

# The Cass City Enterprise.

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WORK AND WIN.

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NO. 47

## OUR OWN OFFICE.

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

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## 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 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 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 approximation to the correct time may be obtained usually by adding together the records of the four dials and striking a general average.

The clock has what may be called idiosyncrasy. 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 practice of looking at that dial alone. The east dial 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 before 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 become 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 phenologist examine his cranial development.—Max Adler, 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 pertinacity. 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 high-backed 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 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 togery. 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 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 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 effect than to drown his words. If they like a man or what he has to say they hawl "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 appreciation of some humorous point. I hardly think, however, that the latter application frequently exists, partly because humorous points are not of momentary occurrence in the speeches of the House, and partly because the House wouldn't know it if they were. Such another shambling, hem-and-having 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 elegance.

Mr. Gladstone is one of the clearest, 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 exactly sit. His head is thrown back, and rests upon the upper edge of the pew-back, his hands are clasped in his lap, his legs 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-dressed 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 protrudes, 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 Britain. 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 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 pumice-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 woollen dresses, with a narrow white lace or lisse 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.

## BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

DRY GOODS.

SILKS,

VELVETS,

CASHMERES,

COTTONS

AND

DOMESTICS.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Gent's Sewed and Pegged Fine Boots.

Ladies " Fine Shoes.

CASS CITY MICH. ANGUS D. GILLIES



GROCERIES.

TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS,

CANNED GOODS,

SPICES,

TOBACCO'S AND

CIGARS,

TOILET SOAPS.

## EVERYBODY!

that has seen our new

## SPRINGSTOCK

and Styles in

## CLOTHING,

say it is the 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.

## Furnishing Goods.

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

## Call And See Us.

Yours Etc.,

A. L. Keiff.

Caro, Mich April 27, 182.

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Nails, Glass,

Putty, Paints,

Oils, Brushes,

Iron Stoves,

Hardware,

Powder, Shot,

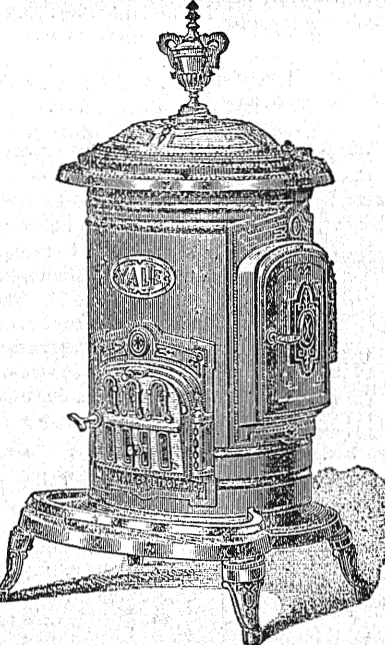
Lead.

Rubber

—and—

Hemp Packing,

etc., - - - etc.



Crockery,

Glassware,

Lamps, Brooms,

Tubs, Pails,

Bird Cages,

Baskets,

Mop Sticks,

Washboards,

Churns, wood

and stone,

tc. - - - etc.

Come and see our Stock now Full and Complete.

We are doing business on a cash basis, and our goods are marked low.

Cass City, Mich. P. R. Weydemeyer.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### MICHIGAN.

The 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 found. One child who was yet alive, sitting by the corpse in the woods. They got lost, and wandered for days, subsisting on berries.

D. J. McLoud's shingle mill, Saginaw City, took fire, and while the structure was burning, he boilers exploded with terrible force, throwing 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 weapon.

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

The Lee House at Oscoda, three stories high, has just burned at a loss of \$10,000 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 doubtful.

Lucius Fitch, a prominent citizen of Ponton, was stricken with apoplexy last Friday, and died from a second attack within three days. He 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 house 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 proceeds 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 flesh reeling arrest, and attempting to murder others. He was finally locked up. Mrs. G. lived only fifteen minutes.

Augustus S. Johnson, one of the best known citizens 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 afloat again.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of East Tawas and to within a mile of the town. Stock is being driven to the lake shore. Already several tons of hay have been burned 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 9. 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 striking the younger brother in the face, near the nose, killing him instantly.

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 Mr. 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 London 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 agency.

Prof. Sill, superintendent of the Detroit city schools, has been selected for a term of three years, at a salary of \$4,000 per year. READING CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STRUCKEN 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 attention.

### CONGRESS.

July 21.—In the Senate, the House amendment 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. McMillan, 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 congress.

July 24.—In the Senate, the bill to refund to the estate of John W. Forney \$27,684 paid him when Secretary 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 a 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 \$19,730,273; as it passed the Senate it appropriated \$20,275,300; as agreed upon by the conference committee it appropriates \$20,085,000. 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 tests of the saccharine strength of sugars in determining duties. In the discussion which followed, Mr. 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 imported 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. Kelley'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 to-morrow.

July 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Conger from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably 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 prior orders, including the Revenue bill, 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 session, 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 committee 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, Williams, 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 attendances at the extra 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. Dinghy's bill adjusting the duty on imported hay at 20 percent ad valorem was referred to committee of the whole. The Senate bill granting right of way through the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands to the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad Company was passed. The conference committee on the Japanese indemnity bill reported disagreement and a further conference was ordered.

