected around the bank and made serious threats against the personal safety of its officers unless a committee appointed by them was immediately adtwo of the men engaged in the murders did mitted and allowed to examine the affairs of the concern. This committee was finally alneither of those men is named O'Brien. The lowed to make an investigation, and after examination reported to the outside crowd that the liabilities of the bank were about \$150,-000, and the assets estimated at \$53,000. These assets are believed to be exaggerated, and it is thought depositors will receive a very small part of their funds. The whereabouts of Willard are not known, but Sheriff Kandleman, Sheriff of Union County, of which Jonesboro is the county seat, who has about \$15,000 in the bank, arrived at St. Louis in search of him, and will use every endeavor to ferret him out. Cotton and other speculations is said to be the cause of the failure.

A CHALLENGE. The following has been published by John N. Donaldson, of Milwaukee: 'I hereby challenge any man in America, excepting John L. Sullivan, "rug" Wilson preferred, to fight me with or without gloves, for \$5,000 a side, the fight to take place within 500 miles of Milwaukee and within six weeks from the date that the articles are signed." Mr. Donaldson will be remembered as the man who stood before Sullivan's sledge hammer blows longer than any other man has succeeded in doing, and possesses the confidence of the sporting fraternity of Milwankee, who, it is understood, are ready with plenty of money to back him.

TELESCOPED.

A fast passenger train on the Illinois Central between Irvington and Centralia, ran into the rear end of a freight train telescoping the caboose of the freight train and badly damaging the engine of the passenger train Engineer Vanpaten and Wendon, fireman of No. 4, were badly hurt. No others reported hurt beyond a shaking up.

A WICKED HUSBAND.

William H. Reed, a farmer in Gage County, Nebraska, shot and instantly killed his | killed. wife, who had sought refuge from his brutalty with her son-in-law. The murderer is in jail at Beatrice.

AN OPEN ROBBERY.

Later advices from Jonesboro, 111. regarding the banh failure are to the effect that the shortage will probably be \$200,000, and that Willard stole the money out and out. The story about loss in speculating seems to be without foundation. Great indignation is expressed, and Willard is closely concealed. SERGT MASON.

President Arthur has referred the supplemental petition, bearing 49,000 signatures from the Garfield Club of New York City asking the pardon of Sergt. Mason, to the Secretary of war, together with several other and similar

NOMINATED.

Hon. Geo. L.Converse has been nomi nated by the democrate of the 13th dis. of Ohio for congress. INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Commissioner Raum reports the entire collection of internal revenue taxes the past fiscal year, amounting to \$146,510,373, has been accounted for and turned into the Tressury. During the past six fiscal years \$748,831,071 have been collected from internal revenue taxation and paid into the Treasury

without any loss by defalcation. The expenses of collection the last fiscal year (including the expenses of this office) will not exceed \$5,108,300, or less than three and a halr per cent on the amount collected. The expenses of collection for the six years have been about \$27,037,300, or three and six-tenths per cent. on the amount collected. This sum has been disbursed without loss to the government. Fradulent combinations heretofore prevailing in certain districts, for the illicit manufacture and sale of whisky and tobacco, have been broken up.

A STRIKE.

About 260 men employed in the Pull. man brick yards at Kensington, Ill., are on a strike. They demand a general advance of twenty-five cents a day. Little disturbance has been created thus far, though a force of police is on hand ready for the expected outbreak. The men have been receiving from \$2.25 to \$4 per day, with the exception of about forty Canadians, who are paid \$45 50 per month and board. The company are making preparations to start the machines without the aid of the strikers. The yards have been running full force and averaging 250,000 bricks daily.

IN SESSION.

The National Tariff Commission is holding sessions at Long Branch and recently had a long consultation with H. F. French, assistant secretary of the treasury. DESTITUTION IN ALASKA.

A Port Townsend dispatch says: The steamer L. L. Mastick has arrived from Sitka. The Wachusetts dropped into Sitka June 17. A rigid quarantine was enforced. After coaling she sailed for Wrangel June 21. taking both surgeons and leaving no medicine | Steers extra per cwt...... \$6 00@7 00 for the sick. A number of the guard have been attacked. Death among the Russian creoles from the plague, combination of scarlet fever and measles continues, causing much

ment expressed its deep sympathy with the mander Parson in not leaving a medical officer widow, and telegraphed to Washington an ex- at Sitka. He was fully conversant with the situation, putting his vessel in close quarantine and sending his surgeons ashere to investigate the trouble, and they reported the disease on the increase. No brandy is obtainable. If a man imports a gill of brandy into Alaska to save a dying child he is liable to be sent to the penitentiary. Mining matters look favorable, placers turning out well, and a new d gging is reported to have been discovered near Beman Bay. A large number of miners

> came up on the Idaho. MURDEROUS INDIANS A courier from Clifton, New Mexico, reports that a large party of Indians attacked a wagon train, three miles from Clifton, killing two men. The teamsters, seven in number stood off the Indians for two hours and mortally wounded one Indian. The teamsters, in the face of a heavy fire, rushed out and dragged the wounded Indian in camp, and when and roasted the fight was over scalp him alive.

A TORNADO'S WORK.

A tornado swept through a belt of country half a mile wide in Durham and Orange counties, North Carolina, doing great damage. Houses were blown down and cotton crops injured. Another destructive tornade is reported from Pinder County in

INDEPENDENT CANADIAN REDSKINS.

Turtle Mountain Indians from Canada have crossed the line into Dakota Ty., and ordered off the white settlers, and refused to pay the customs assessed against them by the Pembina Agency. They claim the right to the lands and deny the legality of any laws levying taxes against them. Their chief, Little Shell, says: "We recognize no boundary line and shall pass as we please." At least seventy five half breeds have moved over and all are pugnacious. Military interference seems necessary.

GOING TO SPLL OUT. A party of Chippewa Indians are in the city, on their way to Washington, to conclude negotiations for the transfer of 32,000, 000 acres of their reservation near Red Lake, Minn., to the government.

A CHICAGO BLOW UP. A terrible explosion of giant powder occurred at a stone quarry near Chicago the other morning about 6 o'clock. The facts are as follows: A workman went into the powder house, a wooden structure, containing, it is stated, 1,000 pounds of giant powder and 1,500 pounds of blasting powder. He took out a twenty-five pound can, left the door open and setting it on the ground proceeded to open it with a chisel. The result was a spark struck and the can exploded, throwing the workman, Jno. S. Obel, by name, about thirty feet and setting fire to his clothes. Sparks from this entered the powder house where some of the cans stood open and caused a second explosion, which tore the building into such minute fragments that the pieces did no damage, as far as heard from. People were knocked down by the concussion many blocka away and a large amount of window glass was broken and plaster knocked off. Some houses several blocks away were unroofed. It is stated a thin pane of glass in a drug store at Twelfth street and Indiana avenue, nearly seven miles away, was broken. No one was

FAILED.

An attempt was made in the House the other day to put though the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 a year for the education of the illiterate of the United States. It failed because of objections.

THE KINSINGTON STRIKE ENDED.

About thirty shovelers, dumpers and truckers—the originators of the strike—were discharged from the Kinsington brick yards, and harmony has been restored. Many of the old hands returned. There are about 240 men a work at the old wages, and the company doe not anticipate any further trouble. About 10 Canadians are among those at work.

DELAWARE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Albert Curry has been nominated for Governor by acclamation, and Washington Hastings for Congress.

BEJECTED The Independent Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, have formally rejected all the Stalwart propositions for har-

mony.

DETROIT MARKETS. THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION market is supplied at rates as follows: Mess pork, \$23.25; family, \$24.25; clear, \$25.00. Lard, 12c. for tierces; 121/30 for kegs; hams, 12@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

7@ 8c. VEGETABLES.— Tomatoes 1@1⅓ per \$25 bu box; string beans 7c@1 25; wax beans 1@ 1 25 and peas 60@70c per bu; cucumbers 30 @35; onions, 20@25c; beets 25@30c; pie plant 25@30c.'and aspargus, 25@30c per dozen bunches; cabbages, 1 75@2 per bbl., and 2 50 per crate. White when roller process. \$6 25 @ 6 75

