

CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

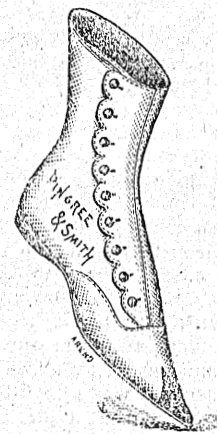
VOL. XVI. NO. 1.

CASS CITY, MICH., DEC. 10, 1896.

BY A. A. P. McDOWELL.

Wind'er Up!

A jeweler was one day hawking the praises of a clock, saying it would run 30 days without winding, when he was asked how long it would go if it were wound.



Now, don't you think you need a little "winding up" in regard to

Xmas Presents.

That is, not to put it off too late. Let me suggest something that would be both economical and sensible, and perhaps save you a doctor's bill.

A New Pair

Warm Shoes or Slippers

for the wife, husband, or little ones. A

Suit of Clothes or Underwear, Hat, Cap, Necktie, Gloves, Mitts or Silk Handkerchief.

Yours for Xmas Presents,

J. D. CROSBY, *The Shoe and Clothing Man.*

I TOLD YOU SO!

An overwhelming majority of the people of the United States bear us out in the assertion that the

"HAPPY HOME"

Guaranteed = Clothing,

is the leading brand, enjoying the confidence of Merchant and Consumer alike, placing both in a money showing condition. The universal satisfaction of the wearer, backed by the guarantee of the makers, proves that there is no equal to it. Let us show you an elegant assortment also the best and cheapest line of

HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHINGS

That can be found in the country. A fine line of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOAKS, Etc.

2 MACKS.

FROST & HEBBLEWHITE

Are Offering Great Bargains in

Ladies' Jackets,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The largest line of Ladies' Handkerchiefs in the market from 30c to 25c each.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear from 25c to \$1.00.

The finest line of 5c Outings in the market.

All other goods at rock bottom prices.

WANTED 200 pounds of Home Made yarn at 50c. per lb. Sock, 35c. Mitts, 30c. Best market price for butter and eggs.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A

Christmas Present

For your friends that will do them good as well as please them, we invite you in to see our line which consists of

Family Bibles, Teachers' Bibles, Pocket Bibles, Poems, Histories, Miscellaneous Books, Photo Albums, Photo Cases, Scrap Albums, Toilet Cases, Celluloid Baskets,

Jewelry Cases, Handkerchief and Glove Cases, Collar and Cuff Cases, Necktie Boxes, Ribbon Boxes, Whisk Holders, Fountain Pens, Gold Pens, Perfume Atomizers, Games, Christmas Cards, Etc., Etc.,

Do not fail to see our line before buying.

T. H. FRITZ,

Pharmacist.

No 'XKUSE

No excuse now for pinching the Almighty Dollar. Hard times is over. Bring them along and trade for some of those

ELEGANT PRESENTS AND TOYS

G. A. STEVENSON'S

Why, St. Nick's stock is only a side show to what can be seen there and the Candy and Nuts—

OH, MY! SUCH A STOCK

Of the finest kind and at prices that defy competition. Yours, for a Merry Christmas.

G. A. STEVENSON.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Help to make your friends merry by calling on

J. F. HENDRICK,

the Cass City Jeweler and selecting a beautiful and elegant gift from the large stock of

Silverware, China, Cut Glass, Jewellery, Etc.

My Stock is all first class. No trash.

also carry a complete line of

Optical Goods.

Nothing better for the Holiday Gifts.

I always carry the largest and best stock of

DOLLS FOR THE WEE ONES.

Call and be Convinced.

J. F. HENDRICK.

New Advertisements.

T. H. Fritz—Christmas presents.
H. B. Fairweather—Candies and nuts.
Jas. Tennant—Bazaar goods, etc.
Jas. N. Dorman—Winter woollens.
W. Harrison—Winter suits and overcoats.
L. E. Karr—Bargains in furniture.
C. W. Heller—White Lily Flour, etc.
J. F. Hendrick—China, cut glass, etc.
Ferguson & Porter—Monuments, headstones, etc.

W. I. Moore, who a few months ago returned to Vassar from the Pontiac asylum, cured, as was supposed, from insanity, became mentally unbalanced again recently, necessitating his being confined in the county jail. Application was made by his son to have him returned to the asylum, and the judge of probate made an order to that effect. His insanity is of a violent form, and for several days before he was confined, members of his family and others were hardly safe in his presence.

Rev. E. A. Hoffman tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this place last Sunday morning, and will accept a call to Benton Harbor, where a larger field of usefulness has been presented. Although the church and congregation were very loth to sever the ties between the pastor and people, they deemed it best to accede to the wishes of the pastor, and the resignation was therefore accepted, but not without the sincere regrets of all.—[Vassar Pioneer.

Joseph Wells walked over to the Leonard wood-yard near the F. & P. M. R. R. the other day, and on his return felt a peculiar sensation in the top of his head. When he reached his barn he thought he smelled smoke, but upon entering the building he found no evidence of fire, and not until he reached his house and removed his hat did he discover that his hair was singed and the crown of his hat smouldering, revealing the cause of the strange feeling in his head and the presence of smoke.—[Vassar Pioneer.

Last Friday's Detroit News contained the following dispatch from Minden City:—John D. Patterson, an aged farmer near Forestville, recently received a \$4,000 legacy from Scotland. It is said he boasted he would drink it all up, and he nearly succeeded. For a time he had a roaring time, but paralysis set in, and he was found dead. Several days ago he remarked: "I have seen heaven and will now die happy." It is said more money is coming from the Scottish legacy to Patterson's relatives. His sister, Mrs. J. Minor, has already purchased a new farm.

Mrs. M. J. O'Mara and children were visiting at her parent's home in Palms this week and Mr. O'Mara went to that place Tuesday noon to assist her with the children in returning home that night. Their youngest child, Bryan, about two months old, was well wrapped up while driving to the station at Palms and when they arrived there he was as well as usual. Mr. O'Mara throw a shawl over his face and carried it inside and then started across the street, but wasn't gone five minutes when Mrs. O'Mara called him back and said the baby was dead. They did everything possible to restore it but to no avail, it only moving once or twice from the time it was first noticed. "This thought a blood vessel was ruptured.—[Carsonville Journal.

