

The Cass City Enterprise.

W. F. BERRY & CO., Publishers.

WORK AND WIN.

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CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

NO. 50

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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CASS CITY, MICH.

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Office and Residence on Third Street, where he can be found at all hours, night or day.

FOR THE FINEST



McKenzie & Duck, Caro, Michigan

Romance of a Boarding House.

A very romantic scene took place last week at a boarding-house situated in North Twelfth Street, this city. In the early part of last month, Mrs. Crane, a boarding-house keeper, was in need of extra female help to wait at table. She went to an intelligence office, and there she saw a very handsome blonde, a girl about eighteen years of age. Her appearance was so quiet and modest that she made a most favorable impression upon Mrs. C. After a few preliminaries, the new servant, who gave her name as Gerlie, was engaged. The girl gave her employer every satisfaction. Unlike the average run of servant girls, Miss Gerlie never wished to go out at night. As soon as her day's work was over she would repair to her own private room and never associate with her fellow-servants.

Time and again, however, the mistress sought to obtain the confidence of the servant, and each time that Mrs. Crane would say: "Come, Gerlie, tell me about your past life," the girl would cry, and beg her employer not to broach a subject which would neither give pleasure nor information to either party. Last Tuesday night when the boarders assembled in the dining room for supper, it was stated that "a new chum" had come among them. Gerlie, as usual, was at her waiting place. She was told to go to the new boarder and take his order. She advanced, unconscious of the surprise in store for her. Only the words, "what will you?" had passed her lips, when, with a shriek, she exclaimed, "Good God, it's Willie!" and before an arm could catch her she had swooned.

When Gerlie was revived, she beckoned Willie to her and whispered something in his ear. Then turning to the astonished boarders she, in a faltering voice, said: "This man is my brother. I was born in Ballarat, Australia. I am now eighteen years old. Four years since I ran away from my father's roof and married. I did not live with my husband long, he was so jealous of me. I made up my mind to leave him. Where to go was the question which troubled me most. My parents had not spoken to me since my marriage. I saw an advertisement in the Melbourne Argus that a widow lady who was traveling to Europe would give a companion her passage in exchange for her company. I applied for and got the position. I left Europe seven months ago, and since landing here have been employed as a book-keeper in a down-town store, which position I was forced to leave through no fault of mine. My next situation was a waitress; that was in this house. You know all that has happened since I have been here to the meeting of my brother."

Mrs. Crane accepted the explanation, and requested the girl to remain with her. Gerlie, however, refused. She insisted on leaving, as she said that she "could not look the boarders in the face again—she would be ashamed." Late on Tuesday night the girl and her brother left the house, and all inquiries about them proved fruitless. With the romantic couple, who, it is now thought are man and wife, departed a great quantity of clothing and jewelry belonging to the boarders of the house, who are anxious to again see the handsome Australian don't who had so successfully fleeced them. —*Philadelphia Dispatch.*

—The Massachusetts Medical Society voted, 101 to 60, to admit properly qualified women to membership; but changes in the constitution cannot be made without the consent of the Council, a kind of Executive Committee, and this has been refused.

—Tong Sing, the Chinese cook who accompanied the Japanese expedition, was used the \$1,000 given him by Mr. Bennett to establish a laundry in Washington.

Horse Sense.

The three horses connected with engine company No. 12, Boston Highlands, are handsome animals and as noted for their remarkable intelligence as for their fine appearance. Under the care of the members the horses have become very tractable, and are obedient to the slightest word or gesture. A few mornings ago some evidences of their understanding were witnessed, and are well worth detailing. One horse, "Charlie," had received no food since the night previous, and when he was given his morning's supply of oats, he began eating with great zest, but the words "Charlie, come here," spoken in a low tone from the rear of the stable, caused him instantly to stop eating his tempting breakfast, and to back from his stall and walk to the person calling him. Each of the horses did the same thing without hesitation, and at the command, "Go back," each trotted to his stall. The harnesses were removed from the horses, and each one was told in succession to go and put on his collar. The collars were placed on end, so that the heads could go through, and each horse walked deliberately across the floor and wriggled his head into the collar without the slightest aid. After this they poked their heads into their bridles, which were held for them, each horse opening his mouth and taking his bit voluntarily. The main part of the harnesses can be hung in any part of the room with the assurance that at the word of command the horses will walk to the exact spot and place themselves in such a position that the harnesses can be readily dropped into place. The endeavors of the animals to secure a position favorable to the easy adjustment of the collars almost compel one to believe that they are endowed with reason. —*Boston Herald.*

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Silver Maple: This is one of the prettiest and most delicate leaved trees which go to make up a picturesque lawn. It is light in color, and appears well against a dark background. —*N. Y. Herald.*

—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following as his method of destroying sprouts from roots of trees: Bore a three-fourth inch hole in the center of the stump, ten inches deep; put in one ounce of the oil of vitrol, and plug it up tight.

—A pretty way to ornament a penholder which is made of wood is to bore a tiny hole in the end and insert a short peacock's feather. It should be secured with a little glue, and this must be done with neatness. This makes a pretty and inexpensive gift, and is better adapted for use than the painted feather holders.

—Stuffed peppers: The large bell peppers are best for this purpose. Cut around the stem, remove and take out seeds. For the stuffing use fine chopped cabbage, adding grated horse-radish, white mustard seed, celery seed and salt to suit the taste. Fill the peppers with this mixture, putting in each a small onion and a little cucumber. Tie the stem on and put into cold vinegar. —*Rural New Yorker.*

—Other crops may be more profitable than corn, but corn is cash to the farmer, and may be relied upon every year if properly managed. It can usually be grown at a less cost than it can be bought (especially when due allowance is made for the feeding value of the stover), and when you have it you can change it into milk, butter or beef, mutton or wool, eggs or chickens, pork or turkey, just as you please, and in either of these changes it will contribute to the future, as it goes to the manure heap upon which you will depend for the next year's crop. —*Chicago Journal.*

—A rich citron cake is made of the whites of twelve eggs, two cups of butter, four cups of sugar, four and a half cups of flour, half a cup of sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one pound of citron cut in thin and small slices. This makes one very large cake or two medium-sized ones, and unless you have an excellent oven in which you can regulate the heat perfectly, it is better to bake in two tins than one. If one tin is used, choose one with a funnel or spout in the center. This does away with the danger of burnt edges, and a raw center to the cake. —*N. Y. Post.*

Business, Crops and Prices.

Out of 869,000 persons engaged in business in the country, 3,597 failed during the last six months, with aggregate liabilities of about fifty millions of dollars. The liabilities amounted to about ten millions more than in the first half of 1881, but the increase was not enough to indicate any unsound condition of business.

The proportion of failures, indeed, was very small, and the loss by bad debts was so slight in comparison with the volume of business transacted and the number of firms engaged in it, that the last six months were really remarkable for business health. In 1878 the number of failures was one to every 72 traders. In 1882 it was one to every 129. These figures, which we take from the semi-annual circular of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., show that the gloomy apprehensions in regard to business which have been so widely entertained of late were not justified by the actual condition of trade during the year. Those statistics rather suggest mercantile soundness, and lead us to hope that after the comparative inaction of the summer, and with the coming of greatly reduced prices for food, business will be both vast in volume and satisfactory so far as concerns profits.

Already a very considerable share of the wheat crop has been harvested, and it is settled that it will be a very rich one, probably even greater than those of the two years preceding 1881. All the other grains are promising well. The weather has favored them, and as yet few reports of set backs to their prosperity have come in. A harvest which will be as a whole of extraordinary abundance begins to be confidently expected.

That promises well for business. It also indicates the speedy coming of prices for food as low as any to which we have been accustomed in the most plentiful years. Even butcher's meat has already declined somewhat from the prices of a short time ago, and when fall brings in the recently matured stock it must come down to still lower figures. Cattle have been and are still selling for more per pound, live weight, than the dressed meat could formerly be bought for at a family market.

But pasture is unusually rich this year. The cattle of the West have not been decimated by a harsh winter, and the reported losses of them by flood have probably been exaggerated. Prices much lower than those now prevailing need not be expected for three months. But in the fall, when flour is cheap, potatoes are plenty, and articles of food generally are attainable at reduced prices, the cattle yards will contain exceptionally fine stock, numerous enough to bring their cost down to moderate figures. —*N. Y. Sun.*

—The farmhouses where "summer board" can be had are so numerous in the vicinity of New York that a railroad has issued a directory containing the names, situation, height above tide water, etc., of those farmers who will take in "city folks." The prices range from five to ten dollars a week, and six dollars is the common figure. —*N. Y. Times.*

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



CLOTHING AND

CLOTHING, WAY DOWN

FOR THE

Next Thirty Days

AT

A. L. Keiff's, Caro, Mich.

Gent's Furnishings.

New Store! New Store!

NEW GOODS! BEST ASSORTMENT, LOWEST PRICES, Satisfaction Guaranteed,

AT W. S. WORK'S Crockery and Glass-ware House, CASS CITY, MICH.

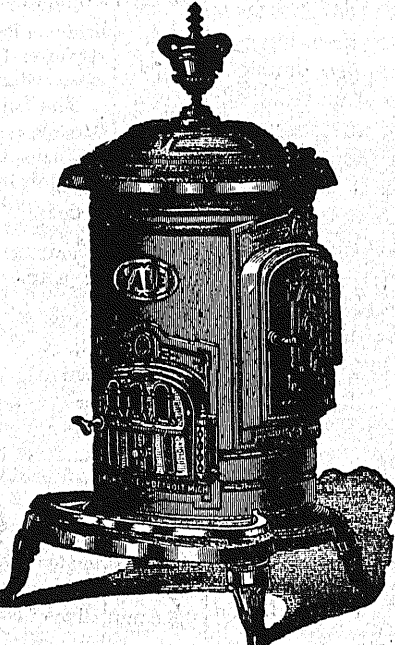
HARDWARE!

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

—and—

Hemp Packing, etc., - - - etc.,

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



Come and see our Stock now! Full and Complete.

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

GENERAL NOTES.

Measures were being taken to supply Litchfield, Ill., with coal gas when an enormous flow of natural gas from an oil well near by showed the people a cheaper and better means of illumination. The former project has therefore been abandoned and the new one taken up.

The Jardin d' Acclimation in Paris is about adding to its treasures a consignment of natives of French Guiana. This interesting party includes four men, four women and six children. Its youngest member was born after its mother started for Europe. The costume of these people is nothing more than an apron of small dimensions, a necklace of animals' teeth, and a pin through the under lip. They are said to be of exceedingly gentle habits, and in their own country are fond only of fishing and hunting. They are indolent beyond belief; and as an instance of their idleness it is mentioned that they are often two years in knitting their own hammocks, the only sort of handiwork they usually undertake.

A young man who was walking in the suburbs of New Orleans last Monday afternoon when a thunder storm suddenly came up stepped into a negro's cabin by the roadside, and sitting down took a New Testament from his pocket and began to read. A moment afterward he was struck dead by lightning. At last accounts the body had not been identified, and the case is likely to be remembered as that of the young man who was struck by lightning while reading the Bible. He certainly could not have been in a better frame of mind for encountering sudden death. His face was unscarred and as peaceful as if he had dropped asleep over his book.

The urchins who live in Gratiot ave., Detroit, indulged in a sarcastic pantomime the other day at the expense of the officials whose business it is to keep that thoroughfare in order. The wooden pavement is, or was, in a miserably rotten condition, and here and there deep pools of water testified to the recent heavy rains. At a point where the state of the street was the worst a number of the boys sat on drygoods boxes fishing in the pools. They had attached to their lines dead fish which they pulled out and dropped back into the water in solemn silence, to the great amusement of numerous spectators. On a placard beside them was the sign: "Public fishing grounds, free to all."

The expedition which M. Giraud is about leading into the heart of Africa has an ambitious programme before it. After organizing his party at Zanzibar, M. Giraud intends to go to Lake Bangweolo, either by Lake Tanganyika, or, more probably, by the north end of Lake Nyassa, along the route followed by Mr. Thompson. Striking the River Chambers, the expedition will follow it to its outlet in Lake Bangweolo, which the Lieutenant proposes to circumnavigate by means of an English-built boat which he takes out with him in sections. It was on the south shore of this lake that Livingstone died, and the new expedition intends to take up the work of exploration where he left it. M. Giraud hopes on reaching the Lualaba-Congo to descend it to the West Coast with his followers in canoes, and thus "repeat the odyssey which has immortalized the name of Stanley." Although M. Giraud has a mission from the French Minister of Public Instruction, he himself bears all the expenses of the expedition.

Philadelphia barbers are getting tired of working on Sunday, submitting to arrest for breaking the Sabbath, paying the legal fines, and thus accommodating their patrons at their own expense. Many of them have concluded that this weekly performance is not an agreeable form of martyrdom, and will hereafter close their shops after the last customer has been shaved on Saturday night. Some of the cases will probably be taken up on appeal for the purpose of establishing the law.

One of the principal issues in the coming election in Indiana will be the question whether or not the next Legislature shall submit a prohibitory amendment to popular vote. Already the prohibition leaders are making a vigorous campaign, and, as one of the devices for arousing enthusiasm, are moving across the state with the great tent which has already been in the thick of the temperance fight in Kansas and Iowa. This mammoth tabernacle, aside from the accommodation it affords, is thought to possess an important sentimental value by reason of the brilliant victories in which it has played a part.

MICHIGAN.

The main building of the Ovid cooperative on the north side of the railroad caught fire recently and burned. It contained the engine, headers, joiners and other machinery. The rain prevented a general conflagration of the business portion of the town north of the railroad, including the depot, wheat houses, stores, Retan house, carriage works, etc., as Ovid depends upon a paid brigade instead of an engine. As there has been talk of removal it is believed by many that the company will not rebuild. Thirty or 40 men are thrown out of employment. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The saw mill owned by N. B. Hayes and operated by Hayes, Packard & Co., at Muir, burned recently. Loss \$15,000, and insured for \$3,000. It will be immediately replaced by another.

