

# CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XV. NO. 32.

CASS CITY, MICH., MARCH 13, 1896.

BY A. A. P. McDOWELL.

## SPRING STOCK of

# SHOES and CLOTHING

ARRIVING.

### FOR SALE.

61 acres land 3 miles east and 1 mile south of Cass City. Bay Mare, sound and well bred, 8 years old, weight 140 lbs. Time will be given.

**J. D. CROSBY,** THE SOE and CLOTHING MAN.

I. B. Auten, Cass City. John F. Seelye, Caro. L. C. Blair, Boston Mass.

## CASS CITY BANK.

Auten, Seelye & Blair, Props.  
Established 1882.  
A general banking business transacted.  
Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.  
Drafts issued payable in any Country in the World.  
Money loaned on Real Estate.  
Collections a specialty.  
W. S. RICHARDSON, CASHIER.

## THINKIN' ABOUT PAPERING?

Best time in the year to have it done—just before spring house cleaning!

Call and see what we have in New Paper. Over 6,000 rolls just received from 3 different factories and the lowest prices in this part of the state.

**T. H. FRITZ,** Pharmacist.

## CLOTHING

### Hats, Caps, Shoes and Rubbers

# AT 2 MACKS 2,

where you always get best value to be found in the Country. Special prices on all winter goods to close out and make room for a

## LARGE SPRING STOCK.

## CLEARING SALE!

Of all winter goods. Commencing

# January the 10th

and continuing until February 15th. Consisting of

## LADIES' AND GENTS FURNISHINGS,

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Cloaks, Carpets, Hats and Caps.

These goods will be offered at wholesale prices until the above date.

## Frost & Hebblewhite.

Subscribe for the ENTERPRISE Now.

### Caught on The Fly.

Do not advertise and stop. But advertise and stay. Those who read your ad. last week. Will look for it today.

Mrs. Adam Benkelman is very sick. E. A. McGeorge was in Detroit last week.

Little Lona Fairweather is ill with fever.

Mrs. Jos. Young is visiting friends at Lapeer.

J. S. McArthur went to Detroit yesterday.

Geo. L. Hitchcock made a trip to Uby last week.

H. H. Wilson, of Deford, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Alice Mawhorter is visiting friends in Caro.

Mrs. Robt. Kilo is suffering from an attack of the gripple.

Miss Eva Wickware visited friends in North Branch last week.

Charlie Frost is able to be around some by the aid of crutches.

Master Keith Morris, of Gagetown, visited in town over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Clark called on friends in Caro on Sunday.

Mrs. Mitchell, of Kingston, is visiting relatives in town this week.

Chas. Petarsbaas, of Caro, was in town Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Dell Beach, of Saginaw, is visiting her parental home in this place.

H. B. Fairweather has moved to the residence rooms over his grocery store.

The county convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Cass City early in May.

John McCullough will move to his farm shortly and rent his town property.

Miss Eva Wickware entertained about twenty of her friends on Monday evening.

T. J. Reavy, of Caro, our County School Commissioner, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Seed entertained a number of their friends on Wednesday evening.

Harvey Weaver is again quite sick and not much hope is entertained of his recovery.

A. G. Berney went to Detroit Wednesday on business, returning the same evening.

The Social Workers of the Baptist Church took tea with Mrs. Seelye Wednesday evening.

Be sure and secure a copy of Champion's Poultry Guide. It is both useful and ornamental.

Miss Annie McKenzie, of Sauiac Center, is visiting Miss Belle McKenzie at present.

Henry Colbourne, of Bay City, is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. A. Sherman, of this place.

T. H. Hunt is preparing to erect a residence upon the lot south of his business property.

W. J. Campbell is erecting a shed at the rear of his lot at the corner of Main and West Streets.

The Mayville Monitor Sayings comes to hand in an enlarged form and much improved in appearance.

Master Harry Beach, son of R. C. Beach, is quite seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs.

Mrs. Wm. Fairweather and little daughter have returned from their extended trip to the Eastern States.

Class No. 4, of the M. E. Sunday School, will entertain with a maple sugar social in the church parlors April 1st.

If you want something really equi site in letter paper and envelopes see the samples at this office and order therefrom.

Wm. Wilkinson made a trip to Mayville the first of the week and also attended the revival services conducted by Rev. G. C. Squires.

Wm. Wilkinson announces an auction sale of stock, implements, etc., on Wednesday, March 25th, at 12 o'clock. J. H. Striffler, auctioneer.

North Branch Gazette.—On account of a rush of work Dentist Fritz, of Cass City, had to prolong his stay here this week one day longer than usual.

We print auction bills on short notice at this office and give a local notice of the same free of cost, which materially assists in advertising a sale.

W. J. Campbell has altered his plans somewhat for his business block. He has decided to build the entire width of the two lots which is forty-four feet.

Fresh Stationery at this office.

Nelson McCullough left on Wednesday for Leamington, Ont., where he will visit for some time with a sister.

Mrs. H. A. Long, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sheffer, for the past two weeks, left Monday for her home in Joliet, Ill.

Jas. Tennant is carrying a much bandaged hand as a result of picking a pimple, which appeared on his finger, with a jack-knife. The doctor states that it is a case of blood poisoning.

The libel suit brought against L. M. Houghton, son of D. M. Houghton, of this place, which was mentioned in a recent issue, was decided in his favor. This is welcome news to his friends here.

We are indebted to the Whitney-Marvin Music Co., of Detroit, for a copy of "The Pingree March." Three-cent fare, a municipal potato and a portrait of the good-looking reform mayor in whose honor the piece is named, adorn the title page.

Do you know that the Department of Agriculture has secured information which proves that it costs a farmer \$1.25 to haul a ton of grain five miles over an ordinary road, 25 cents to haul the empty wagon back again, and with good roads the same farmer can haul the same grain for fifty cents? So says the bureau of good roads.

The Sewing Blade undertakes to criticize our Gagetown correspondent for his report of the seizure of some chattels near Gagetown. The Blade gives a statement of the facts which makes it all as "clear as mud." Mayhap if the Blade would remove the beam from its own eye it would be the better able to remove the mote from the eyes of its contemporaries.

John W. Gordon, of the Tennant House, has purchased the Main Street property of J. N. LaRue adjoining the Elkland. The property has a frontage of forty four feet and will add much to the value of Mr. Gordon's hotel property. He will make several improvements and may possibly build an addition to his hotel. Mr. LaRue intends making a trip to Florida and will locate there if it suits him.

The secular and religious press has had much to say about the recent Salvation Army troubles, but the most logical article we have yet seen is from the pen of Will Carleton, in the last issue of "Everywhere." While it is to be regretted that Ballington Booth and his estimable wife have stepped down and out, it is to be hoped that the main body of that unique but successful organization will remain loyal to "the grand old man"—General Wm. Booth—and that this trouble may have no more serious effect than did the secession of Major Thos. Moore some years ago.

The Monroe doctrine is thus clearly defined by Bob Burdette: "The Monroe doctrine simply and implicitly declares that no foreign nation shall come over here and slide down our cellar door; that England and France shall not hang on our front gate to do their courting; that they can't bring over their own syrup pots and elder spouts and make syrup in our maple grove; that Austria and Germany can't spot no bee-tree in our woods; that Italy can't cut her firewood out of our hedge-rows; that Russia can't spank her neighbors children with our butter paddle. The Monroe doctrine simply means that we are the bull of the woods between two oceans, and that the man who joins farms with us on either side had better not move the line fence until he talks to us about it, and that he can't sublet a patch of his farm to anybody until we are satisfied that the new tenant will make a good tenant for us.

See the samples of Paper Napkins at the ENTERPRISE Office.

What is the condition of your lawn? If you have not already done so, you might improve its appearance by enclosing it with the finest and best ornamental fence made. See the ad. of Kitzelman Bros., Ridgville, Ind., in another column, and send for their illustrated catalogue.

**FOR SALE.**  
Twenty acres of land for sale, two miles from this village, 7 acres cleared. Forty acres 5 miles from Cass City. Will take good lumber in exchange for part payment. I also offer my residence opposite corner of Garfield Ave. and Seegar Street for sale.  
T. H. FRITZ.

**FOR SALE.**  
Cutters, portland and swell box, feed cutters, corn shellers and buggies. Auction sales attended all over the country and satisfaction guaranteed.  
12-26-4t J. H. SCRIFFLER  
Tuscola Co. Agricultural Depot.

### Our Foundry.

Extensive Improvements Being Made.

For some time past extensive alterations and improvements have been going on in the Cass City Foundry, of which Martin Dew is the genial and hustling proprietor. A portion of the old buildings have been torn away and in their place, along Pine Street arose a spacious and suitable building, which is 28x74 feet in size and is so constructed as to give an abundance of light to the workmen, a row of windows running along the top. In the extreme eastern end of the building is the cupola which is large enough for the melting of from one to five tons of metal at one heat. The moulding room is 28x50 and the remainder of the new building is used for other purposes.

Mr. Dew has just put in machinery of the very latest make which will enable him to manufacture plows with superior advantage for less than an inferior article would cost, and which will be adapted to any soil. The plant was put in by Wm. H. Hodgson of the Winona Machine and Blacksmith Supply Co., of Winona, Minn., and consisting of machinery that will make a plow that may be used in (and will scour) in any soil.

It is claimed for the plows that they will run for several rods without being guided by the handles. The machinery consists of a furnace, mould-board shaper or press, reshaping press or clamps, beam-setting machine, stoker's bench, polishing machinery and tempering bath.

The furnace consists of a large and heavy sheet-iron casing with heavy cast-iron doors hinged thereto. The casing is built in with fire brick, the casing protecting the brick from the air when cooling down. The furnace will burn either wood, coal or coke. The mould-board shaper is made of cast-iron and owing to the construction of the machine mould-boards are less liable to crack, warp or spring than those shaped in other machines. The top die is hinged to the bottom with a compound leverage, and two men can shape from 100 to 200 mould-boards per day. The reshaping press will enable Mr. Dew to duplicate the mould-board of almost any plow manufactured. The beam-setting machine is to overcome the difficulty in setting plow beams without anything to go by. The emery grinder is especially designed for polishing plows, is of the newest pattern and has many advantages over the numerous other wheels.

Mr. Hodgson, who put in the plant, guarantees that Mr. Dew can make plows equal to any manufactured in America. There are, besides the Cass City Foundry, only three other places in the state which manufacture their own steel mould-boards. Mr. Hodgson, who is the patentee of this new system of plow manufacturing, has sold the state right to Schoonmaker Bros. & Co., of Detroit, who have given Mr. Dew the control of the Thumb. The latter is also negotiating for the contract of making all castings for outfits sold in the state.

The Cass City gang plow will still be made a specialty of by Mr. Dew, while several new style modern plows, with some entirely new features, will also be added.

Wm. Schmidt, of Amelith, was in town Tuesday looking over the new plant, expressed himself as being well pleased therewith and will put in a similar one at once. His plow castings, as well as those for the Eglo Plow Works, at Carleton, Mich., will be made here.

As soon as possible, the remainder of the old buildings will be removed and a new building erected cornering on the two streets, which will be 24x63 and two stories high. The corner will be neatly fitted up as an office, east of which will be the pattern room. The northern portion of the lower story will be used as a show room, while the second story will be utilized as a paint shop, etc. At the rear of the show room will be the engine, grinding and polishing rooms, 18x28, and arranged in the most convenient manner.