white whea ,roher process \$6 25	@ 6 75
White wheat pastry 6 00	@ 6 25
Seconds	@ 4 50
Minnesota brands 7 25	@ 8 00
Minnesota patents 8 00	@ 9 00
WHEAT—white # bu 1 15	@ 1 22
PARTICV W 19	@ 2 25
CLOVER SEED— B bu 4 00	@ 4 70
OBN-3 Du	@ 75
OATS-32 bu	@ 57
RASPBERRIES-black 2 00	@ 2 50
HUCKLEBERRIES 2 00	@ 2 75
CURRANTS 1 25	@ 1 50
CHERRIES # bu 1 50	(w 2 00
APPLES—per bbl 3 75	(a) 4 00
PEACHES # box 1 00	(a) 1 25
CHEESE-Ohio & Mich., \$8 to 10	@ 12
DRIED FRUIT—Apples # ID 5	@ 5
— " eyapor'td 12	@ 13
-Peaches 18	@ 23
-Pitted Cherries 20	@ 21
ONIONS -# bbl	3 3 25
BEANS— \$\pi\$ bu 2 50 BUTTER—\$\pi\$ lo choice 18 BEESWAL—\$\pi\$ lb 20 EGGS—\$\pi\$ doz 18	@ 3 00
BUTTER-\$\Psi\$ lb choice 18	@ 21
BEESWAX - \$3 15 20	@ 22
EGGS—19 doz	@ 20
HAV—per ton	@15 00
HIDES-4-reen	∞ 7
—Cured 7	8
HOPS20	@° 25
POTATORS-39 bu 1 25	@ 1 55
WATERMELLONS per 10035 00	@40 00
SHEEP ELTS—each 75	@ 1 75
TAILOW—38 10	600 7
Woon—₩ cord 4 00	"@ 6 50
	~~~
Live Stock Market,	
CATTLE.	2 00@7 O
Stears water nor cont	AL DUNCAS OF

 Steers shippers.
 5 00@6 00

 Steers butchers.
 4 00@5 00

 Steers common grades.
 3 50@4 00

 Milch cows......35 00@55 00 Per 100 lbs. clipped ...... 3 49@4 25 ...7 00@7 50

A movement is on foot to organize a G. A. R. post at Monroe, the requisite number of members having been secur-

The General('s) Experience.

Perusing a recent copy of the Chicago Times, we observed the following statement from Genl. Leib of the Chicago Democrat: "St. Jacobs Oil, is the remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia, without any manner or doubt, and people who suffer from these diseases ought to be made acquainted with that fact. Whenever I had occasion to use the Oil I found it all its proprietors claim for it.

Hood & Gales' lumber camp, near Pickerel lake, was burned Wednesday! Loss \$2,000.

The Prince of remedies for rheumatism is St. Jacobs Oil. We have seen it tried, and great results accomplished. -Huntington (Ind.) Democrat.

Insufficient appropriations will force the National Board of Health to close its stations on the lines of emigrant travel to the West, including inspection for small-pox at ten points on the trunk

It Heads the List. Of all other preparations or medicines, In cases of nausea headache, dizziners or irreg-TERS have no equal. They never fall in affording immediate relief. Price \$1.00.

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

All is Well That Ends Well. Orin Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buff to, N. Y. ays: "I tried various remedies for the piles ut found no relief until I used Thomas"

FCLECTRIC OIL, which entirely cured me after a few applications." Maria Mitchell, Prof. of Astronomy in Vassar College, has received the degree of L.L.D.

rom Hanover College, N. H. Satisfactory.

Mrs. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y. writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for hervous and billious headaches, and have recommended them to my friends; I believe them superior to any other medicine I have used, and can recommend them to anyone requiring a cure for biliousness." Price \$1.00.

Bright's resignation was communicated to

the Queen on the 15th. HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

HENRY B COLUMN Bruises, Sores, Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Tetter, Chapped, Hands, Ulcere, Salt-Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbhaus, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckler, and Pimples Get HENRY S CARBOLIO SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BIT-

TERS is the best remedy, for Dyspepsia, Biliousness Malaria, Indigestion, and diseases of the Blood

Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

Estimates 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.

PREJUDICE OF THE PRESS OVER-COME. OFFICE OF THE SENECA CO. "HERALD," 2 Hamilton Block,

Bloomville, Ohio. Gentlemen.—You can count me as a convert to Thomas' Eclectric Oil. When your agent came into my office to advertise your medicine, I classed it with the thousand and one nostrums hawked about the country and sold as cure-alls. For fifteen or twenty years I have been suffering with that terrible disease. Catarrh; had lost my sense of smell and taste, also my sight and hearing was fast failing. I had previously tried scores of advertised remedies, but found only temporary relief. Last fall I concluded to give your Eclectric Oil a trial. After using part of the first bottle I began to feel better. So I kept on using it every night before retiring. I am now most happy to say I am nearly cured, and feel better than I have for ten years. Some time ago I felt a pricking sensation under one of my thumb nails. I could not imagine what caused it. It felt as if a piece of needle was under the nail. I tied up my finger with a rag, freely saturating it with the Oil: the pain ceased and in a few days a black spot make its appearance and gradually increased until a new nail grew on. These are facts voluntarily given, even against a former prejudice concerning Patent Medicines. You can use this testimony as you see fit. If it will do any good in getting suffering humanity to try your medicine and it relieves others as it has me, they will feel thankful.

> Yours truly, O. M. HOLCOMB-

Sold by all Drugists. Farrand, Williams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich.

James McName, a Marshall boy, wounded by a pistol on the Fourth. has the lockjaw and cannot recover.

The New World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel a Buffalo, N. Y., is now completed and ready to receive patients. The bodies of O. R. Foote and Kittle Underwood, who were drowned at South Haven

July 13, were rescued Thursday. "IN A DECLINE."

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—Last fall my daughter was in a decline and every body thought she was going into the consumption. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her. MRS. MARY HINSON,

Of all druggists. A storm at and near South Lyon on Menday was very damaging to crops and buildings.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

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

Buffaio, N. Y.

The Bee Pastures of Mt. Shasta

Shasta is a fire-mountain, created by a succession of eruptions of ashes and in every direction, radiating from the summit in the form of one vast conical glacier—a down-falling mountain of ity, and thus degrading and remodeling the entire mountain. When, at is what clover does. length, the glacial period began to draw near its close, the ice-mantle was gradually melted off around the bottom, and, in receding and breaking into its fragmentary condition, irregular rings and heaps of moraine matter were stored upon its flanks. The glacial erosion of detritus, composed of rough, subangular bowlders of moderate size, and porous gravel and sand, which yields freely water. Under nature's arrangement, the next marked geological event made to take place in the history of Mount nary magnitude, which acted with sublime energy upon this prepared glacial detritus, sorting it out and carrying down immense quantities from the higher slopes, and redeposing it in smooth, delta-like beds around the base; and it is these flood-beds of moraine soil, thus suddenly and simultaneously laid down and joined edge to edge, that now form the main honey-zone.

Thus, by forces seemingly antagonistic and destructive, has Mother Na- hand first, so that the sheep's head will ture accomplished her beneficent designs—now a flood of fire, now a floe of ice, now a flood of water; and then on to the platform to drip. There an outburst of organic life, a milky ueed be no fears about the liquid hurtway of snowy petals and wings, girding the rugged mountain like a cloud, as if the vivilying sunbeams beating against after ten or twelve days repeat the its sides had broken into a foam of plant-bloom and bees.

In this lovely wilderness the bees rove and revel, rejoicing in the bounty of the sun, clambering eagerly through bramble and hucklebloom, stirring the clustered bells of the manzanita, now humming along among polleny willows and firs, now down on the ashy ground among gilias and buttercups, and anon plunging deep into snowy banks of cherry and buckthorn * The Shasta bees are perhaps better fed than any others in the sierra. Their field-work is one perpetual feast; but however exhilarating the sunshine or bountiful the supply of flowers, they are always dainty feeders. Humming-moths and humming-birds seldom set foot table. upon a flower, but poise on the wing in front of it, and reach forward as if they were sucking through straws. But bees, though as dainty as they, hug ularly hard day's work. cordiality, and push their blunt, polleny faces against them, like babies on their mother's bosom.—The Century.

# The Army Worm.

A correspondent of the Ionia Sentinel, (Mich.) of the 18th inst., says:

It is perhaps not generally known that the city of Ionia has been invaded by the army worm. Hearing that they were at work on the prairie between the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Road and Grand River, we walked over there this forenoon to see. The story proves to be too true. The whole prairie looks as if it had been burned over. Millions of the worms are at work, and almost every blade of grass has been attacked. They appeared some time last week on the piece of ground owned by Hon. George W. Webber, and have been and appear to be still traveling westward. They had not reached the high water road this morning, but were deceive her. Be ever true to her. Let pushing on vigorously in that direction. Myriads of blackbirds, yellowbirds and be proud of you. Be so upright robins were hoving over the place most that she will be happy to teach your infested, evidently making a meal of children to honor you. the worms. Just in front of the right flank of the army of worms is a corn sorbed in your book or newspaper. field, and along the east fence, which separates it from the meadow, a line of tion. Tell them the amusing things blackbirds were stationed, in as good that have brightened your day's laorder as if marshaled for a fight, under bor. a military leader. They would fly in a solid mass to the ground as if attacking something, and then fall back to the position on the fence, from which they in your wife's employment. Encourage repeatedly advanced in a body. "Those birds," said John H. Welch, who was glad with her when she is happy. with us, "are protecting that corn." Surely enough, examination showed actions that she is appreciated, and you that the pestiferous insects had come made happier that she walks by your up to the fence, but had not gone an side. Don't wait to tell the world upinch beyond, and none could be seen on the corn. But a large number of dead ful to her loving heart to hear from worms were found on the ground where your lips. Share with her your good the birds had been east of the fence. It fortune as unselfishly as you do your is certain that the birds have made havoc with the worms, and it really looked as if they had a desire in it to will kill birds after observing such things as this?

CLOVER.—Mr. N. Griffin, at the Elmira Farmer's Club, said: "There is no substitute for clover, so far as I know—nothing to take its place. It is for the last 20 years U. S. Minister to better in its effect on land than any Italy, is announced. He was born in other forage plant. It is said that a Woodstock, Vt. in 1801. Was a gradgood crop of clover—say such a crop | uate from Dartmouth college, studied as will yield two tons of cured hay law; served in the executive council of from an acre—will leave an equal the state, and in congress from 1842 to weight of roots for the soil. This is 1849. Before going to Rome he held like a coat of manure. I am sorry to diplomatic relations at Constantinople, hear that clover is falling into disre- and in 1852 went on a special mission pute, for its renovating power is greater to Greece. Mr. Marsh, besides reprethan that of any other plant. Lately senting his country creditably as an clover does better than in a few years ambassador, has found time for the past, so I hope we shall soon have the pursuits of literature and scholarship, old measure of success. Many years and is well known to the world of letago the farms of Duchess County used | ters as the author of several works of to give large crops of timothy and they rare merit. He died suddenly at Val were taken away and sold. The farms ambresa on the 24th inst.

are now exhausted—ruined because the crops were taken off. But clover is never taken off when the roots are left. Forty-five years ago a great deal of timothy was raised in Tompkins County and the land that produced it ran molten lava, which, flowing over the down under its production and they had lips of its several craters, grew outward to turn their attention to clover. At and upward like the trunk of a knotty first it was difficult to get it established, exogenous tree. Then followed a but little by little, under its influence. strange contrast. The glacial winter the land grew better. Farmers had to came on, loading the cooling mountain ditch their lands as the first condition, with ice which flowed slowly outward then they used plaster, and at last got full crops of clover and better crops of grain, for their land improved through clover. Hungarian grass has been tried, ice upon a fountain of smoldering fire, crushing and grinding for centuries its brown flinty lavas with incessant activity, and thus degrading and remodel which leaves most to the soil, and that

CURE FOR SCAB ON SHEEP-The following is said to be a certain remedy: Take strong leaf tobacco and boil in large kettles or vats. Make the amber strong enough to sparkle, and use when as hot as one can bear the hand in. most of the Shasta lavas produced a detritus, composed of rough, subangu-fourteen inches wide, five feet long at top, and two feet long at bottom. Have the back end straight and front to the transporting power of running end hopper shaped. Nail cleats on the slanting end for the sheep to walk out ox. Set the vat four feet in the ground and make a platform to let the Shasta was a water-flood of extraordisheep come out on to drip, and let the nary magnitude, which acted with subthis way there is none lost but what is

taken to wet the wool on the sheep. The way to handle the sheep is this: Have a small pen near the vat; catch the sheep; take hold of its left fore leg with your left hand and right hind leg with right hand; let your knees rest against the side of the vat so you can steady the sheep over it, hold the right hand a little the highest, let go the left go clear under the liquid and the sheep will turn over and walk out of the vat ing the sheep's eyes or ears. If you should see the sheep biting themselves dose and the cure is complete. In this way three men can dip from 800 to 1000 sheep in one day. If you have to dip in cold weather keep the sheep warmly housed two or three days. By that time the wool next to the sheep will be dry. Do not use anything but tobacco.

### How to Make a Good Wife. Be attentive and courteous to her.

Respectfully listen to her opinions, iving them such consideration as they Show your affection by quietly al-

otting her the most comfortable seat at the fireside, and daintiest tibit at the

Make your home as comfortable as your means will allow. Be mindful of her if she has a partic-

Never allow her to bring pails of duties which she alone can perform.

Give her such means, for her own and children's wardrobe, as you can rea-

sonably afford. Give her means to repair the wear and tear of household effects. Woman is naturally ambitious and tasteful. Her good sense makes her economical. She

vill make the most of her means. Be cheerful when you enter your

home. Don't be afraid to praise the neat room and bright fire. Don't be afraid of losing dignity, if you praise her cooking. Don't be afraid to praise her mending, and her skill in fashioning and making. Don't fail to give her words of appreciation, whenever you can conscientiously approve. Never your conduct be such that she will

Do not sit silent all the evening ab-Give your family some of your atten-

Speak kindly to the children.

Play or talk with them a few moments after supper. Interest yourself her when she is down-hearted. Be

Let her know by your words and on marble that which will be so grate-

Let her walk by your side, your honored companion; your strong hand keep them out of the corn field. Who helping her over rough places, and sustaining her when wearied, lest she faint by the way.—Gospel Banner.

# George P. Marsh.

The death of Hon. George P. Marsh.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Hot-Weather Apparel.

Among the things which add to the comfort, (or, more properly speaking, ameliorate the discomfort) of the hot season, is suitable and comfortable dress. I have not now in mind the requirements of the lady of leisure or the Saratoga belie, but of the active, hardworking mother and wife, and keeper of the country home. Every housekeeper is aware how uncomfortable are soiled and ill-fitting garments; long, heavy skirts, rendered still more burdensome by profuse and elaborate trimming; coarse, rough hose, and heavy, ill-fitting shoes—more especially during the hot mid-summer days, when the nerves are sensitive, and the entire system relaxed and perspiring at every