F. J. Hobart, formerly a business man at Jackson, is reported to have been accidentally killed at Reno, Nev., a few days ago. Bruce Coffeen of Grand Rapids, took a fatal dose of morphine recently. He was the husband of Esther Coffeen, whose trial and life sentence attracted much attention some years ago.

Ed Austin, a young man of Adrian, began business as a stump blaster and before night of the first day had received serious injury from an explosion, which resulted in the loss of both hands and other serious hurts.

A wagon shop belonging to A. J. Fox and the blacksmith shop of George Jackson burned at White Pigeon. Loss \$2,000, with no insurance. Incendiaries.

While working, the horse "Gov. Tilden" on the race track, at Marshall, dropped dead. Tilden was owned by Hoyer, of Battle Creek, and was entered in the 2:40 race. A post mortem examination will be made, but it is supposed he died of heart disease.

Burglars entered the postoffice at Ypsilanti and attempted to blow up the safe, but failed. They did not get much plunder.

A committee of Greenville citizens announces that they will enforce the Sunday laws against labor, amusements, business, etc.

According to the estimates made at the office of the secretary of state the wheat yield of this state is estimated this year at \$2,000,000 bushels.

A sad misfortune befell a Swede family living at Round Lake, near Cadillac, in the loss of two children by poison. It seems the children had gone berrying and returning home complained of not feeling well, and evidences of poison appearing, a physician was called, but too late to be of any assistance.

Mrs. Shaw, mother of Israel Shaw and the late Hon. A. D. Shaw, died at Charlotte, aged 95 years. She had lived in that city since its foundation.

Small-pox at Marquette. Congressman Lacey is at home in Charlotte.

A telephone exchange has been organized at Cadillac.

A German named Henry Vessel, who was employed at the Estey manufacturing company's works, Owosso, was struck in the abdomen by a board thrown from a buzz saw, and his injuries are supposed to be mortal. He has a family in Missouri.

Millard A. Smith of Charlevoix edits the Charlevoix Sentinel, is postmaster of the village, U. S. storm signal display agent, president of the village, manager of the telegraph office, and band leader, but what he does to pass time nights, Sundays and rainy days is not known.

The state firemen's tournament was held at Charlotte, Eaton Co., this week. The address of Congressman Lacey was listened to with attention by the immense crowd.

A three years old son of F. Fairchild, of St. Louis, Gratiot Co., who was at Charlotte attending the firemen's tournament, died suddenly.

The wooden pier at Charlevoix has been swept away. Uncle Sam should send on another appropriation, if he desires to carry out his original idea of making a harbor there.

J. Ed. Quick, general passenger agent of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad, has been appointed freight agent at Port Huron, vice McKean, who goes to the Chicago end of the road.

A man named B. W. Clark was shot and probably fatally injured at Buckley's camp the other night while cleaning his revolver. The ball entered his right eye.

An unmarried young woman was found in her room at a place where she was stopping near Dexter, a few days ago, in an unconscious condition. Further investigation revealed a pair of dead twins in her bed. The girl cannot live and has been in spasms most of the time since.

Russell G. Ward's grocery store on East Main street, Jackson, was entered, the safe carried out on the street and the dial broken off, but entrance to the strong box was not effected and nothing was lost.

Chief Engineer George Sherwood's house on Park Place, Jackson, was entered, his vest taken from his bedroom and a gold watch chain and masonic charm stolen.

The Ontonagon papers set forth that the state geologist is free in expressing the conviction that large and rich deposits of iron ore exists in the Agogebie district and farther west, and that his report on the district will be of the most favorable character. The building of a railroad to tap the new iron fields is now proposed.

How a Woman Would Run the World.

If I was managing this world I'd do it on the plan of nothing for nothing and no trust; I'd give no man a dollar until he had earned it, and those who would not work I'd have a plantation and work-house, where they'd be taught industry with a good whip, and pay them for their work when it was done. I'd make all the fellows work and pay them; and those who would not be taught to be decent members of society I'd put in a bag with a big stone, take them out on the ocean and drop them overboard. I'd assure that "the meek should inherit the earth," and clear all the thieves and murderers, all dangerous classes out of the way.—Mrs. Switshelm.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

IS HE THE RIGHT MAN?

A dispatch from Jamaica says Westgate, the self-confessed assassin of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke has arrived there and the evidence implicating him in the crime is strong.

A WOULD-BE WRECKER.

A dastardly attempt at train-wrecking was discovered on the Chicago & Northwestern Road, a few miles south of Milwaukee, the other night. The engineer of the passenger train due there at 6 o'clock discovered in a cut of the road between Rock Creek Station and the county line, a tie across the rails. The train was stopped in time, and it was found that the tie was fastened by large spikes. The station officials along the line were notified of the fact, and ordered to keep a close watch. A switch tender named Donoghoe Oak near Creek Station discovered shortly before the arrival of the 6 p. m. Chicago passenger train that a man about the same place as that first indicated made a second attempt to fasten a tie across the rails. On the approach of Donoghoe the man took to the woods, but was caught and held until the train arrived, on which he was taken to Milwaukee and handed over to the authorities. He gave his name as Wm. Johnson, but refused to make any further statements.

A NEW SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

Osman, ruler of Bornu state in Sudan, has sent a special emissary to Constantinople with a declaration in which he refuses longer to recognize the sultan as caliph, because of his proposal to send troops to fight against the mohammedans under Arabi. This declaration of Osman, it is admitted, caused a great deal of anxiety to the porte. The emissary will return to Chervia, the capital of Bornu, with secret instructions from the porte. Osman's action is the first announced from all those states through which a holy war has been preached, both by emissaries from Arabi and by the followers of El Mehdi, and it is believed will be followed by similar action on the part of the warriors of nearly all the other states along the Nile. It is understood at Constantinople that the reports sent out by Arabi are implicitly believed by the mohammedans along the entire Nile region, while those from the porte are distrusted as either English inventions or in the English interests.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPRESS.

The Empress of Germany is confined to her apartments in Berlin in consequence of injuries received by a fall whilst walking in the Schloss of Babelberg. Some anxiety is felt concerning her condition; but her speedy recovery is hoped for.

GERMAN SUFFERERS.

The National Zeitung of Berlin states that petitions are increasing from the chambers of commerce throughout Germany to Bismarck in regard to the indemnification of German merchants who suffered by riots in Alexandria. The National Zeitung adds that the question of the amount of compensation may form a subject of discussion between the German and Egyptian Cabinets hereafter.

A PEREMPTORY ORDER.

August 13 the sultan peremptorily ordered Arabi to lay down his arms. If he refuses he will be left to be dealt with by the English.

THE O'CONNELL STATUE UNVEILED.

The city of Dublin presented a stirring aspect August 15th, the occasion being the unveiling of the statue of Daniel O'Connell. The procession of trades was three miles long. It traversed Kings bridge, Capel street. Good order and regularity were kept by the mounted marshalls along the route. The unveiling was done by Lord Mayor Dawson in the presence of Parnell, Dillon, Davitt and Gray, and the crowd estimated at 100,000. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Parnell spoke a few words, in which he expressed hope for the future prosperity of Ireland. He said the best monuments to O'Connell were the charges beneficial to Ireland which marked his life.

DISTRESS IN SPAIN.

A Madrid dispatch says the agricultural distress is assuming alarming proportions in Andalusia in consequence of the poor harvest and want of labor. Frequent collisions occur between the peasantry and the police.

DECREES BY THE KHEDIVE.

Two decrees of the Khedive were promulgated August 15. One authorizing the British Admiral and commander of the forces to occupy such points on the Suez Isthmus as they consider useful for military operations against the rebels, and inviting the Egyptian authorities to acquiesce in the inhabitants, particularly the canal employes, with the decree. The other authorizes the British authorities to prevent the importation of coal and munitions of war along the coast between Alexandria and Port Said, and in the event of contravention of the order to seize the prohibited articles.

IMPRISONED FOR CONTEMPT.

E. Dwyer Gray, of Dublin member of Parliament and proprietor of Freeman's Journal, was recently sentenced to three months' imprisonment and £500 for contempt of court in publishing the letter of O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, accusing the jury which convicted Francis Hines of the murder of Jno. Doloughy of being drunk on the night previous to the day the verdict was given, and an article commenting thereon. O'Brien and Davitt were put out of court, Gray, after being sentenced, was handed over to the custody of the City Coroner. The latter evinced some reluctance to take charge of him, but the Judge called upon him to do his duty. The Coroner, whose intervention was necessary because Gray is a High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, then conveyed the prisoner to Richmond prison. Gray, at the expiration of his term, must find sureties—himself for £5,000 and two others for £2,000 each. The decision of the court has caused a great sensation. Gray was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1880, and was nominated a second time in 1881, but declined the nomination. Lord Mayor Dawson has arranged to call a special meeting of the corporation with a view of considering measures to secure the release of Gray.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

The spirit of the peasantry is becoming strongly socialistic in provinces noted since the revolution of 1868 for the republican inclination of their large towns. The press says the state of affairs in Andalusia is serious and requires prompt remedy. All the relief doted out by the government in Andalusia, Estremadura, Galicia, Aragon and Catalonia has proved unavailing. Several acts of brigandage are reported near Grenada.

THE COMMONS ADJOURNS.

August 17th the British House of Commons decided to adjourn until October 24th, and the matter of release for E. Dwyer Gray was not acted upon.

RESIGNATION.

Said Pasha, Turkish Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and principal representative of the Porte at the conference, has resigned the office of Prime Minister.

ANARCHY IN COREA.

The king and queen have been assassinated as the result of recent troubles in Corea. The Japanese legation was also attacked by natives belonging to the anti-foreign party.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

A MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE.

Mrs. Henry Guenther, a young woman married only two weeks ago, died at Dayton, O., from the effects of poison taken in coffee. Several other members of the family were affected by the same cause, but have recovered. The presence of the poison cannot be accounted for, though a strict examination has been made by the physicians. It is supposed to have been introduced in the course of manufacture of the coffee, there being nothing to indicate criminality.

SUICIDE.

Charles Paine, of Elkhart, Ind., a prominent young man, draughtsman in the Lake Shore railroad shops, was recently found dead in his bed, and as there was an empty chloroform bottle beside him, it is supposed he committed suicide, but no cause therefor is known. He was a nephew of Charles Paine, formerly superintendent of the Lake Shore road.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

On election day in Pike county Ky., a bloody affray occurred between the McCoy and Hatfield families in which one of the Hatfields was shot and cut so that he died. His friends banded together, caught three of the McCoy's, tied them to trees and shot them dead. More bloodshed is expected, as the families are numerous and vindictive.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

Evidence secured all points to Geo. Lenhard as being one of the men who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Welber and their six-year old boy at Evansville, Ind. They were found with their heads beaten to a jelly and their throats cut. Owing to a sore foot Lenhard could wear but one shoe, and this corresponded with bloody tracks at the scene of the murder. Lenhard had threatened to kill the Welbers because they refused to give him a lease on their house.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

A dispatch received from New York from a member of Pinkerton's Agency states that he had arrested George Hamilton and would leave with him for the west. Hamilton was assistant cashier in a bank at Wyoming, Ill., and August 8 robbed it of \$3,000. The dispatch states that all the money was recovered except \$700.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S DEED.

A Fort Worth, Tex., special Gazette says: At Cisco Samuel Glasie, while drunk, entered a house and attempted to outrage a 12-year old girl. Her sister interfered. Glasie choked and beat her. The little girl ran to the hotel crying murder and several men induced him to leave. When near the hotel Glasie picked up a piece of iron and threatened to kill one of the party, M. C. Whit, of St. Louis. The latter backed away but Glasie advanced when Wirt drew a pistol and killed him. Wirt surrendered, but was released, on the ground of self-defense.

A BIG HAUL.

A dispatch from Amsterdam, N. Y., of the 17th inst. says: "About 9 o'clock last night five masked men entered the dwelling house of Gilchrist brothers, and bound and gagged them and their sister. The burglars tied the two brothers in the cellar, and after stifling the screams of the frightened woman proceeded to rifle the safe. They obtained \$300 in money and \$150,000 worth of bonds and mortgages. No arrests."

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

AN APPALLING CURIOUSITY OF THE AIR.

An immense funnel-shaped water spout on Lake Erie six miles from Buffalo, was seen from the top of White's block. It was 100 feet high, with an immense black cloud overhead, and remained in sight half an hour.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

By an accident on the St. Paul & Minneapolis railway, 4 miles from Waseca thirty-five employes were injured.

CANADIAN CROPS.

Reports received by telegraph from all parts of Canada show the damage done to crops by the recent storms. It appears that in eighteen or twenty of the best grain-growing counties half of the wheat and barley has been exposed to the weather, such as will probably reduce selling values twenty-five or thirty per cent. In the County of Kent alone the damage suffered during the last few days is enough to convert the harvest which promised to be one of the best on record into one that will furnish a very poor recompense.

COLD "JACK."

Frosts are reported from Upper Wisconsin. This in August, is something remarkable, but Jack Frost never was regarded as strictly fashionable, much less a companionable fellow.

LABOR DIFFERENCES.

Strikes continue to embarrass business at Cohoes, N. Y., St. Louis, Pittsburg and elsewhere.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

John W. Riblet, aged 25 years, was put off a Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne train five miles east of Crestline, O., for not paying his fare. He started to walk back and when within two miles of town left the track to avoid a train and stepped in front of a locomotive running in the opposite direction on the other track. Riblet was instantly killed. His remains were sent to his home in Londenville. The deceased is said to have come of good family.

SPRINGER HONORED.

Representative Springer, of Illinois, has a communication from the President of Venezuela informing him that with the consent of the Federal Council, he has conferred upon him the decoration of the third class of the Order of the Bust of the Liberator. The com-

munication states "it is the highest honor this country can confer on its distinguished officials and also upon those, whether natives or foreigners, who make themselves worthy of this illustrious distinction by their eminent merits or by services they render mankind or to the civilization of the nations." Mr. Springer has filed a communication with the Secretary of State until Congress shall consent to its acceptance.

CHICAGO'S POPULATION.