This industry is certain to very soon become a boon to our village in many ways and we heartily congratulate Mr. Dew upon being able to secure such a complete outfit to aid in the output of his already highly recommended plows. He certainly deserves the hearty patronage of our entire farming community, and all may be sure of being honorably dealt with.

**Card of Thanks.**  
The undersigned wishes to hereby express his appreciation and gratitude to the friends and neighbors who so kindly rendered practical assistance during his recent affliction in the loss of his wife.  
S. W. MITCHELL  
1-17-15

### The Village Election.

THE village election for 1896 is a thing of the past, the air is cleared of the smoke of battle, and our village has settled down to the usual routine of business. Before going to press last week, there had been but little said amongst the electors as to there being any "bone of contention" between the factions represented by the two tickets placed in nomination, but towards the end of the week a strong temperance sentiment manifested itself in favor of the first ticket and although considerable interest developed during the day all passed off quietly. To the disappointment of many electors, N. Bigelow positively refused to accept the nomination for president, and gave written notice to that effect, so that his name did not appear on the ballot. This made the contest for president rather one-sided and practically gave Mr. Landon a walk-away. C. W. Heller received the largest number of votes, his name appearing on both tickets. Quite a number refused to cast their ballot owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Bigelow, which was certainly to be regretted as he seemed to be the unanimous choice of the electors. Out of a possible 215, there were over 160 votes cast. There were several spoiled ballots, evidently caused by not knowing how to mark them. Below we give the number of votes cast for each candidate and the majorities:

For President—	
E. B. Landon	87-80
A. G. Berney	7
N. Bigelow	1
H. S. Wickware	1
For Clerk—	
Hugh W. Seed	86-17
W. S. Richardson	69
For Assessor—	
P. B. Weydemeyer	92-81
Chas. D. Striffler	61
For Treasurer—	
O. K. James	80-6
A. W. Seed	71
For Trustees—	
Martin Dew	85-12
Adam Muck	73
Jas. H. Eno	70
A. A. McKenzie	51-11
C. W. Heller	151

With the officers who hold over from last year, the affairs of our village will be looked after by the following worthy gentlemen for the ensuing year:  
President—E. B. Landon.  
Clerk—Hugh W. Seed.  
Treasurer—O. K. James.  
Assessor—P. B. Weydemeyer.  
Trustees—J. H. Striffler, W. J. Campbell, J. D. Crosby, Martin Dew, A. A. McKenzie and C. W. Heller.  
While we doubt not the ability or integrity of the council elect, we think it only proper that the electors should evidence their interest in municipal matters generally by attending the sessions of that august body whenever possible. This would aid in keeping the people in touch with their local government and enable the Village Fathers to transact business in such a way as to gain the co-operation of the people.

### ONE YEAR.

Christian Advocate.  
Written for George and Bell Downing, of Lapeer, whose two sons, Grant and Ralph, went down on the Chicago, Jan. 26, 1895.  
What a dreary year of silence!  
The days could bring no light;  
On every dreary day shut down  
A dark and dreadful night.  
How vain to watch Lake Michigan,  
With its plashing, mocking waves—  
In summer bright, in winter white,  
Above those precious graves.  
The steamboats' plow with noisy wheel,  
The lake from shore to shore,  
There comes no sound to this longing heart,  
Though winds and waves may roar.  
Silence of death forever broods  
On the face of that fair lake;  
Skies may be bright and waters blue,  
But the spell doth never break.  
Ah, mother's boy! When that last storm  
Of life came on them there,  
They knew the way from earth to heaven,  
Learned in the household prayer.  
Their love that planned for father's good,  
Belongs above the skies;  
And somewhere in a safer sphere  
Still plans some sweet surprise.  
Some sweet surprise, perhaps, dear friends,  
Is waiting for you there.  
Where from this life are gathering in  
The answers to your prayers.  
ELIZABETH H. FENN.  
CASS CITY, MICH.

**Bonanza For Salesmen.**  
We want reliable, honest men to sell our Nursery Stock and Seeds. Every chance given. Salary or commission. Now is your chance if you want a "snap." Write us with references.  
F. N. MAY COMPANY,  
Rochester, N. Y.

### Eighth Grade Examinations.

Below is a list of the names of those who passed the eighth grade examinations held in different parts of the county on Feb. 29th.

**ARRELA.**  
Dist. No. 3, Howard Morrow, teacher—Florence Pickett.  
**DATTON.**  
Dist. No. 1, Irl, Jos. Gill, teacher—Belle Banghart, Fred Banghart and Octavia Collier.  
**ELLINGTON.**  
Dist. No. 1, W. F. Seed, teacher—Jas. A. Campbell, Mable Wickware. (Dist. No. 2, N. A. Perry, teacher—Fred Hutchinson.  
**ELMWOOD.**  
Dist. No. 3, S. H. Knisley, teacher—Edlie McLellan, Holton Knisley, Bertha Knisley, Orin Hurd, Jennie Moody, Ned Johnson. Dist. No. 6, Geo. Casebeer, teacher—Samuel McCready.  
**ELKLAND.**  
Dist. No. 2, Jennie Watson, teacher—Leroy Martin, Arthur Bolton, Mary McDonald and Birdie Marshall.  
**GILFORD.**  
Dist. No. 2, Belle Fox, teacher—Minnie Hickey.  
**JUNIATA.**  
Dist. No. 6, Addie Brainerd, teacher—Alfred Garone.  
**KEGONTO.**  
Dist. No. 5, Irl, D. D. Pattie, teacher—DeVon Soper, Hattie Weaver, Lettie Killens. Dist. No. 4, Mrs. F. A. Clothier, teacher—Grace Wood. Dist. No. 3, F. A. Clothier, teacher—Ethel Dubois. Dist. No. 2, Cora Snider, teacher—Ethel A. Jeffery.  
**KOYLTON.**  
Dist. No. 1, W. C. Sanson, teacher—Will Lanway. District No. 2, J. T. Clow, teacher—Myrtle Jones, Lena Clothier, Eliza Van Sicken. Dist. No. 4, Irl, G. W. Briggs, teacher—Wm. C. Rufus.  
**MILLINGTON.**  
Dist. No. 2, H. Z. Wilber, teacher—Laura Wilber, Flossie Van Wagoner, Harry J. Summers, Kate Gunnell.  
**NOVESTA.**  
Dist. No. 2, Lavina McArthur, teacher—Agnes McIntyre.  
**WISNER.**  
Dist. No. 5, Irl, Lela Vandermark, teacher—Bert Jones, Charles Cosens. T. J. REAVEY, Commissioner of Schools.

### School Report.

Report of school taught in district No. 4, Elkland, for the month beginning Feb. 10th and ending March 6, 1896:  
No. days taught.....13  
No. pupils enrolled.....23  
Average daily attendance.....20.5  
The following have been present every day during the month:—Edna and Arthur Helwig, Flossie Wilkinson, Fred Jaus, Elsie Murphy and Birdie Marshall. Absent one day:—Vernon Young, Hattie Wilkinson, Ethel Martin, Byron Law, Bonnie Schweiger, Edward Murphy and Maggie McDonald. Absent two days:—John Davis, Lizzie Marshall, Ora and Verne Bird, Viola Martin and Arthur Bolton. JENNIE A. WATSON, Teacher.

Report of school taught in district No. 4, Elkland, for the month beginning Feb. 10th and ending March 6, 1896:  
No. days taught.....13  
No. pupils enrolled.....23  
Average daily attendance.....20.5  
Names of those who have not been absent during the month:—Effie, Minta and Lillie Wallace, Frank and David Striffler, Ethel Charlton and Esther Blades. Absent one day:—Lanke, Martha and Flossie Wright, Alice Striffler, Alice Charlton, Lizzie Blades and Fred Yous. GRACE KARR, Teacher.

**N. E. L. S.**  
Program for March 16, 1896.  
Roll Call..... Quotations  
Recitation..... Grace Karr  
Mouth Organ Solo..... C. Hulbert  
Correspondence.....  
Violin Solo..... Jennie Watson and Mabel Wilkinson  
Humorous Essay..... John Ross  
Dialogue..... Howard Luther  
They knew the way from earth to heaven, Learned in the household prayer.  
Their love that planned for father's good, Belongs above the skies;  
And somewhere in a safer sphere Still plans some sweet surprise.  
Some sweet surprise, perhaps, dear friends, Is waiting for you there.  
Where from this life are gathering in The answers to your prayers.  
ELIZABETH H. FENN.  
CASS CITY, MICH.

**MAIRFIELD.**  
FRANKS—BUCKINGHAM.—At Cass City, on Sunday, March 8th, 1896, by Rev. J. S. Denning, Andrew Platts to Miss Jennie Buckingham.

CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

A. A. P. McDowell, Publisher. CASS CITY, MICHIGAN.

Fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers in Cuba are reported missing and it is feared the Cubans may find them.

Enemies of Hetty Green have been telling around that she has bought a new dress. Times must be getting easier.

By the time the robbers next again Iowa may have a curfew law. And it will affect good boys and girls just the same as it will bad ones.

Think of five young women (sisters) being so fascinating as to be ordered to leave Germany. Their fortune is certainly assured, don't you think?

Johanna, the Central Park chimpanzee, has been taught to smoke cigarettes. Has New York no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals?

The king of Abyssinia is said to fear his wife. In both savage and civilized life there seems to be a certain feminine terrorism quite common in matrimony.

A letter from Paris says that the high toned butcher shops in the French capital are now selling camel's meat, many preferring it to horse. They'll be selling dogs yet.

With more than 40,000 immigrants who can neither read nor write coming to the United States in a single year, our illiteracy may be said to be growing alarmingly.

A dozen dime museums are bidding for the Philadelphia fireman who threw Corbett down. At the nearest saloon for a dime any one can also see what has thrown Sullivan down.

A Kentucky barber is said to have lived fifty-one days on butter milk exclusively. But any man who would drink so much butter milk in Kentucky isn't worth saving, anyway.

It is said that the Russian government is about to attempt the regulation of the servant girl problem. In such a contest between autocrats our money goes on the kitchen mechanic.

Gold has been discovered in Minnesota and Kansas and a rush is being made for the new fields. It is nothing to get excited about. Three weeks ago over \$500,000,000 in gold was found in stocks.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore has an article in the North American Review entitled: "Does the Ideal Husband Exist?" The trouble is, Mary, that there are too many ideal and too few real husbands.

From Utica, Mich., comes the story that an agriculturist of that locality, whose weight is about 300 pounds, built him a flying machine and proceeded to flutter about the gables of his barn. The latest reports are to the effect that his relatives are still excavating and that an arm and shoulder have been already recovered.

The story that the Boers intend, on the anniversary of their victory over the British at Majuba Hill, to proclaim their independence of England, publicly denouncing the suzerainty which Great Britain claims, is probably intended as an offset to the announcement of decisive military operations by John Bull in South Africa. We shall now see how much the protection of Germany is worth to the valiant descendants of the Huguenots.

It is singular what an exaggerated idea of their own worth some men get. For example, a Chicago contemporary prints a letter from a young man who makes the following offer: "For \$5,000 I will sell myself to anyone wishing a slave. I will do anything the buyer asks—drudge as his slave or kill myself, insured in his favor. I will kill or steal, taking all the responsibility myself." Perhaps the young man regarded this as a very liberal offer. But a little reflection ought to convince him that it is not; that, on the contrary, he asks a most outrageously high price for himself. Young men of his kind are really worth about 4 cents a dozen.