The gay human butterfly or lily of the field, unvexed and untrammeled by labor and care, can array herself in silks and laces, rich embroideries and elegant muslins, but she whose life is like the bee, as useful and as busy, should content herself with simpler and plainer dress, appropriate to her character, her surroundings and her work. None the less should she be tasteful, pretty, and neat. For home wear, perhaps none of the many summer fabrics is more desirable or satisfactory in the end than linens and lawns, good gingnams and well-selected prints. Lightness and easy laundrying should be considered in the making. Skirts should be light, short, and not too much trimned. If made of rather dark material, they will be quite as pretty and save some work at the wash tub. The upper garment should be of lighter color to be a pleasing contrast to the skirt, plain or small-figured goods being preferable. The sacque or loose basque is better than a polonaise or any more heavy and elaborate style, as frequent changes are desirable, and these make light work at wash tub and ironing board. The underskirt or petticoat should also be of light material, narrow and short. If more fullness is desired, a couple of scant flounces may be placed at the bottom, which, when starched and ironed, will give considerable fullness without adding greatly to the

For underwear, the knit "gauze" wrappers are desirable, and of these, as of other hot-weather garments, there should be a liberal supply. These do not draw and twist about the body on a hot day like the old-fashioned chemise. and are also much more tidy as they absorb the perspiration from shoulders and arms, keeping the outer garment clean a much greater length of time.

Aprons, too, plenty of them, are indispensable—large and long for the work-room, smaller and dressier for afternoon. Also there must be soft, fine stockings, and light, cool, and nicely-fitting slippers or shoes, minus high

and narrow heels. Another indispensable adjunct to the undergarment more than a week, or even so long, through hot, perspiratory weather? Yet the corset is worn week away with it altogether. Get three yards of fine and not too heavy muslin, and bleach it well on the grass. Cut, or have cut, a pattern which will be an exact and comfortable fit for your body. The pattern should be in three pieces, half of back forming one, and half of front the other two. Anybody with ordinary ingenuity and skill can cut several inches over the hips, as it is more comfortable, and helps to hold the skirts in place. Having the pattern well fitted, cut out the waist from the muslin, twelve pieces for each waist, as the waists are to be double. The three yards will be sufficient for two waists for any medium-sized person. Sew the seams in each of both outside and lining, taking care that both are just of a size Press the seams open; lay the outside and lining together, the seams upon each other; baste and stitch up and down the seams, over the hip and across the bosom, or wherever you want them stiff and firm. Bind the top, bottom and arm-hole with tape, or pieces of the cloth. When done, they will be without rough seams or raw edges inside or out. They should be finished with a wide strap of the same, or of firm white elastic, across the arm, and with buttons and button-holes in front. The back seam may be sewed along with the other seams before the outside and lining are put together, and thus the waist when done will be all in one piece; or the edges may be turned in on both sides of the back, and eyelet holes worked up and down either edge, leaving the waist in two separate parts to be put together with lacing-strings

after the manner of a corset. For cold weather wear, muslin of a heavier quality, or white drilling, bleached or unbleached, may be used Whalebones can be worn in them if desired: but if nicely fitted and made, this is scarcely needful. Waists of this kind cost, not counting work of making, but a sew shillings a pair; can be washed every week if desired; will outlast a good many corsets; never get out of renair: and when they have once been tried, the wearer will never wish to return to any other kind.—Ex.

# Eat Your Breakfast First.

Dr. Hall is authority for the followmuch exercising in the open air, par- last of June.

ticularly in districts where fever and

ague are abundant: "Breakfast should be eaten in the morning before leaving the house for exercise, or labor of any description; those who do it will be able to perform more work, and with greater alacrity. than those who work an hour or two before breakfast. Beside this, the average duration of life of those who take preakfast before exercise or work will be a number of years greater than those who do otherwise. Most persons begin to feel weak after having been engaged ive or six hours in their ordinary avocations; a good meal re-invigorates; but from the last meal of the day, until the the next morning, there is an interval of some twelve hours; hence, the body, in a sense, is weak, and in proportion can not resist deleterious agencies, whether of the fierce cold of midwinter or of the poisonous miasm which rests upon the surface of the earth wherever the sun shines on a blade of vegetation or a heap of offal. This miasm is more solid, more concentrated, and hence more malignant, about sunrise and sunset than any other hour of the twentyfour, because the cold of the night, con denses it, and it is on the first few inches above the soil in its most solid form; but as the sun rises, it warms and expands and ascends to a point high enough to be breathed, and being taken nto the lungs with the air and swalowed with the saliva into the stomach, all weak and empty as it is, it is greedlly drunk in, thrown immediately into the circulation of the blood, and carried to every part of the body, deposit-ing its poisonous influence at the very fountain-head of life. If early break fast were taken in regions where chills and fever and ague prevail, and if, in addition, a brisk fire were kindled in the family room for an hour, including sunrise and sunset, these troublesome maladies would diminish in any one year, not ten-fold, but a thousand-fold, because the heat of the fire would raitfy the miasmatic air instantly, and send it above breathing point. But it is 'troublesome' to be building fires night and morning all summer; it being no trouble, requiring no effort to shiver and shake by the hour, weeks and months together."

### Tomatoes as Food.

Tomatoes, remarks an authority, are not without some defects as an article of food. They are not like milk, a perfect diet of themselves; and besides, like most other articles of food, they contain some obnoxious qualities. But they need not be thrown aside on that account. Nature has provided us with such sufficient excretory organs that obnoxious matter in our food, if in moderate amount, is readily cast out, and the body is protected against any material injury. Were it not so, we should be obliged to throw out of our dietary many kinds of food now eaten, not only with impunity, but with advantage. Thus red cabbage, cherries and peaches contain prussic acid, which is a hot-weather toilet, and one too fre- deadily poison when taken in sufficient quently lacking, is comfortable under- quantity. The very small amount of water, bring hods of coal, nor build the waists not dorsets, which, of questhe poisoning acid these vegetables confurnace fires. You can do it with far tionable comfort or healthfulness at tain is cast out of the system without less loss of nervous power than she; any time, are still less desirable through any material injury to the person using the mother of your children needs all the summer's intense heat. Not only them. A positive good may actually her vital energy in accomplishing those uncomfortable, they are also untidy. be derived from the use of food contain-What lady would think of wearing an ing some such foreign matter by way of giving increased activity and strength to the excretory organs from their exercise in casting such foreign matter after week, and often month after from our bodies, provided the quantity month, because difficult to wash, and is not so great as to overburden them. ruined by too frequent bringing into Since we are all the time liable to take the wash-tub. The best plan is to do in our food substances, the tendency of which is harmful, a good development of efficiency in our excretory organs is necessary to protect us against the pernicious effects which might otherwise occur. Almost every kind of grain and fruit in use contains more or less things which in a larger amount would prove hurtful. Unless we closely study our food, we are taking them in when we the pattern for herself. It should come little suspect it. A Frenchman, not many years ago, discovered a substance in wheat bran, which, under the heat used in baking, dissolved and discolored it, and hence the brown stain peculiar to Graham bread. But from this discovery such bread has not been rejected. but continues to be accounted among the most wholesome kinds of food.-Amer. Rural Home.

# A Hint on Household Management.

Have you ever noticed what a dislike servants have to anything cheap? They hate saving their master's money. I tried this experiment with great success the other day. Finding we consumed a vast deal of soap, I sat down in my thinking chair, and took the soap question into consideration, and I found reason to suspect we were using a very expensive article, where a much cheaper one would serve the purpose better. I ordered half a dozen pounds of both sorts, but took the precaution to change the papers, on which the prices were marked, before giving them into the hands of Betty. "Well, Betty, which soap do you find washes the best?"

"Oh, please, sir, the dearest, in the blue paper; it makes the lather as well again as the other." "Well, Betty, you shall have it, then;

and thus the unsuspecting Betty saved me some pounds a year, and washed the clothes better.—Rev. Sidney Smith.

Apples, like other succulent food, are good for cows, and increase their milk, providing the feeding is begun cautiously in the first place, and gradually increased. But when cows break into orchards and over gorge themselves, fever and bloating may follow, accompanied with loss or diminution of the

Daniel Scott, a colored school teacher in Baltimore Co., Md., has walked 10 miles each way between his home and ing thoughts upon breakfasting before the school daily from September to the FOR THE CHILDREN.

A Star-Hole In the Sky.

Two faces at a window, and a black, olack sky above.

One was a face of delicate fairness the other was round and ruddy with health, plump as a full moon. Mabel Lee owned the first, and her brother Eddie owned the second. Mabel was ten, and Eddie eleven.

"No star-hole in the sky to-night, Mabel. Black, black everywhere." "Yes, I see one, Eddie."
"Where?"

"Over that chimney."

Yes, just above the top of a neighbor's chimney that the night was fast swallowing up, Eddie saw a star. It looked like a little spark that had flown out of the neighbor's chimney.

"Ah, Mabel, you find a star-hole in every sky," said Eddie. "If none were there, I believe you would prick one with the point of a pin."

Mabel laughed, and turned away from the window, leaning on her stout little companion's arm. As she turned, one could then have seen the little girl was pitifully lame. But Eddie supported her, tenderly holding her up. It was a touching sight to see them going to school together, the weaker leaning on the stronger, and the stronger gently bearing the weaker up.

Mavel was indeed famous for finding star-holes in the sky. As she went away from the window, she said to herself: "If I were not lame, Eddie might not be so good and take such

care of me."

The next night after her discovery of the star near the chimney, she was not let Eddie see them.

away, for Mabel and Eddie heard a loud pants came off by some oversight, no-

"Oh, help me—do! do! Oh, help me -do!

"Somebody is in the water—fallen from the wharf," cried Eddie. "Come this way, Mabel."

As he spoke he led Mabel through a a wharf, and in the water clinging to a here this year. pier was Timmy Thomas. After leavit would be good fun to run from one put in. I never felt so little remorse wharf to the other, up to the wood- over the way I celebrated as I do to-day. yard wharf, but he had missed his foot- I didn't do a thing yesterday that I the water. What a pitiful, beseeching mainder of a box of shoe blacking for face he turned up to them!

"Quick, quick!" he cried.

some one to help me, quick!" "Hold on there, Timmy! Grip fast about something to eat. My credit is about something to eat. My credit is soon have somebody here."

Off ran Eddie, saying to Mabel: and because Mabel was lame, she was

obliged to stay behind. How she wished she was strong! Wouldn't she run away for help!

"But there, I can keep company, and that will do some good," she thought, Atea pound of cotton looking down at the unfortunate boy in the water. "Poor Timmy!"

"Mabel," he cried piteously, "won't Eddie bring somebody soon? This pier is slippery, and I can't cling good, and I am afraid I can't hold on long.' What could Mabel do?

She turned about, and looked through an open door into a shed on the wharf. Was that a rope she saw on the ground? have to put on my buffalo ulster to She limped into the shed, and there, indeed, was a rope at one side. And it home. It seems pretty lonesome here was knotted!

"Perhaps Timmy could cling to this," she thought.

did cling to that knotted end!

"I can hold on to this." he said. "Can you?" asked Mabel. I am glad." There she was above holding on to her end, and below was Timmy clinging to the rope.

Eddie came back very soon, followed by a man quite strong to rescue Tim-

"Ho, ho!" he said. "What have we down here? A fish on the end of this line? Can you hold tight if I pull you

"I think I can," said Timmy. "The knot helps."

"Well, hold on! Up, up she comes -there!" And Timmy was landed on the

wharf as neatly as any fish ever pulled out of the dock. "Look out next time, sonny!" said

where the fishes are, and for good, too." Then Timmy turned to Mabel. "Oh, Mabel," he said, "I am sorry l

made fun of you." But Mabel said that was all settled, and she walked away, leaning on Eddie, and saying to herself.

"There, if I had been able to run like other folks, I shouldn't have staid with Timmy and couldn't have helped him.' So she found another star-hole in the black sky.

# Mink.

Amos Long caught a young crow, took him home and tamed him. he the kitties in his bill and drag her in de grindstone."—Detroit Free Press. around the room. Neither the kitty nor its mother liked this, and they cried with all their might. Mink used to steal thimbles, spools of thread, forth prohibited in Chicago.

gloves and other things, and hide them in out-of-the-way places. If he saw a handkerchief sticking out of any one's pocket, he would snap at it and drag it out. One time Mr. Long felt a tapping athis back, and found that Mink was filling his coat-pocket with red berries. When the men are milking Mink will hop along and peck the cows' noses. Mink will not let any one take him up or pet him; but if any person holds out a stick, no matter how short it is, he will perch upon it. On this stick he will let himself be carried about the house.

Bill Nye's Polar Expedition.

The Boomerang reporter sent out to and the north pole about 18 months ago has just been heard from. An exploring party recently found portions of his remains in latitude 4 11 44, longitude sou'west by sou' from the pole, and near the remains the following fragments of diary:

July 1, 1881.—Have just been out searching for a sunstroke and signs of a thaw. Saw nothing but ice floe and snow as far as the eye could reach. I think we will have snow this evening: unless the wind changes.

July 2.—Spent the forenoon exploring to the northwest for right of way for a new eqatorial and north pole railroad that I think would be of much value to commerce. The grade is easy and the expense would be slight. Atemy last dog to-day. Had intended him for the 4th, but got too hungry, and ate him raw with vinegar. I wish I was at home eating Boomerang paste.

July 3.—We had quite a frost last night, and it looks this morning as if going home with Eddie. She was not the corn and small fruits must have feeling very happy, for a little fellow, suffered. It is now two weeks since Timmy Thomas, had made fun of her welking. Mulal heat it was not a suffered. It is now two weeks since the last of the crew died and left me walking. Mabel kept it all to herself, alone. Ate the leather end of my susand did not tell Eddie. She was now so penders to-day for dinner. I did not sorry that she was lame, and there were need the suspenders, anyway, for by big tears in her blue eyes, but she did tightening up my pants I find they will not let Eddie are the suspenders. stay on all right, and I don't look for Suddenly the tears were startled any ladies to call, so that even if my body would be shocked.

July 4.—Saved up some tar roofing and a bottle of mucilage for my Fourth of July dinner and gorged myself to-day. The exercises were very poorly attended, and the celebration a failure. It is clouding up in the west and I'm afraid big gate that was open into a large we're going to have snow. Seems to me we're having an all-fired late spring

July 5.—Didn't drink a drop yestering Mabel and Eddie, he had thought day. It was the quietest Fourth I ever ing, slipped and fallen down—down in was ashamed of except to eat the resupper. To-day I ate my last bootheel, stewed. Looks as though we might have a hard winter.

all right here, but there is no competi-Off ran Eddie, saying to Mabel:

"Now you stay here till I come back;" high. Ice, however, is still firm. This would be a good ice cream country if there were any demand, but the country is so sparsely settled that a man feels as lonesome here as a Greenbacker

> Atea pound of cotton waste soaked in machine oil, to-day. There is nothing left for to-morrow but ice-water and an old pocket-book for dinner. Looks as though we might have snow.