The footings of the school census shows the population of Chicago, not including sailors, to be 562,000; including sailors, who are a difficult class to enumerate, the population will be nearly 575,000. The school census is taken on a very conservative plan, and has always fallen short of the national census in its totals.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

The Granzbaten, an officially inspired organ, says: Germany cannot risk the loss of the good will of the other powers by paralyzing or counteracting their policy unless she is absolutely forced to do so. She has neither the wish nor the right to play the part of European censor. She will neither give a mandate to England to act on the Nile nor hinder her from doing what she may think necessary for British interests. The interests of Germany have not been menaced. If they are menaced hereafter she will have plenty of time to take her resolutions. Her only aim is European peace, which will be maintained.

THE DREAD SCOURGE.

Precautions against yellow fever have been taken by the Mississippi board of health. It has established quarantine stations at Oystka on the New Orleans & Chicago Railroad, Fort Adams on the Mississippi River, and at a point in Hancock County, on the Mobile & New Orleans Railroad. A certificate of the Board of Health will be required from all persons traveling. News from Matamoros and Brownville is not at all indicative that the disease will soon become extinct.

A TOWN IN ASHES.

Almost the entire town of Maukata, Kas., on the central branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad, was destroyed the other night by fire of incendiary origin. The loss cannot be ascertained, but the place was largely insured in eastern companies.

TREES IN FLAMES.

A dispatch from Wareham, Mass., Aug. 14th, said: The residents of North Sandwich are terrorized at the forest fires which have been raging for a week and 2,000 acres of woodland have already burned. The fire is now spreading to dwellings in the town of Buzzards Bay where great damage will accrue. Men and women have been fighting the flames night and day and many have narrowly escaped death from suffocation. The house frequently had to lie flat on the ground to allow the flames to pass over them.

A PROPOSED THROUGH ROUTE.

Council Bluffs, Ia., has another fever on for a railway through to New York, and has organized the New York & Council Bluffs Company. The proposed line will go east through Oklaosoa, Iowa, Laron, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Akron, Ohio, to Red Bank, Pa., where it will connect with the Allegheny Valley and Central railroad, of New Jersey, to Philadelphia and New York. The corporation is backed by a New York syndicate. Ex-Secretary Thompson, of the navy, and Judge Scott, of Terre Haute, Ind., are largely interested. If constructed on present plans the distance between termini will be shortened 200 miles.

THE EX-GOVERNOR SOLD OUT.

The Sprague farm and mansion at Canonchet were sold at auction the other day by order of Trustee Chaffee for \$32,250 to Frank D. Moulton of New York. William Sprague had partially torn down the bridge leading to the place and patrolled the avenue to the house armed with a rifle. The auctioneer stood on the wreck of the bridge to complete the sale.

PEG-FOUNDER GO OUT.

The boot and shoe makers in three large factories of Lafayette, Ind., struck for an advance of wages. The bosses stubbornly refuse it.

THE SCHEME DISCOURTEAGED.

Mooney of Buffalo, President of the American Land League, telegraphed Parnell the other day: "The Central Land League Union of Philadelphia, complied with your request and passed a resolution discountenancing any scheme to send men or money to Arabi."

A CANAL SCHEME.

The convention called to meet at Duluth, Minn., for the purpose of organizing a movement for the construction of a canal to connect Lake Superior with the waters of the Red River of the North and other large navigable rivers of British America, closed its labors by the adoption of resolutions calling on Congress for aid and on State legislatures for support in appeals to Congress. The resolutions provide for the wide circulation of the proceedings and addresses containing facts as to the length and cost of the canal, the vast extent of the country, rich and fertile, tributary to it, etc. The proposed canal will be only forty miles long, to where it connects with nearly 400 miles of deep water lakes and rivers ample for steam navigation.

FIRE.

A fire in the printing and publishing establishment of Duffy, Cushman & Co., Boston, caused a loss of \$45,000, divided as follows: Woodward & Brown, piano manufactory, \$25,000; Duffy, Cushman & Co., \$15,000; building, \$5,000.

SENATOR HILL DEAD.

The torturing cancer which has been gnawing at the throat of the distinguished senator from Georgia for so long a time, has at last made him a victim of death. He expired at his home in Atlanta, August 16th at 6:30 a. m. Senators Lamar, Morgan, Beck and Saulsbury accompanied by Col. Sneed, Assistant Postmaster of the Senate, left Washington the same day for Atlanta to attend the funeral of the deceased. The south front entrance to the Senate chamber is draped in mourning and the flag is at half-mast.

A Vassar girl wrote home. "Dee Pawbaw; we study Latin fo' owa's a day, French seven up and science evah so 'loug. The good matrons nevah let us go owet. Won't you send me my leggins and skates for a poo' little girl who lives in the village. Don't forget the heel straps."

Minute Workmanship.

The Salem, Mass., museum has in its possession a cherry-stone containing one dozen silver spoons. The stone is of the ordinary size, the spoons being so small that their shape, and finish can be distinguished only by the microscope. This is therewith of immense labor for no decidedly useful purpose, and there are numbers of other objects in existence the value of which may be said to be quite as indifferent. Thus, Dr. Oliver gives an account of a cherry-stone on which was carved 124 heads, so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to popes and kings by their mitres and crowns. A Nuremberg clock-maker inclosed in a cherry-stone, which was exhibited at the French Crystal Palace, a plan of Sebastopol, a railway station, and the "Messiah" of Klopstock. Pliny, too, mentions the fact that Homer's "Iliad," with its 15,000 verses, was written in so small a space as to be contained in a nut shell. The greatest curiosity of all, however, was a copy of the Bible, written by one Peter Bales, a chancery clerk, in so small a space that it could be inclosed within the shell of an English walnut.

The Boston Pilot says: St Jacobs Oil stands without an equal.

One vice worn out makes us wiser than fifty tortures.

Prof. Robert Oldum, of the Natorium, this city, was cured of severe attack of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.—Washington (D. C.) Star.

Apprehension of evil is often worse than evil itself.

Goldsmith's Business College, Detroit, Mich., is now acknowledged to be superior to any similar institution in the West. It has the finest rooms and best corps of teachers; has the indorsement of Detroit business men; is delightfully situated in Mechanics' Block, opposite City Hall. College papers free.

If we would have friends we must show ourselves friendly.

"NOW WELL AND STRONG."

SHPMAN, Illinois. Dr. R. V. FRENCH, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast falling as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery" for her and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong.

Very truly yours, REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTIN. "Discovery" sold by druggists.

Defeat is a school in which truth always goes strong.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Despair is the offspring of fear, laziness and impatience.

SICK-HEADACHE.

Mrs. J. C. BENDISOR of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "The use of two of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets a day, for a few weeks, has entirely cured me of sick-headache, from which I formerly suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days." Of all druggists.

First the necessary, then the useful, then the ornamental.

Druggist's Testimony. H. F. McCARTHY, druggist, Ottawa, Ont., states that he was afflicted with chronic bronchitis for some years, and was completely cured by the use of THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL.

What seems only ludicrous is sometimes very serious.

How Now! What Is It?

The great system renovator is BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Try it and be convinced. Price \$1.00.

Kindness in return for unkindness is of itself a reproach.

Found at Last.

What every one should have, and never be without, is THOMAS' ELECTRIC

THE FARM

The Army Worm and its Habits.

The following description of the army worm and its habits, from the Nashville American will be found interesting to those of our agriculturists who are not familiar with this pestiferous insect which comes to cut short the products promised by the soil, the rain, the sunshine and the husbandman's toil. We hope a close watch will be kept for them in all sections of the country and that they may be circumscribed in their nefarious operations:

The army worm is an old and familiar nuisance. It has been known in this country for nearly a century, and its natural history, at least in America, first began to be studied after the great army worm year of 1861. According to Riley and other entomologists, the adult insect is a night-flying moth of dull brown color, marked in the center of each fore-wing with a distinct white spot, and with an expanse of wing a little over an inch and three quarters. The moth deposits her eggs in the folds of grass or grain, always concealing them from sight by pushing them down into the unfolded portion of the leaf, or by cementing the edges of the leaf together over them. The eggs are laid singly, or in rows, which sometimes contain as many as fifteen or twenty. The larva or worm is, when full grown, an inch and a half in length. During this stage, which lasts from fifteen to thirty days, the worm casts its skin five times. Its body color is pale green. The entire back is occupied by a broad black or dusky band, with a series of stripes on each flank. Down the middle of the back is an interrupted narrow white line, often clearly seen only near the head.

The habits of the worm are somewhat like those of their relatives, the cutworms, in that they feed mostly at night. During the heat of the day they hide under sticks, stones or rubbish, though, when occurring in great numbers, they often eat the entire day, or disappear only for a few hours. When migrating from an eaten field to a new one, they have the habit of going together, and nearly always in the same direction, which has given them their popular name of "army worm." Their food plants are naturally the grasses and grains. During the present season, they have usually appeared first in fields of wheat, occasionally in blue grass. When on the march they attack preferably the cereals, timothy, blue grass and corn. Many other plants are eaten to a small extent. Shortly after the last moult the worm burrows beneath the surface of the ground and transforms to a pupa in the cell thus formed.

The number of generations in a season varies with the climate. In our section during winters of unusual mildness, such as the one just past, a succession of broods is kept up through the entire year. The wet winter preceding was probably the occasion of the visitation this spring—another corroboration of the theory of Dr. Fitch and Prof. Riley.

Do Not Waste Bones.

The bones of fish, bones of fowls, the large and small pieces of bones which are purchased with beef-steak and mutton, constitute the very best food for fruit-trees and grape-vines, if the fragments are only placed where the roots can lay hold of them. Instead of allowing pieces of bone to be cast into the back-yard, as food for stray dogs and strange cats, domestics should be directed to deposit everything of the sort in a small tub provided with a lid. As soon as only a few tubs have accumulated, we take the tub to some grape-vine or fruit-tree, dig a hole, three or more feet long, a foot or two wide, and not less than a foot deep, into which the bones are dumped, spread over the bottom of the excavation, and covering with the soil. The more the fragments can be spread around, the better. But they should be buried so deep that a plow or spade will not reach them. The roots of growing vines or fruit-trees will soon find the valuable mine of rich fertility, and will feed on the elements that will greatly promote the growth and healthy wood, and development of fair and luscious fruit.

Many horticulturists and farmers purchase bone-dust, costing not less than two cents per pound, simply to enrich the soil around and beneath their trees and vines. Fragments of bones are just as valuable as ground-bones, although their elements of fertility will not be found available in so short a time as if the large pieces were reduced to small atoms. Nevertheless, if large bones be buried three or four feet from a grape-vine, the countless numbers of mouths at the ends of roots will soon dissolve, take up, and appropriate every particle. When cast out of the kitchen door, bones are like a nuisance; whereas, if properly buried, they become a source of valuable fertility. Let every person who owns a grape-vine or fruit-tree save all the bones that pass through the kitchen, and bury them where such worthless material will be turned to some profit.—*The American Garden.*

Wash Your Butter.

The difference between washed and unwashed butter is analogous to the difference between clarified and unclarified sugar. The former consists of pure saccharine matter, while the latter, though less sweet, has a flavor in addition to that of the pure sugar. When unwashed there is always a little buttermilk adhering to the butter that gives it a peculiar favor in addition to that of pure butter, which many people like when it is new. Washing removes all this foreign matter, and leaves only the taste of the butter pure and simple. Those who prefer the taste of the butter to that of the former ingredients mixed with it like the washed butter best. The flavor of butter consists of fatty matters, which do not combine with water at all, and therefore cannot be washed away by it. The effect of washing upon the keeping

qualities of butter depends upon the purity of the water used. If the water contains no foreign matter that will affect the butter it keeps the better for having the buttermilk washed out instead of worked out. Evidently the grain of the butter will be more perfectly preserved if the buttermilk be removed by careful washing. The grain is such an important factor in the make-up of fine butter that it is necessary we should be very particular not to injure it in any way if we would excel in the art of butter making.

Ancient Tables.

The Greek lady of leisure in Athens employed herself at the spinning wheel, and had little need of a table, and beautiful in design and form as all Greek furniture was, one striking natural characteristic proclaimed itself in the furnishing of the homes.

They never had that for which they could find no practical use, and consequently, as the tables were only needed for the purpose of meals, they appeared only at those times, were mere slabs of wood, which were brought in at the dinner hour, and set down loosely upon their legs.

The meal over the tables vanished with the empty plates.

In Homeric days each person had a separate table, and it was only when luxury crept in that a larger table for the men became common, while the women dined at separate ones.

Then the custom of lounging on couches, the elbows resting on the table, became usual, and the ladies were expected to sit, while their lords assumed the most comfortable attitude they could find.

Even then, however, the table played so entirely a subordinate part that we never read of it as being of handsome material, or, indeed, as being of any importance at all, except to groan under the food, which was of the most luxurious description.

The Romans, on the contrary, held their tables in the highest estimation; they even made collections of them. Seneca possessed 400 small ones.

It is curious to trace in the accounts old writers give us of Roman luxury in this respect a sort of likeness to taste of modern days.

No article of furniture in the Roman house costs so much as the table. Those with one foot or pedestal brought enormous prices.

Pliny says that tables were brought in the first instance from the East, and were called *orbis*, not because they were round, but because they were massive plates of wood cut from the trunk of a tree in its whole diameter. Yet, oddly enough, we hear very little of tables in the East or in ancient history.

Moses made a table for the Tabernacle, as if it were something uncommon, upon which to lay the show bread. Philo Judeus describes it as having been two cubits long and one-half high, and dwells upon it as a remarkable piece of furniture.

Fashionable tables in the luxurious Roman homes were called "monopodia" and were made of a massive plate of wood, resting upon a column of ivory; such tables were enormously expensive, and, according to Pliny, the wood was brought from Mauritania and cut from the trunk of the citrus tree.

Some of the pieces of wood were four feet in diameter, and the ivory column which supported them was extremely massive. They were polished and covered with thick cloths made generally of coarse linen, the first indication we meet with of the modern table cloth.