July 28.—In the House, the House amendment 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

### FOREIGN.

Among the prominent persons who 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 88th year; and Thomas Guards, president of Costa Rica.

### REPORTED UNDER ARREST.

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

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

### IRISH POTATO CROP.

The weather in Ireland has improved considerably the past few days. Though the 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 Phoenix Park murder to believe that O'Brien is one of the guilty persons. There is no doubt two of the men engaged in the murders did escape abroad, but not to Venezuela, and neither of those men is named O'Brien. The arrests in connection with the Seville place murder are more likely to throw light upon the Phoenix Park tragedy.

### HAS O'BRIEN TOLD A LIE?

From information gleaned at Dublin, it appears Westgate or O'Brien, the man arrested in Venezuela on his confession that he was concerned in the Phoenix 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 Khedive 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 petroleum.

### ASSISTING 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 promoting the real interests of Egypt.

### AFFAIRS DRIFTING WORSE.

The country is drifting into anarchy. Atrocities; equal to any ever perpetrated in Bulgaria, are committed with impunity. Two Germans at Tulch, 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 Christian 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 Lutfi, 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.

Intelligence 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 information of the latter's peace proposals, which are regarded 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. Allison 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 loss \$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 darkness. The gas company report a loss of \$6,000.

Four firemen were precipitated into the ruins by the falling of the walls of the Glazal 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 at Rome for twenty years, died suddenly at Vallombrosa on the 24th. The Italian govern-

ment expressed its deep sympathy with the widow, and telegraphed to Washington an expression of sympathy to 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 top 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 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 admitted and allowed to examine the affairs of the concern. This committee was finally allowed 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 \$58,000. 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 Kandelman, 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, 'Tug' 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 Milwaukee, who, it is understood, are ready with plenty of money to back him.

### TELESCOPE.

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 wife, who had sought refuge from his brutality with her son-in-law. The murderer is in jail at Beatrice.

### AN OPEN ROBBERY.

Later advices from Jonesboro, Ill., regarding the bank 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. SERGENT 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 petitions.

### NOMINATED.

Hon. Geo. L. Converse has been nominated by the Democrats of the 13th dis. of Ohio for congress.

### INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Commissioner Rawn reports the entire collection of internal revenue taxes the past fiscal year, amounting to \$145,520,873, has been accounted for and turned into the Treasury. During the past six fiscal years \$748,891,071 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 half percent on the amount collected. The expenses of collection for the six years have been about \$27,037,300, or three and six-tenths percent on the amount collected. This sum has been disbursed without loss to the government. Fraudulent combinations heretofore prevailing in certain districts, for the illicit manufacture and sale of whiskey and tobacco, have been broken up.

### A STRIKE.

About 260 men employed in the Pullman 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 Wachusetta dropped into Sitka June 17. A rigid quarantine was enforced. After coaling she sailed for Wrangell June 21, taking both surgeons and leaving no medicine for the sick. A number of the guard have been attacked. Death among the Russian crew from the plague, combination of scarlet fever and measles continues, causing much destitution, and the mortality is simply fearful. Much indignation is felt at the course of Com-

mander Parson in not leaving a medical officer at Sitka. He was fully conversant with the situation, putting his vessel in close quarantine and sending his surgeons ashore 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, places turning out well, and a new digging 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 the fight was over scalp and roasted 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 tornado is reported from Pinder County in same state.

### INDEPENDENT CANADIAN REDSKINS.

Turtle Mountain Indians from Canada have crossed the line into Dakota Territory, 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 SELL OUT.

A party of Chippewa Indians are in the city, on their way to Washington, to conclude negotiations for the transfer of 82,000,000 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 blocks 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 killed.

### FAILED.

An attempt was made in the House the other day to put through 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 shovellers, dumpers and truckers—the originators of the strike—were discharged from the Kensington 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 does 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.

### REJECTED.

The Independent Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, have formally rejected all the Stalwart propositions for harmony.

### DETROIT MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION markets is supplied at rates as follows: Mess pork, \$23.25; family, \$23.25; clear, \$25.00. Lard, 12c; for terrors; 12½c for kegs; hams, 12½c; shoulders, 9½c; bacon, 14c; dried beef, 13c; extra mess beef, \$15.00. Chickens were sold at 12½c per lb.; white fish and trout 7c at 8c.

VEGETABLES.—Tomatoes 1½¢ per \$25 box; string beans 7c at 25¢; wax beans 1 1/2¢ and peas 6c at 70c per bu.; cucumbers 3c at 35¢; onions, 2c at 20c; beets 25¢ at 30c; plant 25¢ at 30c and asparagus, 25¢ at 30c per dozen bunches; cabbage, 1 7/8¢ at 2¢ per bbl., and 2 50¢ per crate.