Fresh Stationery at this office.

HOME HAPPENINGS

ITEMS OF PURELY LOCAL INTEREST.

Ed. Karr left for Florida last week.
D. J. Giles left for Detroit Saturday afternoon.

D. Ross has moved to the Reagh residence on Third Street.

R. S. Mitchell, of Clifford, spent Sunday with friends here.

Pearl Lee visited Kingston friends Saturday and Sunday.

Fairweather & Champion made a shipment of poultry Monday.

L. E. Karr is offering some special bargains in furniture until after holidays.

Miss Mina McCullough, of Uby, has been visiting friends here during the week.

A nobby sign hangs over the post-office door. Our postmaster is a "Jitz slick."

Chas. Duggan and Clark McKenzie attended the Kellogg concert at Caro Saturday evening.

The theme for next Sunday at the Baptist church, "The garments of glory and beauty." All are cordially invited.

Hiram Willis, who was employed by Jas. MacArthur the past season, has rented the farm of H. S. Schell, southeast of town.

The Social Workers of the Baptist church will give a New England supper in the near future. Watch for place and date.

P. R. Weydemeyer returned to Turner, Mich., on Thursday last. We wish he and his partner increased prosperity in their enterprise there.

Andrew Armstrong departed on Saturday afternoon's train to join his wife and children at Pittsfield, Mass., whither they go on a trip to Scotland.

G. H. Broesamle, of Port Huron, the genial agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., made us a very pleasant call while in town yesterday.

Miss Mabel Clements was agreeably surprised by a number of her young friends last evening who called upon her and all spent a very enjoyable evening.

Mr. Fred W. Topping, of Deerfield, and Edna M. Nash, of Cass City, were united in marriage at the Baptist parsonage, by Pastor C. D. Eldridge, on Monday, Dec. 7th.

Jas. Hillaker, from the county line, makes music on the anvil of E. McKim. The latter wrenched his knees severely the other day which with his injured ribs will high disables him.

2 Macks have in connection with their clothing department a first class tailor, A. Bertrand. Suits bought of them, will be neatly pressed over at any time when required, free of charge.

The old building which has stood at the rear of S. Champion's barber shop, owned by E. H. Pinney, has disappeared this week, Hugh McColl having purchased it and is moving it to the country.

The ENTERPRISE is subscribed for on its merits as a newspaper, is looked for and read with pleasure by members of the family. It is not taken merely to get rid of an importunate canvasser and when received thrown to one side.

Business is exceedingly brisk at the Roller Mills these days and the employees are finding themselves handicapped somewhat for floor space but they handle everything that comes and are always ready to serve a customer.

On Saturday afternoon, Gladys Lenzner gave a birthday party to seventeen of her young friends, the little Miss herself being four-years-old. Judging by the music, singing and laughter that was heard the little folks enjoyed themselves.

A few days ago we were shown a letter from the Hosterman Publishing Co., of Springfield, O., to S. Champion, of the Tuscola Poultry yards, stating that he had received his shipments of fowls and that they were well pleased with them.

Brother Slocum, of the Caro Democrat, evidently does not believe in waiting until a man has passed to realms unknown to say nice things about him. We thoroughly appreciate the following from last week's Democrat:—Cass City has two papers—it needs two just about as much as a cat needs two tails. The Enterprise is one of the best papers in the "Thumb" of Michigan and should have been appreciated by the citizens of Cass City. If Editor McDowell had received support he is justly entitled to a new paper would have received mighty little encouragement in that place.

Jas. Oathout, our cooper, reports an excellent season's work in the manufacture of barrels. He was obliged to employ two helpers and the force were then compelled to work extra time to supply the demand. Something over eleven thousand barrels were turned out.

Lenzner Bros. are at present engaged in turning out some elegant rocking chairs for the Christmas trade. The seats are upholstered and the carrying is all hand-work. They are made in oak, cherry, ash and maple and are equal in every respect to imported goods.

We are in receipt of a "Prospectus of the Epworth League Lecture course" at North Branch, the product of the Gazette presses at that town. The course is an excellent one and we feel like congratulating Bro. Galbraith on the neat and tasty exhibition of the printers' art.

D. J. Landon, while riding his bicycle home from the mill last Friday evening, took a header which very nearly laid him up. While going at a good speed the chain came off the sprocket wheel, throwing him about ten feet and causing him to strike the hard ground very emphatically with his shoulder.

Of late a number of boys have made a practice of entering the shoe shop of G. Ahr, and taking advantage of his deafness, have annoyed him considerably in different ways. He does not wish to give offense to anyone but it parents would be kind enough to caution the boys it would probably remedy the annoyance.

Many of the enterprising cities and villages of the state have recently adopted standard time and churches, schools, factories, etc. are run on same time as railroads. Having two kinds of time is a nuisance. If standard time should be adopted and strictly adhered to for a little while people would never notice any difference.

At a regular meeting of Cass City Lodge, No. 203, Independent Order of Oddfellows, held Dec. 2nd, the following officers were elected:—N. G., W. J. Campbell; V. G., Wm. Schwadron; Sec'y, G. A. Stevenson; Treas., J. L. Hitchcock; Per. Sec., H. S. Wickware. The remaining officers are appointive and will be selected after the installation.

Ferguson & Porter, of the Cass City Marble Works, have contracted advertising space in the ENTERPRISE in order to keep their business before the public eye. We would recommend them to our readers and bespeak for them a fair trial. They have not yet decided on a location for their shops but are prepared to receive orders for work and guarantee satisfaction.

At the annual meeting of the Cass City Summer Home Club, held Dec. 1st, the following trustees were chosen: A. G. Berney, H. S. Wickware, W. I. Frost, D. J. Landon, and W. J. Campbell. The trustees elected A. G. Berney as president, W. J. Campbell, secretary, and W. I. Frost, treasurer. The meeting was adjourned for six weeks when arrangements will be completed for further improvements at Oak Bluff.