F. J. Chipman, a blind farmer, living at Niles, Mich., was badly fleeced by a Chicago man, who induced him to trade a fine farm for Chicago property. He took advantage of his affliction to make out the papers so that Mr. Chipman was compelled to pay \$800, whether the deal was consummated or not. Rather than lose the \$800 Chipman closed the deal and went to Chicago. Tiring of city life, he soon bought the farm back, paying \$1,000 more than he got for the property. He now learns that the Chicago man fleeced him again by placing a \$5,000 mortgage on the farm. Such cases frequently result from a desire to escape the expense of legal advice.

The ladies of Paw Paw, Mich., have long boasted of a unique social organization, a girl "Bachelor's Club," but its members are now demoralized. Their president, Miss Hope Tiner, was married the other day, and the other members are now trembling. The ice having been broken there are grave fears that others will fall in.

The young lady school teachers in Traverse City, Mich., have been forbidden the pleasures of dancing. But the school board cannot prevent them from making a big "kick."

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"AMERICA IS FOR GOD" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon.—Rev. xiii: 11.

America mentioned in the Bible? Learned and consecrated men who have studied the inspired books of Daniel and Revelation more than I have and understand them better, agree in saying that the leopard mentioned in the Bible meant Greece, and the bear meant Medo-Persia, and the lion meant Babylon, and the beast of the text coming up out of the earth with two horns like a lamb and the voice of a dragon means our country, because among other reasons it seemed to come up out of the earth when Columbus discovered it, and it has been for the most part a peacock like a lamb, unless assaulted by foreign foes, in which case it has had two horns strong and sharp, and the voice of a dragon loud enough to make all nations hear the roar of its indignation. Is it reasonable to suppose that God would leave out from the prophecies of His Book this whole Western Hemisphere? No, no. "I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon."

Germany for scholarship. England for manufactures. France for manners. Egypt for antiquities. Italy for pictures. But America for God! I start with the cheering thought that the most popular book on earth today is the Bible, the most popular institution on earth today is the church, and the most popular name on earth today is Jesus. Right from this audience hundreds of men and women would, if need be, march out and die for Him.

Am I too confident in saying "America for God"? If the Lord will help me I will show the strength and extent of the long line of fortresses to be taken, and give you my reasons for saying it can be done and will be done. Let us decide, in this battle for God, whether we are at Bull Run or at Gettysburg. There is a Fourth of July way of bragging about this country, and the most tired and plucked bird that ever flew through the heavens is the American eagle, so much so that Mr. Gladstone said to me facetiously, at Hawarden: "I hear that the fish in your American lakes are so large that when one of them is taken out the entire lake is perceptibly lower," and at a dinner given in Paris an American offered for a sentiment: "Here is to the United States—bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the procession of the equinoxes, on the east by the primeval chaos, and on the west by the Day of Judgment."—The effect of such grandiloquence is to discredit the real facts, which are so tremendous they need no garnishing. The worst thing to do in any campaign, military or religious, is to under-estimate an enemy, and I will have no part in such attempt at belittlement.

This land to be taken for God, according to Hassel, the statistician, has fourteen million two hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven square miles, a width and a length that none but the Omnipotent can appreciate. Four Europes put together, and capable of holding and feeding, as it will hold and feed, according to Atkinson, the statistician, if the world continues in existence and does not run afoul of some other world or get consumed by the fires already burning in the cellars of the planet—capable, I say, of holding and feeding more than one billion of inhabitants. For you must remember it must be held for God as well as taken for God, and the last five hundred million inhabitants must not be allowed to swamp the religion of the first five hundred million. Not much use in taking the fortress if we cannot hold it. It must be held until the archangel's trumpet bids living and dead arise from this foundering planet.

You must remember it is only about seven o'clock in the morning of our nation's life. Great cities are to flash and roar among what are called the "Bad Lands" of the Dakotas and the great "Columbia Plains" of Washington state, and that on which we put our school-boy fingers on the map and spelled out as the "Great American Desert," is, through systematic and consummating irrigation, to bloom like Chatsworth Park and be made more productive than those regions dependent upon uncertain and spasmodic rainfall. All those regions, as well as those regions already cultivated, to be inhabited! That was a sublime thing said by Henry Clay, while crossing the Allegheny mountains, and he was waiting for the stage horses to be rested, as he stood on a rock, arms folded, looking off into the valley, and some one said to him, "Mr. Clay, what are you thinking about?" He replied, "I am listening to the on-coming tramp of the future generation of America." Have you laid our home missionary scheme on such an infinitude of scale? If the work of bringing one soul to God is so great, can a thousand million be captured? In this country, already planted and to be overcome, Paganism has built its altar to Brahma, and the Chinese are already burning incense in their temples, and Mohammedanism, drunk in other days with the red wine of human blood at Lucknow and Cawnpore, and now fresh from the diabolism in Armenia, is trying to get a foothold here, and from the minarets of her mosques will yet mumble her blasphemies, say-

ing, "God is great, and Mohammed is His prophet." Then there are the vast multitudes with no religion at all. They worship no God, they live with no consolation, and they die with no hope. No star of peace points down to the manger in which they are born, and no prayer is uttered over the grave into which they sink. Then there is alcoholism, its piled up demijohns and beer barrels, and hogheads of fiery death, a barricade high and long as the Alleghenies and Rockies and Sierra Nevada, pouring forth day and night their ammunition of wretchedness and woe. When a German wants to take a drink, he takes beer. When an Englishman wants to take a drink, he takes ale. When a Scotchman wants to take a drink, he takes whisky. But when an American wants to take a drink, he takes anything he can lay his hands on.

Plenty of statistics to tell how much money is spent in this country for rum, and how many drunkards die! But who will give us the statistics of how many hearts are crushed under the heel of this worst demon of the centuries? How many hopes blasted? How many children turned out of the world, accursed with stigma of a debauched ancestry? Until the worm of the distillery becomes the worm that never dies, and the smoke of the heated wine vats becomes the smoke of the torment that ascendeth up forever and ever! Alcoholism, swearing—not with hand uplifted toward heaven, for from that direction it can get no help; but with right hand stretched down toward the perdition from which it came up—swearing that it will not cease as long as there are any homesteads to despoil, any magnificent men and women to destroy, any immortal souls to damn, any more nations to balk, any more civilizations to extinguish.

Then there is what in America we call Socialism, in France Communism, and in Russia Nihilism—the three names for one and the same thing—and having but two doctrines in its creed: First, there is no God. Second, there shall be no rights of property. One of their chief journals printed this sentiment: "Dynamite can be made out of the dead bodies of capitalists as well as out of hogs." One of the leaders of Communism left inscribed on his prison wall, where he had been justly incarcerated, these words: "When once you are dead, there is an end of everything; therefore ye scoundrels, grab whatever you can—only don't let yourselves be grabbed. Amen!" There are in this country hundreds of thousands of these lazy scoundrels. Honest men deplore it when they cannot get work, but those of whom I speak will not do work when they can get it. I tried to employ one who asked me for money. I said, "Down in my cellar I have some wood to saw, and I will pay you for it." For a little while I heard the saw going, and then I heard it no more. I went downstairs, and found the wood, but the workman had disappeared, taking for company both kick and saw.

Socialism, Communism and Nihilism mean, "Too wicked to acknowledge God, and too lazy to earn a living," and among the mightiest obstacles to be overcome are those organized elements of domestic, social and political ruin. There also are the fastnesses of infidelity, and atheism, and fraud, and political corruption, and multifarious, hydra-headed, million-armed abominations all over the land. While the mightiest agencies for righteousness on earth are good and healthful newspapers and good and healthful books, and our chief dependence for intelligence and Christian achievement is upon them, what word among words in our vocabulary can describe the work of that archangel of mischief, a corrupt literature? What man, attempting anything for God and humanity, has escaped a stroke of its filthy wing? What good cause has escaped its hindrance? What other obstacle in all the land so appalling? But I cannot name more than one-half the battlements, the bastions, the intrenchments, the redoubts, the fortifications to be stormed and overcome if this country is ever to be taken for God. The statistics are so awful that if we had nothing but the multiplication table and the arithmetic, the attempt to evangelize America would be an absurdity higher than the Tower of Babel before it dropped on the plain of Shinar. Where are the drilled troops to march against those fortifications as long as the continent? Where are the batteries that can be unlimbered against these walls? Where are the guns of large enough calibre to storm these gates? Well, let us look around and see, the first of all, who is our leader and who will be our leader until the work is done? Garibaldi, with a thousand Italians, could do more than another commander with ten thousand Italians. General Sherman, on one side, and Stonewall Jackson, on the other, each with ten thousand troops, could do more than some other generals with twenty thousand troops. The rough boat in which Washington crossed the icy Delaware with a few half-frozen troops was mightier than the ship of war that, during the American revolution, came through the narrow, a gun at each porthole, and sunk in Hell-Gate. Our Leader, like most great leaders, was born in an obscure place, and it was a humble home, about five miles from Jerusalem. Those who were out of doors that night said that there was stellar commotion, and music that came out of the clouds, as though the front door of heaven had been set open, and that the camels heard his first infantile cry. Then he came to the fairest boyhood that mother was ever proud of, and from twelve to thirty years of age was off in India, if traditions there are accurate, and then returned to his native land, and for three years had his pathway surrounded by blind eyes that he illumined, and epileptic patients to whom he gave rubicund health, and

longed that he loosed from silence into song, and those whose funerals he stopped that he might give back to be-reaved mothers their only boys, and whose fevered pulses he had restored to rhythmic throb, and whose paralytic limbs he had warmed into healthful circulation—pastor at Capernaum, but flaming evangelist everywhere, hushing crying tempests and turning rolling seas into solid sapphire, and for the rescue of a race submitted to courtroom filled with howling miscreants, and to a martyrdom at the sight of which the sun fainted and fell back to the heavens, and then treading the clouds homeward, like snowy mountain-peaks, till heaven took him back again, more a favorite than he had ever been; but, coming again, he is on earth now, and the nations are gathering to his standard. Following him were the Scotch covenanters, the Theban legion, the victims of the London Haymarket, the Piedmontese sufferers, the Pilgrim Fathers, the Huguenots, and uncounted multitudes of the past, joined by about four hundred millions of the present, and with the certainty that all nations shall huzzah at his chariot-wheel, he goes forth, the moon under his feet and the stars of heaven for his tiara—the Mighty Leader, he of Drumclog, and Bothwell Bridge, and Bannockburn, and the One who whelmed Spanish Armada, "Coming up from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah, traveling in the greatness of his strength, mighty to save, and behind whom we fall into line to-day and march in the campaign that is to take America for God, Hosanna Hosanna! Wave all the palm-branches! At his feet put down your silver and your gold, as in heaven you will cast before him your coronets.