White when roller process, \$8 25 @ 4 75; White when 1 pestry 6 00 @ 1 25; Seconds 4 00 @ 4 50; Minnesota brands 7 25 @ 8 00; Minnesota patents 8 00 @ 9 00; WHEAT—white 3 bu. 1 15 @ 1 22; BARLEY—3 bu. 1 05 @ 1 25; OAT—3 bu. 40 @ 4 70; CORN—3 bu. 70 @ 75; OATS—3 bu. 60 @ 67; RASPBERRIES—black 2 00 @ 2 50; HUCKLEBERRIES 2 00 @ 2 75; CURRANTS 1 25 @ 1 50; CHERRIES 1 00 @ 2 00; APPLES—per bbl. 3 75 @ 4 00; PEACHES—3 box 1 00 @ 1 25; CHERRY—Ohio & Mich. 3 bu. 10 @ 12; DRIED FRUIT—Apples 3 bu. 5 @ 6; —" evaporated 12 @ 13; —Peaches 18 @ 23; —Fitted cherries 20 @ 21; ONIONS—3 bbl. 3 00 @ 3 25; BEANS—3 bu. 2 50 @ 3 00; BUTTER—3 lb choice 18 @ 21; BEESWAX—3 bu. 20 @ 22; EGGS—3 doz. 18 @ 20; HAY—per ton 14 00 @ 15 00; HIDES—Green 6 @ 7; —Cured 7 @ 8; HOPS—20 @ 25; POTATOES—3 bu. 1 25 @ 1 55; WATERMELONS per 100 35 00 @ 40 00; SHEEP—3 lbs each 75 @ 1 75; TALLOW—3 bu. 5 1/2 @ 7; WOOD—3 cord 4 00 @ 6 50.

Live Stock Market. CATTLE. Steers extra per cwt. \$8 00 @ 7 00; Steers shippers 5 00 @ 6 00; Steers butchers 4 00 @ 5 00; Steers common grades 3 50 @ 4 00; Milch cows 35 00 @ 30 00.

PER 100 LBS. SHEEP. 3 40 @ 2 50; HOGS. 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 secured.

### 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 Pickeral 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 lines.

### It Heads the List.

Of all other preparations or medicines, in cases of nausea, headache, dizziness or irregularities of the system, BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIERS have no equal. They never fail in affording immediate relief. Price \$1.00.

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

### All is Well That Ends Well.

Orin Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles but found no relief until I used THOMAS' ELECTRIC 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. from Hanover College, N. H.

### Satisfactory.

Mrs. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I have used BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIERS for nervous and bilious 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 Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt-Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Blisters, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Itchings, and Pimples. Get HENRY



## THE FARM.

### The Bee Pastures of Mt. Shasta.

Shasta is a fire-mountain, created by a succession of eruptions of ashes and molten lava, which, flowing over the lips of its several craters, grew outward and upward like the trunk of a knotty exogenous tree. Then followed a strange contrast. The glacial winter came on, loading the cooling mountain with ice which flowed slowly outward in every direction, radiating from the summit in the form of one vast conical glacier—a down-falling mountain of ice upon a fountain of smoldering fire, crushing and grinding for centuries its brown dirty lavas with incessant activity, and thus degrading and remodeling the entire mountain. When, at length, the glacial period began to draw near its close, the ice-mantle was gradually melted 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 down under its production and they had to turn their attention to clover. At first it was difficult to get it established, but little by little, under its influence, the land grew better. Farmers had to ditch their lands as the first condition, 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, but like timothy, when the crop is taken off nothing is left and the soil becomes poor. The best crop is that which leaves most to the soil, and that is what clover does."

**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. For dipping, make a box five feet deep, fourteen inches wide, five feet long at top, and two feet long at bottom. Have the back end straight and front end hopper shaped. Nail cleats on the slanting end for the sheep to walk out on. Set the vat four feet in the ground and make a platform to let the sheep come out on to drip, and let the liquid run back into the vat. In this 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 hand first, so that the sheep's head will go clear under the liquid and the sheep will turn over and walk out of the vat on to the platform to drip. There need be no fears about the liquid hurting the sheep's eyes or ears. If you should see the sheep biting themselves after ten or twelve days repeat the 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, giving them such consideration as they deserve.

Show your affection by quietly allotting her the most comfortable seat at the fireside, and daintiest titbit at the table.

Make your home as comfortable as your means will allow.

Be mindful of her if she has a particularly hard day's work.

Never allow her to bring pails of water, bring hods of coal, nor build the furnace fires. You can do it with far less loss of nervous power than she; the mother of your children needs all her vital energy in accomplishing those duties which she alone can perform.

Give her such means, for her own and children's wardrobe, as you can reasonably 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 will 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 deceive her. Be ever true to her. Let your conduct be such that she will be proud of you. Be so upright that she will be happy to teach your children to honor you.

Do not sit silent all the evening absorbed in your book or newspaper.

Give your family some of your attention. Tell them the amusing things that have brightened your day's labor.

Speak kindly to the children.

Play or talk with them a few moments after supper. Interest yourself in your wife's employment. Encourage her when she is down-hearted. Be glad with her when she is happy.

Let her know by your words and actions that she is appreciated, and you made happier that she walks by your side. Don't wait to tell the world up on marble that which will be so grateful to her loving heart to hear from your lips. Share with her your good fortune as unselfishly as you do your ill.