July 7.—This is a good cool place to spend the summer if provisions were more plenty. I am wearing a seal skin undershirt with three woolen overshirts and two bear skin vests today; and when the dew begins to fall I keep off the night air. I wish I was since the other boys died. I do not know what I will get for dinner tomorrow, unless the neighbors bring in She took it back to the edge of the something. A big bear is coming wharf, wound one end of it two or down the hatchway as I write. I wish three times around the pier to keep it I could eat him. It would be the first from slipping, and then threw the knot- square meal in two months. It is, ted end into the water. How Timmy however, a little mixed whether I will eat him or he eat me. It will be a cold day for me if he-

> Here the diary breaks off abruptly, and from the chewed up appearance of the book we are led to entertain a horrible fear as to his safety.

# THE LAWS OF NATURE.

Brother Gardner's Personal Experience as Told to the Limekiln Club.

Cottonseed White of Glenrose, Texas, in a communication of a scientific nature, addressed to the President. asked as follows:

"Did you know that knowledge could be obtained by experience, and that experience is but another name for suffer-"Look out next time, somy: said ing?

Mr. Gray. "If it had not been for this ing? "That about the time we grow wise "That about the time we grow wise

enough to live we must fail and die? "That the most meritorious actions are often followed by the most disastrous consequences?

"That this universe is governed by passionless, purposeless, inexorable, eternal law?"

"I know all about it," replied the President, with a sad shake of the head. T've been right dar. My fust knowledge about a mule was gained by pickin' up one of his hind feet. I have in my kindness of heart lent my shot gun to a friend to shoot a crow, an' bin obleeged to pay fifteen dollars fur decalf he killed. I have not only obsarved But dat de universe am governed by pascould not teach him not sionless, purposeless, inexorable, an' be mischievous and tricky. eternal laws, but have diskivered dat When the crow was full grown the cat de man dat goes fishin' on Sunday mus' had some kittens. Mink, as the bird buck agin de hull bizness. It am sad, was called, would take the tail of one of an'fyet we must brace up an' keep turn-

> Small lotteries in the guise of prize packages of teas, candies, etc., are hence-

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

THROUGH Senator Ferry's instrumentality the letter carrier's bill which has been pending for months, passed the senate on Friday last.

A BILL has been introduced in the Spangranting slaves civil rights.

From 1835 to 1842 he rode between Sed- which our contemporary wonders. bergh and adjacent stations, carrying mails in this way a total distance of 67,160 miles. From 1842 to 1882 he has walked daily between Sedbergh and Dent, thus traversing man foots up 242,360 miles, nearly ten times the distance round the earth, and 2,360

attempt to reply to our very brief article on the tariff published a week or two ago. He answers our question. "If 70,000 artisans are thrown out of employment in two states with the higher wages necessarily arising from a protective tariff, what would have been the result, had the Democratic principle of free trade obtained, which must have lowered the wages of working men from 20 to 50 per cent? And had this loose principle prevailed in the election of Hancock and English, instead of Garfield and Arthur would our national debt have reduced, as it has this year \$150,000,000? How does our friend meet these strnng points? By saying that 'higher wages do not necessarily arise from a protective tariff." "The old cry of a tariff protecting the working man is too thin." "Protection is played out." "It is used for a blind to the too confiding and unphilosophical laborer." Why surely these are not very thick arguments. But they are just as good as that more extended one following, viz: Because the United States is decidedly an agricultural country, and exports large quantities of the products of of her soil to the markets of the world, and competes with, not only the pauper labor of Europe but that of the serfs of Russia, and the worse than slave labor of India, viz. that therefore to throw open our ports to the manufacturers of the world would not necessarily reduce the wages of the working man, -that is to say, allow the product of labor worth at home from 20 to 50 cents a day to be thrown in to competes with our manufacturers, costing from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day would not reduce wages here. The reason why our agricultural products find a market in distant parts of the world is, not that with our higher wages we can compete with them, but because of our better facilities in breadth of acreage, and improved methods of agriculture, and in our consuming population not being so dense. But given the same breadth of land, and equal advantages for its culture, with the low

and the facts would change. We have and enjoy the advantages of our better country. But let us send out our surplus food to feed and sustain the crowded manufacturing centers of Europe and Asia, and open our ports to receive their manufacturers free, and we throw away our advantages, and reduce ourselves to the level of the pauper and worse than slave population of whom the "Jeffersonian" speaks. On the point ish Chamber of Deputies, providing for the of actual reduction of the national debt by immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and \$150,000,000 this year, under Republican administrations. We preter having this actual showing before any promises, how-GEORGE FAWCETT completed in April ever sincerely intended, which the demolast his forty-seventh year of service in the cracy have to give. We fear they would English Post Office as a rural messenger. not work "a miracle" equal to the above at ed the agency of the celebrated Broadhead

### REV. J. F. BERRY AND ARIZONA. As letters from our valued Arizona cor-

respondent do not come as fast as we antici-175,200 miles. His entire travel as post- pated, or as many of our readers would desire, we venture to day to trespass on the rect from the manufacturer. You will find bounds of the "private and confidential" and in our stock, such well known makes as miles further than from the earth to the give a few extracts from his private letters Lewis P. Ross, Rochester, N. Y., L. Alli. to a friend. In regard to the important son & Co., Canister, N. Y., H. S. Robinson subject of health, it is pleasing to hear him & Burtenshaw, Detroit, all of which we It is with pleasure that we learn that say, June 30th and after having had a trial warrant to give you the worth of your mon-Hon. B. W. Huston, will allow his name to of the climate for three months, "I am very ey in wear. be put forward as a candidate for nomina- well indeed! never better in my life." Again aion for Congress at the coming convention on July 7th, he writes most encouragingly, We feel that Tuscola county, with her "I never felt better, if as well, I don't think overpowering majority, has a just claim to I am actually gaining in weight, but peobe represented in Congress and with a can- ple think I am. This process of frying the didate of such ability and experience as Mr. | the juice out of me seems to agree with me Huston she should be entitled to consider- first rate." And on July 17th, after referration. Mr. Huston has been a member of ing to suffering from the intense heat, he the legislature two terms, and speaker pro says, "I ought to be willing to make a good tem, both terms; a member of the last con- deal of sacrifice to pay for this wonderful stitutional convention and by past position, relief in my throat and lungs, in fact, I had acknowledged ability and far-seeing judg- almost forgotten that I had ever had any ment, would make a candidate or whom the trouble in these organs. So far for the county might well feel proud. He could effects of Arizona summer weather upon represent all interests in the district, while the health of sufferers with throat or lung the candidates so far mentioned, only repre- troubles. It is not all health, however, for sent the particular interests of their locality. both himself and family have suffered from Mr. Huston should and we are confident repeated attacks of Arizona fever, and our that he will receive the support of every fair correspondent says that quinine is bought minded and staunch Republican in this and used almost as an article of diet. There county as well as a fair consideration are two ramy seasons in Arizona, one occurthroughout the district.

The war in the East has fully set in, and England may be said to be alone in the contest. The French are suspected of the treachery of secretly favoring Arabi Pasha.

The Sultan may talk of sending troops, but thoused the sum of the sun and the sum of the sum ring in July, the other in January. Of the should he do so, no reliance can be placed upon them. Should an opportunity afford they would fight against, or entrap their is as dry as before the rain. There has allies. They are generally Mohamedans, been no vegetation in Arizona up to this be holden in the Probate office, in the Village of and filled with bitter hate to Christians time, excepting that which has been prowhich characterize all their co-religionists duced by irrigation. * * * * Now The other powers will not act prominently everything is springing into life, and nature Much depends upon the result of this strug- is coming forth in her robes of green. Regle. It may continue longer than anyone | ferring to the difficulty of sleeping at night, would imagine. This Arab chief is backed in consequence of the intense heat, he says. up and favored by thousands of ignorant I got along pretty well by sleeping out of and superstitious nations, who may be easi- doors, only one has to sleep with one eye and superstitions hattons, who may be easily kept in ignorance of the real issue be tween Egypt and England, and who will fight supposing that their country and religion are threatened, while they have all the advantage of knowing the country and being accustomed to its climate better than their apponents. At present Arabi's adherents appear to be increasing, and some skill is manifested in cutting off the water supply from Alexandria, and in so flooding much of the surrounding country as to make the transportation of large guns almost impossible. The whole world is looking on at this struggle with great interest and every word bearing upon the question is read eagerly. We hope to report some decisive action which will tend to shorten the contest soon, and will try to keep our readers posted in this important struggle.

The logic of our worthy contemporary the "Jeffersonian" is sadly at fault, in his attempt to reply to our very brief article on the contest soon. The surrounding of the contest was all the contest soon. The surrounding in Arizona so much from the extreme heat, as from the length of the leated season, and will try to keep our readers posted in this important struggle.

The logic of our worthy contemporary the "Jeffersonian" is sadly at fault, in his attempt to reply to our very brief article on the contest soon, and will try to keep our readers posted in this important struggle.

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The logic of our worthy contemporary the "Jeffersonian" is sadly at fault, in his attempt to reply to our very brief article on the contest soon, and will try to keep our readers posted in this impo ly kept in ignorance of the real issue be- open, for you can't tell at what minute the the "Jeffersonian" is sadly at fault, in his Here we have had it from the first of May and there will be no let up till the middle of September or first of October. The very hottest time will be over by the first of August, but we will feel worse after that date, and till October, because we will be so fagged out, and unable to resist the de pressing influence of the weather. On July 17th, our correspondent writes. The mercury is telling some big tales these days. I dropped in at the U.S. signal service head quarters this a. m. to get correct figures, hardly liking to believe my own themometer. The noon figures have been 111, 112 and 113 for a week, and Friday it went up to 116, in the shade at 3 o'clock p. m. The rain, the wind, the earth our bodies, everything is feverish and hot, absolutely boiling hot, I cannot describe it

# Spread the Good News

to you. And finally closing he says. "But

this is too hard work, and I make slow and

bungling writing, as I have to halt so often

to mop my face." These extracts, which

may be followed by others, will give a bet-

ter idea of this far off territory than if they

had been written for publication. They

will not fail to convince all who are inter-

ested, that all who leave Michigan for this

or any other gold field, will earn all the

And let everyone know the benefits to be derived from the use of Parmelee's Blood Purifier. It thoroughly cleanses the sysen from all humors. It is a sure cure for Scrofula, Erysipelas, Chronic sores, Tumors Salt Rheum; and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood. Price \$1. 00 per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Piles.

In all of the various forms are constant ompanions of the Human race and produces the utmost suffering and cause many a person to commit sin if not suicide. In Blind, Bleeding, Itching Piles, internal or external immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of Parmelec's Pile Supposiadvantages for its culture, with the low wages of other countries and the scale would be turned. The conditions ohange, would be turned. The conditions ohange, would be turned. The conditions ohange, because the supposition of the countries and the scale fail. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by Cass City Drugists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

### In Dry Goods

We have recently added largely to our tock of Notions and Fancy Dry Goods, Trimming Silk, bought in New York.

We intend increasing our stock in this line, and with this end in view have secur-Dress Goods direct from the milts. Call and examine our stock of Dry Goods.

In Boots and Shoes: We intend in future to drop out of our stock all shody Eastern goods and handle only standard goods, di-

In Groceries:-We claim to carry the largest stock in town. We will guarantee 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 competition. This a large share of our customers know, and we can prove it to any who will call and examine

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

### LEGAL.

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 cighty two.

Present Will Debreau Light of Brokets.

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 Examples a power seasonist. ed in the Cass City Entreprise, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three [3] successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

JOHN STALEY, JR.,

Register.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, 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 admiss 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.

Dated 24th July A. D. 1882

y of March neas, ... ach of those days.
Dated 24th July, A. D. 1882.

WM. JOHNSON,
Judge of Probate. JOHN STALEY, JR., Judge of A true copy.

# NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.

Call at Dubois Bro's. for prices on a new fresh lot of Groceries.

That new Reservoir brush mop is the boss. A pleasure to scrub. No hand wring ing. Anyone can have a white floor in a few moments, For sale at Dubois Bro's grocery, Cass City.

The nobbiest Ladies and Gents fine boot at Wickware's.

Ball's Health Preserving Corsets, the only corset pronounced by the medical pro-fession not injurious to the wearer. For advantage which they can possibly hope to sale at A. D. Gillies'.

> Best 10 cent sugar in town at Dubois Bro. Ladies, call and see that splendid line of Glassware at Wiekware's

> H. S. Robinson's Fine hand Sewed Boots and Shoes at Crosby's.

Kerosene oil 16 cents per_gal. at

You will find A. C. Mc Graw hand made boots and shoes at J. L. Hitchcock's Boots and Shoes all widths at Crosby's

Feed always on hand at Dubois Bros.

We deal in Groceries only at

Dubois Bro's. T. H. Hunt has a full line of every- DUBOIS BROS. hing usually kept in a first-class grocery. Wood, stove wood delivered by J. L.

# FRANK HENDRICK, WISCONSIN



The Cass City

—And Dealer In— Clocks,

> Watches lage. and

Jewelry.

—A Full Stock of—

Bar Pins, Ear Rings, Ladies NECK CHAINS, GENTS' GUARD CHAINS, FIN-GERRINGS, SPEU-TACLES AND WATCHES.

All Repairing paomptly attended to.



W. Weydemeyer.

Fresh Bread CAKES, BISCUITS.

WECKS.

etc., etc.

FRESH EVERY DAY,

Heinrich Schust.

# NEW

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

GENERAL GROCERIES

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.

Cass City, Mich.

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

# FORSALE!

The subscriber offers for sale, his property on Main Street, one of the fluest business locations in the vil-

For information and terms.

See undersigned. DAVID SPITLER

# CRIB YOUR CORNS. AT THE CASS CITY

Boot and Shoe Shop.

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

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

# LIVERY STABLE,

R. Clark,

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

CASS CITY, Mich

# GHEETING

To the Citizens of Cass City and Vicinity.

I have opened an exclusive

### BOOT and SHOR

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