Hezekiah Butterworth contributes to the December Review of Reviews a stimulating article on "The Kindergarten Age" (illustrated). In the same number Prof. E. A. Kirkpatrick writes on "Child-study in the Training of Teachers," describing the work of that character as conducted in the Minnesota Normal School at Winona. His article is illustrated with portraits of educators throughout the country who are interested in the child-study movement. These articles will interest all teachers.

This is the sixteenth birthday of the ENTERPRISE, this issue being No. 1 of Vol. XVI. During its existence it has passed through a number of changes in management but has ever maintained the even tenor of its way. The present management took control August 1st, '94, and feels well satisfied with the advancement made since that time. In February of this year, we adopted the pay-in-advance plan for subscription, which we are sorry to say caused some to take offense, and quite a large number of names were dropped from our list, but we have a subscription list to day that we are not in the least ashamed of, and one that is paid up. We receive at present for each edition of the ENTERPRISE, twenty-six quires of paper, or 624 copies, which is only enough to supply our regular subscribers and the usual list of exchanges without using any for sample copies. Our advertising patronage has been good, in spite of the close times, and has been better of late than at any time under our control. We thank our friends for their patronage and shall endeavor to make this volume of still greater worth, so that it may merit your patronage.

It is stated that Detroit parties are enquiring as to the practicability of putting in a steam laundry at this point. Such a move would certainly be a fool-hardy one. True, our laundry is not a steam laundry, but its genial proprietor, Chas. L. Robinson, is doing excellent work and giving entire satisfaction to his customers. He has one of the most modern polishing machines and other equally good equipments and contemplates making it a steam laundry as soon as the business warrants it. If Detroit parties want a location let them look elsewhere. Our present laundry is fully equal to the occasion.

The Cass City Hydraulic Cider and Evaporating Co. have closed their mill for the season. It has been in operation a trifle over eighty days. Messrs. Schenck and Benkelman managed the business alone for nearly two months but have been assisted by J. W. Alvors since that time. The output has been 1,700 barrels of cider, 1,300 gallons of apple butter and 100 gallons of jelly. This is certainly good work and their customers express entire satisfaction in the quality of the goods turned out. The assistance rendered by this firm in caring for the unprecedented crop of apples is incalculable and should be keenly appreciated by the producers.

At a regular communication of Court Elkland, No. 826, Independent Order of Foresters, on Tuesday evening the following officers were elected for the Forestry year:—C. R. A. H. Muck; V. C. R. A. H. Muck; Rec. sec., F. Ridge-way; Fin. sec., L. K. Reid; Treas., W. J. Campbell; S. W., Norm. Morrison; W. J. Wallace; S. B. Ed. Enos; J. B. D. M. Houghton; Phys., H. C. Edwards; Trustees, Ed. Brotherton, P. A. Koefgen; Chap., E. Tanner; C. D. M. Gulic; finance com., Prof. G. Masselink; J. K. Gallagher. The installation will take place at the next communication, Dec. 22nd. The court has rented the hall in the second story of the new Campbell block and will occupy the same as soon as it can be completed and furnished.

The Sunday School board of the M. E. Church have decided upon a new departure in the way of Christmas exercises. The school was organized about that time of the year and hereafter anniversary services will be held each year, consisting of Sunday services and services one evening of the week. The committee have already secured Rev. J. D. McCune, a former pastor here, for Sunday, Dec. 20th, and other arrangements are fast being completed for the entertainment Christmas eve. The Epworth League, believing it to be an opportune time will hold a young peoples' rally at 3 p. m. of Sunday, Dec. 20th, and they extend a special invitation to the young peoples' societies of other churches. All will be heartily welcome. Programs will be issued later.

The Union Lyceum, which was conducted so successfully last winter at our High School, was re-organized last Friday evening. The following officers were elected:—President, G. Masselink; vice president, Chas. McCue; secretary, Myrtle Brooker; treasurer, Fred Bigelow; Marshall, Dick Landon. Program for Friday evening Dec. 11:

Quote miscellaneous.
President's address..... G. Masselink
Recitation..... Myrtle Brooker
Tessy..... Laura Wickware
Music..... May Mcnamer
Recitation..... Mollie Annin
Poem..... Myrtle Brooker
Original story..... Vera Thacher
Recitation..... Vera Thacher
Music.....
Debate..... "Resolved, that a drinking man is worse than a scolding man." Affirmative, Ella Bader. Negative, H. L. Finney, Guy Woolman, C. H. Wood.

The nomination of K. O. T. M. officers took place last Friday evening, as previously announced. At the close of the business session the Ladies' of the Maccabees with a few invited friends entered the lodge room. The guests were seated and as the harmonious strains of the organ wafted gently through the hall the ladies gave an exhibition drill which was most excellent. Their uniform caps and sashes, together with their red, white and black tipped poles gave them an artistic and pretty appearance and their exact and well-marked movements were beyond criticism. After the drill several literary and musical selections were given by representatives of the sterner sex in a creditable manner. The Sir Knights distinguished themselves in the serving of refreshments and after some time spent in sociality the gathering broke up with many expressions of satisfaction with the evening's program, and hopes for similar occasions in the future.

All persons owing me on account, are requested to call and settle by cash or note at once. E. F. Mann.

If you will do any coloring this Fall, try Magic Dyes for rich colors, fast against sun and washing. 10c. of T. H. Fritz.

CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

A. A. P. McDowell, Publisher.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN.

People who deserve criticism generally look on it as abuse.

Do not blame luck because desperate chances do not win for you.

Public sentiment is to a large extent manufactured by people who have leisure to think for their neighbors.

It is a singular fact that the more a man looks back the less liable he is to run against obstacles in front of him.

Jerome Mount of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., will ever be remembered by the fair sex. He has invented a lady's hat pin that is out of sight.

Can't Gotham induce Anthony Comstock and Charlotte Smith to arrange a pair and leave the bicycle and high art alone for a while?

He bought her a box of roses And cared naught for expense; Then he hunted up a free lunch And tried to borrow five cents.

It is about time that some court should decide that a man is justified in assaulting people who want to make him drink when he is not so inclined.

Blonde hair is going out of style again, according to a fashion journal. The up-to-date girl, of course, will keep up with the procession if she has to dye for it.