Let her walk by your side, your honored companion; your strong hand helping her over rough places, and sustaining her when wearied, lest she faint by the way.—*Gospel Banner.*

### George F. Marsh.

The death of Hon. George F. Marsh, for the last 20 years U. S. Minister to Italy, is announced. He was born in Woodstock, Vt. in 1801. Was a graduate from Dartmouth college, studied law; served in the executive council of the state, and in congress from 1842 to 1849. Before going to Rome he held diplomatic relations at Constantinople, and in 1852 went on a special mission to Greece. Mr. Marsh, besides representing his country creditably as an ambassador, has found time for the pursuits of literature and scholarship, and is well known to the world of letters as the author of several works of rare merit. He died suddenly at Val Ambrosia on the 24th inst.

## 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 belle, but of the active, hard-working mother and wife, and keeper of the country home. Every house-keeper 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 pore.

The gay human butterfly or lily of the field, unsexed and untrammelled 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 gingham and well-selected prints. Lightness and easy laundryings should be considered in the making. Skirts should be light, short, and not too much trimmed. 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 weight.

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 after-noon. 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 hot-weather toilet, and one too frequently lacking, is comfortable under-wards—not corsets, which, of questionable comfort or healthfulness at any time, are still less desirable through the summer's intense heat. Not only uncomfortable, they are also untidy. What lady would think of wearing an undergarment more than a week, or even so long, through hot, perspiratory weather? Yet the corset is worn week after week, and often month after month, because difficult to wash, and ruined by too frequent bringing into the wash-tub. The best plan is to do 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 the pattern for herself. It should cover 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 few shillings a pair; can be washed every week if desired; will outlast a good many corsets; never get out of repair; 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 following thoughts upon breakfasting before much exercising in the open air, par-

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 breakfast 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 five or six hours in their ordinary avocations; a good meal re-invigorates; but from the last meal of the day, until 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 twenty-four, because the cold of the night, condenses 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 into the lungs with the air and swallowed with the saliva into the stomach, all weak and empty as it is, it is greedily drunk in, thrown immediately into the circulation of the blood, and carried to every part of the body, depositing its poisonous influence at the very fountain-head of life. If early breakfast 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 rattle the miasmatic air instantly, and send it about 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 deadly poison when taken in sufficient quantity. The very small amount of the poisoning acid these vegetables contain is cast out of the system without any material injury to the person using them. A positive good may actually be derived from the use of food containing some such foreign matter by way of giving increased activity and strength to the excretory organs from their exercise in casting such foreign matter from our bodies, provided the quantity is not so great as to overburden them. Since we are all the time liable to take 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 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 milk.

Daniel Scott, a colored school teacher in Baltimore Co., Md., has walked 10 miles each way between his home and the school daily from September to the last of June.

## FOR THE CHILDREN.

### A Star-Hole in the Sky.

Two faces at a window, and a black, black 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.

Mabel 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 going home with Eddie. She was not feeling very happy, for a little fellow, Timmy Thomas, had made fun of her walking. Mabel kept it all to herself, and did not tell Eddie. She was now so sorry that she was lame, and there were big tears in her blue eyes, but she did not let Eddie see them.

Suddenly the tears were startled away, for Mabel and Eddie heard a loud scream.

"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 big gate that was open into a large wood-yard. This yard opened down to a wharf, and in the water clinging to a pier was Timmy Thomas. After leaving Mabel and Eddie, he had thought it would be good fun to run from one wharf to the other, up to the wood-yard wharf, but he had missed his footing, slipped and fallen down—in the water. What a pitiful, beseeching face he turned up to them!

"Quick, quick!" he cried. "Oh, get some one to help me, quick!"

"Hold on there, Timmy! Grip fast and grip firm," called Eddie. "I will soon have somebody here."

Off ran Eddie, saying to Mabel: "Now you stay here till I come back;" 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, 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? She slipped into the shed, and there, indeed, was a rope at one side. And it was knotted!

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

She took it back to the edge of the wharf, wound one end of it two or three times around the pier to keep it from slipping, and then threw the knotted end into the water. How Timmy 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 Timmy.

"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 up?"

"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 Mr. Gray. "If it had not been for this little girl, you might have been down where the fishes are, and for good, too."

Then Timmy turned to Mabel.

"Oh, Mabel," he said, "I am sorry I 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. But he could not teach him not to be mischievous and tricky. When the crow was full grown the cat had some kittens. Mink, as the bird was called, would take the tail of one of the kittens in his bill and drag her 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,

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 at his back, and found that Mink was flitting 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 find 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 101 west by south from the pole, and near the remains the following fragments of a 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 equatorial and north pole railroad that I think would be of much value to commerce. The grade is easy and the expense would be slight. Ate my 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 the corn and small fruits must have suffered. It is now two weeks since the last of the crew died and left me alone. Ate the leather end of my suspenders to-day for dinner. I did not need the suspenders, anyway, for by tightening up my pants I find they will stay on all right, and I don't look for any ladies to call, so that even if my pants came off by some oversight, nobody 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 we're going to have snow. Seems to me we're having an all-fired late spring here this year.

July 5.—Didn't drink a drop yesterday. It was the quietest Fourth I ever put in. I never felt so little remorse over the way I celebrated as I do to-day. I didn't do a thing yesterday that I was ashamed of except to eat the remainder of a box of shoe blacking for supper. To-day I ate my last bootheel, stewed. Looks as though we might have a hard winter.