My Stock is complete,

# ALL NEW AND OF THE LATEST STYLES

All Goods marked at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES. CALL AND BE CONVINCED

that it is so.

J. D. CROSBY.

CASS CITY, MICH.

# FURNITURE FOR EVERYBODY.

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

# Undertaking Dep't.

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

JAMES H. HOWELL, Caro, Mich.

# 

R GOODS

# SIXTY DAYS.

Prices Way Down.

Dubois Bro's.

# MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

44.5	TR	A	INS	oo s	TH. TRA	LIN	S	NORT	II.
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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., 10 40 p.m. Arriving at Vessel

10 40 p. m. Arriving at Vassar at 7 55 a. m., 6 25 p. m. and 12 00 m. Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and by Chicago

W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City H. C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass'gr and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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

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### CITY AND VICINITY.

†Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal. *Stop for Dinner. |Stop for Supper. HENRY McMORRAN, I. R., WADSWORTH, Gerneral Manager. Superintendent.

- -Teamsters are in great demand.
- -The separator has begun its rounds. -Saturday was a very busy day in this
- from his recent illness
- -H. G. Berry, of Ubley, made us a visit of Saturday and Sunday,
- -Our merchants are preparing for an extra large business this fall.
- -King Work is as happy as a king at his
- new work, that of brick making. -About all the wheat in this vicinity has
- been put in the barns or stacked. -Mr. Hubbard, of Detroit, spent a few
- day last week with Jesse Lawrence.
- -W. Wickware's advertisement offers splendid inducements for the next sixty -Geo. S. Farrar took from 26 acres,
- sixty loads of wheat, which is not very -Mrs. R. E. Gamble will soon close out
- her millinery goods and deal exclusively in sewing machines. -Special attention called to Messrs. E.
- page. Bargains for all. -Two new arrivals in town last week,
- one a 7½ pounder at Dr. D. W. McLean's and an 8 ditto at Theo. Fritz's. -An effort is to be made to secure a post office at the store of Al. Wickware,
- seven miles east of here, in Greenleaf. The farmers say that the wheat this season has the finest, plumpest and best colored berrie that they have ever seen.
- -The brick kiln is in operation once more, and but a short time will now elapse before a quantity of brick will be ready for the builder.
- -C. W. McPhail, was taken suddenly ill on Sunday, having to be carried home. in the county were present, but those who He had sufficiently recovered on Monday to attend to business.
- tist in Caro," was in the village on Monday, but for some cause failed to call on us. company, including the entire Enterprise It is duly appreciated.
- -Jesse Lawrence has purchased two separators for this season's threshing. Jesse is a good hand with the machine, and will give you satisfaction.
- -Rain fell nearly the whole time of Monday night. This will be of wonderful advantage to the spring crops as the corn and potatoes were suffering.
- banks at Niagara Falls. This will head off of Ellington, gave an impromptu speech of suicides, as no man with tight trowsers, or a twenty minutes. At about eight o'clock
- have received at the hands of the citizens of in the afternoon and conducted the eventhis place. We acknowledge the receipt of | ing session. Taking into consideration the many little delicacies from our friends for weather, and attendance being so small a which they have our sincere thanks.

- -Mr. Baker, of Vassar, and Mr. Dubois, of Tuscola, father of Dubois Bros., called at this office this morning.
- -The Grange will meet at the residence of J. D. Withey on Friday afternoon. Tea will be served from 4 till 7 o'clock.
- -The K. T. I. club will in the course of a few weeks place a play entitled. "Out in the streets" upon the stage in the opera house. More in reference in the future.
- -The first new wheat ground at the Cass City mills, for this season, was ground on him. He was the first to visit this village Monday last, brought by J. D. Withey. Mr. Briggs the miller pronounces it A No. 1 in quality.
- -Dr. Lafferty, Prof. of Anatomy at the Detroit Medical college, and cousin of G. Lafferty of the Boston clothing house, made a brief call here on Saturday and performed a difficult operation by extracting a can-
- -Mr. Mosher, of the firm of Luce & Mosher, druggists of Caro, and Mr. Strickland, father of Mrs. Mosher, of Auburn, N. Y., were in the village on Saturday and made the Enterprise a pleasant visit.
- -Yesterday Al. Wickware started a general store at the corners seven miles east of Cass City. Mr. Wickware proposes to keep a well selocted stock at reasonable prices, which will merit the patronage of that neighborhood.
- -A preacher in Tennesee tried to estabchurch in which there should be no members that used tobacco or any beverage but water, and his only congregation was an old woman who chewed slippery-elm and believed in catnip tea for measles.
- -A woman dressed in white except her feet, which were covered with low black shoes, climed a tree, and a hunter mistook her feet for two crows, and blazed away at 'em, and it 'ill probably be three months before she can have any fun at a ball.
- -Charles Goodman of the Boston clothing house left on Tuesday morning to meet his older brother who is on his way from New York, having just arrived from Rus. sia. His younger brother will arrive in a few days having also left the old country about two weeks ago.
- -In the counties of Huron and Sanilac, and to some extent in our own and other counties the spring crops have suffered for the want of rain. Still, the fall wheat being so heavy, and the thay crop so favorable, they will largely counterbalance any harm which the spring crops may be suffering. On the whole the promise is good for a bountiful harvest.
- -There is no more perfect picture of contentment and chastened joy in this weeping and sorrowing world than the fat man who has not seen over the horizon of his anatomy for ten years, and who enters society cheerful and happy in his ignorance of re fact that the mor -Henry Sheffer has nearly recovered attached to the foot of his shirt bosom is waving through the aperture between his vest and waistband,
- -Contractors who may desire to bid for a cash job in church building may find it to their advantage to address Revd. F-Berry, Fort Gratiot, Secretary of the Conference Relief committe of the Methodist Episcopal church. There are more churches now contemplated in Huron and Sanilac counties than can be built by local contractors. Contracts have been let at Sandusky Ubley, Tyre, Grindstone City and some -Geo. S. Ralston, of Caro, was in the other points. The church at Bad Axe, and village on Sunday. Illegal day for politics that at Verona and several other places are still open for bids, Revd. O. Whitmore the enterprising agent of the committee has been in our village endeavoring to pur-
- chase lumber for the above buildings. -W.S. Work, with a great a mount of enterprise, will in about two weeks put in a stock of crockery and queensware, exclusively, in the store now occupied by Mrs. R. E. Gamble. We are glad to see Mr. Work open out this business, as it aids in gradually bringing each merchant to deal in a certain line of goods, while in the past O. Spaulding & Co's. advertisement on this nearly everyone has dealt in general goods. Messers. P. R. Weydemeyer, J. C. Laing and J. L. Hitchcock go out of the crockery and glassware business, in favorof Mr. Work. Cass City has assumed a sufficient size to do away with general stores and put on the appearance of a city by every mer-
- chant dealing in one line of goods only. -The regular quarterly meeting of the county Grange was held in the town hall on Tuesday, it being the first Tuesday in August. The day turned out very unfortunately for the meeting as during the night previous heavy showers of rain fell and rain continued to fall at intervals through the entire day. Owing to the rain, but a small portion of the"patrons of husbandry" did face the wind and weather were well paid for their daring. The programme -Dr. Arnold, "the only first class den- for the day did not assume any definite form until about one o'clock, when the staff, sat down to a table, fairly groaning with everything that could be desired, from chicken pie to cocoa-nut cake. When we took our position before that board we had an appetite of an elephant but when half an hour later we arose in our at this office. dignity, we breathed very hard, and had a sufficating feeling in the neighborhood of our waistband. The grangers forever as immense cooks. After some little time -An iron fence is being built along the spent in visiting and singing, Mr. Hatch, of woman with a hoopskirt can climb a fence. the grange went into secret sessions. The -We are gratified with the reception we county Master, J. Q. A. Burrington arrived

very enjoyable time was spent.

-To-morrow evening the band will give a "harvest party." All the preparations have been completed for a first class time. The best of music will be furnished. A glorious supper may be expected. Special invitation to the farmers.

-Dr. Stanton, Superintendent of the P. O. & P. A. R. R., after a short illness of two days, died last Saturday morning at 6 o'clock. The news of his death has been meet with universal regret by everyone who has in anyway been connected with in the interests of the railway company, and has the greater part of the responsibility of its construction resting upon his shoulders. He has worked hard and faithfully for the past year on this new road, contending with many obstacles, and when only partially completed, has been forced to resign forever the work in which he seemed to take such pleasure. Mr. Stanton had reached an advanced age and for a man of his years was more than ordinarily active,

# Grant Gusts.

The farmers are busy cutting wheat in this township.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Randolph of New Caroline O'Neal is a sister to Mrs. R.

March next.

improvements of our town.

Mr. John Martin, Jr. and wife, Misses Maggie and Ella Martin, Messrs. Alex. and James Martin and Mr. George Hetherington returned on Monday last to their home in Trenton, Wayne Co., after a two weeks visit with their friends here.

The dance given in Pike's new store was

James Bailey returned home Monday from a visit at his parents home at May-

James Redman made a short visit at Port Huron last week.

The saw mill has shut down on account of hands being so scarce during the harvest

P. Sparling and his gang of workmen are working in Ubley this week.

John Haywood has been on the sick list

for some days past but is improving.

started for Canada Saturday morning. Rev. C. Slaton, from Caro, preached to

# a goodly number at the Lewis school house Sunday evening.

largest farm and home journal in the country-8 large pages and 48 columns-containpapers, yet the price is only 50 cents a year' and a premium to every subscriber, Devot boys' and girls' and puzzle columns, etc. Splendid pay to club raisers, consisting of a New Birdsell Clover Huller, complete, including re-cleaning attatchment, which 50 cents for a year's subscription, or write yours and your neighbors' name on a postal card for free sample copies and our illustrated premium list. Address, Farmer's

and Diarrhea, but go to Adamson & Fritz's and get a bottle of Luce & Mosher's Cholera Preventive. A cure is guaranteed.

# CAUCUS.

# Notice.

purpose of electing delegates to the county Republican convention at Caro, on August 10th 1882, will be held in the town hall Cass City, on Monday, August 7th, 1882, at

### BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. WANTED.

# 15 teams to work on the railroad 12 miles

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

Sealed tenders will be received up until noon of the fifth day of August, A. D. 1882 for the building of a school house in school district No. 1, township of Evergreen. Plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office. The tenders must each be accompanied by at least two good sureties. The committee reserve the right to reject each and all bids.
Evergreen, July 19th, A. D. 1882.

M. S. Phetteplace,

Andrew Lawrentyne, COMMITTEE.

CLOTHING,

Come to us

for BOOTS & SHOES,

to

FURNISHING

GOODS

Come to us for your HATS

until they become

cling to the old fogy style of doing business, pile up

has been beyond our expectations;

our trade is increasing

must

the goods piled up from

one

to

Other dealers

lic something

to

select from,

quick returns are what tell;

besides our stock being so much larger than other

that cannot help but sell itself.

dealers,

gives the

bnp

The secret of this is,

we turn

the backward

S

Boot

Jep't

com Diete

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

York city, are visiting relatives here. Mrs. Wm, Proudfoot is a daughter, and Mrs.

Mr. George Conlish, Esq., late of Woodville expects to start a barber shop at Gagetown soon. I understand Geo. is a good fellow and a good barber. I hope he will

Daniel J. Thompson paid us a flying visit from the lumber woods the other day. He returned on Monday to stay until the first

Andrew Thompson has his new barn about finished. It adds one to the many

# REPORTER.

### UBLEY. Building is booming.

Alex. Pike's new store will soon be com-

# D. H. Pierce reports busine

NOVSTA NUGGETS.

One of our young men, Wm. Hamilton

# (Rest crowded out.)

The Farmer's Friend. Every farmer and every lover of a good paper should read the Farmer's Friend, the ing the fewest advertisements and double the amount of reading matter of the \$2 ed to farm and home topics, choice stories, cleans the seed as threshed; a Casaday Sulky Plow, a Studebaker Farm Wagon; Oliver States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bot Chilled Plows and 232 other presents. Send | tle. Friend Pub. Co., South Bend, Ind.

Don't suffer with those griping pains

A Democratic Caucus will be held in the town hall on Tuesday night August 8th, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the coun ty convention at Caro, on August 19th 1882. BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Republican primary election for the 2 p, m.

# north of Cass City. Apply immediately to Bailey & Robinson, Ubley, Huron Co. Mich.

Tenders Wanted.

By order of Committee.

Henry Leslie.

# 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,

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

# A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches does not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Throat Troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by 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 rank among the few

### a box everywhere. Diabetes.

staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents

Are you troubled with Thirst. Excessive and Frequent Flow of Urine, Pain in the Loins and Back and Nervousness? These are some of the symptoms attending Diabetes and Brights Disease. Do not hesitate, but get Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure, which will not only cure you but tone up the system and prevent Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver complaint and all kindred diseases, Only \$1.00 for large bottles, Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

# Why Longer Groan

With pain and hug the delusion that nothing can give you relief. There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to more perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with Dysneysia and atus to more perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with Dyspepsia and and the long list of ills, the results of disordered digestion, Dysentery, Cholera and Cramps. It is Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure. In Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Bruises, Strains, &c., applied externally in is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Cass. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

# IMPORTANT!

In consequence of a change about to take place in our firm, we offer our present stock at

# Attractive Prices.

\$10,000 Worth of Goods must go

# Before September First. Silk and Fancy Dress Goods at less than

Cost of Importation.

# Silks, Satin and Cloth Dolmans and wraps at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

Ladies Silk Suits at One-half Price-

### CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. FIFTY

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Shirting, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, etc.

# Be Sold Cheap To Close Out.

One Hundred Different Styles of Parasols at

# One-Half Former Prices. BARGAINS

CARPETINGS

# SALE BEGAN

Respectfully.

E. O. Spaulding & Co.

Caro, Mich.

1-47-m

And now here comes another man who has seen him. He knows his every appearance perfectly, having lived in Adrian and seen him every day for a year, and couldn't be mistaken. He has even heard and recognized his

Lou Woodward, a former resident of Adrian, but now living in Toledo, was in the city yesterday and this morning. and tells a new and rather startling Na-vin story. It seems that Mr. Woodward lives on Erie street, next door to the house which has served as a home for the alleged wife of our late mayor for the past few months. He has been employed for some time past on some improvements which are being made in Eaton's carpet rooms on Summit street. and on the night of the 12th inst. he worked in the said rooms until, perhaps, 3 o'clock next morning. On going home, as he approached his house, he observed a hack before the door of the Navin domicile, from which he saw two ladies alight, dressed in white. One of these women he recognized as Mrs. Thomas J. Navin, while the other he did not know.