With such a Leader do you not think we can do it? Say, do you think we can? Why, many ramparts have already been taken. Where is American slavery? Gone, and the South, as heartily as the North, prays "Peace to its ashes." Where is bestial polygamy? Gone, by the fiat of the United States government, urged on the Christian sentiment, and Mormonism, having retreated in 1830 from Fayette, New York, to Kirklind, Ohio, and in 1838 retreated to Missouri, and in 1846 retreated to Salt Lake City, now divorced from its superfluity of wives, will soon retreat into the Pacific, and no basin smaller than the ocean could wash out its pollutions. Illiteracy going down under the work of Slater and Peabody funds, and Sabbath schools of all the churches of all denominations! Paganism now made unlawful by congressional enactment, the brutal custom knocked out in the first round! Corruption at the ballot box, by law registration and other safeguards, made almost impossible! Churches twice as large as the old ones, the enlarged supply to meet the enlarged demand! Nihilism getting a stunning stroke by the summary execution of its exponents after they had murdered the policemen in Chicago, received its deathblow from the recent treaty which sends back to Russia the blatant criminals who had been reeducated on our American shores. The very things that have been quoted as perils to this nation are going to help its salvation. Great cities, so often mentioned as great obstacles—the center of crime and the reservoirs of all iniquities—are to lead in the work of gospelization. Who give most to home missions, to asylum, to religious education, to all styles of humanitarian and Christian institutions? The cities. From what place did the most relief go at the time of Johnstown flood, and Michigan fires, and Charleston earthquake, and Ohio freshets? From the cities. From what place did Christ take his twelve apostles to gospelize the world? From a city. What place will do more than any other place, by its contribution of Christian men and women and means, in this work of taking America for God? New York City. The way Paris goes, goes France. The way Berlin goes, goes Germany. The way Edinburgh goes, goes Scotland. The way London goes, goes England. The way New York and a couple other cities go, goes America. May the eternal God wake up to the stupendous issue!

On the Threshold. The ancient simile of "going through a man with a lantern" bids fair to become a daily reality, by means of the cathode ray. Soldiers in the war time were accustomed to speak of army surgeons, who held up their emaciated patients between their medical eyes and the sun to discover the nature of their internal disabilities. This practice will be superseded by use of the cathode ray and the sensitized plate. Bullets, splinters and other foreign substances lurking in the human body may be readily discovered and dragged from their concealment. Large doses of poison may be discovered in the original packages in which they were swallowed. The system of the boodler may be pierced, as it were, by the ray and it may be discovered what it is he is holding so tightly clenched in his hand behind his back. We stand on the threshold of great discoveries in regard to that mystery of mysteries—the human heart—and may hope to learn something definite concerning the capacities of the liver, while the powerful ray penetrating the thick walls of the skull will reveal the nature of the substance which, in the "top pieces," of many of our statesmen, answers the purpose of brains.—Kansas City Star.

Queer Religious Scraps. A professor at Essling, Wurtemberg, has during the past eighteen years paid twenty fines of 15 marks each for refusing to have his children vaccinated. He bases his objection somehow on religious scruples. His children were vaccinated, however. One reason why there is so much indifference on the subject of religion, is because the church is not looking for the Lord to come.—Ram's Horn.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Many of our readers will soon be selecting their potato seed, we publish in full a recent summary of tests sent out from the Ohio station. It must be remembered that the yields here obtained are probably larger than could be got under the conditions that exist on many farms.

Upward of seventy varieties of potatoes were grown by the Ohio experiment station in 1895 at the central station. The following list includes those in which there is the most interest at present:

Table with 2 columns: Variety and Yield per acre. Lists varieties like Banner, Carman No. 1, Carman No. 3, Columbus, Clay Rose, Craig, Early Northern, Early Harvest, Everitt's Six Weeks, Forest Rose, Irish Daisy, Koskonong, Maggie Murphy, Maule's Thoroughbred, Nebula, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Somerset, Sir William, Salzer's Earliest, Timpe's No. 4, Victor Rose, World's Fair, and their respective yields.

The varieties which stood above the average in all cases are Sir William, Koskonong, Columbus and Irish Daisy. Following closely are Forest Rose, World's Fair, Early Harvest, Carman No. 1, Nebula, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Timpe's No. 4, Early Northern, Victor Rose, Clay Rose and Maggie Murphy, in the order named. All of the varieties named are intermediate or late except Early Harvest, Nebula and Sir William. Everitt's Six Weeks, which is the same as the Early Ohio, is slightly earlier than these, and less prolific, while Salzer's Earliest, another name for Bliss' Triumph, is still less productive.

Banner. A good intermediate white variety. Resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2 in both plants and tubers, but is of distinct origin. Carman Nos. 1 and 2. These are both valuable midseason white sorts, but seem to be more subject to blight than No. 2. The latter is quite resistant, but is not exempt from the disease. No. 2 resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2 in tubers and foliage, but is probably more vigorous and prolific. Clay Rose. An intermediate rose-colored variety; very vigorous in growth, but only moderately prolific and not specially promising. Craig. Tested but one season. The yield was small because of susceptibility to blight. It is a vigorous grower and no doubt prolific under favorable conditions.

Columbus. This variety has uniformly given good yields here and at the substations. It is a good keeper and of good quality, but the general appearance of the tubers is not pleasing, because of unevenness in size and irregularity, besides they are not of a clear white color. Nevertheless it is a desirable variety. Early Northern. This may be described as an improved Early Rose, being similar to that variety in form and color, but a better cropper. It has given the best results in our various tests of any variety of its class. Early Harvest. At present this stands at the head of the list of early white varieties. It ripens with the Early Rose. Everitt's Six Weeks. Not distinguishable from Early Ohio. Irish Daisy. Too large a per cent of small tubers to be desirable, but it is one of the most prolific. Maggie Murphy. A coarse-looking, pink potato, but not of good quality unless grown on sandy soil. Maule's Thoroughbred. It gave a high yield when grown on a small plot and has been tested one season only. It belongs to the rose class and seems to be very promising, but more time is needed in order to fully test its value. Nebula. Similar to Early Northern. Somerset. A midseason rose-colored variety of considerable promise. Sir William. Some have thought that this variety has been overrated, but at the station and substations it has made a record second to none. It easily ranks with the most prolific varieties and excels most of them in table qualities. All things considered it deserves a place near the head of the list.

Victor Rose. A second early, rose colored variety, of considerable merit, principally because of the fine appearance of the tubers. Pink. A very vigorous and prolific pink-skinned variety, from Ashland county, where it has a high reputation. It has been tested here one season only, but appears to have more than ordinary merit.—Farmers' Review.

Peasant (to conductor)—I haven't quite enough money to go home on the flyer. Couldn't you get a little slower and take me on an ordinary ticket?—Legende Blaetter.

Michigan Horticultural Convention.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

Prof. L. F. Taft spoke on irrigation. In sub-irrigation, water has to be supplied slowly. The tiles used are bent, and the joints do not thus fit closely. This permits the water to escape from the tiles more rapidly than it could through the pores of the tiles. In sub-irrigation there is applied from 700 to 800 barrels of water per acre.

They had tested the effects of these tiles on tomatoes when the tiles were placed at different depths. The results were about the same, but when sub-irrigation was compared with surface irrigation, the results were in favor of the former.

With beans, the results varied greatly. By irrigating they had obtained 76 pounds of beans per square rod, while without water the returns were only 17 1/2 pounds. Besides that the returns from the watered portion were much earlier than on the other, and if they had been marketing them they would have been able to get a better price for these first ones. They picked 27 pounds of the irrigated lot before any were fit to be picked on the unirrigated patch.

They had tried the effect of irrigating the timothy field and had put on water at the rate of 1,000 barrels per acre, the application being made but once. At harvest time the difference was very great. A field that was irrigated three times gave stalks of timothy 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet 3 inches in height; the yield was at the rate of 5,300 pounds per acre. The part watered once gave 2,230 pounds per acre, while without water the yield was 800 pounds to the acre. The cost of pumping water was about 3 cents per 1,000 gallons. In sub-irrigation, great care must be taken to lay the tile very loosely, and too much water must not be put on.

They had planted without regard to irrigation a number of rows of early peas, but when it came time to water the other fields, they managed to distribute the water over some of these rows. The slope was about one foot to every four rods. June 13 they picked the first from the irrigated peas. With water they had at the first picking 9 1/2 pounds, and without water 1 1/2 pounds. This did not seem very favorable, but they kept on, and the total harvest gave 54 pounds with water and without water 21 pounds. The irrigated portion had yielded at the rate of 3.57 pounds per acre. The cost of watering had been at the rate of \$1.75 per acre.

They tried the effects of irrigation on cabbages, and got three times the weight with water that they did without it. With water applied to the potatoes four times, they got at the rate of 130 bushels per acre over the unwatered lot. Applied three times the gain was 60 bushels per acre, and twice late in the season the gain was only 42 bushels to the acre. It is often said that it is advisable to wait till the tubers form before applying the water, but no difference was detected at this station.

If the soil be not moist at time of sowing the seed, provide the moisture by applying the water in furrows four feet apart made by a plow. The seed may also be thoroughly soaked before being planted. Second, never apply water to start the seed after planting. In applying water as directed, use from 500 to 1,000 barrels per acre. It was found at the station that 750 barrels gave the best results.

Again, in irrigating potatoes, avoid running the water over the surface of the ground, but have it directed into the furrows. Mr. Williams—There are several kinds of irrigation in use. This variation of methods arises from difference of conditions. Some of our Michigan fruit growers will probably fail if they try to use the same methods that are in use in California and Dakota. I once lived in a Dakota town that had an artesian well. Water was struck at 1,145 feet, and the flow was strong. I had a hydrant in my front yard, and with a one-inch hose I could water my entire lot. My cistern was nearly ruined from the seepage, and my present tenant writes that the cellar is being flooded from a break in the main 25 feet away, while a neighbor's cellar is overflowed by the seepage from an open ditch on the opposite side of the road, 60 feet away. All this shows the character of the soil, the seepage denoting its intense porosity. Now, my experience in Douglas, Michigan, is that the soil is very different from that I have described, and the seepage is very slow. Sub-irrigation is good where it can be used, but for general orcharding it is too expensive, and I fear too that it would be found that the roots of the trees would penetrate the tile and fill it up.

Making Hotbeds.—A hotbed, when properly made, will hold heat a considerable time. Get good stable manure, and if it be scarce, mix some leaves with it. Stable manure and leaves make a splendid and lasting bed, providing the material is well packed down. Soil for hotbeds ought to be prepared in the fall. At this season, as a rule, everything is frozen up. A liberal amount of old decayed manure that is well rotted down is just the thing to mix in with the soil. Seeds will come up well in a compost of this.—Am. Gardening.

Best Fertilizer.—Professor Atwater says: "Chemists cannot prescribe for soils as doctors do for patients. Stable manure is a complete fertilizer. It contains all the ingredients of plant food; and its organic matter improves the mechanical condition of the soil besides. It is a standard fertilizer, and useful everywhere. To learn by what artificial fertilizer this can be supplemented in any given case, is, as I have often insisted, best settled by experience and experiment."

A single swallow, according to an authority, can devour 6,000 flies in a day.

A WONDERFUL SPOT.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK A GREAT INSTRUCTOR.

Its Fame Has Spread to Europe and Hundreds of Europeans Visit It Annually—Americans Are Slow to Appreciate Its Features.

Though comparatively few Americans realize the fact, it is nevertheless true that our Yellowstone National Park is the most surprising, interesting, instructive, entertaining, edifying and enchanting region yet discovered on the surface of the globe. This is the unanimous testimony of experienced travelers from all countries; and it is far from complimentary to the intelligence and patriotism of Americans that thousands of foreigners actually know more about the wonders and beauties of the Yellowstone region than the average citizen of this country has ever imagined. The chief factors regarding the phenomena on exhibition in our national park are taught in many European schools.