July 6.—Feel a little apprehension about something to eat. My credit is all right here, but there is no competition, and prices are, therefore, very 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 at a Presidential election.

Ate a 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 to-day; and when the dew begins to fall I have to put on my buffalo ulster to keep off the night air. I wish I was home. It seems pretty lonesome here since the other boys died. I do not know what I will get for dinner to-morrow, unless the neighbors bring in something. A big bear is coming down the hatchway as I write. I wish I could eat him. It would be the first square meal in two months. It is, 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 suffering?"

"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. "I've been right dar. My fust knowl-edge 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 de calf he killed. I have not only obsarved dat de universe am governed by passionless, purposeless, inexorable, eternal laws, but have discovered dat de man dat goes fishin' on Sunday mus' buck agin de hull bizness. It am sad, an' yet we must brace up an' keep turnin' de grindstone."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Small lotteries in the guise of prize packages of teas, candies, etc., are henceforth prohibited in Chicago.



THE ENTERPRISE.  
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 Spanish Chamber of Deputies, providing for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and granting slaves civil rights.

GEORGE FAWCETT completed in April last his forty-seventh year of service in the English Post Office as a rural messenger. From 1835 to 1842 he rode between Sedburgh and adjacent stations, carrying mails in this way a total distance of 67,160 miles. From 1842 to 1882 he has walked daily between Sedburgh and Dent, thus traversing 175,200 miles. His entire travel as postman foots up 242,360 miles, nearly ten times the distance round the earth, and 2,360 miles further than from the earth to the moon.

It is with pleasure that we learn that Hon. B. W. Huston, will allow his name to be put forward as a candidate for nomination for Congress at the coming convention. We feel that Tuscola county, with her overpowering majority, has a just claim to be represented in Congress and with a candidate of such ability and experience as Mr. Huston she should be entitled to consideration. Mr. Huston has been a member of the legislature two terms, and speaker pro tem. both terms; a member of the last constitutional convention and by past position, acknowledged ability and far-seeing judgment, would make a candidate of whom the county might well feel proud. He could represent all interests in the district, while the candidates so far mentioned, only represent the particular interests of their locality. Mr. Huston should and we are confident that he will receive the support of every fair minded and staunch Republican in this county as well as a fair consideration throughout 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 should he do so, no reliance can be placed upon them. Should an opportunity afford they would fight against, or entrap their allies. They are generally Mohammedans, and filled with bitter hate to Christians which characterize all their co-religionists. The other powers will not act prominently. Much depends upon the result of this struggle. It may continue longer than anyone would imagine. This Arab chief is backed up and favored by thousands of ignorant and superstitious nations, who may be easily kept in ignorance of the real issue between 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 opponents. 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 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 strung 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 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 wages of other countries and the scale would be turned. The conditions change,

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 of actual reduction of the national debt by \$150,000,000 this year, under Republican administrations. We prefer having this actual showing before any promises, however sincerely intended, which the democracy have to give. We fear they would not work "a miracle" equal to the above at which our contemporary wonders.

REV. J. T. BERRY AND ARIZONA.

As letters from our valued Arizona correspondent do not come as fast as we anticipated, or as many of our readers would desire, we venture to-day to trespass on the bounds of the "private and confidential" and give a few extracts from his private letters to a friend. In regard to the important subject of health, it is pleasing to hear him say, June 30th and after having had a trial of the climate for three months, "I am very well indeed! never better in my life." Again on July 7th, he writes most encouragingly, "I never felt better, if as well, I don't think I am actually gaining in weight, but people think I am. This process of frying the juice out of me seems to agree with me first rate." And on July 17th, after referring to suffering from the intense heat, he says, "I ought to be willing to make a good deal of sacrifice to pay for this wonderful relief in my throat and lungs, in fact, I had almost forgotten that I had ever had any trouble in these organs. So far for the effects of Arizona summer weather upon the health of sufferers with throat or lung troubles. It is not all health, however, for both himself and family have suffered from repeated attacks of Arizona fever, and our correspondent says that quinine is bought and used almost as an article of diet. There are two rainy seasons in Arizona, one occurring in July, the other in January. Of the July rains, our correspondent says. The rainy season has commenced, and we have thunder showers every day, for five to seven weeks. The storms are very heavy, the lightning being sharp and frequent, and the thunder peals loud and stunning. After the storm the sun comes out brightly, and usually in about two hours the ground is as dry as before the rain. There has been no vegetation in Arizona up to this time, excepting that which has been produced by irrigation. \* \* \* Now everything is springing into life, and nature is coming forth in her robes of green. Referring to the difficulty of sleeping at night, in consequence of the intense heat, he says, "I got along pretty well by sleeping out of doors, only one has to sleep with one eye open, for you can't tell at what minute the rain may come, and when it rains, it rains. In regard to the heat, we have a few hints, up to 17th July, but have no doubt it has increased since that time. "You ask," says he, "about the standing of the mercury. Well, I have not looked at it lately, but from the heat we have had, for a week past, I imagine it must have gone clean out of the top of the thermometer. I sweat through two shirts a day. The heat is more oppressive even than before the rain set in. The nights are very hot, so that it is hard work to sleep. \* \* \* You have no idea how the heat takes the life out of a fellow, I don't wonder that Southern people are proverbially lazy. They can't help it. This hot blistering, ever shining sun is getting decidedly monotonous. We do not suffer in Arizona so much from the extreme heat, as from the length of the heated season. 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 depressing 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 headquarters this a. m. to get correct figures, hardly liking to believe my own thermometer. 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 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 better idea of this far off territory than if they had been written for publication. They will not fail to convince all who are interested, that all who leave Michigan for this or any other gold field, will earn all the advantage which they can possibly hope to secure.