Cicero had such a table, for which he paid the enormous sum of one million sesterces. Just to-day the handsomest walnut tables are those made of wood cut from the trunk nearest the roots, so in the days of Roman magnificence highest prices were paid for the tables made from the last cut of the citrus tree, because the wood was dappled and marked.

The Present Mormon Organization.

With the death of Brigham Young the American leadership of the Mormon ceased. Taylor is an Englishman, Cannon is an Englishman, and almost all the leaders are of foreign birth. The Mormon church is a foreign kingdom, hostile in all its features to a republican form of government; it is guided and controlled by foreigners for future expansion and power. It is absolutely un-American in all its attributes.

It is a theocracy managed by a plebeian aristocracy, for intellectually the whole organization is of low order. Now in addition to church ties, there are family ties to hold this people in unity. The organization is fanaticism and superstition solidified. It numbers probably 150,000 souls, and is increasing as fast as polygamy and immigration can accomplish the result. It is swiftly peopling all the agricultural valleys of our richest territories, and its leaders boldly proclaim their intention to subjugate the whole Union and bring it under their rule. They exalt their church over the state; condemn all laws which conflict with any tenet of their creed; are as careless of oaths as a Chinaman, and bear as little allegiance to the United States government as do the Chinese. The control of the chiefs, as in Mohammedan countries, is absolute; their organization is superstitious; the discipline of the people, perfect. From tithes, \$1,000,000 annually is collected with which to strengthen their position; they are a hardy race, and indifferent to hardships and privations; already they are such a power, that demagogues in their own country, other demagogues in Congress, and great moneyed corporations, with their subsidized newspapers, pander to them, and it is plain that this institution, which was jeered at a few years ago, has now become an absolute menace and terror to the United States.—*Judge C. C. Goodwin, in North American.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

Some Suggestions Concerning the Cutting and Fitting of Garments for Feminine Wear.

It has been said that some of the most fashionable ladies in New York by a little ruse insure to themselves rest and comfort during the heated term. They visit seaside resorts and watering places for a few weeks in the early summer season, and then return to their luxurious dwellings and enjoy themselves during the solstice in having home head quarters, from which they can at will make daily excursions up and down the rivers, to the parks, to Coney Island, and Long Beach, having the full benefit of the salt of fresh air, the sails, the numerous rides, outdoor amusements, and concerts for very little money in comparison with the expense of going away for the summer, and the most decided advantage of large rooms, comfortable beds, and freedom from boarding-house restraints.

These wise ladies gain another point in having odd days for fall preparations. Dressmakers are regularly and yearly engaged by some families for certain weeks to assist in making school outfits for girls who are going to boarding or day school, or to make up fall garments for home wear—indeed, some of the most superb toilets for the winter festivities are created in these leisure weeks by the beautiful wearers, who are proud to acknowledge that the exquisite embroidery and lace figures are pronounced by their own fair hands.

SIMPLIFIED DRESSMAKING.

The art of dressmaking in America has been of late years so simplified that almost anyone with a reasonable degree of executive ability can manufacture a fashionable costume by using an approved pattern and following the directions printed upon it, selecting a new pattern for each distinct style, while in Europe many ladies adhere to the old plan of cutting one model and using it for everything, trusting to personal skill or luck to gain the desired formation. However, some useful hints are given which are well worth offering after the paper pattern has been chosen.

The best dressmakers here or abroad use silk for lining, but nothing is so durable or preserves the material as well as a firm slate twill. This is sold double width, and should be laid out thus folded. Place the pattern upon it with the upper part toward the cut end, the selvedge for the fronts. The side pieces for the back will, most probably, be got out of the width, while the top of the back will fit in the intersect of the front. A good yard of stuff may be often saved by laying the pattern out and well considering how one part cuts into another. Prick the outline on to the lining; these marks serve for a guide for the tacking.

In forming the front side pleats be careful and do not allow a fold or crease to be apparent on the bodice beyond where the attaching commences. To avoid this, before beginning stick a pin through what is to be the top of the pleat. The head will be on the right side, and, holding the point, one can begin pinning the same without touching the upper part of the bodice. To ascertain the size of the buttonholes put a piece of card beneath the button to be used and cut it an eighth of an inch on either side beyond. Having turned down the piece in front on the buttonhole side, run a thread a sixteenth of an inch from the extreme edge, and again another the width of the card. Begin to cut the first buttonhole at the bottom of the bodice and continue at equal distances. The other side of the bodice is left wide enough to come well under the buttonholes. The buttonholes must be laid upon it and a pin put through the center of each to mark where the button is to be placed. In sewing on the buttons put the stitches in horizontally, if perpendicularly they are likely to pucker that side of the bodice so much that it will be quite drawn up and the buttons will not match the buttonholes.

TO MAKE THE SLEEVES.

As to sleeves. Measure from shoulder to the elbow, and again from elbow to wrist. Lay these measurements on any sleeve pattern you may have, and lengthen or shorten accordingly. The sleeve is cut in two pieces, the top of the arm and the under part, which is about an inch narrower than the outside. In joining the two together, if the sleeve is at all tight, the upper part is slightly full to the lower at the elbow. The sleeve is sewed to the armhole with no cording now, and the front seam should be about two inches in front of the bodice seam beneath the arm, but one must be guided in this by the form of the wearer.

Bodices are now worn very tight-fitting, and the French stretch the material well on the cross before beginning to cut out, and in cutting allow the lining to be slightly pulled, so that when on the outside stretches to it and insures a better fit. An experienced eye can tell a French-cut bodice at once, the front side pieces being always on the cross. In dress-cutting and fitting, as in everything else, there are failures and discouragements, but practice overrules these little matters, and "trying again" brings a sure reward in success.

DARK COLORS ARE PREFERABLE. Another hint may be of benefit to persons of moderate means; they should, as a rule, dress in black or dark colors, as such are not conspicuous, and consequently do not tell their date as lighter articles do. A blue dress, for instance, or a red feather, how plainly they speak the wearer's identity, even at a distance, and how glaringly they tell the length of time they have been in wear.

A sensible suggestion is made in regard to the finish in necks of dresses for morning wear. Plain collars have rather a stiff appearance, tulle or crepe lace frilling are expensive and frail, so it is a good idea to purchase a few

yards of really good washing lace, about an inch and a half in depth; quill or pleat, and cut into suitable lengths to tuck around the necks of dresses; this can be easily removed and cleaned when soiled. A piece of soft black Spanish lace, folded loosely around the throat, close to the frillings, but below it, looks very prettily; or you may get three yards of scarf lace, trim the ends with quillings, place it around the neck, leaving nearly all the length in the right hand, the end lying upon the left shoulder being about half a yard long. Wind the larger piece twice round the throat in loose soft folds, and fasten the other yard and a half and fasten with brooch or flower at the side.

The dresses made now at the fashionable establishments are called emergency costumes, being made either for special occasions or because the lady has money enough to pay for what she does not really need, which is certainly an advantage to the dressmaker, who must have employment at all seasons to provide the family bread.

A VERY ELEGANT TOILET.

One of these very elegant toilets is of turquoise surah and lake-blue velvet, and is intended for fall wear as well as the watering-place. The skirt is gracefully cut and edged with velvet, half veiled over with a border of Chantilly lace, no paniers or puffs, but a drapery of turquoise-blue surah, trimmed with open-work embroidery, cream-colored, thrown over the skirt and caught up several times; bodice with a lace ruffle over embroidered plastron, with a basque skirt in front and puffed out at the back; sleeves three-quarters long, puffed out at the armhole, with embroidered revers at the bottom. All sleeves, almost without exception, are semi-short or three-quarters long, so that long gloves or mittens must be worn.

A pretty dress for a little girl has short skirt for Japanese foulard, slashed open about half way up at regular distances to admit of a triple of fold being inserted. The blouse is made of blue surah, trimmed with Venetian lace; the sleeves are half long and loose.

The novelty in bathing suits is made of pale blue and yellowish serge. The drawers are trimmed with puffs of blue, and the long blouse, of the blue serge, is trimmed from neck to lower edge of skirt with graduating puff of yellow fabric. The yoke and sleeves are also of the yellow, and are gauged and puffed. The blouse is confined at the waist by a canvas belt, and an oil-silk cap, garnished with blue braid, covers the head. Canvas sleeves, blue bound, and navy-blue stockings complete the costume.—*Philadelphia Times.*

WORTH KNOWING.

For burns, wet saleratus and spread on a cloth; bind this on the burned part, and in a few hours it will be well.

Vinegar will remove the disagreeable odor of kerosine of tins.

Ants that frequent houses or gardens may be destroyed by taking four ounces; set them in an iron or earthen pan over the fire until dissolved and united; afterwards beat them to a powder, and infuse a little of this powder in water; wherever you sprinkle it, the ants will die or fly the place.

Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put alum in hot water and boil until dissolved; then apply hot water with a brush to all cracks, closets, bedsteads, and other places where insects may be found. Ants, bedbugs, cockroaches, and other creeping things, are killed.

Cockroaches can be destroyed by using smooth-glazed china bowls partially filled with molasses and water. Set the bowls against something by which the insects can get in; they will not be able to get out.—*Housekeeper.*

HOW TO DRINK MILK.

A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* tells how milk should be taken: Not in copious draughts like beer or any other fluids which differ from it chemically; if we consider the use of milk in infancy, the physiological ingestion, that is, of food provided for it, each small mouthful is secured by effort and slowly presented to the gastric mucous surface for the primal digestive stages. It is thus regularly and gradually reduced to curd and the stomach is not oppressed with a lump of half-coagulated milk. The same principle should be regarded in case of the adult. Milk should be slowly taken in mouthfuls, at short intervals, and thus it is rightly dealt with by the gastric juice. If milk be taken after other food, it is almost sure to burden the stomach and cause discomfort and prolonged indigestion, and this for the obvious reason that there is insufficient digestive agency to dispose of it, and the better the quality of milk the more severe the discomforts will be under these conditions.

DINING-ROOM FASHIONS.

In changing tablecloths during the week, contrive to let the fresh one be for the dinner table.

In cleaning the table at dinner for a new course, the plates of host and hostess should be removed last, so that no guest will feel hurried.

It is the part of the hostess to serve cold meats. A very convenient way is to remove a few slices from the platter to a plate, place it on a silver fork, and send it around the table.

It is always well to set the table for daily use with as much neatness as if guests were to be present, and to accustom servants or members of the family to wait upon the table properly, by daily practice. In this way, all awkwardness is worn away, and a dinner becomes an unalloyed pleasure.

Bavaria, which has a population of only 5,000,000, maintains the universities of Munich, Wuerzburg, and Erlangen, with 3,500 students. The two first are Romish, the last Lutheran.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Mrs. Blacknose.

Mrs. Blacknose was the mother of a family of five kittens. They were handsome and playful little things, and Mrs. Blacknose took great pains to bring up her family properly.

As soon as they were old enough, she taught them that in the morning, when they awoke, they must wash themselves nice and clean; also brush their fur smooth and glossy by licking it briskly with their little rough tongues. Then, too, when the children would come and play with them, she told them as long as they were not too cruel, to nestle up close to them and purr; and if they tossed a ball, or put a string to a spool, they should play catch it, and roll it, to make the children laugh.

All this the kittens did very nicely, and Mother Blacknose would sit up perfectly erect, and watch them with a look which meant to say, "Now, don't you think I make an excellent mother?"

But all play will not do; so Mother Blacknose undertook to teach her children what work they must learn to do.

She began by showing them that on the under side of their paws they had soft velvet cushions, and under these cushions were sharp nails.

"Now," said Mother Blacknose, "you have velvet cushions on your paws, so that you can walk very quietly—so quietly that a mouse or rat which is prowling about cannot hear you. Then you go up very quietly to her, and when you are quite near, you stretch out your paws, and then fasten the mouse or rat down with your sharp nails."

After the kittens had learned this lesson they nestled up close to their mother on the rug before the fire, and took a nap.

Soon after, Johnny came into the room with a trap in his hand, in which there was a big old mouse.

John called, "Puss, puss!" Puss picked up her ears, and quickly called her children. This she thought would be an excellent time for their second lesson, and taking them up to the trap, she explained that it was a mouse, and that she wanted them to catch it.

The poor mouse was very much frightened, and thought that surely all these cats would kill her, and wished that if she only could get out how she would run to her hole.

Mrs. Blacknose got on the top, and put her paw on the trap. John gently raised the wire door. The instant it was opened, out ran the mouse as fast as he could, and all the kittens after her. But the mouse was too quick for them. All they saw of her was a long, thin tail disappearing down a dark hole. Mrs. Blacknose was disappointed to think her children did not do better, and said that when night came on, they would all go down in the cellar, and then try to catch her.

Truth and Obedience.

"Charley! Charley?" Clear and sweet the voice rang out over the common.

"That's mother!" cried one of the boys, instantly throwing down his bat and picking up his cap and jacket.

"Don't go yet!—Have it out!—Just finish this game!" cried the players in noisy chorus.

"I must go right off this minute. I told mother that I'd come whenever she called."

"Make-believe you didn't hear!" they all exclaimed.

"But I did hear."

"She'll never know that you did."

"But I know it, and—"

"Let him go," said a bystander; "you can do nothing with him. He is tied to his mother's apron-strings."

"Yes," said Charlie, "and there is where every boy ought to be tied; and in a hard knot, too."

"But I wouldn't be such a baby as to run the minute she called," said one.

"I don't call it babyish to keep one's word!" said the obedient boy, a beautiful light glowing in his blue eyes. "I call it manly for a fellow to keep his word to his mother; and if he doesn't keep it to her, you see if he keeps it to anyone else."

A Woman's Grit and Grip.

Not long ago a lady who resided in Ivy street, Atlanta, Georgia, was "at home" to quite a number of friends and a pleasant evening was the result. Before the hour for separation had arrived, however, one of the guests of the lady was taken quite ill and was escorted to a bed room, where she was disrobed and made to feel as easy as every possible kindness could offer. At 12 o'clock she fell into a quiet sleep and the young lady who was watching by her side, thinking that her guest had forgotten her ills in sweet slumber, laid down upon a sofa, beside a window in the room, and was soon lost to the cares of this world. How long she slept she does not know, but whilst in the midst of a pleasant dream she felt something brush across her face and with a start awoke. Her awakening saved the life of her friend, but came near being her own death.