Miss Nellie Hagerton of Oto, Iowa, who eloped with a young actor in an Uncle Tom's Cabin troop, wanted to play Topsy, perhaps. Nellie's father is a wealthy merchant, and Nellie is only 17.

In the course of an address to some of his people, a colored man said: "You hear a good deal about a new woman, but I tell you there is a new negro who is coming up in this country." In an important sense, every man who makes better use of his opportunities, is a new man. A man of any color who is thus new will always be welcomed in his appropriate sphere and work.

A young lady in Oshkosh was being seriously loved by one Clemons F. Luckaschonski, and, as you might infer, it was a little too much for her. She rallied, however, and told him last week that she would marry him if he would change his name. He consented, and on the wedding cards the groom's name will appear as Clemons F. Luck. Young ladies who are keeping steady company with gentlemen burdened with four-syllabled and almost unpronounceable names will know just what to do after this.

A dispatch from Webster City, Iowa, states that it is thought that rabbits have caused an epidemic of diphtheria in the county and has spread to several towns. Twelve deaths have been reported. For the past five years diphtheria has annually broken out in the immediate vicinity of the Tybitha Lutheran church, which is used as a school building. A large number of rabbits have been living under that building for a long time, and the physicians have reached the conclusion that the little animals have planted the germs of the disease, which spread among the children. The church will be burned.

A Mrs. White of Detroit, Mich., is having an easy life. The expense of the state makes a saloon-keeper liable if he sells liquor to a husband after the wife has forbidden him to do so. Mr. White keeps on drinking, however, although his wife has forbidden all the saloon-keepers to sell liquor to him. Consequently she goes out every now and then and collects something from the saloon-keepers, to prevent her from having them prosecuted. One man gave her \$5 in cash and ten cords of wood Tuesday, and altogether she has collected about \$300 this month in a similar manner.

Longfellow has been called the universal poet. A London editor recently remarked of English working-people: "Thousands can repeat some of his (Longfellow's) poems who have never read a line of Tennyson, and probably never heard of Browning." An American has just given this testimony: He was, travelling on a Mediterranean steamer, and Longfellow was mentioned. Six nationalities were represented by the passengers who recited selections from our poet. A Russian lady repeated the poem beginning, "I stood on the bridge at midnight." An English captain returning from the Zulu war, repeated "A Psalm of Life." The captain of the steamer, who was an officer of the French navy, rendered "Excelsior" in broken English. Others united in this expressive tribute to one who sang for all lands in a language of the heart, that all can understand.

"The Dutch have taken Holland" is a jocular phrase, to be sure, but it veils deep meanings. Eight hundred years ago less than six hundred square miles of that country were beyond the reach of the tides. During these eight centuries, twelve thousand square miles of land have been "taken" from the ocean by dikes and drainage; and now it is proposed, at a cost of fifty million dollars, to drain a part of the Zuyder Zee and add eight hundred square miles to Holland's present territory. That is the spirit that makes nations.

WITHIN OUR WALLS.

MERE MENTION OF MICHIGAN MATTERS.

Our State Institutions Ask for Over \$1,000,000 for 1897-8—Affairs at Marquette Prison—Two Lives Lost by the Burning of a Lake Steamer.

State Institutions Ask for \$1,007,548. The boards of control of the various state institutions have submitted to the state board of corrections and charities their estimates for needed appropriations for 1897 and 1898. They are as follows:

Michigan Asylum for the Insane, \$31,250; approved at \$26,250. Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane, \$150,108; approved at \$111,623. Asylum for Dangerous and Criminal Insane, \$3,973; approved.

School for the Blind, current expenses for two years, \$57,730; approved. School for the Deaf, current expenses, \$150,500; approved; special purposes, \$76,525; approved at \$27,525.

State public school, current expenses, \$62,000; special purposes, \$3,571.75; approved. Home for the Feeble Minded and Epileptic, current expenses, \$99,700; approved at \$85,868; special purposes, \$152,200; approved at \$146,550.

Industrial Home for Girls, current expenses, \$85,718; approved; special purposes, \$5,970; approved at \$4,450.

Industrial School for Boys, current expenses, \$120,000; special purposes, \$9,000; approved.

State prison, \$30,000; approved. Ionia reformatory, \$13,700; approved. Marquette prison, \$46,500; approved at \$33,500.

The appropriations asked for aggregate \$1,007,548.55. The board approves of an aggregate of \$943,461.55, making a total out of \$124,087. The asylum do not ask for any appropriations for current expenses, these being paid for at a fixed price per week by the state or county.

Michigan Horticulturists Meet.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural society was held at Grand Rapids. The annual report of Secretary E. C. Reid showed \$141.80 brought forward from last year; total receipts, \$235.09; disbursements, \$26.58; balance on hand, \$309.71. The expenses of the society the past two years have been paid by the state, the appropriation being \$1,500 a year. About \$500 will be covered back into the state treasury. During the year meetings were held at Hart and St. Joseph. One new local society was organized, at Grand Haven. The fruit crop the past year was immense in all classes, and this has had an effect upon the sale of fruit trees which have been sent to Australia, Van Diemen's Land and to Europe, and the fame of the Michigan society seems to be spreading. The demand for the annual reports of the society and its literature is large, and comes from all parts of the country.

Mr. Hale, of Connecticut; Thayer, of Wisconsin; Reihl, of Illinois, and Harrison, of Ohio, were introduced as distinguished visitors and each made a brief speech. Numerous other interesting talks were given and several important papers read.

The convention was considerably interested in the question of who would be the secretary of agriculture under McKinley, and a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the president-elect endorsing ex-Gov. Hoard, of Wisconsin, as the most suitable candidate.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor; secretary, Edwy C. Reid, of Allegan; treasurer, Asa W. Slayton, of Grand Rapids.

Warden Van Evert on Prison Labor.