Spread the Good News  
And let everyone know the benefits to be derived from the use of Parmelee's Blood Purifier. It thoroughly cleanses the system 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 companions of the Human race and produces the utmost suffering and cause many a person to commit sin in self suicide. In Blind, Bleeding, Itching Piles, internal or external immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of Parmelee's Pile Suppositories with hot water. Never known to fail. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by Cass City Druggists, and Geo. H. Dann, of Greenleaf.

Wilsey & McPhail  
In Dry Goods

We have recently added largely to our stock 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 secured the agency of the celebrated Broadhead Dress Goods direct from the mills. Call and examine our stock of Dry Goods.

In Boots and Shoes: We intend in future to drop out of our stock all shoddy Eastern goods and handle only standard goods, direct from the manufacturer. You will find in our stock, such well known makes as Lewis P. Ross, Rochester, N. Y., L. All. son & Co., Canister, N. Y., H. S. Robinson & Burtenshaw, Detroit, all of which we warrant to give you the worth of your money in wear.

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 our stock.

To all we say, come to our store for your goods and we will guarantee your satisfaction.

LEGAL.

Probate Notice.  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss  
COUNTY OF TUSCOLA.  
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Caro, on the seventh [7] day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty two.  
Present, Wm. Johnson, Judge of Probate.  
In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT T. JACOBS, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eleanor Boulton, praying that the Court for reasons therein stated, appoint a day for hearing said petition, and to adjudicate and determine who are or were at the time of the death of the said Robert T. Jacobs, his lawful heirs, and entitled to inherit the real estate of said deceased, according to the Laws of the State of Michigan.  
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the seventh [7] day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the Village of Caro, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Cass City Enterprise, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three [3] successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.  
(A true copy.) WM. JOHNSON,  
JOHN STALEY, JR., Judge of Probate.  
[Seal.] Register.

Probate Notice.  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss  
COUNTY OF TUSCOLA.  
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Caro, on the seventh [7] day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty two.  
Present, Wm. Johnson, Judge of Probate.  
In the Matter of the Estate of JOHN J. JACOBS, an incompetent person, and SARAH JACOBS, minors.  
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eliou Jacobs, Mother and Guardian of said minors, praying among other things that she may be licensed to sell certain Real Estate described in said petition, of July, A. D. 1882, six months from the date of said order, 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 fifth day of March next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 18th day of September, and on Monday, the 5th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.  
Dated 24th July, A. D. 1882.  
WM. JOHNSON,  
JOHN STALEY, JR., Judge of Probate.  
[Seal.] Register.  
A true copy.

NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.  
Call at Dubois Bros. for prices on a new fresh lot of Groceries.  
That new Reservoir brush mop is the boss. A pleasure to scrub. No hand wringing. Anyone can have a white floor in a few moments. For sale at Dubois Bros' grocery, Cass City.  
The noblest Ladies and Gents fine boot at Wickware's.  
Ball's Health Preserving Corsets, the only corset pronounced by the medical profession not injurious to the wearer. For sale at A. D. Gillies'.  
Best 10 cent sugar in town at Dubois Bros.  
Ladies, call and see that splendid line of Glassware at Wickware's.  
H. S. Robinson's Fine hand Sewed Boots and Shoes at Crosby's.  
Kerosene oil 10 cents per gal. at Dubois Bros'.  
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' grocery.  
We deal in Groceries only at Dubois Bros'.  
T. H. Hunt has a full line of everything usually kept in a first-class grocery.  
Wood, stove wood delivered by J. L. Hitchcock.

FRANK HENDRICK,  
JEWELER

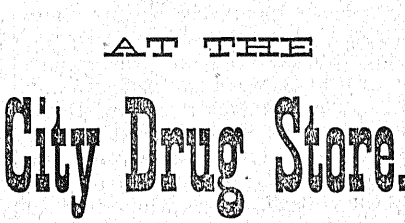


The Cass City  
JEWELER

—And Dealer In—  
Clocks,  
Watches  
and  
Jewelry.  
—A Full Stock of—  
Bar Pins, Ear Rings, Ladies' NECK CHAINS, GENTS' GUARD CHAINS, FINGER RINGS, SPEC-TACLES AND WATCHES.

All Repairing promptly attended to.

PURE DRUGS  
AT THE  
City Drug Store.



W. Weydemeyer.  
PATENT MEDICINES  
AND  
STATIONERY.

Look Here!

Fresh Bread  
CAKES,  
BISCUITS,  
WECKS,  
etc., etc.  
FRESH EVERY DAY.

BY  
Heinrich Schust.

NEW  
GROCERY.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Cass City and vicinity that they have opened a grocery opposite the opera house, where they will keep always on hand a full line of  
GENERAL GROCERIES.  
And everything needed in the grocery line.  
GIVE US A CALL.  
And we will convince you that we can sell goods as cheap as anyone else.  
DUBOIS BROS.,  
Cass City, Mich.