The something which brushed across her face and awoke her was the night dress of that friend, who had, in a somnambulistic fit, arisen from her bed and walked across the room to the window, beside which the lady was sleeping. To get to the window she crawled over the sleeping form of her host and then began an exit, which must have resulted in death but for the gown. Hardly realizing what she was doing, the lady grabbed the white fabric which had aroused her with both hands, and as she did so her ears were greeted with screams just outside the window. In an instant she realized that she was holding her friend in mid-air, and that to loosen her grasp on the cloth was to insure her death. She was not physically strong, but with a nerve rarely equaled she tightened her hold and then joined in with her friend's call for aid. Soon their combined screams

awoke the inmates of the house, who hastened to the room and rescued the young lady from her aerial position.

As soon as the somnambulist, for such she acknowledged herself to be, was drawn into the room, the young lady who saved her life fainted, and in the morning her nervous prostration was so great that her friends are in great anxiety for her.

Queen Victoria's Round of Duties.

If the day is fine the Queen drives to Frogmore in an open carriage, and there breakfasts in the house, unless the weather is very hot, when her Majesty takes the meal in a tent on the lawn, and reads her private letters and newspapers. The Queen never takes up a newspaper that has not been previously perused by a lady in waiting, who marks all the passages which she thinks would interest her Majesty, who is supposed to look at nothing that is not marked. Afterward the Queen goes to another room or to another tent and proceeds to the business of the day; there are seldom less than 20, and often more than 30, boxes to be gone through, and a groom is kept constantly riding between the Queen at Frogmore and Sir Henry Ponsonby at the Castle. After about three hours of incessant work her Majesty drives back to the Castle with the boxes in the carriage, and they are then carried up stairs on a tray, and sorted and dispatched by Sir Henry Ponsonby. Then her Majesty lunches with Princess Beatrice and any other members of her family who are at the Castle; and, unless there is any ceremony of state appointed for the day, they afterward take a walk in the garden or on the slopes, and later go out for a drive. On their return they retire for a little necessary rest before preparing for dinner, which brings the day's visitors. The only part of the Queen's daily routine which never varies is the morning work, which comes as regularly as that of any clerk in the city, and everything is done by her Majesty with conscientious thoroughness. The Queen looks into everything herself; and the public have little idea of the prodigious number and variety of the subjects which come before her for decision. It is an axiom among all who have served the Queen that if they can only get their case looked into by her Majesty, strict justice is assured. At Windsor her life is more laborious than elsewhere, from the incessant visitors and ceremonies, and the impossibility of getting away from the pomp and pageantry of a Court. There is nothing which her Majesty so much dislikes at the Castle as the innumerable entrees, who are everywhere to be seen, and whose monotonous tramp never ceases along the east terrace, underneath the windows of the private apartments.

Reform Schools.

An important experiment, the new method—called the cottage or family plan—of managing State Reform Schools, is being successfully wrought out in the Reform School of Rhode Island under the superintendence of Mr. Frank M. Howe, formerly in charge, for six years, of the Reform School of Michigan, at Lansing, and son of Mr. George E. Howe, who first introduced the new system into this country, at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1858. The germ of the method seems to have been caught from the Rauche Haus, at Horn, Germany, founded by Dr. Wichern, and from the Military School at Mettray, France, established by De Metz. The method is moral rather than coercive, persuasive rather than legislative, drawn from the divine model of a family instead of from a prison. Mr. F. M. Howe has been in charge of the Rhode Island school fourteen months, and has happily controlled it. For more than a year not a boy has been put under lock, while the school at one time numbered two hundred. The boys even go in squads to some of the city churches without a guard, and twice have been taken on excursions down Narragansett Bay, with only Mr. Howe as manager. The success of the new system, on account of its family virtues and the stimulating personality of Mr. Howe, is praised by all the citizens. This type of Reform Schools is being tested in Connecticut, Colorado, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Western Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Its pecuniary economy is also very marked. The method should be studied by every State and every city.—*Examiner & Chronicle.*

American Versus English Soldiers

Mr. Forbes, the most eminent and best qualified of war correspondents, has been studying the condition of the United States army, and the views which he has adopted will certainly surprise some people. Comparing our army with that of England, he says that our soldiers are better clothed, better fed, better treated, better officered, and more immediately available for effective service. The punishment of our soldiers is more humane and better calculated to punish the offense without unnecessarily degrading the offender. The motives which lead the American soldier to enlist, are, he says, higher than those which control the English. The former enters the military because it pays. He gets large wages, and ample rations, his pay increases with the length of the service, and when his time expires he is sure to have saved several hundred dollars, which are sufficient to stock the farm of 160 acres to which he is entitled. None of these motives control the English soldier. A false glamour is thrown around his profession and he is expected to enlist for glory. The officers are expected to support themselves from private funds. Our little army, after all the sneers cast upon it by the thoughtless, is still an eminently respectable body.—*Ex.*

THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882.

Representative Convention.

There will be a Republican Convention for the 24th Representative District of Tuscola County, held at the Court House, in Caro, on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Townships will be entitled to delegates as follows: Angus 5, Columbia 5, Dayton 4, Elkland 4, Ellington 3, Elmwood 3, Fremont 4, Indianfields 10, Koylton 4, Kingston 2, Novesta 1, Wells 2.

E. J. CARPENTER, Ch'n.
WM. MCKAY.
P. B. WEYDEMAYER.

THE Greenbackers are pushing things in Illinois. If all their nominees succeed they will have a strong party.

AFFAIRS in Ireland stand about as they were. Little change will take place there for years to come. Occasional upheavings, risings and repressings, till education, intelligence and patriotism take possession and dispel ignorance, superstition and selfishness, then Ireland will be emancipated.

THE Iowa Democratic convention held at Marshalltown on the 15th inst., openly declared disapproval of "all sumptuary laws," and pledging themselves to use all lawful means to annul the constitutional amendment lately voted by so large a majority of the Iowa people. This is defining pretty clearly the position of the Democratic party in relation to prohibition.

At the Barry county Republican convention held at Hastings on the 15th inst. "A resolution favoring the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors" was unanimously passed. Senator Ferry was spoken of in the highest terms, and his return to the senate was spoken of as certain. The senator is a great favorite in Barry county. Delegates were chosen to the congressional and State conventions.

THE question of representation in the halls of legislation is vital to the interests of any community. To have the right man in the right place is highly important. It is the duty as well as the privilege of free men, in the enjoyment of the free institutions of this free country, to determine who are their proper representatives. In the selection of the man all cannot, in all particulars, have their choice, but a wise discrete and loyal course on the part of the various communities will result in that which is best on the whole. Intelligent and loyal men will submit to the decision of the majority fairly reached. There are certain great principles which should guide us in making up our minds among a number of men who are available for a given office, and especially one who seeks to attain a high legislative position, and these we cannot too seriously ponder at the present juncture. We want a strong man. To compete respectfully and successfully with the men usually sent to our legislative halls, requires strength. No man who does not possess this essential requisite need apply. Strength of mind, of will, of judgment, of character. Weaklings may have their place somewhere, but it is not in our legislatures. We want an honest man. Tricksters may be strong. They are not generally so. Slippery unreliable men cannot found up to the full standard of manhood required by the time in which we live. Their day is or ought to be past. Real uprightness, with that strength which is essential to cope with the knavery with which the legislator is often thrown in contact, may and must co-exist, to meet the requirements of to-day. There we want a man of the people, whose sympathies are with the people. We are, in this land of equal rights to all, free from the curse of dominant or ruling classes. No sons of irresponsible aristocrats can be panned upon by the influence of money or rank. All whose characters raise them to rank with the best, are peers of the best. All may be members of the aristocracy of honor and virtue and goodness. The highest titles are open to all. In our choice of men to represent us in our highest councils, it is our privilege to select men who are in sympathy with us. Who have begun at the bottom and worked up, in strength, in culture, in tact, in wisdom, in character, in substance, who have handled men and things successfully, and have proved their ability to cope with men. Men who having been where we are, know what we want, and can help us to it. Such are a few of the characteristics of the men from whom this district will soon be called to select a member of congress of this great nation. And we venture to ask the electors of Tuscola county, who can fill the bill better than B. W. Histon?

—Frank Austin moved his stock of tinware and tools across the street on Saturday, into the building formerly occupied by Al. Wickware. He is as pleased to see you there as ever.

Piles.

In all of the various forms are constant complaints of the Human race and produces the utmost suffering and cause many a person to commit sin if not suicide. In Blind, Bleeding, Itching Piles, internal or external immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of Parnee'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.

Spread the Good News

And let everyone know the benefits to be derived from the use of Parnee'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.

Republican Convention.

Report of Republican county convention held at Caro, Aug. 10, 1882.

The convention was called to order by E. H. Taylor, chairman of the Republican county committee.

On motion, of Wm. M. Rogers was chosen temporary chairman, and F. Bourns temporary secretary.

On motion, the chairman appointed Messrs. Taylor, Gilchrist, Weydemeyer, Reynick and Slafter as committee on permanent organization.

Messrs. Hains, Higgins, and Pepon as committee on credentials.

S. A. Luce, G. H. Pond and D. G. Slafter as committee on resolutions.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: "Mr. Taylor, —Mr. chairman and gentlemen of the convention: Your committee or permanent organization beg leave to report and recommend for permanent chairman, Wm. M. Rogers, of Arabela; for permanent sec'y, George H. Pond, of Caro; all of which is respectfully submitted. The report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Rogers said: "Gentlemen of the convention, I allied myself with the Republican party when it was first organized and I have sailed in it ever since. I have never tried to crawl overboard to get ashore and failed in the attempt, but I have stuck to the old ship all through, and I have been honored by that party with quite a number of different offices, and I feel thankful for it; and I feel to thank this convention for the honor conferred upon me by choosing me as its permanent chairman."

By the chairman. "At the request of the committee on resolutions, if any party wishes to present any idea to the committee they can have the privilege of going into the committee room.

The committee on order of business reported as follows:

1.—The election of permanent officers.
2.—The election of county officers.
3.—The choosing of delegates to the State convention.

4.—The nomination of county officers as follows:

1, Sheriff; 2, Clerk; 3, Treasurer; 4, Register of Deeds; 5, Prosecuting Attorney; 6, Circuit Court Commissioner; 7, Coroners; 8, County Surveyor.

5.—The election of a new county committee.

6.—The choosing of committee for the first and second representative districts.

7.—The report of committee on resolutions.

The committee on credentials reported delegates entitled to a seat in convention, and report accepted and adopted, with the understanding that if the delegates from Gilford and Wisner came in before the convention proceeds to business, they will be received.

On motion convention adjourned until one o'clock, p. m. The chairman requested delegates to be in promptly at one o'clock, as there was a large amount of business to be transacted.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

The following resolution was presented to the convention by Mr. Cook: Resolved, that the order of the day be suspended and a brief hearing be given, before proceeding to the nominations, to E. B. Sutton, a delegate to this convention from the temperance convention held in Caro, July 25th, 1882. Adopted.

On motion the convention proceeded to the regular order of business.

By the chairman: The first order of business is, the choosing of delegates to the State convention.

On motion the chairman of any delegation not full, was instructed to cast the ballots for the absent delegates.

On motion three tellers were appointed by the chair.

On motion of Mr. Burns, the delegates to the State convention be elected by acclamation. The chair appointed Messrs. Sherwood, Hays and Johnson, tellers.

Mr. Burns nominated Hon. Townsend North as first delegate to the State convention. Carried.

Mr. Benick moved that A. P. Atwood be the second delegate. Mr. Atwood declined. Mr. Taylor nominated John F. Wilmot as the second delegate. Carried.

Mr. Pond nominated Alex. Trotter as the third delegate. Carried.

Mr. H. G. Granger presented the name of H. C. Marvin, of Unionville, as fourth delegate. Carried.

By Mr. Taylor: As the fifth delegate I would nominate Wm. H. Stark of Reese. Carried.

Mr. Duncan: I nominate Peter P. Dawson as the sixth delegate. Carried.

Mr. Burns nominated John C. Laing as seventh delegate. Carried.

Mr. J. A. Damon of Millington was elected as the eighth delegate.

D. G. Slafter was nominated as the ninth delegate, but declined.

Mr. Burns nominated Dr. Pepon as the ninth delegate. Carried.

Messrs. A. B. Markham, R. P. Edison, Thos. Duncan, George H. Granger, Thos. Duncan, of Watertown, were nominated but declined. Alex. R. Reynick of Caro was elected as the tenth delegate.

By the chairman: The next in order is the nomination of county officers.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, each delegate was requested to take seats by themselves.

THE BALLOT FOR SHERIFF.

By Mr. Slafter: I move that we proceed to an informal ballot for sheriff. Carried.

By Mr. Reynick: I take pleasure in presenting the name of Morgan A. Jones.

By Mr. Slafter: I present the name of John A. McPherson.

By Mr. Bell: I present the name of Wm. McKay, of Dayton.

First informal ballot for sheriff.—whole number of votes cast 100, of which Morgan A. Jones received 32, John A. McPherson 30, Wm. McKay 32, Randall 5, scattering 1.

Mr. Slafter moved to proceed to a second informal ballot; carried.—the whole number of votes cast 104, that being four ballots more than the whole number of delegates present.

Mr. Slafter said: I move that the ballot be thrown out and that we proceed to another informal ballot, as this is a Republican convention and we do not endorse any thing of that kind. Carried.—whole number of votes cast 100, of which Morgan A. Jones received 23, John A. McPherson 28, Wm. McKay 44, Randall 4, scattering 1.

By Mr. Taylor: I move that we proceed to a formal ballot; carried.—whole number of votes cast 98, of which Morgan A. Jones received 20, John A. McPherson 19, Wm. McKay 59.

On motion of Mr. Slafter the vote was made unanimous and Mr. McKay declared the nominee of the convention.