It would certainly seem more rational if at least a few of the thousands of American tourists—particularly our teachers—who annually pour themselves into the lap of Europe and rave over its stock exhibitions, would first acquaint themselves with some of the more wonderful attractions which abound in our country, and thus be prepared to edify their pupils and entertain their friends by instructing them regarding the wonders of our own continent. All teachers—particularly those of the various branches of natural science—ought to visit and carefully study such places as the petrified forests of Arizona, the Grand canon of the Colorado, the Yosemite Valley, the Alaskan archipelago—rich in forests, mountains and glaciers—and, above all, the Yellowstone National Park.

Dr. L. B. Sperry, of Bellevue, Ohio, the popular lyceum lecturer, who has traveled extensively both in Europe and in America, and has familiarized himself with the sights of both countries, pronounces the Yellowstone Park the most interesting and instructive region yet opened up to tourists. In a recent communication to a Minneapolis paper, he says: "Taken as a whole, and considering all things, a trip to the Yellowstone National Park is the most edifying and satisfying trip on the globe; it yields the largest dividends in food for subsequent reflection and mental growth and real enjoyment. To get the most satisfaction out of a trip through the park, one should observe the following suggestions:

"1. He should not plan to make the trip before the middle of June. It is best to wait till the weather and the roads are settled, and the latter properly repaired. The government employes enter upon the work of repair as early in the season as practicable, and are almost certain to have the entire line of highway in good condition before the end of June. Any time between July 1 and October 1 is sure to be a good time to visit the park. If, as sometimes occurs, the snows in the mountains disappear early in the season, June is a most delightful time to make the trip.

"2. If possible, the visitor to the park should have good company; he will fully feel the need of appreciative companions, with whom to discuss and enjoy the many surprising things he so constantly sees.

"3. Let him decide, if possible, to take at least seven or eight days in the park. Ten or twelve days are better; and a month is better still. But even a trip requiring but five days from the railroad is a great deal better than none at all. One should always remember that he gets out of any excursion, or vacation journey, just about what he puts into it of time, money, brains, cheerfulness and good sense.

"4. Tourists should always remember that a kicking, selfish traveler is continuously unhappy, and ends his journey dissatisfied. If not, indeed, disgusted; while a cheerful, unselfish, thoughtful tourist always has a good and profitable time, and stores up pleasant memories for use during the remainder of his life.

"5. When one considers all the circumstances, the expense of a trip through the park seems very reasonable. The entire outfit of men, animals and material—both for transportation and for supplies and running the hotels—must be shipped in from a great distance each year, and shipped out again at the close of each season, which, at best, covers but four months of time. Four large, nicely furnished, steam-heated electric-lighted hotels and three lunch stations are run in first-class shape all the season. The uniform carriage, which includes a nice room and all service, is \$4 per day for the first week. Tourists who remain longer than that are charged but \$3 per day.

"The transportation company keeps in readiness over sixty first-class Concord coaches and hundreds of fine horses, together with competent drivers and all necessary accessories for elegant coaching. Stop-over privileges, without extra charge, are granted at all points for any length of time. I am more and more impressed, each season that I visit the park, by the elaborate and perfect hotel and coach service that is provided for the few thousands who annually avail themselves of it. Such service ought to be rewarded by a more generous patronage than it has yet received. The number of visitors to this wonderful spot increase yearly, till hundreds of happy tourists shall arrive and depart daily during the entire season—each American proud of the fact that our country has the finest natural scenery and the grandest national park in the world."





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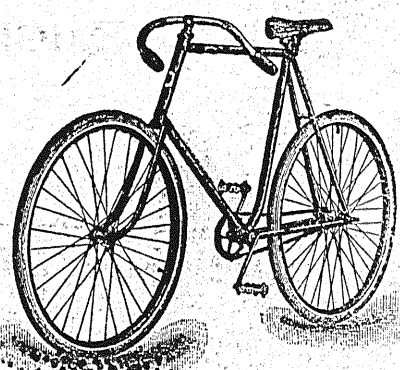
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AMERICAN COMMERCIAL POLICY

The Holding of a Pan-American Congress Approved in the South.

Citizens of Florida who have been holding at Jacksonville, in that state, a convention to endorse and urge action in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal, took action in favor of an unflinching maintenance by the government of a distinctive American policy, says the New York Picayune.

Besides the demand for the canal, the convention favored an early reassembling of a pan-American congress to formulate means intended to produce the permanent peace, independence and prosperity in and to protect all American territories from foreign invasion, interference or control; to promote commercial intercourse, and to provide for the settlement of all differences that may arise between American republics by arbitration.

The convention also urges the establishment of international railway and steamship intercourse and connection between the republics and the territory allied thereto, as well as the promotion of adequate banking and exchange facilities and commercial and business relations to the end that all American republics may reap the full benefit of the various resources and industries to their betterment, now so largely directed into foreign hands.

Congress should take the cue. Now is the time to take such action as will secure a proper hold upon the commerce of Central and South America, and this can only be done by close trade association by means of ample transportation and banking facilities. For this country to assert a political American policy, and not to follow it up by a corresponding commercial policy, mutually beneficial to all the American countries, would be the height of absurdity.

GOLF IS POPULAR IN FRANCE.

Many Prominent Frenchmen Have Become Devoted to the Game.

The golf season has just ended with the games of the Dinar Club. The golf week at Dinar had nothing equivalent to it in the sporting world, except the races at Trouville. From Dinar, from St. Malo, from St. Servan, from Parame, from St. Lunat, from Paris, and even from England, the Englishmen arrive to play or to be present at this brilliant autumn meeting. Not only do the English and American colonies of the Cote d'Emeraude furnish their contingent of fervent golf players, but also a number of families from across the water remain in the Malouin shore to be present at this new game. French sportsmen belonging to the region or ruralizing there make it a duty to follow the phases of the game, and even to take part in it.

For instance, last year Count Joseph Rochard won the Dinar challenge cup. Golf (pronounced "gulf" or "geulf") is a very old English game, which is somewhat like our ancient "soule." It made its first appearance in France at Dinar in 1890. Since then it has become the great fashionable game, and it is even expected that it will completely dethrone tennis, cricket, polo and other games in vogue. There are already four golf links established in France: At Pau, at Biarritz, at Cannes, where the Grand Duke Michael introduced it, and finally at Dinar. The golf links at Dinar are incontestably the best in France, according to the English professionals. Moreover, the thing which renders them unique in their kind, from the point of view of nature, is the great number of incomparable views which surround them and their position on the sea coast, in the midst of unequal scenery.

A Strange Language.

Professor Richard Garner's son, who resides in Baltimore, relates an amusing mistake made by Professor Mason, of the Smithsonian institution, in connection with Professor Garner's earlier studies of the language of animals. Data concerning his researches had been promised by Professor Garner to Professor Mason and were sent on a phonograph cylinder. When Professor Mason put the cylinder in his own machine he heard distinct vowel and consonant sounds, but no intelligible words. Thinking the sounds were the much-talked-of monkey language, Professor Mason was much surprised at the result, and called a number of other professors to hear and be mystified. The next day there was a crowd around the phonograph to hear the queer sounds, but when the machine was started there issued from the ear pieces the words of a letter dictated at Roanoke, Va., by Professor Garner. The explanation of the mysterious sounds was found in the fact that when first used the cylinder was placed in the machine in such a way that the words were heard backward.

St. Nicholas' White Horse.

In Holland St. Nicholas is a reality, but he comes driving a white horse and not reindeer. The children are taught to be thoughtful for the welfare of the white steed, and as Christmas eve each pair of little shoes is carefully cleaned and being filled with oats and hay they are placed on the hearth. The hay and oats are for the good saint's white horse. In the morning the hay and oats are gone and in their place are found toys and sweetmeats for the good children and rods for the bad ones.—Exchange.

One in Seven.

Van Buren county, Michigan, made a record last year of one divorce to every seven marriages. There were thirty-six divorces in the county during the year.

The Religion of Abraham Lincoln.

From the New York World.

A discussion of considerable interest concerning Mr. Lincoln as a religious man has recently been had between the editor of the New York Sun and a correspondent. The Sun concludes its discussion by declaring in substance that Mr. Lincoln was a devout believer in God and a man of prayer for the most important years of his public life. Whatever views Mr. Lincoln had on that subject when young will ever remain uncertain. It is probable that he was inclined to disbelief in the divine origin of Christianity, and may have written or read some things against it, as thousands of Christian men, many of them afterward eminent both for faith and good works, have done in youth.

The only question of interest is, Was he a hypocrite in later years? Were his frequent references to God, the Bible, and religious denominations parts of a scheme to deceive the American people and secure their undivided support and confidence? That question has interested us for many years, as the allegation that Lincoln was an infidel has been made upon many an infidel platform and in pamphlets in which Lincoln has been put in the vilest company as an opponent of religion of all kinds.

In the year 1885 General James F. Rusling publicly related an account of an interview with President Lincoln at the sick bed of General Sickles. He had narrated this event to us at his table a number of years before, and we urged him to publish it, which, though he related it publicly in 1885, did not appear in print until October, 1891. It elicited some controversy, but the General informed us that General Sickles would undoubtedly remember it. We expressed the hope to him that in the series of war articles which he had contracted to furnish to the Christian Advocate he would give it in full. This promise he fulfilled, for the first of that admirable series appeared in The Christian Advocate of August 25, 1892, and the subject was Abraham Lincoln. This is the account as given by General Rusling:

"The next time I saw Mr. Lincoln was on July 5, 1863—the Sunday after the battle of Gettysburg. He had come down from the Soldiers' Home with his little son, 'Ead,' to call on General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, who had arrived in Washington that morning, with his leg off at Gettysburg. I also had called to see Sickles, (my corps commander then), and was there still when Lincoln was announced. They shook hands cordially, if pathetically, and after many inquiries about the killed and wounded, and how the latter were faring, Mr. Lincoln passed next to the fact of our victory at Gettysburg, and what Meade proposed to do with it. Sickles, of course, answered him warily, as became so astute a man and soldier, and got his side of the story of Gettysburg well into the President's mind and heart, and presently inquired whether he and the Cabinet had not been a little anxious about affairs there? Mr. Lincoln replied the Cabinet had, but he had not; and then went on to make candid confession, that in the very pinch and stress of the Gettysburg campaign he had gone to the Almighty in secret prayer. He said he told the Lord this was His country, and the war was His war, but that we could not stand another Fredericksburg or Chancellorsville; and that he then and there made a solemn vow with his Maker, that if He would stand by us at Gettysburg he would stand by Him; and then he added: 'And He did, and I will!' He said, after thus praying, he didn't know how it was, but somehow a sweet comfort crept into his soul, that God almighty had taken the whole business there into his own hands, and we were bound to win at Gettysburg.

"Afterward, in the same interview, he added that he had also been praying over Vicksburg, because we needed it so badly in order to bisect the Confederacy and save the Mississippi to the Union, and he somehow had faith that Grant was going to win down there too. He said he did not want it repeated just then; some might laugh; but it was a solemn fact that he had prayed mightily over both Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and verily believed our heavenly Father was somehow going to take care of the American republic."

Sometime afterward, supposing that as soon as General Rusling died, unbelievers, after their manner, would deny the whole story, we wrote to General Sickles and received from him a response under date of March 2, 1894, inclosing a copy of a note he had written to D. A. Long, D. D., of Yellow Springs, O.:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1894.

J. M. Buckley—Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I have the pleasure to inclose a copy of a note sent to the Rev. D. A. Long, to-day, replying to an inquiry identical with your own. I have been addressed so often on this subject that I am thinking seriously of having a reply stereotyped.