WISCONSIN LANDS  
5,000,000 Acres

ON THE LINE OF THE  
WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.  
For full Particulars, which will be sent FREE  
Address,  
CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers for sale, his property on Main Street, one of the finest business locations in the village.  
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, - Prop.

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

GREETING

To the Citizens of Cass City and Vicinity.  
I have opened an exclusive  
BOOT and SHOE  
store in the store formerly occupied by P. R. Weydemeyer.  
My Stock is complete,  
ALL 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.

A WHIRLWIND!

FURNITURE FOR EVERYBODY.

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

Undertaking Dep't.

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

JAMES H. HOWELL, Caro, Mich.

GO TO

WICKWARE'S

FOR GOODS

FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

Prices Way Down.

MONEY to LOAN on Improved Farms at Lowest Rates at Cass City, Mich.



# WICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

## Detroit and Bay City Division.

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am
7 10	5 40	10 40	7 10
7 38	6 08	11 27	7 38
8 00	6 30	12 10	8 00
8 13	6 43	12 40	8 13
8 26	6 56	1 10	8 26
8 36	7 06	1 40	8 36
7 55	1 10	.....	7 55
8 55	7 25	3 10	8 55
8 57	7 35	3 20	8 57
10 50	9 50	.....	10 50

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
1 40	9 10	6 45	1 40
1 05	8 43	6 05	1 05
12 45	8 23	5 40	12 45
12 35	8 12	5 40	12 35
12 19	7 58	4 20	12 19
12 08	7 48	4 00	12 08
11 50	7 35	3 10	11 50
11 46	7 21	2 55	11 46
7 15	4 15	.....	7 15

### CARO BRANCH.

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am
8 15	12 55	8 35	8 15
8 35	1 15	8 50	8 35
8 46	1 26	9 02	8 46
9 00	1 40	9 15	9 00

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
7 00	11 50	5 35	7 00
7 12	12 02	5 37	7 12
7 25	12 15	5 50	7 25
7 45	12 35	6 10	7 45

### SAGINAW BRANCH.

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

Leave East Saginaw at 7 10 a. m., 5 40 p. m. and 10 40 p. m., Arriving at Vassar at 7 55 a. m., 6 25 p. m. and 12 00 m.

Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and by Chicago time.

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

## PORT HURON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

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

### EAST SAGINAW DIVISION.

### GOING WEST.

am	pm	pm	am
8 20	4 20	10 40	8 20
10 25	4 40	11 20	10 25
11 25	6 40	.....	11 25
11 40	6 55	.....	11 40
12 08	7 20	.....	12 08
12 45	7 55	.....	12 45
12 50	8 00	.....	12 50
1 30	8 40	.....	1 30

### GOING EAST.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am
1 40	9 15	.....	1 40
1 40	9 15	.....	1 40

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

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am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

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am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

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am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

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am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS SOUTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

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am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30
8 40	7 15	.....	8 40
8 53	7 50	.....	8 53
8 25	7 20	.....	8 25
8 00	6 50	.....	8 00
7 41	6 30	.....	7 41

### TRAINS NORTH.

am	pm	pm	am
11 20	10 10	9 20	11 20
10 25	9 20	.....	10 25
9 30	8 25	.....	9 30



**Repairing in both Departments promptly done.**







## New Goods, New Prices!

COME ONE, COME ALL,  
—AND—

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

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

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

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

Yours,  
Lewenberg & Hirshberg,

Cass City, Mich.

## STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. C. Laing, General Merchant.

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

**DRY GOODS,**  
Ladies' Dress Goods, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Ginghames,

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

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

**CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.**

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

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

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

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS**

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

Produce bought for Cash and taken in exchange for Goods.

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

## ONWARD!

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

**READY PAY**

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

**A Mutual Benefit**

Yours Truly,

J. L. HITCHCOCK.

—Dealer in—

**HARDWARE**

—AND—

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**

Cass City, Mich.

### 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 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 herring 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 yellow 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 buying it is safest to have them opened before 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 roasting 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, the Jefferson Market Court last Wednesday, as a tall, muscular German stood before the bar with Court Officer McAlly.

"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-suppressed laughter that went round the court-room, and looked anxiously at the officer, who said:

"He's here, your Honor, but he's so small I'll have to lift him up for you to see him."

Leaving over his desk the Justice was able to see a little fellow, nine years old, with his fists in his eyes, crying hard. After a long stare at the complainant the Court asked the desperate criminal to answer to the charge.

"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 thing.

—Caño, 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 society.

### 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. Picayune.

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

—When would the cobbler seem most 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. O. Picayune.

## SPITLER & SON, BUCKEYE T.H. HUNT

**CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP,**

—Next door East of Weydenmeyers Hardware—

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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

Prices Moderate.

CASS CITY, MICH.

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

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work  
a Specialty

AGENT FOR

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS**

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

Cass City, Mich.

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

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

WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

Special Attention Given to  
Horse-Shoeing.

Prices Moderate.  
CASS CITY, MICH.

**W. L. PARKER,**

CARO, MICH.