Warden Van Evert of the Marquette prison in his biennial report to Gov. Rich says the principal problem which he confronted was how to keep the convicts employed. The depressed condition of business caused several firms using prison labor to cancel contracts. He thus had a lot of idle convicts on his hands and resorted to various measures—financially unproductive—to keep them busy. Warden Van Evert says that the employment of convict labor in manufacturing goods can be defended only on the ground that it produces a revenue which relieves the burden of taxation. It is inexcusable to put convict manufactured goods in competition with free labor when there is no demand for them. Since October, 1895, 11 men have been paroled. One forfeited his parole. He says it is a great aid to prison discipline. It is estimated that \$36,948 will be necessary for the current expenses for each of the years 1897 and 1898, there having actually been expended for this purpose in 1896, \$34,710.45. Special appropriations of \$46,500 will be needed. The average number of inmates is 209.

Charles Tunnard, aged 14, while skating on Thompson lake, near Howell, fell in and was drowned. The ice was about three-fourths of an inch thick.

The mystery concerning the missing Albion college students, George W. Nichols, of Galesburg, has finally been cleared up. His body was found in Spectacle lake, two miles and a half west of Albion. A bullet hole in the left temple proves that the young man shot himself.

Mrs. Charles Shepard, widow of Dr. Shepard, left an estate at Grand Rapids valued at \$130,000. Of this, \$80,000 goes to two minor sons, \$25,000 to sons and nephews, \$19,000 to Union Beneficent Association hospital, \$10,000 to the Y. M. C. A., and \$5,000 more to church purposes.

Michigan Federation of Labor.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Federation of Labor was held at Lansing. A great many resolutions were adopted among them these: Demanding that convict competition with free labor be reduced to the minimum; demanding legislation to compel street car companies to man every car with a motorman and a conductor, and to make it a misdemeanor for employers to coerce their employees by threatening to curtail production or cease operations in case a certain candidate is not elected; favoring the government ownership of railroads, telegraph lines and mines, the postal saving bank system, the issuing of all money by the government direct, and the basing of titles of ownership of land solely on use and occupancy; urging the governor-elect to select a representative of organized labor for labor commissioner; favoring a state board of bar examiners and requiring barbers to pay a fee of \$5. The movement for an eight-hour work day was strongly endorsed, but in this connection the federation recognized the necessity for stricter immigration laws, and introduced the bill on this subject introduced by Congressman Corliss, of Detroit. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Henry C. Barter, of Detroit; first vice-president, George H. Canfield, of Lansing; second, Mrs. Mary L. Doe, of Bay City; third, John A. Bannister, of Port Huron; secretary and treasurer, W. R. Crewe, of Grand Rapids. The next convention will be held at Kalamazoo.

For Good Roads.

The Good Roads association of the Fifth District held a convention at Grand Rapids and elected S. S. Bailey, of Grand Rapids, as president and A. B. Richmond, of Grand Rapids, secretary and treasurer. A letter was read from Gov.-elect Pingree stating that he was heartily in sympathy with the movement. Resolutions were adopted in favor of doing away with the statute labor tax; favoring a tax payable in cash; the abolishment of the pathmaster; expenditure of township money by the highway commissioner; contracts of over \$25 to be approved by the township board; constitutional amendment allowing the state to improve principal highways; constitutional amendment allowing the expenditure of some of the specific taxes to improve highways; a state highway fund; a state highway commissioner.

THE TWO PENINSULAS.

Work has been resumed at the Tilden mine at Bessemer, with 300 men. At a special election at Three Oaks it was voted to put in an electric light plant.

Sam Carpenter, aged 18, died at Ithaca, as the result of excessive cigarette smoking.

Jerry Stage, employed at a sawmill near Flowerfield, had an arm and leg cut off by falling on a circular saw.

Mary J. Service, of Jackson county, hanged herself at the Kalamazoo asylum with a stocking over a bed post.

The Standard wheel works plant a Kalamazoo has resumed operations with 200 hands, after a close down of several weeks.

The postoffice at Pettysville place was broken into by thieves. All of the stamps and a large quantity of merchandise were taken.

The Queen mine at Ishpeming has resumed operations with about 500 men. The mine will be wrought steadily during the winter.

Henry Owen, of Pontiac, by mistake, drank some silver plating in Allison's jewelry store. It was composed principally of cyanide of potassium. His chances for recovery are slim.

The 3-year-old son of Elmer Dean, of West Owosso, was fatally burned while his mother was absent from the house. While playing about the stove the little fellow's clothing took fire.

A C. J. & M. passenger train collided with a Lake Shore engine on a coal switch near Jackson, wrecking both engines. The trainmen escaped by jumping. Nobody was hurt seriously.

James French, of Kalamazoo, was fined \$25 or 90 days in jail for abandoning his year-old son, who drove the boy out in the country on a recent cold night, and told him never to come back again.

A street car was crossing the Grand Trunk track on Pine Grove avenue, Port Huron, when it was struck by an engine which was backing up. The car was badly damaged, but no one was hurt.

The Goodrich Carriage factory at Jackson has burned. The loss foots up to \$16,000; insurance, \$10,000. M. F. Goodrich, the sole owner, expects to rebuild at once. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Miss Annie E. Coleman, of Branch County, has started for Cuba, hoping to join her sweetheart, who is a soldier under Maceo. She will do service as a nurse. When Cuban independence is proclaimed they will marry and return to the states to live.

Grove H. Wolcott, silver has obtained a mandamus compelling the Jackson county board of canvassers to recount the votes cast for judge of probate. J. T. Hammond's plurality is but 18, but the board refused to go over the returns. Technical objections will probably take the case to the supreme court.

Richard E. Luford, of Grand Rapids, drove into the country to hunt rabbits, and while climbing a fence the gun was discharged and one arm was blown to shreds. He walked several miles to his horse and then drove eight miles to the city, and when he reached a physician he was nearly dead from loss of blood. Amputation was necessary and it is feared that he cannot recover.

An ice gorge formed in the Menominee river causing the river to rise to an alarming extent about Menominee, but the gorge was finally broken up. Considerable live stock perished in the lowland district.

AT HAVANA'S GATES

WEYLER'S ARMY BETWEEN TWO CUBAN ARMIES.

Insurgents Under Gomez Drive Spaniards From a Town but Four Miles From Havana—The Latter City Almost Panic Stricken—Other Cuban News.