Glancing through the hack door he felt sure he saw Mr. Navin, whom he had so often seen on the streets of Adrian, and whose face he felt equally sure many people in the latter city would be much rejoiced to recognize just at this present time. In his astonishment he called out "That looks like the kid." The man in the carriage gracefully, but very expeditiously, shoved his head through the open hack window, and without deigning to reply to this bold instruction of his juvenile political proclivities, spoke a few but very decided words to the driver.

Our friend on the sidewalk now yelled, "Hello Navin!" in a manner that gave no chance for the person addressed to make any mistakes. Another word to the driver, and a low parting injunction to Mrs. Navin, and the vehicle rolled down the street at a gallop. Of the last words to Mrs. Navin, Mr. Woodward only caught the one word "Chicago." He at once informed the policemen, who interviewed the ladies in white, but with what result Mr. W. does not know. Mrs. Navin packed up the sum total of her worldly goods and last Monday took the train for Chicago, to which place she was traced by the authorities. Further, our informant is in the dark. In a parting remark he said, however, that he didn't know that a reward had been offered for Navin until the police told him, or "he would have boarded that hack, anyway."-Adrian Times, July 22.

# Michigan Rattlesnakes.

John Wessels, the laborer who was bitten by a rattlesnake near Lowell. died and was buried on Thursday. This proves that even whisky will not neutralize the poison of the rattlesnake so as to save life after waiting ten hours before being administered.

As the question has been raised whether there are or are not rattlesnakes in Michigan, it may be well in this connection to state that there are two species of rattlesnakes, only one of which—the massasauga—is found in this State. The massasauga is about two or two and a half feet long and is generally found in and around the vicinity of swamps or boggy marshes. It is properly a rattlesnake, for its tail terminates in a rattle consisting of as many separate departments as the snake is years old. By rapidly vibrating its tail a rattling noise is made, very like the humming of a grasshopper; and it is said the snake always sounds an alarm before it strikes. When not in motion the snake is always curled up, in roadiness for action, its head and tail at the apex, the one to sound the alarm, the other to deal death and destruction, and a more shocking, terrifying, paralyzing sensation the writer has never felt than when on two occasions he suddenly beheld this venomous coil within striking distance of his person. They are a sluggish snake being unable to "jump," in striking an object, more than half their length.

The massasauga does not possess—at least the writer has never heard of it exercising—the power to charm or magnetize as its larger brother, the rattlesnake of the mountains, does, therefore it is not so dangerous. The many fires that have swept through the forests, together with the clearing up of the swamps, are rapidly ridding the country of these dangerous pests.

# Exercise and Air.

A correspondent writes to the London Spectator; "I believe that you hit the nail on the head when you wrote that to sit for an hour daily in the open air is the best restorative for persons who must lead sedentary lives.' I should go further and say, let them do some of their work in the open air, as so many people do all the summer in countries that enjoy a drier climate; but in England it is possible to work on most days for some hours out of doors. Even in winter one can often read and write in a sheltered nook on middle of the day, provided one is protect the eyes from glare. Much health might even be gained from our

Finely Tempered Swords.

The art shown in sword-making was not by any means confined to beautiful forms and elaborate ornamentation. The greatest skill was exercised in the manufacture and tempering of the blade, which, in the days when swords were not only worn but used, was more important than any other part of this weapon. In Europe, the sword manufacturers of Spain first began to have a reputation for producing work of superior quality, and the armorers of Toledo stood foremost among their countrymen. A "Toledo blade" was considered to be a weapon of great value, and, even now, when we wish to speak of something remarkably fine-tempered and sharp, we compare it to one of these swords. The peculiarity of the Toledo blade was not only its extreme hardness, which enabled it to receive and retain the sharpest and most delicate edge, but its elasticity, which allowed it to be bent without being broken. Some of the most famous of these swords could be bent so that the points touched the hilts, and yet they would spring back to a perfectly straight line. It is said that in Toledo, sword-blades have been seeen in the cutlers' shops coiled in boxes like watch-springs, and although they might remain in this position for some time, they would become perfectly straight when taken out. Other places in Europe were also famous for producing good swords. Many excellent weapons were made in Italy, and Andrea Ferrara, the Italian sword-maker, who has been mentioned before, was better known throughout Europe than any other of his craft. To possess a genuine Ferrara blade was considered a great thing by the nobles

of France and England. But it is to the East that the world owes the production of the most finely tempered swords it has ever seen; and the steel of Damascus has been cele brated for many hundred years as superior to any other metal that has ever been made into sword-blades. Even the cutlers of Toledo doubtless owed their skill and knowledge to the Moors, who brought from Damascus the art of making blades that were as hard as diamonds, as sharp as razors and as elastic as whalebones.

Wonderful stories are related of these Damascus swords! We have been told that with one of them a full-grown sheep could be cut in half at a single blow, a heavy iron chain could be severed without turning the delicate edge of the sword, and a gauze veil floating in the air could be cut through by one gentle sweep of the glittering blade. These wonderful scimitars are not manufactured now, but their fame has exceeded that of any other weapon of their kind, and it is quite certain that might be able to discover the peculiar their manufacture will be attempted. We should consider, however, that although the present age is pre-eminent as an inventive and manufacturing period, there are some things which have been produced by the ancients and the artificers of the Middle Ages which we of the present day have not been able to equal. It is possible, therefore, that our steel-workers might never be able to make a Damascus blade, even if they wanted to.

Some of the swords of Japan are said to possess wonderful qualities of hardness and sharpness. The story is told that if one of these celebrated blades is held upright in a running stream the leaves floating gently down with the current will cut themselves in two when they reach the keen edge of the sword.

But these Japanese swords, some of which were held in such high esteem that they were worshiped, and temples were built in their honor, were only hard and sharp; they had no elasticity, they could not bend and they might break, and in this respect they were far inferior to the splendid scimitars of the Moors and Saracens.—St. Nicholas.

Science and Discovery. The American Antiquarian says that 'A grand hall exceeding in length the full interior of the Pantheon itself, or, rather, a connecting hall between the Pantheon and the Baths of Agrippa, has been recently explored. This hall measures 140 feet in length, 50 feet in width, adorned with 8 splendid fluted columns of Phrygian and Numidian marble. Within this hall is a niche, where is a pedestal 12 feet wide by 11 feet, large enough for a colossal group of sculpture. It is supposed that within this hall stood the celebrated bronze 'Athlete' statue, which Agrippa brought from Greece, and placed in the portico of his warm baths." The same periodi-cal in its last issue mentions that "M. Maspero is following up the exploration of unopened pyramids. He has found entrance near the summit of the pyramil of Meidoum, which is one of the astonished rustic girl, who hides the oldest of the many storied pyramids, and is situated about a day's journey from Cairo. He found a passage which led into the central part of the pyramid, and explored it about forty yards. The lower part was filled with debris, but on the side he discovered

ancient graves near Shanghai, gives an the south side of the house during the interesting account of Chinese burial in former times. A man of means purwrapped up, and has the knees and ears well covered, wearing a slouched hat to age of forty. He would then have it and as the rifle rang its echoes from London balconies, in the quieter parts | ized | porcelain—a composition | which | like huge crocodiles buried to the nose, of the town, if it were more habitual to | resembled a silicate paint or enamel. | shot with arrow speed down the mirror The process by which this varnish was surface of the Thames."

made has now been lost to the chinese. Each coating of this paint was of some thickness, and when dried had a metallic firmness resembling enamel. Frequent coats of this if the owner lived long, caused the coffin to assume the appearance of a sarcophagus, with a foot or more in thickness of this hard, stone like shell. After death the veins and the cavities of the stomach were filled with quicksilver for the purpose of preserving the body. A piece of jade would then be placed in each nostril and ear, and in one hand, while a piece of bar silver would be placed in the other hand. The body, thus prepared, was placed on a layer of murcury within the coffin; the latter was sealed, and the whole then committed to its last resting place. When some of these sarcophagi were opened after the lapse of centuries the bodies were found in a wonderful state of preservation; but they crumbled to dust on exposure to the air. The writer well observes that the employment of mercury by the Chinese of past dynasties for the purpose of preserving bodies ought to form an interesting subject for consideration and discussion in connection with the history of embalming and "mummy making.'

# Jay Goulds Conservatory.

### A BIG THING IN FLOWERS.

Jay Gould's conservatory at Irvington on the Hudson, has been rebuilt to replace the one destroyed by fire over a year ago. Mr. Gould's hobby is horti culture, and, with limitless means at his command, he pursues it with the same enthusiasm that other men bestow on fast horses. Last winter a list of new plants, covering almost every variety of vegetation, was made out, and this spring an enormous collection was imported. It is Mr. Gould's intention to have at least one specimen of every variety of flowering plant known. The main building is 400 feet long. It has several wings 80 feet long, and the whole is divided into 16 coctions, the temperature in each of which can be regulated independently of the adjoining sections. By this means fruits and grapes can be insured all the year round, as the vines can be kept in different stages of development. The conservatory contains over 4,000 varieties of plants. There is room for twice that number. The gardener estimates that there are from 6,000 to 8,000 plants in the conservatory and on the grounds,

which are 500 acres in extent. The majority of the plants have been brought from the European conservatories, especially from Belgium. In one room there are 100 varieties of double geraniums in full bloom. One section 80 feet long is devoted to roses, their extraordinary excellence has not of which there are 400 varieties. There been exaggerated. It is probable that are 400 varieties of palms, 300 of them the workers in steel of the present day from Equador and 100 from Asia. Some of the specimens cost \$250. There methods by which Damascus steel was are 40 varieties of the pitcher plant made, but as there would be little use from Madagascar. There are 100 vaor demand for the blades after they rieties of croton from the Fiji islands, had been produced, it is not likely that 500 varieties of foliage plants from Central America and the East Indies. A collection of ferns from Central and South America and the East Indies numbers 300 varieties. Being summer many of the plants were in beds outside the conservatory. The flower garden comprises three acres and the vegetable garden four acres. There is also a vineyard of two acres and a large orchard containing some 400 apple trees. There are any quantity of strawberry vines, gooseberry bushes, etc. An importation of rare plants from central Africa is expected to arrive soon. Mr. Gould will expend this year \$100,000 in the drainage of his place, and millions have already been spent to make the place what it is.—N. Y. World.

# Moorish Life.

For traveling, there are, of course, neither carriages nor roads; the roads, so called, are collections of mule and camel tracks. Till within two or three years ago there was not a single wheeled vehicle in Morocco; but now there are known to be two—the one is a yellow antediluvian gig, which the Sultan has procured somehow or other, and which figured some time ago in a state procession, to the astonishment and delight of the spectators; the other is a wheelbarrow, which a gentleman recently took to Mogador, and of which the stalwart moor, to whom it was consigned so little surmised the use that when he had filled it with mortar according to instructions, he promptly shouldered it and strode off! Traveling on muleback, however, in the large, well-padded saddles of the country, with stirrups like slippers, is no great hardship to either man or woman, and the way is constantly beguiled by some fresh illustration of Moorish life and manners. A company of noisy country folk going to or coming from market; a troop of horsemen dashing past, with flowing white jelabs; the ghostly-looking silent cavalcade of an Arab Sheik of the plains, and his harem, swathed from view all but, perhaps, one lustrous eye, her face but not her legs, or the toilsome, almost naked peasant dawdling along behind his aboriginal plow. A goat and a donkey may often be seen yoked together, and a woman has been seen in the place of a goat, but what-ever the team, the plowing is always the same—a mere scratching of the soil, and yet it brings forth in abund-

Mixed metaphor is not an unmixed evil when it can produce such an inspiring picture as this, taken from a New London paper the morning after painted three times every year with a cliff to cliff, with a mighty bound the species of varnish mixed with pulver- shells leaped from their leashes, and, resembled a silicate paint or enamel. shot with arrow speed down the mirror

A Better Feeling. A TEXAS JOURNAL'S VINDICATION OF

YANKEEDOM AND ITS INHABITANTS.

How tempora mutantur, and how capidly we mutamur in illis! It is not so long ago that the average Yankee was regarded by Texans as little better han an emissary of Satan. The Massachusetts Yankee was supposed to be as vile and despicable as ten ordinary Yankees, while a Boston Yankee was piously believed to contain fifty per cent more total depravity than any other kind of New Englander. All these old notions have been tied up in bundles and laid away, without any labels on them, in the garret, with the rest of the rubbish of the war. We Texans are pretty well satisfied that the Massachusetts Yankee is just as much of an American citizen as any of us are, and vice versa. Some years before the war, the Texas Legislature ordered the purchase of machinery for the Penitentiary at Huntsville, and the appropriation was passed with the proviso that none of the machinery purchased was to be manufactured in the State of Massachusetts. If any such bill as that was up before the present a Legislature, no such nonsense would be listened to for any length of time. It is highly probable that three or four partially demented legislators, like Todd, the gentleman from Marion, "Yoh" said the Garman "you I gits" would improve the opportunity to make usual fools of themselves, but the rest of the members would certainly impress on them that it is hardly worth while prolonging the war just to hear them tell about their "pitched battles." It is true that the Massachusetts boys in blue were about the first ones to pollute the sacred soil of Virginia with their presence and they could also be found, without much difficulty, on most of the battle-fields of the war, but we have also noticed since the war, that when there is any great disaster in the South by pestilence, or flood, or fire, that those Boston people are the ones that go down into their garments and bring forth large sums of actual cash for the relief of the suffe ers. That's the way they get even with us for not buying any machinery from them previous to the war. It is a notable fact, that when there is real distress at the South, Boston subscribes more money in less time than half a dozen of our own Southern States, as for instance at Memphis. Taking it altogether, it hardly pays to poke fun at the Hub.

# How to Save the Drowning.

When it comes to Intelligence, morality

and public spirit, Boston holds about

as good a hand as there is in the deck.

Boston comes just as near being the

hub as any village we know of .- Texas