Manufacturer of Fine

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

—AND—

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH GRANITES.

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

**REAPERS  
And  
MOWERS**

Manufactured by

Aultman Miller & Co. AKRON, O.

For Sale By

**JAMES DOYING,**  
Cass City, Mich.

—GO TO SHOETTLE'S—

**Drug Store**

—FOR—

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**

**CHEM. CLE, PERFUMERY.**

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

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

**G. F. SHOETTLE.**

Opposite Caro House, Caro, Mich.

**CASS CITY FOUNDRY AND**

**MACHINE SHOP**

Is running now and is doing all kinds of

REPAIRING

at present. Saws gummed at low prices.

**MOULDING**

Has commenced.

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

**HIGGINS & OSTRANDER,**

Proprietors,

Cass City, Mich.

—SELLS—

Groceries, Provisions

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

—O—

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,  
and TOBACCOS a Specialty.

—ALSO KEEPS—

Crockery, Glassware, Woodenware.

—O—

Best Market Price Paid For  
BUTTER and EGGS.

—O—

Opposite the Grist Mill,

**CASS CITY, MICH.**

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

**L. A. DEWITT,**

**PLANING MILL**

—AND—

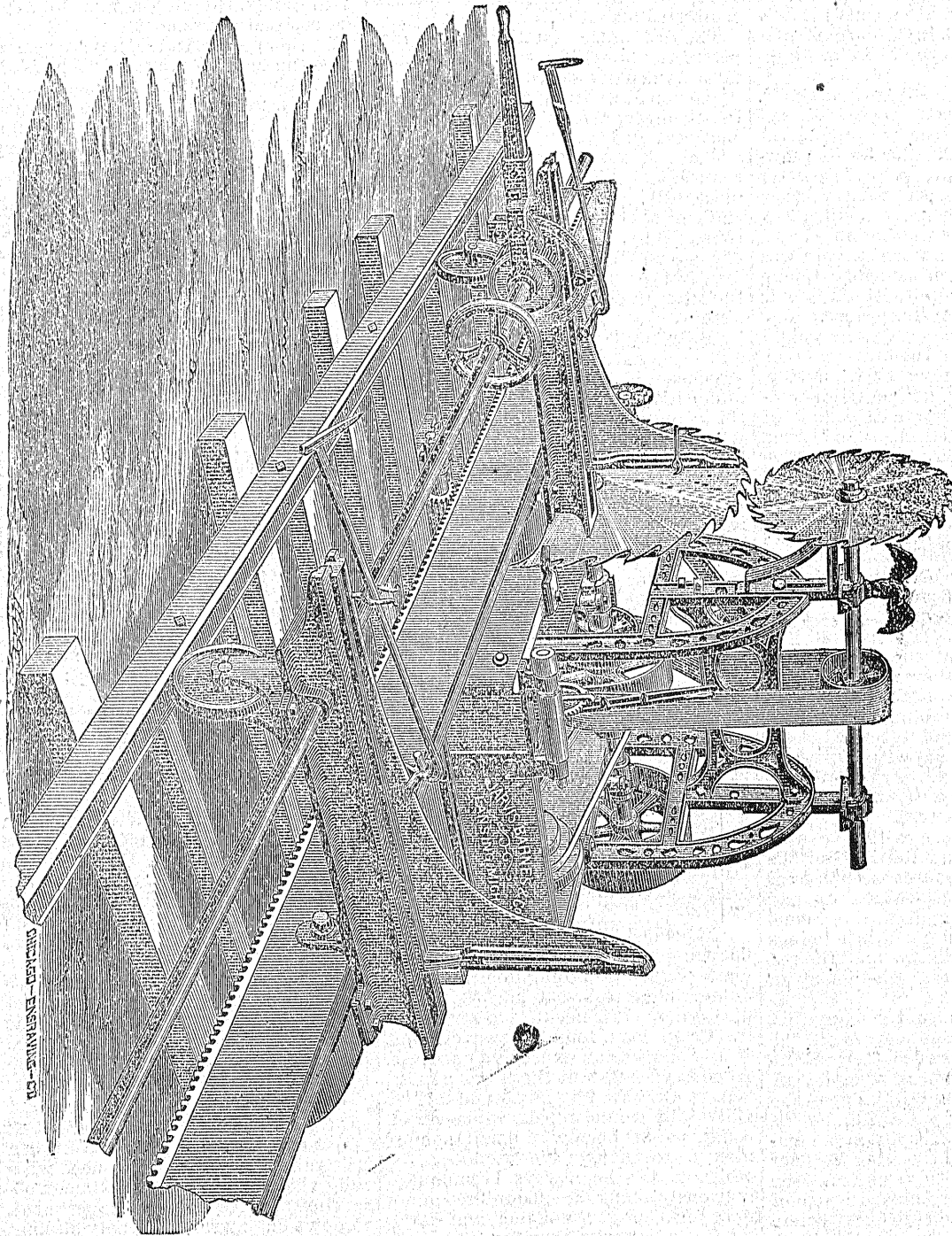
**Furniture**

**Wareroom,**

## ATTENTION SAW MILL MEN!!

**C. H. VAN WAGONER**

Keeps the Best Saw Mill Machinery in the State



**CALL AND EXAMINE.**

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