The Rev. Mr. Long asked permission to print my reply to his inquiry, to which I made no objection.

Sincerely yours, D. E. SICKLES. The Rev. D. A. Long, D. D., L. L. D., Yellow Springs, O.—Dear Sir: replying to your letter

of the 22d ultimo, inclosing a newspaper cutting containing General Rusling's narrative of a conversation between President Lincoln and myself, when he visited me in Washington, soon after the battle of Gettysburg, early in July, 1863, I can only say, after the lapse of so many years, that I recall the general purport of what was said without undertaking to verify expressions or words used.

General Rusling is a truthful, intelligent, and trustworthy gentleman, and I have no doubt that he has conscientiously given a faithful report of what took place according to his recollection. If I was sure that General Rusling made a memorandum of the conversation at the time, I would endorse the statement unhesitatingly; but if written recently and from recollection only, the narrative must be taken with some reservation as to phraseology at least.

My own impression is that President Lincoln expressed a devout confidence and trust in the success of the Union arms at Gettysburg, prayerfully inspired; and that he described his convictions in earnest and touching language, characteristic of him in grave moments.

Sincerely yours, D. E. SICKLES. (Signed)

This we sent immediately to General Rusling. (Continued next week.)

The Boy in Business.

"What kind of a boy does a business man want?" repeated a shrewd, practical man of many concerns, the other day.

"Well, I will tell you. In the first place, he wants a boy who does not know too much; business men generally like to run their own business, and prefer one who will listen to their way rather than to try to teach them new kinks; secondly, they want a prompt boy—one who understands seven o'clock is exactly seven, not ten minutes past; third, an industrious boy, who is not afraid to put in a little extra work in case of need; fourth, an honest boy—honest in his service, as well as in the matter of dollars and cents; and fifth, a good-natured boy, who will keep his temper even if his employer loses his own now and then!"

ELWOOD.

Spring seems to be near at hand.

Sugar makers are getting ready to tap their bushes.

Mrs. E. Rowley, of Cass City, is visiting relatives here this week.

Louis Pardo went to the northern part of the state last week.

J. Miller intends moving to a farm near Watrousville next week.

Bert Stone has lumber ready to build a new barn in the place of the one that burned last summer.

Jas. Bellman's family intend moving to Lamotte, where he is working as an engineer in a mill. They expect to move this week.

Del Hendrick's team ran away in the woods one day last week. The wagon was badly smashed but the horses were not hurt much.

Quite a number of the friends of L. H. Huffman made a bee on Friday and cut his wood pile up for him. Then they went over to N. Laeene's and did the same for him.

A. J. Spittler has some fine new samples of wall paper. Anyone wishing to paper or paint this spring should call and see them and get his prices. Work done reasonable.

Mrs. Jas. Dodge, more familiarly known as grandma, died at her home last Tuesday from a stroke of paralysis. She had been unconscious since stricken about two weeks ago. The funeral was held at the Ellington Church on Thursday. The Episcopal minister of Caro, Rev. Lewis, officiated. The procession was one of the largest ever seen in this part, over fifty vehicles being in line. The deceased leaves numerous relatives and many friends to mourn her departure.

Did you ever stop and think how our lives are affected by some seemingly trifling circumstance? It is amusing to think of what might have occurred but for some more or less trifling circumstance. If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter the whole face of the earth would have been different. It is said that a glass of wine too much changed the course of French history; many persons who have carelessly picked up a scrap of advice on Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer have been cured of what they considered an incurable disease by its use. C. S. Chambers, Atlanta, Ill., was a sufferer from nervous prostration. A friend who had knowledge of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer gave him a small sample. His use stirred up new hopes in his mind; he used two full sized bottles and was cured; fate directed this wonderful medicine to his notice. Your fate may be urging your attention to the same remedy, if you are treated with nervous prostration, apoplexy, fits, mental depression, sleeplessness, mental depression, exhausted vitality, despondency, sexual and general debility. For sale by T. H. Fritz, druggist.

Home Seekers Experiments.

In order to give every one an opportunity to see the Western Country and enable the home seekers to secure a home in time to commence work for the season of 1893, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. has arranged to run a series of four home seekers excursions to various points in the West, North-West and South-West on the following dates: March 10, April 7 and 21 and May 5, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address Harry Mercer, Michigan Passenger Agent, 7 Fort Street, W., Detroit, Mich. 2-23 8

BLANKETS, QUILTS, COMFORTABLES WOOLEN GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

HEAVY FOOTWEAR AT COST!

Lumber and Shingles taken in exchange for Goods.

3 STORY BRICK.

J. L. HITCHCOCK.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENT NEXT WEEK.

A. A. MCKENZIE.

PINGREE HATS!

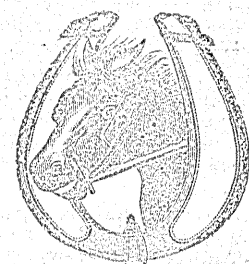
AT JAMES REAGH'S

Overcoats and Suits at cut prices. Call and see me.

JAMES REAGH.

Hendrick & Anker

The Cass City Jewelers wish to notify the public that now is the time to buy Watches and Clocks. The large cut made on them makes them very cheap and we have a fine assortment in stock.



My shops are now complete for doing First-Class Horse-shoeing, General Blacksmithing And Repairing.

Spectacles.

Now is the time, to buy Spectacles and have your Eyes properly fitted so that you can see to put in your spring crops. We have everything in this line and you will find our prices very low.

Yours Respectfully,

Hendrick & Anker,

Jewelers and Opticians.

My new shop stands north of the old stand.

E. McKim.

ROUND ABOUT HOME.

MICHIGAN EVENTS RELATED IN BRIEF ITEMS.

Manistee Man Killed by Drinking Three Beer Glasses of Whisky—Port Huron Man Tried to Kill His Wife and Her Parents—Shot His Son for a Thief.

Tried to Kill Three, at Port Huron. Geo. J. Bradley shot his wife and tried to kill her father and mother.

One woman was burned to death and another killed by falling at the burning of the Genesee flats, a seven-story apartment building sheltering 300 persons at Utica, N. Y. Property loss, \$250,000.

National Lumber Dealers' Convention. The fourth annual meeting of the National Lumber Dealers' association was held at Saginaw.

Whisky Killed Him. Jacob Sheline, employed at Rade-maker's livery, at Manistee, died of alcoholic poisoning under circumstances which may result in grave charges being made against a certain Manistee saloonkeeper.

Shot His Own Son. For some time H. Hill, of Maple Grove, has been troubled by marauders who broke down his fences and fired on him. Recently he determined to put a stop to it, and so pulled out an old gun and loaded it with bird shot.

Michigan News. The Whitehall mill will resume work at Cheboygan after two years' idleness. The Groesbeck grist mill at Center Line has burned, with a large amount of farm products.

Tramps failed to find any money in Bond & Co.'s safe at Hudson and put in their time by taking off all the plates of the safe and examining the lock mechanism.

Another dividend of \$500,000 has been paid to Calumet & Hecla stockholders. This makes a total of \$15,350,000 since the great copper mine was started, and the assessments have been only \$1,200,000.

Dr. Annie E. Marsh, a graduate of the U. of M. in 1874, recently died at Greeley, Colo., leaving all of her property, which is considerable, to the U. of M. and bequeathing her body to the medical college at Denver.

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OUR LAWMAKERS AT WORK.

SENATE—Sixty-ninth day. The Senate gave most of the day to the agricultural appropriation bill and passed that measure carrying \$2,200,000 without material amendment.

The Red mill was destroyed by fire at Adrian. This is the third flouring mill burned on the site in the past 20 years. Loss \$75,000.

Supt. Phillips, of Vicksburg, has been appointed superintendent of the White Pine schools to succeed Supt. Plowman, who has served 27 years.

Peter Murray, aged 65, of Banks, was killed at Bay City at a crossing of the C. & M. road. The engineer of the incoming passenger said the man deliberately stepped in front of the train.

Geo. P. Pummer, of Holland, has invited about a prominent free silver Democrat to a conference March 31 at Lansing to devise a plan for sending a free silver delegation to the Chicago convention.

Walter M. Strong, the Bancroft banker, who was arrested in Texas a few days ago, has brought back on the charge of larceny in neglecting to endorse a payment by J. E. Miller, on a note left in Strong's hands for collection.

The bank of Frankfort, owned by Chandler Bros., closed its doors. Wm. Chambers was made assignee. Much excitement was caused by the failure, though it was not unlooked-for.

While hunting rabbits near Jackson Peter Donley got tangled up in a ferret at the mouth of a burrow, his shotgun discharged prematurely and blew off his right arm, leaving a deep, festering wound.

In a drunken brawl at Holland an unknown tanner employed by the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co. was fatally stabbed by Nicholas Schmidt, an ex-alderman, who, realizing his desperate deed, attempted to end his life, but was wounded.

County Clerk Forbes, of Kalamazoo, has notified Atty. Gen. Maynard that several female notaries public of that county have married since receiving their commissions, and he wants to know what name they shall sign to their legal papers.

Marshall Lease, of Tiffin, O., went to Midland after George Sands, the young man who was arrested charged with swindling merchants by forging the name of his employer at Toledo.

Capt. J. E. Ball, of the disbanded Marquette militia company, has been ordered to get Col. Lyon's assistance to keep the company in the state troops. No company to take its place can be organized on the Marquette range, so great is the antipathy of miners to the militia.

The attention of Gov. Rich has been called to a boycott against members of the Iron Mountain militia company. Merchants are threatened with a boycott by labor unions unless national guard employees are discharged.

R. Schomburg, of Good Harbor, and W. Beitz, of Marquette, engaged a liveryman of David Seiber to drive across Carp lake. Before proceeding far, and in attempting to cross a crack in the ice, both horses went down and were drowned and the men had a narrow escape.

Arthur Baker, of Grand Rapids, recently lost \$15,000 fortune by a spree he took to drink it up. While on a spree he took a dose of morphine, but the hospital doctors pumped it out.

The state board of pharmacy at its meeting at Grand Rapids examined the papers of 70 candidates. The standard was raised to 70 per cent and this caused many candidates to fail.

Co. G, Fifth infantry, M. N. G., located at Marquette, has been mustered out of the military service as the result of an inspection made by Inspector-General Walsh, who recommended the disbanding of the company because of a "want of care of state property, total disregard for orders governing the drills and meetings of the company, internal dissensions, subversive of all discipline, etc."

The Misses Cartwright, of Port Huron, create a considerable excitement by traveling in a stranger. The man is traveling for a baking powder firm and made the assertion that he had seen the girls in a ballet at the Detroit opera house.

Frank Young, aged 30, familiarly known as "Peg," was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by Joe Grant, a farmer near Vassar, at the wind-up of a dance at the residence of Mrs. Young.

The fifth annual report of the Michigan Trust Co., as receiver of the E. G. Peter & Son Lumber Co., shows receipts for the year to have been \$1,118,995.43. The total disbursements were \$921,967.09, leaving a balance on hand of \$197,028.34.

A gang of smarties charivari a newly married son of Geo. Silvernail, near Bay City, and exploded a quantity of dynamite so close to the house that it broke all the windows. Silvernail had six of the fellows arrested.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Nicaragua's Government Troops Defeat the Rebels in Every Battle Fought—Ballington Booth Launches His New Movement in New York City.