Key West, Fla: The guns of the vanguard of the Cuban army of Gen. Maximo Gomez are thundering at the gates of Havana, while Capt. Gen. Weyler is supposed to be in pursuit of Antonio Maceo in Pinar del Rio. Advice received from Havana by steamer Olivette state that the vanguard of the army of Gomez camped near Guanabuco, which is just across the bay from Havana. About noon the next day the insurgents began to bombard Guanabuco. The roar of the guns was easily heard in Havana and threw the loyalists of the latter in a panic. Many houses were fired by the shells from the insurgent cannon, and the smoke and flames were visible to the people of Havana. When the Olivette reported the bombardment was still in progress, but it has since been learned that 80 houses had been wrecked and 23 Spanish soldiers killed. Guanabuco has about 15,000 inhabitants, and is about four miles from Havana. There are some 3,000 troops there and the citizens felt as secure as does Maceo in his hills. The night after this attack another body of insurgent cavalry charged through Guanabuco, but attempted no violence. They have also recently raided Del Rosario, Santa Maria, El Cano, Arroyo and Naranpo, all within a radius of 12 miles of Havana.

Residents of Havana feared that this was but preliminary to an assault upon that city also, but it is not at all likely that Gomez has any intentions upon Havana at the present time. It was his purpose to make a diversion in favor of Maceo. Gen. Gomez with the main body of his army is now in Matanzas province and is proceeding westward as rapidly as possible. It is said that Gomez has 20,000 men well equipped and plenty of artillery. The attack on Guanabuco was made by 300 soldiers of the van of the army of Gomez, which consists of cavalry and four cannon.

It is stated in Havana that Weyler's second campaign against Maceo has proved as complete a failure as the first. When Weyler left Artemisa he had 15,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 12 pieces of artillery. With this force he marched around the southern side of the hills, pretending to be seeking an opening to attack Maceo, who holds a strong position on the crest of the hills. Maceo has concentrated all his forces, and is eager for Weyler to attack, but Weyler, remembering his defeat in the Rubi hills, does not propose to attack the insurgents. It is known in Havana that the captain general has no intention of risking an engagement. It is stated that he will soon return to Havana and announce that he found no rebels in Pinar del Rio, and that the province is in a state of peace.

Weyler has established headquarters at Los Palacios, and from that point he is sending out columns to sweep the country with fire and sword. The trails of these columns are marked by flames and blood. The order has been secretly issued by Weyler to put all Cuban pacificos to the sword, and it is being obeyed. Since the captain general began his second campaign not a Cuban in arms has been killed, but over 200 pacificos have been put to death. No quarter is given. Those who are captured are shot on the spot, and those who surrender are treated likewise. Gen. Melguizo discovered a Cuban hospital where there were 75 sick men. He butchered every one in cold blood and then reported that he had won a "victory." In addition Melguizo also had eight women killed who were acting as nurses.

Cuban Matters in Brief.

The news of the death of Maj. Gen. Serafin Sanchez, inspector-general of the Cuban army, has been confirmed. He was at the head of 1,200 insurgents awaiting the landing of a filibuster party from Jamaica when they were attacked by 3,000 Spanish troops. During a desperate battle which followed Sanchez fell, being wounded in three places. The fight lasted five hours until dark when the insurgents retired. The Spaniards suffered a loss of 170 killed and 90 wounded. The Cuban loss was 43 killed and 26 wounded.

Spain's War Preparations.

Great activity continues in all Spanish ports, particularly in Cartagena, where the full available strength is now employed in fitting out six iron-clads and three cruisers, which, with the Glasgow torpedo boat destroyers, will make a powerful flying squadron. The Spanish government has accepted specifications and has given an Elswick firm an order for a powerful battleship and a cruiser. The cruiser could be ready in a year, but the ironclad will take two. The cruiser will be able to coal for 5,000 knots at 23 knots hourly.

At a special election Roscommon county voted down a proposition to issue \$8,000 bonds.

Robert Fitzsimmons and Thomas Sharkey ended the ring at San Francisco for a 10-round battle for a purse of \$10,000. Honors were quite one-sided as Fitzsimmons had the best of it all through and in the eighth round Sharkey was laid out and was carried from the ring unconscious. The referee gave the fight to Sharkey, however, declaring that Fitz committed a foul by striking Sharkey in the groin with his knee when he was apparently falling from effects of a blow Fitz had given him on the chin. The decision caused great excitement among the 5,000 people who saw the fight.

CONGRESS AT IT AGAIN.

Uncle Sam's Law Makers Get to Work Once More.

The opening session of congress found 70 senators present when Vice-President Stevenson called for order and Chaplain Milburn offered prayer. There were numerous bouquets of flowers on the desks of some of the members, the galleries were well filled with spectators. The only business of the day was the reading of the President's message, which was given close attention, and the Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the message. House.—The same characteristics were apparent, and the 271 members of the House were all affected by the formal announcement of the death of ex-speaker Crisp, whose desk was draped in black, and the House adjourned, after the reading of the President's message, as a mark of respect to Mr. Crisp.

Cubans Win Another Battle.

It is learned at Tampa, Fla., from passengers from Havana that an engagement has been fought between a vanguard of Weyler's army and Maceo's men. Hundreds of wounded soldiers were sent in to Havana and it is believed Maceo gained a victory. Guerrilla bands of insurgents are hovering around Havana and almost daily fights occur between them and the Spanish troops. Two trains carrying Spanish supplies and ammunition have been totally destroyed with dynamite.

News has been received at Key West to the effect that the troops of the Spanish garrison at San Jose de Las Lajas, 30 miles southeast of Havana, abandoned their post and joined the insurgents. Many of the citizens accompanied the troops and carried ammunition with them.

NEWBY CONDENSATIONS.

The town of Breedon Mingo county, W. Va., suffered a destructive fire and but one house was left. The village was small and the loss of \$12,000 wiped it out of existence.

On Nov. 30th the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., the largest seed potato growers in the world, received an order for three thousand bushels of seed potatoes from one firm in Texas.

Reports of deaths from the effects of the northwestern blizzard continue to come in. Near Williamsport, N. D., a Russian family of five persons perished, and hundreds of cattle were frozen to death.

Lieuts. Tillman Lafferty and Tim Shafer, Co. A, Second regiment, Ohio National Guards, have left Findlay to go to Tampa, Fla., to join an expedition for Cuba. For some time a Cuban agent has been enlisting members of the National Guard of Ohio and several others will go.