It may be well just now to make some suggestions to residents at the seashore in regard to the proper course to be pursued in cases of danger by drowning, and, in the first place, to offer a few words of advice to those who may be called on to swim to the aid of persons struggling in the water. It is most important that the drowning person be assured in a cherry voice that he is safe, and urged to cease struggling, for the more he struggles the more water he swallows, and the more dangerous it is to attempt a rescue. It is shere madness to seize a man struggling in the water, for he will blindly grasp his would-be rescuer and drag him down; but when he has become quiet, the swimmer should catch him by the hair of his head, turn him quickly on his back, giving him a sudden pull, which will cause him to float, and then start for the shore.

Those who have tried this plan say that is very easy of execution, and instances are on record where one man has swam ashore with four persons whose hair he had grasped and whom he then threw on their backs. In case of a strong outsetting tide the rescuer should, however, throw himself on his back, and float until help arrives, for he will soon exhaust himself by battling against the current, and it may be said in passing that a lone swimmer when caught by the undertow will do far better to float than to wear himself out in uninterrupted struggling for the

### Bill Nye's Report of a Railroad Accident.

A Mormon paper having published an account of the killing of a woman by a locomotive, Bill Nye criticises the style in which the account was written and advises the Mormon editor as fol-

Of course we do not wish to seem officious, but a reporter should be more graphic, and not allow his vivid and cardinal imagination to run away with

Suppose, for instance, he had adopted about this style:

"The men on the pony yelled the tops of their heads off almost, in trying to warn the alternate wife of Brother Sharp off the track. They continued to whistle and yank the bell cord, but it didn't seem to count on an old woman who hadn't heard it thunder for seventeen years. On sailed the unfortunate high-priced imported fraction of a Mormon household, marching into the jaws of death with the same sang froid and embonpoint with which she would mash a Z. C. M. I. potato bug at her wn home.

On sped the engine like a demon, shricking the pulseless air, its steel arshricking the pulseless air, its steel armor glittering in the morning sun. The engineer caught the valve rod and reversed it, closing the nasal injector, and thus slightly decreasing the swift velocity of the iron horse, but to no avail. In an instant the pilot of the proposed by the same had except the engine had caught the old woman by the paletot and hurled her into the mysterious ultimately. Slowly and

sadly the undertaker clomb the apricot tree for her remains. Sorrowfully he put her shoulder-blades around behind her and established her nose once more in the middle of her features. Calmly and decently he gathered up her false teeth out of the adjoining radish bed, and assorted them as best he could. Then he called the coroner, and toward evening the jury, not rashly and precipitately, but coolly and calmly, told the old man that his fractional wife was dead. Thus another Mormon house is partially desolated, and another warm, manly heart is made to ache to some extent. Another good and noble man is made to measurably suffer, and another Christian becomes a fractional widower.

### A Route Planned Out.

"Yah," said the German, "yen I gits my greenpacks changed mit gold." "You don't understand me," remarked the other. "I mean don't you want

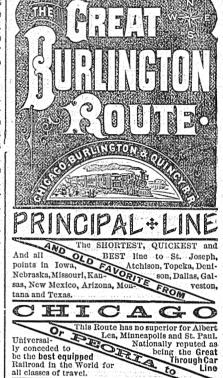
ven once and it is a pad place. I believe I goes to Germany in the fall!"-Detroit Free Press.

Laces were never more worn than

"In the midst of life we are at any moment liable to be knocked galley

We have an old citizen in this place, writes a correspondent at Industry, Ill., who is very hard of hearing. He has been talking for some time of visiting Germany in the fall. I sat beside him at a meeting the other night. After Legislature, although it is not much of the sermon was over the minister took a turn round the church, shaking hands

to go to heaven?"
"Vell, I tinks not; I vas at New Ha-



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SIXTEEN AND FORTY.

A girl with wealth of gold brown hair, From which a curl scapes here and there From 'neath a band of softest bue, Borrowed from heaven's loveliest blue.

A little nose. Just upward tending, Two tiny ears—no rirgs depending, A mouth, too full, perhaps, yet sweet. And small white hands and dancing feet.

A rosy cheek and soft gray eyes, In which no cloud of sorrow lies— A little figure, light and trim, Clothed in fashion's latest whlm.

A smile alike for young and old— Not over shy—not over bold; But diamond bright and pure as pearl— Behold! a happy, pretty, girl.

FORTY.

A woman—hair, the brightness fled, Is braided 'round the shapeless head; A little flower, a leaf or two. Lie where used the snood of blue.

A paler face—a sadder eye— In which so many shadows lie; That tell that care, perhaps that pain, Hath visit paid to heart and brain.

The form, more full, has now the air Of matron dignity and care; Which well befits the graver face, And adds a charm to youthful grace.

The little hands are still as small; But rapid feet more slowly fall, As losing sound of youth's quick rhyme, Beats measure to a calmer time.

The mouth—its meriment has flown, But the less gay, 'tis sweeter grown; For tenderness, love, and truth Are stronger than in early youth.

For life has taught her well the tale How many hopes of girlhood fail, How many blossoms of the spring No promised wealth of fruitage bring.

Her treasured hopes that early fled, Lie buried with her dearest dead; But o'er their graves she sets no stone To tell the world that they are gone.

The little hands hold fast and true The work that Fate has bid her do, The eyes look forward, past all pain, As life's great soul she strives to gain. friend to all who seek her aid— frank and title naught afraid, low to assert her modest claim—

Quick an injustice toproclaim. When others suffer—strong to do Her best as woman brave and true— To listen kindly to the woe A kindred sorrow bids her know.

Improved by time in all the ways
Which call from all sincerest praise—
My pretty girl so brightly human,
Has grown the noble high-souled-woman,
—Godey's Lady's Book.

# BILLY JOHN.

One good old day, long before "the war," Caryl Hamilton was riding along the sandy path that led through the pine woods of the Southern sea-coast. The day was hot and the sun came blinking through the pine needles upon the ground that was dun with sand and straw; the sparse grass that sprang from it was parched and meagre. The dry note of the locust shrilled forth abruptly, and there was an under-tone of inner life that thrilled and quivered like the air against the rough boles of the trees, and the pulse of the universe throbbed with heat and light and color. Meanwhile Caryl rode on his way smiling to himself, and whistling snatches of old songs, for he was on good terms with the whole world. And why not? He was young, strong, wealthy and handsome, with a pretty little wife, and two wonderful children; therefore his for one of his race, were veiled by an smiling was not without cause. These expression of impenetrable gravity. It idle pleasant musings came to a sudden end as he perceived through an opening in the woods the figure of an Indian bound to a tree, while two other members of his race were making preparations to shoot him.

The victim was awaiting the deathshot with stoical submission to the inevitable, and he made no movement of interest when a new actor appeared upon the scene.

'Helio!" cried Caryl, stopping short. "What's all this?" After exchanging a glance of question and reassurance, one of the men explained, in his hybrid language, that this man had been guilty of manslaughter, and that a life for a life was the law of the Chata tribe. "Come," said Caryl, in an argumentative tone, "I'll give you a dollar to let him go.'

They grunted and shook their heads. "Two dollars, then?" They still demurred; but when the white man offered three dollars, and painted a glowing picture of the amount of fire-water they might purchase with it, they showed symptoms of yielding. A grunt interrogative was answered by a grunt affirmative, and the bargain was clinched, one of them savagely ripping with a gleaming knife the rawhide thongs that bound their sacrifice.

Thus released, he betrayed no vulgar exultation, only stretching out his stiffened arms cautiously with a slow sense of freedom. Then he straightened himself, and looked with dignity at his preserver. "Well, old man," cried Caryl, jovially, "its all right. I've bought you, body and soul. Cut along.'

The Indian nodded understandingly: but, contrary to Caryl's expectation, he followed him at a light, agile pace when he turned his horse's head once more homeward. Caryl had supposed that he would disappear among the underbrush with the others; yet, being of an easy disposition, he did not send him back. On they went, the followed and the follower, until they came out upon the soft sandy beach of the gulf, where stood a long, low rambling house in the midst of orange and bloomy acacia trees, and grape arbors with clustering leaves. Before it outspread the wrinkled water, winkling with a million baby waves that dissolved themselves against the low shore with the soft, hushing sound of an infantile kiss. The piers and bathing-houses stretched far out from land; a boat washed up and down with the swing of the tide. Sometimes a ship raised its white wings against the far horizon, and the red flag of a buoy fluttered rebelliously in

This house was one of the many that were scattering irregularly about the beach, and it was here that Caryl Hamilton spent his summers, when he left his Mississippi home. Within, upon the long, awning-shaded gallery, Clelie, his wife, was swinging sleepily in a hammock, now and then touching the floor with the toe of her tiny slipper. She was a charming, fairy creature, one of nature's most delightful inconsistencies-a blond creole-and she was goodnaturedly alive to the fact of her beauty. Caryl junior was making the tour of the wide hall in the arms of his nurse; and Aunt Betsy

the wind.

Macmillan, an honorable veteran and pioneer, swayed comfortably in a rocking chair. Outside, Armenaide-called Missy on every-day occasions—was trotting about among the strawberry beds, overlooked by Matilda, her maid. Missy was a rosy darling, with a dimpled, cherub face, hair as fair and fine as corn-silk, in flat curls all over her head, and big blue eyes full of wondering, cherubic innocence. Some of the wonder and glory of heaven seemed to linger still in their lucid depths. All of the angel had not yet fallen away from her. At this moment she was

plucking a large ripe strawberry.

"Missy, now Missy," cried Matilda,
"don't you know you's forbid to do dat?' Missy turned upon her, holding up a

little, reproving finger. "Show marster Tilta," she replied with dignity. Here, somewhat inconsistently, she popped it into her own small mouth.

"Now, Missy," warned Matilda.
"Show marster, I say, 'Tilta," cried the autocrat, severely frowing and stamping her foot. "Show marster!"
"I say, 'show marster!" retorted Matilda; and as she said these words, "Marster" himself rode through the gate, and the Indian always following closed it gently behind him. Caryl received an effusive greeting from his family. Missy swung vivaciously to his coat tail, and even the baby crowed and kicked in his nurse's arms. Caryl

"What does that Indian want, cher ami?" asked Clelie, glancing at the man, who had quietly seated himself on the steps, with the air of one who had come to stay. Caryl told the story briefly, eliciting from Aunt Betsy the  ${f remark}$ :

had a smile for every one.

'Yes, Caryl Hamilton, it's just what a body would expect of you, petting up a nasty Indian that would be only too happy to scalp us all in cold blood. I haven't forgotten the time-"

"All right, Aunt Betsy; I promise he sha'n't scalp you," interposed Caryl, hastily, for he knew Aunt Betsy was going to recount the wonderful history of how she, being left alone with her sister's two little children, had been forced to fly from the Indians; how she had rowed across Borden's Creek, and when they pursued her to the bank she covered the children with her body and gave them back shot for shot. "And I but a lass of seventeen," she was wont to conclude, triumphantly. "I'd like to see a girl nowadays that

could match that deed." "I think Caryl did exactly right to buy his release," cried Clelie, who had never yet detected her husband in any

wrong-doing.
"He won't do any harm," said Caryl, "except to hang about, and want to be fed, I suppose; but thank the Lord! we've enough for ourselves and beg-

gars too." "Mark my words," said Aunt Betsy 'You'll see trouble with that fellow yet." All this time the Indian had kept his place, calm and inexpressive as if he had been hewn out of granite. He was tall and well-knit, and his features, which were rather handsome is to be questioned whether his mind, except at those brief and infrequent periods when he spoke, did not relapse into a blank state; but he had at least the appearance of one who pondered. It was as if he had abstracted his soul from the scene, and left the mere outside husk sitting there to cheat the world. His probable age was from

thirty-five to forty. His costume was a scarlet Mexican blanket, that is, a blanket with a circular hole in the center, in which the head is inserted, the rest of the drapery falling in sculpturesque folds as dignified as those of a Roman toga. A string of wampum around his neck completed his aftire.

The rest of the family having dispersed to different parts of the house, Miss Armenaide seized the opportunity to hop down the steps and confront the stranger. "What you' name, man?" she demanded.

She had a sweet, shrill voice, and something in the sound affected him pleasantly, for he looked up and almost smiled, as he answered, in gutteral tones. "Billy John." The translation of his own real name was Hole-in-the-Day, but for some reason he preferred the title given him by common con-

"Billy Don!" echoed the child. "Dat's a funny name. I name Missy." She advanced confidently and began to examine his wampum. He submitted to this attention, and even seemed pleased with it. In return he stretched out his hand and felt the texture of her silky hair, then touched her cheek cautiously with his finger, and looked at it to see if the bloom had rubbed

"Missy," cried her nurse, angrily from the doorway, "you come right in hyeh. Ain't you 'sname' y'self, lettin' a nasty Injun paw you dat a way?"

"G'way!" responded Missy, with an expressive motion of the clbows. "Name of Matilta," she added, solemnly, to Billy John, pointing out the obnoxious nurse. "She's a mean ole sing; never lets me be."

"Come right in, Missy, 'less I tell you' maw," sang out Matilda, warning-ly. Billy John rose to his full height, folding his blanket majestically around him, and gave utterance to these words: 'Injun first, white man next, dog next, nigger last!" and he spat upon the ground.

"Impidence!" muttered Matilda, flouncing away. Having thus placed matters upon a proper footing, Billy John resumed his seat, and waited for his dinner. It is needless to say he got it. Caryl soon found owever, that Billy John was an expensive purchase. About a mile distant there was a small village, Crawford by name, and thither Billy John would repair, whenever he could beg or korrow a small sum of money, to indulge his weakness for whiskey. As he always became uproariously drunk, he encountered many fines for disorderly conduct, and Cary whose property he considered himself, was always obliged to pay them, although he vowed each time never to

do it again.

ciations in his own tongue. Vain were Caryl's lectures. Billy John heard, and disobeyed.

"Serves you right," was Aunt Betsy's verdict, "If you saddle yourself with a drunken savage, you expect him to ride you hard. And the way you are bringing up that poor child is shocking, allowing her to run about all day after a heathen like that." It was but too true. Whenever Billy John was not hunting or getting drunk, he was at Miss Armenaide's heels. "Missy Papoose" was his only name for her, and though Matilda never ceased to turn up her nose at him, he relieved her of a good deal of wearing responsibility, and she endured his attentions to Missy on that account. Together they ranged the beach, picking up shells and weeds, and catching "fiddlers" to Missy's heart's content. He was her slave, and would swing her in the hammock for hours, only too happy if he were allowed to perch uncomfortably upon the edge, and play with her small majesty, who, as soon as she grew tired, would dismiss him with emphatic kicks, and the remark: "Det out 'o my hammock, you old Billy Don. Don't want you any mo'." This rudeness did not decrease his admiration for her in the slightest degree, and it is something to say in his favor that he never came near the child when he was intoxicated. In the meantime Billy was an inveterate beggar of ammunition, Caryl being the chief sufferer. Billy John always advanced so suavely, with his hand outstretched, and the invariable remark: "You gimme powder'n shot. I shoot partridge; shoot duck; shoot ven'son; bring you some-maybe so, adding these words in an audible aside. But alas! these promised presents always remained among the "maybe so's"

"Gratitude is Billy John's strong point," said Caryl, smiling ruefully. "But then," urged Clelie, "he is so fond of Armenaide, and always finds