Managua, Nicaragua. Advice received here to the effect that in the bombardment of Momotombo, the stronghold of the insurgents, the town was laid in ashes. An insurgent naval vessel was sunk by shells from the government gunboats.

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REIGN OF TERROR IN ITALY.

Crispi Ministry Forced to Resign by the Terrible Defeat in Abyssinia.

Rome. The ministry announced its resignation in the chamber of deputies and Premier Crispi added that it had been accepted by the king. The announcement was followed by loud cheers. In spite of the strong force of troops and police present it was with difficulty that order was maintained.

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DOCTOR ALBI

A BROAD MINDED PH. WITH PROGRESSIVE I.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That He Knows Will Cure His Patients—Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery—He Cures Some Marvellous Cures.

From the Examiner, Lancaster, Pa. AKRON, Pa., April 24th, '93. DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO. Gentlemen—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The fact is well known that medical practitioners, not as a rule, recognize much less use, preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no definite knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but soundly condemn them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to cure the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where or how obtained. I was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather, he contracted that cold, which he could not get rid of until one morning in not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for colds, he was finally cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather, he contracted that cold, which he could not get rid of until one morning in not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for colds, he was finally cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use.

London: The St. James Gazette, publishes a forecast summary of the British blue book upon the Venezuela situation, which is shortly to be issued. It is said to contain extracts from the archives of Holland, and from the other part of the sixteenth century and the second decade of the nineteenth century and extracts from the archives of the River Amazon in 1542, and Martine's account of the Orinoco, after the independence in 1830. All the documents in this connection, it is said, have been ransacked in order to establish the British case. Against the Venezuelan claim for possession of the west bank of the Essequibo it will be shown in overwhelming strength, that the possession of that bank is Britain's beyond doubt.

The statement shows the Dutch occupation of the coast of Guayana up to the mouth of the Orinoco, such possession implying the right of ownership of the entire Dutch country which right, it is shown, the Dutch exercised in the sixteenth century. Sir Procter Polk established beyond question that Holland vigorously protested whenever the Spaniards entered the Guyana territory. In 1780, demanded reparation for Spanish violation of the Dutch territory on the Guyana.

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DOCTOR ALBI

A BROAD MINDED PH. WITH PROGRESSIVE I.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That He Knows Will Cure His Patients—Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery—He Cures Some Marvellous Cures.

From the Examiner, Lancaster, Pa. AKRON, Pa., April 24th, '93. DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO. Gentlemen—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The fact is well known that medical practitioners, not as a rule, recognize much less use, preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no definite knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but soundly condemn them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to cure the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where or how obtained. I was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather, he contracted that cold, which he could not get rid of until one morning in not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for colds, he was finally cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use.

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DOCTOR ALBI

# TAE FATAL LOVE.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)  
"The decree has gone forth. There is from it no appeal. I am to die. I have felt the certainty a long time. O, for one year of existence, to right the wrongs I have done! But they could not be righted. Alas! If I had centuries of time at my command, I could not bring back to life the dear son who cruelly hurried out of the world, or his poor wife, whose fair name I could, in my revenge for her love of my son, have taken from her! O Hubert! Hubert! O my darling! dearer to me than my heart's blood—but so foully wronged!" His frame shook with emotion, but no tears came to his eyes. His remorse was so deep and bitter for the surface sorrow of tears to relieve.

"Put it out of your mind, grandfather," said Arch, pressing his hand. "Do not think of it, to let it trouble you more. They are all, I trust, in heaven. Let them rest."

"And you tell me this, Archer? You who hated me so! You who swore a solemn oath to be revenged on me! Well, I do not blame you. I only wonder that your forbearance was so long-suffering. Once you would have rejoiced to see me suffer as I do now."

"I should, I say it to my shame. God forgive me for my wickedness! But for her—looking at Margie—I might have kept the sinful vow I made. She saved me."

"Come here, Margie, and kiss me," said the old man, tenderly. "My dear children! My precious children, both of you! I bless you both—both of you together, do you hear? Once I cursed you, Archer—now I bless you! If there is a God, and I do at last believe there is, he will forgive me that curse; for I have begged it of Him on my bended knees."

"He is merciful, dear guardian," said Margie, gently. "He never refuses the earnest petition of the suffering soul."

"Archer, your grandmother died a little while ago. My cruelty to your father made her, for twenty long years, a maniac. But before her death, all delusion was swept away, and she bade me love and forgive our grandson—that she might tell your father and mother, when she met them in heaven, that at last all was well here below. I promised her, and since then my soul has been at peace. But I have longed to go to her—longed inexpressibly. She had been all around me, but so palpable that when I put out my hands to touch her, they grasped only the air. The hands of mortality may not reach after the hands which have put on immortality."

He lay quiet a moment, and then went on, brokenly:  
"Archer, I wronged your parents bitterly, but I have repented it in dust and ashes. Repented it long ago, only I was too proud and stubborn to acknowledge it. Forgive me again, Archer, and kiss me before I die."

"I do forgive you, grandfather. I do forgive you with my whole heart. He stooped, and left a kiss on the withered forehead."  
"Margie," said the feeble voice, "pray for me, that peace may come."  
She looked at Archer, hesitated a moment, then knelt by the bedside. He stood silent, and then, urged by some uncontrollable impulse, he knelt by her side.

The girlish voice, broken, but sweet as music, went up to Heaven in a petition so fervent, so simple, that God heard and answered. The peace she asked for the dying man came.

Her pleading ceased. Mr. Trevlyn lay quiet, his countenance serene and hopeful. His lips moved, they bent over him, and caught the name of "Caroline."  
Trevlyn's hand sought Margie's, and she did not repulse him. They stood together silently, looking at the white face on the pillows.  
"He is dead!" Archer said, softly. "God rest him!"

## CHAPTER XIII.

AFTER the funeral of John Trevlyn, his last will and testament was read. It created a great deal of surprise when it was known that all the vast possessions of the old man were bequeathed to his grandson—his sole relative—whom he had despised and denied almost to the day of his death. In fact, not a half dozen persons in the city were aware of the fact that there existed any tie of relationship between John Trevlyn, the miser, and Archer Trevlyn, the head clerk of Belgrade & Company.

Arch's good fortune did not change him a particle. He gave less time to business, it is true, but he spent it in hard study. His early education had been defective, and he was doing his best to remedy the lack.

Early in the autumn following the death of his grandfather, he went to Europe, and after the lapse of a year, returned again to New York. The second day after his arrival, he went out to Harrison Park. Margie had passed the summer there, with an old friend of her mother for company, he was told, and would not come back to the city before December.

It was a cold, stormy night in September, when he knocked at the door of Miss Harrison's residence; but a

cheery light shone from the window, and streamed out of the door which the servant held open.

He inquired for Miss Harrison, and was shown at once into her presence. She sat in a low chair, her dress of sombre black relieved by a white ribbon at the throat, and by the chestnut light of the shining hair that swept in unbound luxuriance over her shoulders. She rose to meet her guest, scarcely recognizing Archer Trevlyn in the bronzed, bearded man before her.

"Miss Harrison," he said, gently, "it is a cold night; will you not give me a warm welcome to an old friend?"  
She knew his voice instantly. A bright color leaped to her cheek, an embarrassment which made her a thousand times dearer and more charming to Archer Trevlyn, possessed her. But she held out her hands, and said a few shy words of welcome.

Arch sat down beside her, and the conversation drifted into recollections of their own individual history. They spoke to each other with the freedom of very old friends, forgetful of the fact that this was almost the very first conversation they had ever had together.

After a while, Arch said:  
"Miss Harrison, do you remember when you first saw me?"  
She looked at him a moment, and hesitated before she answered.  
"I may be mistaken, Mr. Trevlyn. If so, excuse me; but I think I saw you first, years and years ago, in a flower store."

"You are correct; and on that occasion your generous kindness made me very happy. I thought it would make my mother happy, also. I ran all the way home, lest the roses might wilt before she saw them."

He stopped and gazed into the fire.  
"Was she pleased with them?"  
"She was dead. We put them in her coffin. They were buried with her."  
Margie laid her hand lightly on his.  
"I am so sorry for you! I, too, have buried my mother."

After a little silence, Arch went on:  
"The next time you saw me was when you gave me these." He took out his pocketbook, and displayed to her, folded in white paper, a cluster of faded blue-bells. "Do you remember them?"  
"I think I do. You were knocked down by the pole of the carriage?"  
"Yes. And the next time? Do you remember the next time?"

"I thought so. I want to thank you, now, for your generous forbearance. I want to tell you how your keeping my secret made a different being of me. If you had betrayed me to justice, I might have been now an inmate of a prison cell. Margie Harrison, your silence saved me! Do me the justice to credit my assertion, when I tell you that I did not enter my grandfather's house because I cared for the plunder I should obtain. I had taken a vow to be revenged on him for his cruelty to my parents, and Sharp, the man who was with me, represented to me that there was no surer way of accomplishing my purpose than by taking away the treasures that he prized. For that only I became a house-breaker. I deserved punishment. I do not seek to palliate my guilt, but I thank you again for saving me!"

"I could not do otherwise than remain silent. When I would have spoken your name, something kept me from doing it. I think I remembered always the pitiful face of the little street-sweeper, and I could not bear to bring him any more suffering."

"Since those days, Miss Harrison, I have met you frequently—always by accident—but to-night it is no accident. I came here on purpose. For what, do you think?"  
"I do not know—how should I?"  
"I have come here to tell you what I longed to tell you years ago! What no less true than that it is now; what was true of me when I was a street-sweeper, what has been true of me ever since, and what will be true of me through time and eternity!"

"He had drawn very near to her—his arm stole round her waist, and he sat looking down into her face with his soul in his eyes."  
"Margie, I love you! I have loved you since the first moment I saw you. There has never been a shade of wavering; if I have been true to you through all. My first love will be my last. Your influence has kept me from the lower depths of sin; the thought of you has been my salvation from ruin. Margie, my darling! I love you! I love you!"  
"And yet you kept silent all these years! Oh, Archer!"

"I could not do differently. You were as far above me as the evening star is above the earth it shines upon! It would have been base presumption in the poor saloon-waiter, or the dry goods clerk, to have aspired to the hand of one like you. And although I loved you so, I should never have spoken, had not fate raised me to the position of a fortune equal to your own, and given me the means of offering you a home worthy of you. But I am waiting for my answer. Give it to me, Margie."

Her shy eyes met his, and he read his answer in their clear depths. But he was too exacting to be satisfied thus.  
"Do you love me, Margie? I want to hear the words from your lips. Speak, darling. They are for my ear alone, and you need not blush to utter them."  
"I do love you, Archer. I believe I have loved you ever since the first."

"And you will be mine? All my own?"

She gave him her hands. He drew the hand, with its soft, bright hair, to his breast and kissed the sweet lips again and again, almost falling to realize the blessed reality of his happiness. It was late that night before Archer Trevlyn left his betrothed bride, and took his way to the village hotel. But he was too happy, too full of sweet content, to heed the lapse of time. At last the longing of his life was satisfied. He had heard her say that she loved him.

And Margie sat and listened to the sound of his retreating footsteps, and then went up to her chamber to pass the night, wakeful, too content to be willing to lose the time in sleep, and so the dawn of morning found her with open eyes.

## CHAPTER XIII.

THE ensuing winter was a very gay one. Margaret Harrison returned to New York under the chaperonage of her friend, Mrs. Weldon, and mingled more freely in society than she had done since the season she "came out."