COUNTY CLERK.

By the chairman: The next in order is the nomination of county clerk.

E. R. Cookingham was nominated by Mr. Dupaul. Mr. Sherwood presented the name of N. M. Richardson. Here followed the nomination of John Staley, Jr., James Stevens, Samuel C. Armstrong and J. R. Hooper.

First informal ballot.—whole number of votes cast 99, of which N. M. Richardson received 5, John Staley, Jr. 36, S. C. Armstrong 8, James Stevens 10, J. R. Hooper 19, E. R. Cookingham 21.

On motion of Mr. McKay, convention proceeded to second informal ballot.—whole number of votes cast 100, of which Richardson received 4, Staley 37, Armstrong 5, Stevens 9, Hooper 18, Cookingham 27.

On motion, proceeded to a formal ballot. First formal ballot.—whole number of vote cast 100, Staley 33, Armstrong 4, Stevens 6, Hooper 13, Cookingham 43, scattering 1.

Second formal ballot.—whole number of votes cast 100, Staley 37, Armstrong 4, Hooper 6, Cookingham 53.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Cookingham was declared the nominee of the convention.

VOTE OF THANKS.

On motion of Mr. McKay, the convention returned a vote of thanks to Mr. Richardson for the faithful manner in which he has performed the duties of the office of clerk for the past six years.

TREASURER BY ACCLAMATION

By Mr. Sherwood: I move that for treasurer we nominate C. R. Selden by acclamation; carried. It was moved and supported that C. R. Selden be the nominee for treasurer; carried.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

By Mr. Duncan: I move that register of deeds be nominated by acclamation; lost. It was moved by Mr. McKay that the convention proceed to a formal ballot for register of deeds; carried.—Whole number of votes cast 98, of which Mr. Fox received 58 Adam Haines 38, VanTassel 2. On motion Mr. Fox was declared the nominee of the convention.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

By the chairman: The next in order is prosecuting attorney.

The following nominations were made for prosecuting attorney: John Hurt, B. R. Ransford, Wm. N. West, E. H. Taylor, T. W. Atwood and R. P. Edison.

Mr. Bourns moved that the convention proceed to an informal ballot for prosecuting attorney; carried.

First informal ballot.—Whole number of votes cast 99, of which R. P. Edison rec'd 7, Wm. N. West 10, T. W. Atwood 16, E. H. Taylor 49, John Hurt 10, B. R. Ransford 6, F. L. Pales 1.

On motion the convention proceeded to a formal ballot.—Whole number of votes cast 98, of which Edison rec'd 3, West 8, Atwood 14, Taylor 55, Hurt 6, Ransford 8, scattering 1. On motion the vote was made unanimous and Mr. Taylor declared the nominee of the convention.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS.

By the chairman: The next in order is the circuit court commissioner.

Mr. Taylor nominated H. S. Hadsell, of Vassar. Then followed the nominations of Wm. N. West, G. F. Getty and L. A. Orr. Moved by Mr. Bourns that the convention proceed to elect a C. C. C. for the locality of Caro. Carried.

First informal ballot.—Whole number of votes cast 98, of which Wm. N. West received 17, G. F. Getty 53, L. A. Orr 21, A. B. Markham 2, scattering 5.

Moved by Mr. Bourns that the vote be declared formal and Mr. Getty declared nominated. Carried.

Moved and carried that the other circuit court commissioner be nominated by acclamation.

Moved that Mr. H. S. Hadsell be the circuit court commissioner for the locality of Vassar. Carried.

CORONERS.

The next in order is the nomination of two coroners.

By Mr. Slafter: I move that Mr. Shoff, of Tuscola, be declared nominated by acclamation. Carried.

Moved that Dr. Pepon, of Newbury be nominated as the 2nd coroner by acclamation. Carried.

Moved that John A. Tesker be nominated as county surveyor by acclamation. Carried.

It was moved and carried that the county committee be composed of 5 members in stead of seven as heretofore. Carried.

The following were elected on a Republican county committee, Geo. H. Pond, Dr. Depoun, E. B. Hays, L. M. Sherwood and A. A. Linn.

Committee of the 1st Representative District, Messrs. Shoff Terry, Hays, Sherwood and Linn.

The committee for the 2nd dist. Messrs. Carpenter, McKay and Weydemeyer.

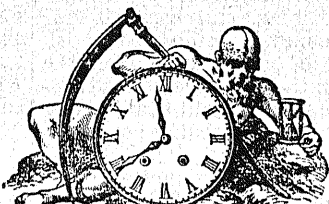
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Your committee beg leave to report the following results: Resolved, that the sentiment of the Republicans are in favor of temperance, order and law and in favor of constitutional amendments being submitted to the people. Accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Clark the following resolution was inserted in the original:

"And further that it is the duty of the Republican party to adopt temperance as one of its issues and to use its power in the suppression of the liquor traffic."

FRANK HENDRICK,



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.

LEGAL.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—State of Michigan, county of Tuscola, ss. In the matter of the estate of John Jacobs, an incompetent minor, and Sarah Jacobs, a minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said John Jacobs, an incompetent minor, and Sarah Jacobs, a minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Tuscola, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the premises, in the county of Tuscola, in said State, on Friday, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: The undivided two-fifths (2-5) interest of the east half of the south-west quarter of section two (2) in township No. fourteen (14) north of range eleven (11) east, situate in township of Elkland, Tuscola county, State of Michigan. Terms made known day of sale.

Dated August 7, A. D. 1882.

ELLEN JACOBS, Guardian of John Jacobs and Sarah Jacobs, minors.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, county of Tuscola, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Caro, on the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty two. Present, Wm. Johnson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John Jacobs, incompetent minor, and Sarah Jacobs, a minor.

This having been reported by the Court for hearing the petition of Ellen Jacobs, Guardian of said John Jacobs and Sarah Jacobs, of Elkland, Michigan, praying for the sale of the real estate she may be licensed to sell certain real estate, in said petition described; Now come into Court the said petitioner, and she appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, by due proof on file, that due notice of the hearing of said petition has been given to all persons interested as directed by the Court; And it further appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, after full hearing upon said petition, and on hearing and full examination of the proofs and allegations of the petitioner, that it is necessary, or would be for the interest of said John Jacobs, incompetent minor and Sarah Jacobs, a minor, that said real estate be sold for the purpose of maintaining said minors, that said estate at present the income thereof is not sufficient to maintain said minors and for the investment of proceeds of said estate for the benefit of said minors as aforesaid. Therefore, in consideration of the premises, it is Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed by this Court, that said Ellen Jacobs, as aforesaid, be and hereby is empowered, authorized and licensed to sell, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the interest of said minors in said real estate hereinafter designated, and described, and in the order in which the same is hereinafter set forth, and for the purposes aforesaid, subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale. And it is Further Ordered, That said Ellen Jacobs, guardian of said minor and incompetent person, John Jacobs, and Sarah Jacobs, a minor, give a bond in the penal sum of One Thousand dollars, with two sureties, to be approved by said Judge, for the faithful discharge of her duty in the premises as required by law, and that she give public notice of the time and place of holding such sale, by the publication of this order in the newspaper printed in the county of Tuscola, for six weeks successively next before such sale, and also before making the same, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the statute in such case made and provided. And it is Further Ordered, That said Ellen Jacobs immediately after such sale made, make return hereupon to this Court, of her proceedings in the premises by virtue hereof.

The real estate authorized to be sold under and by virtue of this decree is specified, designated and described as follows, to wit: The undivided 2-5 (two-fifths) of the east half of south-west quarter of section two (2) in township No. fourteen (14) north of range eleven (11) east, situate in township of Elkland, Tuscola county and State of Michigan.

WM. JOHNSON, Judge of Probate.

[SEAL.]

NOTICE TO GEORGE A. SMITH: Complaint having been entered against you by William Houghton for abandoning your homestead entry No. 3880 made by you on the 9th day of September, 1879, upon the S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 of Section 15, town 13 N., of range 11 East, you are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the 24th day of September, next, at 2 o'clock p. m., to show cause why your said Homestead entry should not be cancelled.

The said William Houghton is hereby summoned to appear at the same time and place.

F. J. BURTON, Receiver.

CHARLES DOUGHTON, Register.

East Saginaw, Mich., August 15th, 1882.

Strayed Beasts.

Notice is hereby given that on about Aug. 1st, 1882, two calves of the age of three months old, or thereabouts. One of said calves a dark red, the other a red and white with a white tail, strayed upon my enclosed land in the township of Novesta, and now remains there upon, and that I reside in the said township of Novesta. Dated this 7th day of Aug. A. D. 1882.

ALICE M. HOUGHTON.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received up until noon of the 23 day of August, A. D. 1882, for the building of a school house in school district No. 4, township of Evergreen. Plans and Specifications for which can be seen at this office. The tenders must each be accompanied by at least two sureties. The committee reserve the right to reject each and all bids.

By order of Committee.

William Elston, John Haggerly, James Ray, } COMMITTEE.
Evergreen, August 14, A. D. 1882.

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 accommodation of the public.

CASS CITY, MICH.

THIS PAPER may be found on

file at Geo. F. 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 STYLE

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.

Cass City, Mich.

MONEY LOAN Improved Terms of Loan Dates at Cass City Bank

REDUCTION, GREAT REDUCTION!

After taking inventory we have now marked down goods at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for our Fall Stock.

ODD PANTS

Are the garments that have to suffer. In finishing up our inventory, we find an overstock of odd pants, odd coats, odd vests, which must be cleared out, and now is your time before the best are sold, for the great reduction will clear them out. Come early, Come soon and secure

THESE BARGAINS

WHILE THE SELECTION IS HERE.

Pants for the PROFESSOR, the MERCHANT, the MECHANIC and the

LABORING MAN.

Suits that will suit all classes, in color, quality, and last but not least, the price.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hand sewed, Machine sewed, Standard nailed, Pegged.

We have a large stock of stylish and serviceable goods that we must close out. Come and examine our prices after looking elsewhere, as we desire that you should find out prices before calling upon us, then you will be convinced that we are underselling all other dealers

HIMELHOCH & LEWENBERG.

—Three of the members of the band have resigned, leaving the tuba and tenor horn and bass drum vacant. Robt. Peterson has taken the drum on trial.

—Elder Reeve was the medium last week of presenting A. D. Gillies with a lot of vegetables from some young ladies in Grant. It was a pretty good joke, but then —

—The temperance meeting last Friday night was very thinly attended. Only part of the programme was presented to the audience through the non-attendance of part of the participants.

—We mentioned last week that we had a report of the convention held two weeks ago to-day in Caro, but from some cause or other, our correspondent had failed to copy it and forward it to us. Late on Wednesday night as we were going to press, it was casually dropped in on us, but alas, too late. We do not wish such a full and correct account of the proceedings go the waste basket and publish in this issue.

—The contract for erecting the Methodist Episcopal church at Bad Axe has been awarded to Messrs. Cook and Redman of Ubley. The church at Ubley, being built by the above gentlemen, is rapidly progressing, and will be finished early in September. The church for the same denomination at Tyre is also moving on rapidly under the vigorous hands of the Sparling Bros. There is a good job still open at Peck, Sanilac county, with others of whose locality we are not now advised.

Why Will You

Not learn that it costs us to live? Mean one thing and say another? Not pay your subscription. If it means you, take it?

Not subscriber for your local paper, the ENTERPRISE? Not understand that it takes money to run a newspaper?

Not help us to run on a cash basis and hand us in that \$1.50.

Not boom up your business in your own home paper, the ENTERPRISE?

Go out of town to trade when you can do as well if not better with our own merchants? Put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day. You can just as well settle your subscription to-day as any time if you only think so.

EVERGREEN ECHOS

Evergreen, Aug. 19.
J. B. Proctor talks of selling his farm. He asks \$1,000 for it, he has 80 acres and a good young orchard and some good grape vines.

We have a store in this town on the town line in opposition to Mr. Patch, and a new stock of goods to select from. Better times are coming.

Where is Yankee at this date, has he vanquished the ranch or gone where the woodbine twines? Let's hear from him as soon as convenient.

It looks as if we were to have a little dry weather now.

Oats and peas are almost ready to gather in this vicinity.

Mr. McRea, a student was here a few days ago and organized a Sabbath school in school district No. 2, and raised \$17 for the same. Success to him.

Now we want a threshing machine in this town to thresh out our grain. Some man can get a good job.

SCRIBBLER.

NOT TO BE SNEEZED AT.

S. C. Armstrong, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to loan on Real Estate. Office on Main St., Cass City, Mich.

Don't suffer with those griping pains and Diarrhea, but go to Adamson & Fritz's and get a bottle of Luce & Mosher's Cholera Preventive. A cure is guaranteed.

Elegant line of Gold Pens, Pencils, etc., at Knickerbocker & Co.

We deal in Groceries only at Dubois Bro's.

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

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

For cleaning your Silverware try the Diamond Dust Powder, Knickerbocker & Co. Agents.

You will find A. C. McGraw 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.

5 Bottle Castor \$3.75 to \$7, at Knickerbocker & Co., Caro.

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

The nobbiest 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 Bro's.

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 16 cents per gal. at Dubois Bro's.

Knickerbocker & Co. are selling their stock of silverware off at great bargains. Caro.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received up until noon of the 26 day of August, A. D. 1882, for the building of a school house in school district No. 1, township of Evergreen. Plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office. The tenders must each be accompanied by at least two good sureties. The committee reserve the right to reject each and all bids.

Evergreen, August 9, A. D. 1882.

By order of Committee.

M. S. Phetteplace, Andrew Lawrence, Henry Leslie. COMMITTEE.

—The building just vacated by Frank Austin is being moved back across the lot to make room for his new shop and dwelling house which he will erect immediately, adjoining C. E. Hinkle's block.

—We called in on W. S. Work shortly after he had opened out his beautiful and well selected stock of crockery and glassware, and were surprised as well as pleased with the display of fancy and plain crockery and glassware, but what took our eye the moment we entered the door, was the elegant assortment of lamps. No wonder he says he makes a specialty of lamps. Just drop in there anytime you are passing or make a business of it and go in and see those magnificent, top-of-the-ladder lamps.