her when she runs away.' "Set a thief to catch a thief," was Miss Betsy's complimentary rejoinder. There was an undying feud between the old lady and Billy John. "Ole squaw she heap mean," he sometimes remarked, and for her part she was always lying in wait to pounce upon his misdeeds. It was her firm conviction that someday he would do something dreadful, and the thought cheered her wonderfully.

Billy John was a desperate and unworthy member of the Chata tribe, who were a sullen and vindictive people, still unforging for the loss of these their native woods and waters. Billy John stole from the man cheerfully and with a contented spirit; they stole from the white man revengefully. Their begging requests were usually granted, perhaps from some unacknowledged idea of propitiation, and their depredations were often passed over in silence.

On one occasion a large party of them encamped under the oak-trees in front of Mr. Hamilton's yard, and amused themselves by drinking, shouting and dancing. No one was at home but Clelie, the children, and the servants, and, emboldened by whiskey, the Indians swarmed into the house in a body. The nurse, with the baby in her arms, whisked hastily behind the door, to be out of harm's way; whereupon a stalwart brave came and leaned against it, very nearly to the annihilation of the infant. One of the squaws address ed poor timid Clelie as "Sister," and wished to embrace her; and when they said they were going to cook their food in the kitchen, Clelie was too much frightened to forbid it. Missy enjoyed it all highly, thinking it was done for

her especial amusement.
At this point Aunt Betsy appeared upon the scene of misrule. "What's all this?" she said. "Has the house turned into a wigwam?" and she charged in among them with her faithful umbrella. "Get along!" she cried, "every man Jack of you! Clear out!"

As she advanced toward the door, brandishing her weapon, and "shooing" them before her, the wild band led by a ferocious old chief with a horribly tattooed face, circled around her in a defiant dance, whooping loudly, and making some remarkable ballet steps. It was fortunate that Caryl arrived opportunely and dispersed them, for Miss Betsy and the ancient chieftain were on the point of coming to blows. They went, it is true, but not without sulky mutterings, and revenged themselves one night by settling down upon Caryl's orchard, like a flock of crows on a corn field, and leaving it bare. The largest patience has its limit; and when Caryl discovered some of the thieves, and had them punished, it may be believed that they did not love him any the better.

Autumn was searing the leaves when, one day, Caryl came in looking heated and worried; and when Clelie asked the reason, he replied: "Our visit here must be cut short, my dear. The yellow fever is raging in New Orleans, and we'll have to go home across the country in the carriage." "Oh! do let us hurry, then," urged

timorous Clelie. "To tell the truth," said Caryl, "I am not sorry to go. I've offended those rascally redskins, and they would be none too good to set a torch to the house some night." Missy was disappointed. She had thought it great fun to go in the "loky-moky"—one that we would consider clumsy and badly man-aged at this date—and see Matilda's white apron and bandana turban set on fire by showers of sparks from the engine. Any change, however, elated her, and she prattled her thoughts into Billy John's patient ear.

With the sweet hard-heartedness of childhood, she felt not the slightest regret at leaving her bond-slave. When he stroked her little silken head wistfully, she returned the compliment, observing, as a result of the experiment, "You've dot awful stiff, ugly ole hair, Billy Don—jes' like a pig's." After she had given it several hard tugs to see if it were stationary, she resumed: do it again.

"We's doin' 'way to-morrow, an' you first prize twen in his intoxication Billy John dot to det me a lill wee turckle—a lill regatta.

managed to preserve a drunken digni- baby turckle, Billy Don; an' if you don' ty of demeanor, and it was a sight to det it, you sha'n't come to my house see him reeling majestically after a nebber no mo'." The solemnity of the see him reeling majestically after a nebber no mo'." The solemnity of the crowd of jeecing boys, shouting denun-threat appalled Billy John, and he gave the required promise with his usual gravity.

Caryl's plan was that they should travel by night, to avoid the dry autumnal heat, and he would lead the way on horseback before the two carriages. Billy John had hung about the premises all day, presumably to take a last look at Missy, but toward dusk he disappeared, and was seen no more.

Caryl's horse had been fastened to the rack, with his long cloak thrown over the saddle, and his sombrero hat hanging on the pommel; but when they were ready to start, the steed had vanished. "Thought I seed Billy John sneakin' roun' mighty quiet. I mistrust he's tuk dat ar hoss," cried Alban.

"Confound the rascally, ungrateful thief!" Caryl exclaimed, as if this were the last straw.

"I told you so," said Aunt Betsy in an uplifted tone. That moment repaid her for many disappointments. A short search having proved unavailing, Caryl had no choice but to become an occupant of one of the carriages,

and the procession moved. The night was clear, and the full moon behind the western groves shed long rays of light and shadow along the road. The wind wafted abroad aromatic odors from the pine woods, and the night was full of the reiterated and still unsettled question whether Katy did or did not do that thing which nobody knows. Sometimes a mis-named screech-owl uttered its soft plaintive little note from a way-side bush.

They proceeded in silence for about a mile beneath the overhanging trees, when the horses shied suddenly, and sprang across the road. Peter, the coachman, drew them back trembling upon their haunches, and a chorus of screams arose from the interior. "What's up?" asked Caryl.

"Dey's sumpin in de ro-ud, sah," said Peter, peering through the dusk by the aid of a lantern.

In a moment the whole party, servants and all, had gathered around. It was Billy John, his face turned up to the sky, looking at death with the same composure that he had accorded life. A sluggish stream of blood crawled through the sand that sucked it up, leaving only the ghastly stain. "Why, hullo, Billy John!" said Caryl; "where's my horse?"

Billy John answered slowly, in labored breaths: "Chatas-dey goen to shootin' you. I knew-I hear. I steal hoss. Soft, quick, come along through trees; dey shoot me 'stead."
"Well, well," said Aunt Betsy, turn-

ing aside her face; but Clelie sobbed "You're not going to die, old man,"

cried Caryl, huskily; "you're going to get well." Billy John's failing eyes wandered

over the ring of awe-struck faces around him. Here Missy's skining head of curls thrust itself between the others, and she ran to his side. "You sick, Billy Don?" the small

sweet voice piped. "Why you lay down in de dirt? An' where's my turckle-my lill wee turckle?" His roving gaze settled upon the lit

tle face, and became still. "Missy Papoose, I not forget," he said faintly, and with a painful effort hedrew from his bosom a small box containing the promised treasure. "I not-forget," he whispered. And so  $\operatorname{died.--}Ex.$ 

# Character.

We pass for what we are. Character teaches above our wills. Men imagine that they communicate their virtue or vice only by overt actions, and do not see that virtue or vice emits a breath every moment. Fear never but you shall be consistent in whatever variety of actions, so they be each honest and natural in their hour. For if one will, the actions will be harmonious, however unlike they seem. These varieties are lost sight of when seen at a little distance, at a

little height of thought. One tendency unites them all. The voyage of the best ship is a zigzag line of a hundred tacks. This is only microscopic criticism. See the line from a sufficient distance, and it straightens itself to the average tendency. Your genuine action will explain itself, and will explain your other genuine actions, your conformity explains nothing. Act singly and what you have already done singly will justify you now.-Ralph Waldo Emerson.

More than three hundred persons have been killed by tornadoes in the West this year.

PITTSFORD, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878. SIRS-I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial.

MRS. J. W. TULLER, Sec. Women's Christian Temperance

The potato crop of Michigan will be arge and prices will be greatly reduced in three weeks.

Scipio, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879. I am the Pastor of the Baptist church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of six of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them. REV. E. R. WARREN.

The English cutter Madge won the first prize in the Eastern Yacht Club

THE EARL OF KINTROE, addressing three clergymen, of different habits or schools of thought, said: "When I go to hear you (speaking to one of them) you are always telling about what she-the Church-says; and when I go to hear you, (speaking to another) you are always dilating on it—doctrine; but when I listen to this man, (referring to the third) he always preaches him-Christ.

The Biblical Recorder of Raleigh, N. C., says that "Rev. Mr. Hicks, who has made so much of Guiteau, once lec tured at the north on Mr. Lincoln and then turned south with the name of Gen. Lee in place of Lincoln. He made money by the lecture."

Dr. Olney and family, and Prof. Beman and family are at Charlevoix. Also the Eastwoods, Eldridges, Knowltons, Ladds, Mahns, Gen. Hunt and family and others from Ann Ar-

A UNREDED UNLA IUNL.

That nature cares for and entertains her own has become an established fact to all observors. Who does not love the sound of the brightly scintillating waves leaping from the phosphorescent sea, as they break against the rocks in the summer night until Nature herself, weary of the operation, turns the sounding surf towards the opposite shore, leaving stranded some badly-mutilated snail, which wanders solemnly on, Bohemian fash-

the oppposite shore, leaving stranded some badly-mutilated smail, which wanders solemnly on, Bohemian fashion—with all its worldly store upon its back. On, the same beach may be found our crustacen edible—the crab—whose chief apology for existing at all seems to to be its ability to furnish a delectable meal to fortune. The penetrable shell, it is not easy to molest or make him afraid; therefore he wages war in his watery world unceasingly when once attacked. Although diny, he cannot be said to be devoid of understanding, having ten legs to assist his locomotion; this, however, avails him little, for, when conquered, he never turns his back to his enemy, starting into a bold run, but, like many politicians during election time, slips off sideways. There comes a time in the life of this pugnacious fellow when the years bring him more bone and muscle than he can dispose of with comfort, and he finds himself in a very tight place; his shoes pinch him and he begins to realize the practicability of applying to Dame Nature for more room or a housa in proportion to his increasing size. Nature slowly responds to the call; but in her own good time provides a new home, so that the enterprising little creature does not wander about homeless, but is provided for suitably, as was the old sailor, who dropped his rheumatism and crabbedness when he applied the Great German Remedy, Sr. Jacons Oh. This last, however, and to such we would reply in lauguage too plain to be misunderstood—in words illustrating facts that even the waves of time cannot wash away or sealy epithets affect. Sr. Jacons Oh. to-day has rendered the lives and homes of myriads of sufferers brighter than ever the electric light can, which people pause to admire along the way. Still more happly served than the old sailor was an invalid, who wrote thus concerning his case:

"CROOKED HAERTEL."

### "CROOKED HAERTEL."

Accept a thousand thanks for that "golden remedy." I suffered for many years with rhoumatic pain in my limbs. My legs were drawn together, and people called me "Crooked Haertel." I used Sr. JACOES OIL and was cured, and now feel so well that I think I could dance, as in my young days. John Haertel, Fremont, Ill.

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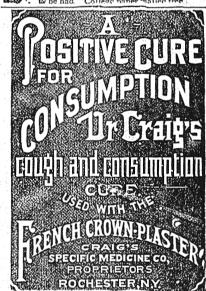
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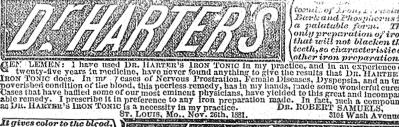
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### Buying Fish.

In buying fish one test applies to all, whether large or small. If fresh the eyes are full and clear, the fins are stiff and the skin and scales bright. If the eyes are dim and sunken it is not fit for use, and no protestations from the fishman should induce one to buy it. Of the many varieties but few can find mention here. All small fish come under the head of "pan-fish," and are best fried. Among the larger ones, cod is in season through the whole year, though best in fall and winter. Halibut is always in season, but if too large is coarse and dry. In afresh one the flesh is nearly white and cuts from one not is pearly white, and cuts from one not exceeding seventy-five pounds in weight are best. Salmon is in season from April to July, but best in June. It is rich in oil and a less quantity is needed than of lighter fish. Mackerel and hering also abound in oil as do all the ring also abound in oil, as do all the darker fish, and are therefore more nutritious. Spanish mackerel, in season from June to October, have rows of yel low spots instead of the dark lines on the sides, and are very high priced. Lobsters are best in May and June.

If fresh the tail when straightened will spring back into position, but unless one is willing to face the unpleasantness of boiling them at home it is best to buy them ready boiled, remembering in buying that good ones are very heavy for the size, and that medium-sized ones are tenderest and sweetest.

The quality and flavor of an oyster depends almost entirely on the feeding grounds, the finest in the market being Blue Points, a small, round oyster from Long Island, and the most expensive of all varieties. Oysters soon lose flavor and character after opening, and in buy-ing it is safest to have them opened be-fore one. The small ones have most flavor and make better stews and soups, but for frying, large ones are much more convenient. If desired for roast-ing many people keep the live oysters for some days in a cool place, the cellar floor being the best, and sprinkle them well morning and night with meal and water, which is thought to fatten as well as give a more delicate flavor.—Helen Campbell, in Our Continent.

### He Was Afraid of Him.

"Well, what is it?" asked Justice Kilbreth at the Jefferson Market Court last Wednesday, as a tall, muscular German stood before the bar with Court

Officer McLally.

"My name," answered the German,

"is Fritz Hoffman, and I keep a
grocery at No. 430 West Thirtieth
street. The prisoner here challenged me to fight him and threatened to lick me. I am in danger of my life, and I want the protection of the Court."

"But I see no prisoner," said the Judge. "Who is it that used this threatening and abusive language to you?" "Him—that boy," replied Hoffman, pointing to the floor.

The Justice was puzzled. He could see no boy, but heard the half-sup-pressed laughter that went round the court-room, and looked anxiously at the officer, who said:

small I'll have to lift him up for you to see him." Leading over his desk the Justice was able to see a little fellow, nine years old, with his fists in his eyes, erying hard. After a long stare at the complainant the Court asked the desperate criminal to answer to the

charge.
"My name is Patrick Davall,"

"My name is Patrick Davall," he lisped, "and I told him that if he did not let me alone I'd lick him."

His mother charged Hoffman with persecuting herself and children, and as Patrick had spent Tuesday night in the station house he was discharged, to the terror and disgust of Hoffman, who wanted him bound over to keep the peace.—N. Y. Herald.

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

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

—"A Christian Army," organized mainly after the pattern of the English "Salvation Army," has been started in Chicago. Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, is at the head of it as General, with a corps of other officers, bearing military titles. The members wear uniforms, with certain decorative symbols. Their headquarters are to be at No. 13 South Halsted Street. A drum corps to attend the street processions of the "army," is in process of drill. The intention of the movement is to do something to reach the specially irreligious masses, the "hard cases" of

# PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—A Chicago girl who is engaged to a young doctor calls him "a sweet pill." -Tramps who take their rations from the kitchen door are among the notable people of the day.—N. O. Pica-

-A man never swears vengeance on his neighbor's dog only when his own canine cannot lick him. Whitehall

—When would the cobbler seem mostly likely to feel the weight of declining years? When at the last he is waxing old.—Boston Traveller.

—An Ohio paper says a young lady who graduated in a calico dress a few years ago is now married to a railroad superintendent who has an income of half a million a year. Graduating girls should remember this, and not draw on the dry goods supply too strong.-N.

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