She took pleasure in it now, for Archer Trevlyn was welcome everywhere. He was a favored guest in the most aristocratic homes, and people peculiarly exclusive were happy to receive him into their most select gatherings.

His engagement with Margie was made public, and the young people were overwhelmed with the usual compliments of politely expressed hopes and fashionable congratulations. The gentlemen said Miss Harrison had always been beautiful, but this season she was more than that. Happiness is a rare beautifier. It painted Margie's cheeks and lips with purest rose color, and gave a light to her eyes and a softness to her sweet voice.

Of course she did not mingle in society, even though her engagement was well known, without being surrounded by admirers. They fairly took her away from Arch sometimes; but he tried to be patient. Before the apples in the green country valleys were rosy with blossoms, she was to be all his own. He could afford to be generous.

Among the train of her admirers was a young Cuban gentleman, Louis Castriani, a man of fascinating presence and great personal beauty. He had been unfortunate in his first love. She had died a few days before they were to have been married—died by the hand of violence, and Castriani had shot the rival who murdered her. Public opinion had favored the avenger, and he had not suffered for the act, but ever since he had been a prey to melancholy.

He told Margie his history, and it aroused her pity; but when he asked her love, she refused him gently, telling him that her heart was another's. He had suffered deeply from the disappointment, but he did not give up her society, as most men would have done. He still hovered around her, content if she gave him a smile or a kind word seeming to find his best happiness in anticipating her every wish before it was uttered.

Toward the end of March Alexander Lee came to pass a few days with Margie. Some singular change had been at work on the girl. She had lost her wonted gaiety of spirits, and was for the most part subdued, almost sad. Her eyes seldom lighted with a smile, and her sweet voice rarely heard.

She came, from a day spent out, one evening, into Margie's dressing room. Miss Harrison was preparing for the opera. There was a new prima donna, and Archer was anxious for her to hear the wonder. Margie had never looked lovelier. Her pink silk dress, with the corsage falling away from the shoulders, and the sleeves leaving the round arms bare, was peculiarly becoming, and the pearl necklace and bracelets, Archer's gift—were no whiter or purer than the throat and wrists they encircled.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

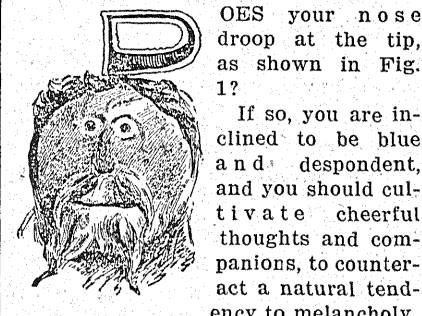
## CARRIED TO GRAVE IN A DRAY.

A Sordid Gambler Who Left Unlucky Testaments to His Obnoxious Son.  
Port Scott (Kan.) special: Howard M. Cummins, a gambler of Clinton, Mo., and widely known in Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, committed suicide at his room in the Huntington hotel in this city the other evening by taking morphine. He first attempted to hang himself by suspending a trunk rope from the bedstead. He was discovered by the chambermaid, but took morphine in an hour or so and died shortly afterward. Cummins was a brother-in-law of R. E. Larimer, a tailor of Clinton, Mo., for whom he left a letter. He was a son of Judge J. R. Cummins, department commander of the G. A. R. of Oklahoma territory and the probate judge of Kingsfisher county. He was known as one of the most daring gamblers of the three states, having operated in all the larger cities. He recently came here and won \$4,800 from the gamblers, and then went to Houston, Tex., where he operated a few days ago. He returned here Friday and had been complaining of sickness. He went to his room before noon and was found at supper time. He left a letter giving directions as to the disposition of his body. He asked to be buried here, and that none of his relatives be notified until after the funeral. He demanded that his money be given to his parents, and that he be buried in a pine box in a cheap lot, adding that he did not believe in "giving a \$30 man a \$200 burial." Cummins was recently employed as agent for Pete Golden of Atchison, Kan., at Weir City, Pittsburg, Kansas City, Clinton and other places. He was 28 years old. He ordered no funeral, no parade, no invitations and no display, and ordered his body hauled out in a dray.

## TOLD BY PROBOSIS.

### TELL-TALE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HUMAN NOSE.

Eyes, Skin and Lips Also Betray Your Character—How You May Read the Predominating Traits of Others by Never-Failing Signs.



DOES your nose droop at the tip, as shown in Fig. 1? If so, you are inclined to be blue and despondent, and you should cultivate cheerful thoughts and companions, to counteract a natural tendency to melancholy.

People with such noses are morbidly sensitive and suspicious. They are long-headed and apprehensive, and will be calculating and circumspect in all their affairs.

If the point of the nose is sharp, as well as drooping, and the mouth slants downward at the corners, these are the facial signs of the pessimist.

Sharp-pointed noses also show mental acuteness and ferret-like cunning.

Fig. 2 shows three pronounced signs of character that are never-failing as true indicators of peculiar traits. Such a mouth will always betray the sensualist. The short, muscular and somewhat flattened nose tells of an impulsive, explosive, imaginative disposition that is spontaneous, social, fun-loving and plain-spoken; too hasty to be discrete in judgment or in abstract reasoning.

Such noses believe that the assertion of their own personal opinion is as good as logic and as entirely conclusive.

All short-nosed people lack caution and circumspection.

In this face is also to be observed the talkative eye. It is full and prominent. The owner of a nose like that in Fig. 3 sees things in a very different light. He is mentally far-sighted and careful. This is indicated by length and straightness. The owner is a good

Judge of human nature, as is shown by the nasal projection forward from the cheek bones. He is broad-minded, comprehensive and liberal. This can be told by the width of the nose at the top and all the way down from the root to the tip.

All great men and women have this distinguishing feature.

The large, but not abnormal, size, and the generally harmonious and well-balanced form of nose, if of a high quality, will reveal a mind that is cheerful, hopeful, generous, straightforward, logical and unbiased in judgment. Added to this there will be energy, aspiration and strong lung power.

The mouth shows by its full, chaste, warm lips that the nature is affectionate and sympathetic. The upward curve at the corners is the sign of good nature.

It would be unwise to provoke a man with a hump on the upper part of his nose, as in Fig. 4, unless prepared to be on your guard against retaliation. That hump shows a fighter, both mentally and physically, and one disposed to be aggressive and tyrannical.

Fig. 9 shows the nose and mouth of an artistic, vivacious, piquant, responsive, mirthful nature, full of emotion, with quick perceptions, refinement, grace, tact, wit and a longing for amusement and beauty in all things.

A straight Grecian nose, like that in Fig. 10, always implies aesthetic tastes. When it joins the forehead without any incurvature there is unbridled willfulness, selfishness and lack of generosity.

The lips in repose when parted, as in the figure, denote frankness of speech and great sensitiveness to praise or censure.

The Roman nose, as in Fig. 11, is found on masterful men and women, who control and command others in an orderly, methodical way. These are the aggressive, executive minds, that dominate the masses by virtue of their inherent intellectual power and energy, both in times of peace and in war. They are the born administrators, and are found in nearly every high public office.

In estimating human character by these natural external signs the quality and mental grade of the individual must always be taken into account.

This is shown by the brightness and intelligence of the eye, the fineness and clearness of the texture of the skin and the harmonious ensemble of the personality.

The larger the nose the greater the mental power, other signs being equal.

When, however, the size is abnormal, it denotes inferiority of quality, as in the vegetable world.

Small noses may be found upon the faces of very clever people, but never upon those of the truly great.—Charles Todd Parks.

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The steamer Ailsa was run down and sunk by the French steamer Bourgoigne while anchored off Ft. Hamilton in New York bay. The Ailsa carried a crew of 40 men, and there were 14 passengers on board, three of whom were women. All escaped without injury, after they had taken to the rigging, owing to the prompt arrival of a large tug. The Bourgoigne was not badly injured and continued on her journey without stopping.

Mrs. J. S. Calkins, of Montague, administered tincture of aconite in mistake for cough medicine to her son, aged 10, and herself. Only prompt medical assistance saved them.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY. And more could be made by the farmers if they would plant Salzer's big cropping seeds, because Salzer's seeds sprout, grow and produce, giving you from 4 to 6 tons of hay per acre, over 200 bu. of corn, 116 bu. of barley, 1,200 bu. of potatoes, 209 bu. Silver Mine Oats and the like per acre. These are positive facts, all of which can be substantiated by oath. Now, the editor asks why grow poor seeds and get poor yields, when such big, beautiful yields are possible? Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10 cents postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and 10 samples, of grain and grass seeds, worth \$10 for anybody to get a start with. Catalogue alone, 5 cents postpaid.

Physicians recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup because of its prompt, positive action in all cases of lung trouble. It is a positively reliable cure for coughs and colds.

Women are said to be less sensitive to physical pain than men.

No need to fear the approach of cough if you have Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never was a case that it wouldn't cure if used at the outset.

A triangular blue union, having a single star and five stripes, three of red and two of white, the flag of the Cuban republic.

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Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a SPRAIN, when St. Jacobs Oil would cure it in the right way.

"No wonder poor Dinnie's so tired, carrying all day that great big piece of Battle Ax Plug."

No matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax." For 10 cents you get almost twice as much as of other high grade goods. The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as other 10 cent pieces of equal quality.

FIELD AND HOG FENCE WIRE. 26, 33, 42, 50, or 58 inches high. Quality and workmanship the best nothing on the market to compare with it. Write for full information, UNION FENCE COMPANY, DE KALB, ILL.

HIGHEST GRADE. BEST QUALITY. Shaker Liquid Paint. IN USE TWENTY YEARS. GOES FARTHER AND LASTS LONGER THAN WHITE LEAD. SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE. Write for Sample Cards and Information. AMOS B. McNAIRY & CO., 127-133 Scranton Ave., CLEVELAND, O.

Reminder of a Massacre. Peter Street in Drogheda is still known by the name of "bloody" street, consequent on the slaughter which took place at the church in that street of 2,000 of the garrison who defended the ancient walls against the Cromwellian forces in 1649.

Our Products Abroad. The people of foreign countries have paid \$150,000,000 for the animal and cereal products of American farms during the last eleven months of 1895.

Robt. Morrill, of Yale, jailed at Port Huron on the charge of altering United States currency, attempted to commit suicide by cutting the artery in his left wrist. He was discovered in time to save his life.

Atty.-Gen. Maynard has decided that the anti-fusion law passed by the last legislature applies to village, township and city elections as well to the state elections. This means that no candidate can have his name on more than one ticket. He also says that the act of 1893, providing that women may vote in all school, village and city elections has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. Is the original Sarsaparilla, the standard of the world. Others have imitated the remedy. They can't imitate the record: 50 Years of Cures.

WANT AN IMPROVED FARM? A number of forty and fifty acre farms, rich, fertile soil, well watered, comfortable farm buildings and good fertile orchards. Excellent grain and stock farms. For sale cheap and on terms to suit purchasers. For particulars address M. H. FRENCH, West Branch, Mich.

PAY WHEN CURED. THE AEROMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1.10 what it was. It has many branches in all parts of the world, and supplies its goods and repairs at four doors. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Draining, Steam, Oil, Gas, and Water, and is the only one that can be depended upon for completion. Windmills, Tilted and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw and Steel Wood Cutters, and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

W. N. U., D.—XIV—11.

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