—Main street was the scene of another most shameful drunken riot Monday afternoon, but unlike the last one, as the drunken parties assaulted our own citizens, not anyone outside the village. The quarrel arose from Jimmy, the hotel clerk, refusing, under orders from Geo. Tennant, to give the party, consisting of five persons, Angus McEachin, Neal and two Ronald McIntyres, and Malcom Smith, more liquor. They had already more than they could carry conveniently. When the liquor was refused they assaulted Jimmy across the bar, who drew a revolver and told them to "git." This they did, withdrawing to the sidewalk, where they began to heap abuse upon the house and everyone in the neighborhood. Geo. Tennant, who was working upon the road, came up and tried to quiet the riot, when they pitched into him, striking, or striking at him several times. One of the roughs attempting to go into the house was struck across the mouth by Mrs. Tennant and ordered to go back. He immediately backed up. After some persuasion they were induced to get into the wagon, and drove toward the grist mill. Before reaching the mill they removed their coats, even dropping their suspenders. It seemed to mean fight. Constable Williams, who by the way is just business, anticipating trouble, followed them to the mill. When they arrived upon the platform they commenced raising "Ned" generally, but were suddenly checked by A. J. W. appearing upon the scene of action. McEachin opened the fight by striking Williams, but suddenly found himself upon the ground. Several blows were struck by the drunken crew, before Williams, assisted by Frank Austin, W. S. Work, Samuel Wells, and several others had them arrested. They were brought before S. C. Armstrong, Esq., on the charge of assault and battery, made by Williams. Neal McIntyre was fined \$30 and costs amounting to \$33.95; Ronald McIntyre, \$25 and costs, \$28.95; while Malcom Smith, who did not enter into the fight with such spirit as his companions, was let off with costs, \$4.10. The second Ronald McIntyre awaits trial. Angus McEachin was so drunk that it was impossible to put him through, and he was put to bed in the hotel. The pugilistic youths evidently came to the village "all ready for a fight" as there were several clubs in the wagon ready for use. One of these clubs, McEachin tried to use on Williams when he was arrested. During Monday night, McEachin came sufficiently to himself to quietly leave the hotel and find his way home. This is street fight number two; by the time number three occurs, the natives will be induced to attend to their own business and let our peaceable citizens alone. If they don't, why we will make them suffer the consequences.

GLEANNINGS.

Samuel Wells had a handful of his long whiskers pulled out by one of the gang he was handling.

James Adamson had his wrist pretty badly hurt by a kick given by S. Wells, intended for the party who was pulling his whiskers.

Constable Williams laid three of the drunks out all at the same time, and that without striking them.

Frank Austin started "the big tall fellow" down street with the simple grip of his hands. It is sufficient.

The fellow who had his mouth slapped by Mrs. Tennant must feel cheap.

While the prisoners were being brought down the street, McEachin broke away and started to run, but was brought into subjection by a sudden tumble made by a quick movement from Williams.

Mr. Metcalf, Elder Deming and a gentleman from Caro, were assaulted by them while standing on the hotel steps.

An assorted lot of torn and mussed shirts will probably be put up at auction in the course of a few days. Everyone should have a relic of the fight.

Parties chuck full of fight will learn before long that Cass City is a poor place to enter, to indulge in their cherished art.

Cass City won't allow fighting around its streets. Everyone make a note of this and paste it in your hat.

The released prisoners indulged in a free use of threats against their captors, in the evening. It is not healthy to breathe out too many threats, even in Cass City.

We do not like to chronicle such a disgusting drunken riot, in our usually quiet and peaceable village, but this one we feel will send out its lesson to all the settlements in this locality, and put a check to its indulgence.

If you will fight you must go some where else to do it. It costs too much in Cass City.

To the south of us has been quelled; to the northeast has followed suit; may the balance take warning and not let the iron hands of the law, (and of Frank Austin) get its hand upon them.

There is at least one drained pocket in that crowd.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Detroit and Bay City Division.

TRAINS SOUTH.			TRAINS NORTH.		
am	pm	pm		pm	pm
7 25	6 08	11 27	Lv. Ray City Ar.	1 40	9 15
7 38	6 08	11 27	Reese	1 05	8 45
8 00	6 30	12 10	Vassar	12 45	8 12
8 15	6 45	12 40	Millington	1 25	12 40
8 30	6 55	1 10	Other Lakes	1 19	7 58
8 35	7 05	1 40	Columbiaville	12 08	7 48
8 55	7 10	.....	Five Lakes	11 50	7 25
9 10	7 25	2 10	.....	11 40	7 21
9 57	7 35	3 20	C & G T. Ry. Ar.	1 45	7 21
9 50	9 50	.....	.....	7 15	4 15
10 10	7 52	3 55	Metamora Lv.	11 30	7 04
9 26	8 02	4 10	Thomas	11 15	6 45
9 36	8 12	4 40	Oxford	11 15	6 45
9 46	8 18	4 45	Orion	11 05	6 37
10 07	8 45	5 12	Rochester	10 45	6 11
10 17	8 55	5 35	Lepore	10 35	6 00
10 27	9 05	5 55	Detroit	9 25	5 11

THE CASS CITY ENTERPRISE

BERRY BROS., Publishers.
CASS CITY, - - - - MICH.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

C. E. Lockridge, at one time a commission merchant in St. Louis, asserts that he enticed General Grant into smoking, the occasion being a fishing excursion, when the mosquitoes were so annoying that a cloud of tobacco smoke was the only refuge from the insects.

John Ruskin recently visited Sheffield, attending there a meeting of gentlemen interested in his scheme for a museum. At this meeting Mr. Ruskin said that he hoped to devote the greater part of his remaining years to the museum's work. Eleven of his water-color drawings by Turner have just been sold in London.

There is something appalling in the statement that twelve and a half million false teeth are made every year in Philadelphia, and that gigantic total is still more impressive when considered in connection with the fact that the same city produces annually five tons of powder designed to prevent the necessity of false teeth.

It is reported that as soon as the news of the bombardment of Alexandria reached England a number of Manchester manufacturers and merchants entertained themselves at a champagne supper to celebrate the event. The following night, when they heard of the havoc which had been made in the city and and that most of their own property was destroyed, they again indulged in a champagne supper to keep up their spirits.

When an individual starves to death in a civilized city his fate is probably always due to ignorance of his condition and not to inhumanity. This certainly must have been the case with William Ellis, a sculptor, who lately died in Sheffield, England. Some years ago he was engaged with Stevens in modelling the Wellington monument. On his return to Sheffield he engaged in local art trade, and executed busts in marble of John Arthur Roebuck and several local celebrities. Of late years he had been in very destitute circumstances, and frequently needed and received assistance from his friends. It was shown at the inquest that death had resulted from "exhaustion brought on by insufficiency of food."

Fact.

It has been generally believed that woman surpasses man in the exercise of that tact which oils the wheels of domestic or social life, but is the belief well grounded? As a rule, women do not secure more trusty friends; do not adjust themselves more happily to the tempers and failings of companions; more quickly see the consequences of a misapplied word; nor read character more accurately. In selecting their life companions in marriage they err as frequently as men do; and of all hopelessly blind creatures there is none to equal a young woman enamored of an unworthy young man—a smooth and plausible rake, or a vulgar fellow with bad habits and atrocious tastes, or one whose fibre is coarse and sure to develop into a brutal and tyrannical master. In a drawing-room, as a rule, women have more tact than men, but in a larger area of domestic life or business there is nothing to show their superiority. Is peace between husband and wife more often maintained by the wise repression, the soft answer, the skillful word, the adroit evasion of an issue on the part of wives than of husbands? Which would one discover most commonly take offense at the casual word? Which shows a superior skill in meeting and turning the dangerous little things that arise hourly in every circle? Perhaps girls display tact in managing their lovers; but it often happens that they cannot manage their husbands. It is the lack of tact on the part of women that sets clique against clique in churches; that keeps so many people in hot water in family, hotels and boarding-houses, or wherever lovely women predominate. It is to a lack of tact that we owe the traditional mother-in-law. Fathers-in-law have no bad reputations anywhere. A lawyer in dealing with witnesses, juries or judges must possess tact. So must a physician in evading, cajoling and humoring his patients, while keeping his own temper. A clergyman must be endowed with tact, or he will soon be on the rocks; a political leader in managing a political party must exercise tact. The tact of these men certainly excels that which a woman displays in managing the wholly willing material of a dancing party or a pleasure expedition.

Hat Flirtation.

The latest craze is the hat flirtation. The following is the code: Wearing the hat squarely on the head, I love you madly; tipping over the right ear, my little brother has the measles; pulling it over the eyes, you must not recognize me; wearing it on the back of the head, I am taking it off and brushing the wrong way, my heart is busted; holding it out in the right hand, lend me a quarter; leaving it with your uncle, I have been to a church fair; throwing it at a policeman, I love your sister; using it as a fan, come and see my aunt; carrying a brick in it, your cruelty is killing me; kicking it up stairs, is the old man around? kicking it down stairs, where is your mother? kicking it across the street, I am engaged; hanging it on the right elbow, will call to-night; hanging it on the left elbow, am badly left; putting it on the ground and sitting on it, farewell forever.—*Leavenworth Times.*

THE VOYAGE OF THE PRINCESS.

Countries Visited and Sights Seen by the Sons of the Prince of Wales.

The programme of the voyage could not have been better devised. All the races of the world, so to speak, have come under review of their royal highnesses, and much of the instructiveness of the journey must have been contained in this comparative inspection. Their memory will doubtless long retain the impression of the contrasts created by a few degrees of latitude or longitude. In the cities and towns of Australia they would witness a form of life purely English, structures which would remind them of London, streets and districts with names pathetically illustrative of the colonists' devotion to the old-home traditions, but above all would they be affected by what they beheld in that distant country as manifestations of the wondrous British spirits of enterprise and perseverance which in the short period of a century has created huge and renowned centers of industries on the shores of a continent which a few generations ago had no place in the maps and geographies of the world. Again, the South Sea island would fascinate them by the beauty of their coral strands, their towering inland mountains, their Pacific atmosphere fragrant with the perfumes of the vegetation of a delicious zone. The passage of the Horn would be pregnant with the memories of the early circumnavigators, and as their ship labored in the heavy seas which ceaselessly roll off that barren, iron-bound coast, they would recall the adventures of the primitive mariner in quest of new worlds, and realize the grandeur of the courage and the hardihood of the spirit which made light of the frost and snow and surges of that desolate region in vessels not very much bigger than the launch and pinnacle of the Bacchante. Indeed, of the princes it may literally be said that they have surveyed mankind from China to Peru. And, perhaps, of all the scenes they viewed China diverted and interested them most. There is, indeed, something in the ways, habits, houses and behavior of the population of the celestial empire that offers more points for curiosity to catch hold of than any other nation on the face of the earth presents. It is not only that one beholds antiquity therein in its integrity—dress, accent, faces, religions, the same now as they were ages ago, all that is seen there appeals with a freshness of existence not to be paralleled elsewhere. Whether it is the little sampan, the family living in a boat, the strange junk with its yellow crew of pig-tailed men, the odd characters over the shops, the fashion of drinking tea, the swaddled feet of the ladies and their wonderful coiffures, the colors of the men's dress, their curiosities, their paintings—everything strikes the eye of the stranger as a form of life the like of which is not to be matched in any other land, though one should go on sailing round the world for fifty years. All this Princess Albert, Victor and George have seen, and how much more the long time they have been absent from home must suggest. In one sense their voyage is nearly over; but it is sure to be renewed again and again by memory in their after lives. The dignity of the profession of Blake and Rodney and Nelson cannot be heightened by princely association; but of its glorious annals not the least popular and memorable will be that in which is contained the grand tour of the two sons of the prince of Wales.—*London Telegraph.*

Who Named Mount Vernon?

Few persons know where the name of Washington's homestead came from. Vernon was the private secretary of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth Under William III. Vernon became Secretary of State. His son Edward, born 1684, entered the English navy against his father's wishes, and, serving with early distinction, rose to the rank of Admiral. At Carthagen, Spain, Lawrence Washington, George's eldest brother by fourteen years, served in a land force which acted in connection with Vernon's naval force, and apparently Lawrence Washington esteemed Vernon, as he gave his name to his home on the Potomac, and procured a midshipman's appointment for George, but his mother's interposition ultimately prevented the boy's availing himself of it, albeit, she had at first consented. Vernon's popularity was so great that an unlucky expedition does not seem to have effected it, and he was actually elected to Parliament for three places at once on his return. Probably his known hostility to the government had much to do with this. In 1745 he was detailed to watch the North Sea, in view of a movement of the Pretender's adherents. The next year a serious squabble arose between him and the government, resulting in his producing two pamphlets, which so exasperated the authorities that by the King's express command he was struck off the list of Admirals. He died in 1757, at his seat in Suffolk, and, notwithstanding his disgrace, a handsome monument to him was erected in Westminster Abbey. It was Vernon who brought into use the custom of mixing water with the ration of rum, which got the name of grog, from his habit of wearing a grogram waistcoat, and hence his nickname of "Old Grog." Altogether, the man who invented grog, was buried in Westminster Abbey, commemorated by Smollett and gave a name to Washington's home, must be regarded as no ordinary person.

Lighthouse Terrors.

If those on shore are awed by the terrible violence of the winds and waves during a tempest, what must be the experience of men who live in a

building exposed to the full fury of the heavy ocean breakers? When we look at a lighthouse in calm weather, it is almost impossible to realize that these sometimes breaks over the lantern. Such is, however, frequently the case, and an instance of this occurred not long after the completion of the Bishop's Rock Light, which is erected on a rock beyond the Scilly Islands, far out in the Atlantic. One of the breakers told of a heavy sea striking under the lantern and carrying away the fog-bell, which hung by a stout arm of iron nearly three inches square. A few years ago the lighthouse keepers on this rock were in a terrible predicament during a hurricane, the violence of which was described as being fearful. The lighthouse was struck by enormous waves in quick succession, each causing a noise like the discharge of a cannon, and making the massive stone building rock to and fro, so that every article fell away from its place. One fearful sea broke the great lens in several pieces, and another smashed the cylinders of the spare light, while sand from the bottom, thirty fathoms deep, was found heaped upon the lighthouse gallery. The power of these unbroken masses of water is so great that lately, at Wick, one of these shocks moved a concrete block of four hundred tons built upon its site.