The statement of the director of the U. S. mints shows that during the month of November, 1896, the total coinage at the mints of the United States was \$7,458,732, of which \$5,064,700 was gold, \$2,305,023 silver and \$89,000 minor coins. The coinage of silver dollar dollars during the month was \$1,014,000.

Richard G. Monks, the alleged forger who is said to have swindled business men and banks in half the states in the union, was arrested in New York and returned to Bay City to answer a charge of forgery. When arrested his valise contained 200 bank checks, a bank punch and a revolver. Willie Monks, a younger brother, is also locked up at Bay City on the same charge.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.			
New York—Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
Best grades...4 10/16 40	2 5/8	5 15	4 10
Lower grades...2 5/16 40	2 5/8	4 15	3 80
Chicago—			
Best grades...4 00/16 35	3 00	5 00	3 35
Lower grades...2 7/16 40	2 50	3 75	3 20
Detroit—			
Best grades...3 30/16 40	3 25	4 50	3 40
Lower grades...2 10/16 30	1 75	3 50	3 25
Cincinnati—			
Best grades...4 00/16 35	3 25	4 50	3 35
Lower grades...2 5/16 35	2 00	3 40	3 10
Cleveland—			
Best grades...3 30/16 40	3 00	4 25	3 35
Lower grades...2 00/16 30	1 75	3 50	3 20
Pittsburgh—			
Best grades...4 25/16 30	3 50	5 00	3 50
Lower grades...2 25/16 40	2 50	3 50	3 35

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat,	Oats,	Barley,	Rye,
No. 2 mix	No. 2 mix	No. 2 mix	No. 2 mix
New York 93 1/2 @ 93 3/4	20 @ 23 1/4	23 @ 23 1/4	23 @ 23 1/4
Chicago 90 @ 93	20 @ 23 1/4	22 @ 23 1/4	22 @ 23 1/4
Detroit 92 1/2 @ 93 1/4	21 @ 23 1/4	21 @ 23 1/4	21 @ 23 1/4
St. Louis 93 @ 93 1/4	21 @ 23 1/4	21 @ 23 1/4	21 @ 23 1/4
Cincinnati 95 @ 95	22 @ 23 1/4	20 @ 23 1/4	20 @ 23 1/4
Cleveland 92 @ 92	22 @ 23 1/4	20 @ 23 1/4	20 @ 23 1/4
Pittsburgh 93 @ 93	23 @ 23 1/4	21 @ 23 1/4	21 @ 23 1/4
Potatoes, 20c per bu. Live Chickens 6c per lb; turkeys, 8c; ducks, 8c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 22c. Butter, fresh, dir. 15c per lb; creamery, 22c.			

REVIEW OF TRADE.

General trade continues in moderate volume, jobbers and wholesalers being agreed there will be no business revival this year. There is some activity in holiday goods. Rains and stormy weather south and cold and severe weather west and north have checked traffic on interior country roads and otherwise interfered with the distribution of merchandise, except at some northwestern centers, where more seasonal weather has stimulated the demand for heavy textiles, clothing, hats and shoes. Throughout the central Mississippi valley there has been no increase in demand in wholesale lines, and at the south trade is characterized as dull. Jobbers of dry goods report that sales for future delivery have fallen off. Transactions in wool have fallen off, manufacturers buying only as they receive orders. The situation in iron and steel is less satisfactory. Wheat and other grains went down somewhat during the past week.

Gen. Diaz has just been inaugurated president of Mexico, for his fifth term.

Reta Stern, an inmate of a resort at Middletown, O., was standing in front of an open grate fire when she suddenly announced that she was going to kill herself. She then deliberately struck her dress into the flames and in an instant the fire enveloped her. The other inmates of the place were horrified. Samuel Hinkle rushed in and extinguished the flames with a blanket, but his left hand was terribly burned. The girl was injured beyond any possible hope of recovery.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

BULLETIN 119, of Cornell University experiment station, speaking of the texture of soil, says: Every good farmer knows that a hard and lumpy soil will not grow good crops, no matter how much plant food it may contain. A clay soil which has been producing good crops for any number of years may be so seriously injured by one injudicious plowing that it will take a long time to get it back to its former condition. The texture of the soil is of great importance in the modification of its physical texture, not in the lessening of its fertility. A sandy soil may also be seriously injured for the growing of any crop if the humus or decaying organic matter is allowed to burn out of it. It then becomes leachy, it quickly loses its moisture, and becomes excessively hot in bright sunny weather. Similar remarks may be applied to all soils. That is, the texture or physical condition of the soil is nearly always more important than its mere richness in plant food. A finely divided, mellow, friable soil is more productive than a hard and lumpy one of the same chemical composition because it holds and retains more moisture; holds more air; presents greater surface to the roots; promotes nitrification; hastens the decomposition of mineral elements; has less variable extremes of temperature; allows a better root-hold to the plant. In all these ways, and others, the mellowness of the soil renders the plant food more available and affords a congenial and comfortable place in which the plant may grow.

The reader will now see the folly of applying commercial or concentrated fertilizers to lands of poor texture. He will see that if, notash, for example, were applied to the hard lumps of clay it could not be expected to aid in the growth of plants, because plants cannot grow on such soil. If the same quantity were applied to proper soil, however, the greater part of it would be presented to the roots of plants at once, and its effects would no doubt be apparent in the season's crop. The reader will readily understand that it is useless to apply commercial fertilizers to lands which are not in proper physical condition for the very best growth of crops. Farmers do not appreciate the importance of humus as an ameliorator of land. In farm lands, it is usually supplied in the form of green crops, stubble or sward, and barn manures. When humus is absent, sandy soils become too loose and leachy and hot, and clay soils bake and become lumpy. The writer has much of this hard unproductive land. What is to be done with it? To cover it with commercial fertilizer would be of little benefit. It must first be put in fit condition for the growing of crops. A crop of clover plowed under would quickly improve it, but the land is newly planted to orchard and he does not care to seed it down. The next recourse is stable manure. Of this enough can be had to cover the hardest spots. For the rest, catch or cover crops must be used. Following beans or potatoes, he can sow rye and plow it under very early in the spring. Now and then he can use a fall crop of sown corn or oats or something of the kind. After a time, he may be able to get the land in such a condition of tilth as to secure an occasional stand of crimson clover. This practice, continued judiciously for a few years, ought to radically change the character of the land; but all this will be of little avail unless the plowing and cultivation—which are now so inadequate—can be done in a timely and intelligent way. All this will take time and patience. He wishes that there were some short-cut and lazy way of improving this land by making some application of fertilizer to it, but there is not. The most he can do is to slowly bring it into such condition that it will pay to put concentrated fertilizers on it. In short, the first step in the enrichment of unproductive land is to improve its physical condition by means of careful and thorough tillage, by the addition of humus, and perhaps by underdrainage. It must first be put in such condition that plants can grow in it. After that, the addition of chemical fertilizers may pay by giving additional or redundant growth.