The White House Horses.

Mr. Arthur brought on a pair of bay carriage horses from New York, a bay saddle horse he had used and a black saddle horse that had belonged to Mrs. Arthur. The new horses are the leaders, brought here, not because extraordinary, but because they matched in color, build and size, the other bays with which they are to be driven. These leaders are a trifle smaller, but in every way a handsome match. All four have the square cut tail. Allen Arthur has a pair of pretty, light buggy horses, also bay, but a lighter shade. He drives them to a new, very light buggy with red running gear. It is a dashing little turnout, very pretty and just what a young man of his years would delight in. But the favorite of the stable is the black horse that Mrs. Arthur always rode. The animal is small and trim with a lovely head, and a coat smooth and shining as satin. It is very gentle and is here for the use of Nellie Arthur, who is just learning to ride. The President does not ride and has rarely done so for two or three years, but he is much attached to his saddle horse and likes to have the animal here where he can see it any time. The four-in-hand, the two saddle horses and the light buggy span occupy stalls on the north side of the stable while the four office horses stand on the south side. Two of these horses belong to the president's private secretary, Mr. Phillips, and are a "fast team," one of the two having a noted record for speed. Mr. Phillips seldom gives them a chance to show their speed here, for the pavements are considered ruinous to a good horse. President Arthur is like General Grant in his appreciation of the fine points of a horse, and knowing a good horse when he sees one. The stables are taking on a touch of the days when the presidential turnout was really worth looking at, and the beaming face and erect figure on the box of Albert, the colored coachman, show that Richard is himself again. But he looks upon the inquiring mind as having reportorial designs and declares he is afraid of "reporters."

So Soon Forgotten.

A few days ago there appeared at the door of the senate a blonde-bearded and more blonde-haired man. He seemed diffident, and the doorkeeper checked him as he attempted to enter. "I'm an ex-senator," said the man, but the doorkeeper did not even remember the name he gave, and only passed him after grave misgivings. He was ex-senator, ex-governor, ex-candidate for vice-president B. Gratz Brown. When he entered the chamber he must have thought, with Rip Van Winkle, "Are we so soon forgot when we are gone?" for there was not a senator, with three exceptions, who knew him, and only two of these were in the senate when he became a member of that body. These two were Anthony and Sherman, and of the others only his old boyhood playmate, Senator Vest, knew his face. Mr. Brown stood like one frightened against the gilded columns and an on-looker would have thought that he was one of those frequent and diffident sight-seers who throng the capitol, and had by accident stumbled into the senate chamber. At last the venerable Capt. Bassett, who entered the service of the senate in Jackson's day, saw Mr. Brown and offered him the seat which Conkling once occupied, and which happened to be vacant, and Mr. Brown accepted it hesitatingly. He has not been in Washington before since he quitted the senate, fifteen years ago.

Protection gave life to American factories. Without protection their development would have been impossible. The factories have sustained the railroads and carried them to many places where but for the factories they never would have been built. And they furnish freights to the roads, which helps the roads to lower freights to the farmers. And finally they have cheapened every article. Therein is the history of the prosperity of America. And therein are abundant reasons why no combination will overturn the protective system which has made them and the country prosperous.

In an album of autographs Alphonse Carr has written: "The first half of our lives we pass in desiring the second, and the second in regretting the first." In the same album Alexandre Dumas has written: "What is duty? It is what we exact from others."

DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART.

There's many a trouble
Would break like a bubble,
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did not we rehearse it,
And tenderly nurse it,
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow
Would vanish to-morrow,
Were we not unwilling to furnish the wings,
So sadly intruding
And quietly brooding,
Hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

How welcome the seaming
Of looks that are beaming,
Whether one's wealthy or whether one's poor,
Eyes bright as a berry,
Cheeks red as a cherry,
The groan and the curse and the heart-ache can cure.

Resolved to be merry,
All worry to ferry
Across the famed waters that bid us forget;
And no longer fearful,
But happy and cheerful,
We feel life has much that's worth living for yet.

Sudden White Hair.

When the Emperor Leopold was about to make his grand entry into Vienna, the old sexton of St. Joseph's Cathedral was much troubled in his mind. Upon such occasions it had been his custom to take his stand on the pinnacle of the tower, and wave a flag as the imperial pageant passed by; but he felt that age had so weakened his nerves that he dared not again attempt the perilous performance. After thinking the matter over, he came to the conclusion that he must find a substitute; and knowing his pretty daughter had plenty of stalwart suitors, the old fellow publicly announced that the man who could take his place successfully should be his son-in-law. To his intense disgust, the offer was at once accepted by Gabriel Petersheim, his special aversion, and the special favorite of the girl, who saw not with her father's eyes. On the appointed day Vienna opened its gates to the new-made Emperor, but it was evening, or near upon evening, when the young flag-bearer welcomed the procession from St. Jacob's tower. His task performed, Gebel would have descended from the airy height, but found his way barred. Two wretches had done the treacherous sexton's bidding, and closed the trap door of the upper stairway, leaving the brave youth to choose between precipitating himself on the pavement below, or clinging the cold night through to the slender spire, with but ten inches of foothold. He chose possible life to certain death; but when rescue came with the morning, his eyes were sunken and dim, his cheeks yellow and wrinkled, his curly locks as white as snow. Gabriel Petersheim had won his bride at a fearful cost.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Love Affair Wound Up.

"I should smile." As Bertha Redingote spoke these words she lay coquettishly in a hammock that had been swung between two giant oaks that reared their tall heads aloft in the broad lawn, at the edge of which stood her father's stately residence. A little foot, enmeshed in a silken stocking, whose delicate texture displayed to advantage the trim ankle within, peeped out from beneath a fleecy-white dress, while the laughing eyes and fair forehead of the girl were surmounted by a coronal of sunnily-gold tresses of which any hair store might have been proud. "So you like ice-cream?" said Harold McIntyre, bending over the hammock and looking tenderly into Bertha's blue eyes. "I should smile," said the girl again, getting ready to put on her slipper and start. "You are right," said Harold. "Ice-cream is a good thing. Perhaps some day next week I will buy you some." The look of happy expectancy faded from the girl's face. "What time is it?" she asked. "Ten minutes to 6," replied Harold. "Then," said Bertha, "if you start right away you will get home in time for supper."

MIGHTY STREAMS.—The Amazon is the greatest volume of water flowing through any country of the world; but it is but 3,000 miles long. The Mississippi from Lake Itaska to its junction with the Missouri is 2,616 miles long; from that point to the Gulf is 1,268 miles, a total of 3,884 miles; the Missouri runs 2,908 miles to join the Mississippi, and having had given to it the length to the sea, is 4,194 miles long. To the sacred river, the Nile, must be given the credit of running through the greatest stretch of country. It is navigable as far as the district of Fazegle, about 1,500 miles from the Mediterranean. Its approximate length throughout all its windings from the limit of steam navigation above Gondokoro is 3,000 miles. The additional length to Lake Albert N'Yanze, can scarcely be less than 200 miles, and consequently the river traverses a distance of about 4,700 miles, or 506 more than the Missouri and Lower Mississippi.

At the mechanical school. Now, John, did you ever see a saw? "Yes, sir, I've saw a saw." "What saw was it you saw, John?" "It was a see-saw, sir." "A sea saucer?" "Why, John, what do you mean?" "I mean a see-saw, sir." "And when did you see the sea?" "Oh! sir, I didn't see the sea. I saw the saw, sir." "But, if you only saw the saw, how saw you the saucer?" "Why, sir, I never saw the saucer. I saw the see-saw, sir. See?" "Well, my boy, if that's the way you see saws, the less saws you see the better. You may take your seat."

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy; and it is only by thought that labor can be made happy.

Bancroft. The Historian.

A Washington correspondent says: "George Bancroft, the historian, is legally, I believe, a citizen of Newport, R. I., but we claim also as a citizen of this metropolis, where he has passed many of the later years of his life, and where he owns a commodious house on H street. It is a large double, three-story brick house, stuccoed with high front granite steps. A wide hall leads through the center, having on the eastern sides reception and dining rooms, while on the western sides are drawing rooms. These rooms are all large and high-studded, with heavy and old-fashioned furniture, large mirrors, ornamental book-cases, and many valuable pictures, prominent among which is one of the Emperor of Germany in full uniform, who presented it to the historian after his return from representing the United States at the court of Berlin. Up stairs Mr. Bancroft has four rooms devoted to his literary work. Large tables are heaped high with piles of pamphlets and manuscripts, while on book shelves are twelve thousand more rare works of reference. Here, throughout the winter, Mr. Bancroft is found early at work, well aided by his private secretary, Mr. Scott, and several copyists. He is an indefatigable worker, and no living man probably has had pass through his hands more books and manuscripts relating to the history of the United States. Later in the day he mounts his fine Kentucky saddle horse which has a pedigree longer than his sweeping tail, and spends several hours in the saddle. This horseback exercise is a part of his daily life, and he ascribes his health and long years to its invigorating effect. On Sunday he often used to ride with Mr. Ainsworth Spofford, the accomplished librarian of congress, and the two would spend hours together exploring the picturesque slopes which border Rock creek."

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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,
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The Bastille.

It was on the 14th of July, 1789, ninety-three years ago, that the Bastille was captured and destroyed by the people of Paris. Had the dull, leaden-minded King, then sitting uneasily on the French throne, been able to understand and conform to the signs of the times, or been able to separate himself from the courtiers who urged him to resist the rising tide of popular feeling, the awful events that followed the capture of the famous prison might have been averted, and France and the world spared a chapter of history the like of which was never known before and has never been known since. But Louis XVI. would not, perhaps could not understand. Even the taking of the Bastille was a warning he failed to interpret aright. He and the assembly were engaged in the game of demands and petitions on one side and refusals or insincere concessions on the other, which had been protracted till the country was weary of it. It was a time of painful suspense and anxiety. The courtiers were endeavoring to persuade the irresolute King to let loose the army on the people. The assembly were in constant apprehension of being arrested and thrown behind the grim and pitiless walls of the frowning fortress prison which stood at the gate of St. Antoine where so many a gallant spirit had been immured before. There was no adjournment. The sessions were kept up day and night, lest, if the assembly left the hall, its doors would be closed and the body dispersed. All communication with Paris had been cut off, and the news of what was going on there could not be brought, though the booming of cannon heard through the day told plainly that work and war were going on. It was not till night that the King and the Assembly learned that the people of Paris had seized the arms in the arsenal and stormed and captured the Bastille. The King was irritated. "It is a revolt!" said he, resentfully. "Nay, sire," replied one of his most frank attendants, "it is a revolution." And so it was—the beginning of that frightful reckoning with the execrable misrule, falsehood and rotten pretence which for a hundred years had been heaping up wrath against the day of wrath till the angry and menacing structure was toppling over the head of the King and court. The impulse which brought the exasperated populace of Paris against the Bastille was an instinct. As a French historian remarks: "It was an act of faith." There was no reason in it. The walls which connected the eight lofty towers of the fortress were forty feet thick at the bottom and ten feet thick at the top, and nearly a hundred feet high. It was absolutely safe against the musket balls which flattened themselves against its black and ancient front and the shots from the two light pieces of cannon which merely dented the stones. The garrison of eighty-two French and forty Swiss soldiers, had they been disposed, might have held it easily against the assault of the mob of 100,000 men and women arrayed round it on that hot July day. But the infuriated populace were bent on making a beginning and they acted more wisely than they thought when with one consent they drew up before the embrasures of the hated prison four hundred years old, fit type of the dismal and detestable regime they were determined to overthrow. The spirit of revolution had been at work in the army and the French soldiers of the garrison sympathized with the people and refused to fire upon them. They even went further. After the attack had lasted for five hours without making an impression the French soldiers hung white flags in token of surrender along the top of the walls and opened the gates to the mob. "Properly speaking," says Michelet, "the Bastille was not taken, it surrendered. Troubled with a bad conscience, it went mad and lost all presence of mind." The populace were moderate in the hour of their triumph. They cut off the head of Le Launey, governor of the prison, and stuck it on a pike, did the same for Flesselles, the treacherous Mayor of the city, and hanged two Swiss soldiers, who had been active in firing on the people, to a lamp-post. But it was a warning which, unheeded, was to be followed by the cutting off of heads enough to make a mountain and the shedding of blood enough to form a river.

Attempt have been made to show that the Bastille was not the awful abode of torture, crime and despair the French people held it to be—that it was a very respectable and properly conducted prison. Be this as it may, the French people have never ceased to regard it as the symbol of the most unendurable misgovernment of modern times and to celebrate its downfall as marking their deliverance from a detested regime.—St. Louis Republican.

English Opinion of Russian Jews.

The efforts of the poor Jews in Russia to emigrate to America is impeded by an unexpected difficulty. It is the practice of the Emigration Committee at New York to find work for the immigrants, and distribute them through the country in the occupations with which they are acquainted. They distribute hundreds of thousands of persons every year in this way, but they say they fail with Jews. Either their employers send them back making charges of idleness or incompetence, or the Jews themselves return, declaring that "the work is too hard." The Committee have, therefore declined to receive any more Jews. The truth seems to be that the Jews are expected to do hard manual labor; and that in America, as in everywhere else, they refuse to do it except under the pressure of absolute necessity. Their business in the world as they think, is to distribute, taking a heavy toll upon the articles distributed. That is a useful function but a colony can no more be made up of distributors than a State can be composed of tax-gatherers. Mr. Oliphant hopes to settle all Jews in Palestine, but he has omitted to say who will plow the land, sow the seed and cart the muck. The Jews will not.—London Spectator.

—The Rev. Congressman A. Hyatt Smith is opposed to the delivery of letters by carriers on Sunday.

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