Planting Apple Seeds.

Having planted more or less each year for the last forty-two years, and tried spring and fall with varied success, the fall planting did the best, writes P. M. Gideon in the Cultivator. I sow the seed in the drill and cover not more than one inch deep, and so planted, scarcely a seed will fail to germinate the next spring. The seeds to do their best should be planted not less than one inch apart, and if to be grown as orchard trees without grafting, they should take one winter in nursery to test their hardiness, and then reject all that fail to make a hardy growth and a perfect terminal bud. Take up and set in orchard at one year old, for at that age the tap root can be had entire and easily planted. In growing a healthy tree the most important part is the tap root. Small fibrous side roots are better cut off, doing more injury than good. I grow and fruit thousands of seedlings, and in a promiscuous lot not more than one in fifty will be a fairly good apple. To make seedlings a success requires experience and careful culling. My best success was 1,200 culled from 10,000, and even then

100 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Dr. J. C. FLETCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloe Sassa -
Rocky Salt -
Sassa Salt -
Sassa Salt -
Sassa Salt -
Sassa Salt -
Sassa Salt -
Sassa Salt -
Sassa Salt -

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of
J. C. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

AT 6 MONTHS FOR 35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

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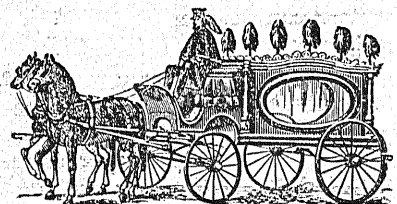
IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *J. C. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

UNDERTAKING

Receives our personal attention and we will do our utmost to please you. A full line of Coffins, Caskets, Burial Robes, etc., always on



hand. Night call receive prompt attention. Show-rooms north side of Main Street. Residence south end of Seegar Street.

Luther E. Karr,

Martin Anthes.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Furniture

until after the holidays.

BEDROOM SETS, EXTENSION TABLES, COUCHES LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,

WRITING DESKS

AT COST.

Big Discount on Pictures.

Give me a call.

L. E. KARR.

Don't Buy Counterfeits

When you can buy the **GENUINE** at the **Same Price**

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

The World's Best

A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE FOR ALL KINDS OF FUEL AT PRICES FROM \$10.00 TO \$75.00

A full complete line of **COOKERS & HEATERS** for all kinds of fuel, made by the same mechanic and of the same high quality as **GARLAND'S** RANGES. No other line except **GARLAND'S** RANGES.

GENERAL HARDWARE - HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ETC.

IS MOST COMPLETE AND SOLD AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER

J. L. HITCHCOCK,

Main Street, Cass City, Mich.

CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

An independent newspaper. Published every Thursday at the ENTERPRISE STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Segar Street, Cass City, Tuscola Co., Michigan.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, \$1.00; six months, 50cts.; three months, 25cts., strictly in advance.

Advertisements.

All changes of advertisements must be sent to this office NO LATER than Wednesday noon of each week. Also they can not be inserted in that week's issue. Reasonable rates are charged for display advertisements. Local notices in our paid local column are five cents per line for first insertion. Notices of festivals, lectures, concerts and all entertainments of a money-making character are 2 1/2 cents a line. Resolutions of respect are charged for at the rate of one dollar for each insertion. Cards of thanks are twenty-five cents for each insertion.

The wide circulation of the ENTERPRISE in the counties of Tuscola, Haron and Sanilac, makes it a valuable advertising medium.

A. A. P. McDOWELL, Proprietor.

OUR MOTTO: PERSEVERANCE, PROGRESS AND PATRIOTISM.

HAPS AND MISHAPS!

As Told by the Enterprise's Corps of Correspondents

All the Chit-Chat From the Country Round About Briefly Told For Busy Readers.

WOLF-TON.

Wm. Wolf, Jr., was at Gagetown on business.

J. N. Holmes and daughter, were in Bad Axe Monday.

Mirandi Evans, of Grant, made our town a call Tuesday.

Frank Wolf made a flying trip to Pigeon the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Shean were expected home Tuesday from New York.

Henry Hilde, of Kingston, visited with his sister, Mrs. Wolf, last week.

KINGSTON.

Amos Griffin visited Kingston friends last week.

The Moore Telephone Co., have the poles set from Caro to Kingston.

The Ladies of the Baptist Church held a bazaar on Saturday last in the Green building.

Clark Kunze and wife started Wednesday for Florida where they will spend the winter with a sister of Mrs. Kunze.

Special meetings are being held at the M. E. Church every evening, excepting Saturday evening, by Pastor Desjardins, assisted by Miss Cloud. All are invited to attend.

PIGEON.

Christmas next.

The roads are very muddy.

E. F. Hess was in Linkville Sunday.

G. Glosser was out hunting Saturday.

John McLean spent Sunday in Caseville.

Frank Ayers, of Bay Port, was in town Monday.

James Shoeffelt, of Grant, was in town Sunday.

Frank Wolf, of Wolf-ton, was seen on the streets Monday.

C. Taylor and Mack McCallum, of Linkville, were in town on Saturday.

Wm. Stephens has opened up a harness shop in the building vacated by the Blackwell Co.

RESCUE.

Roads are in terrible condition.

Miss Jennie McDonald, of Owendale, was a caller in town Monday.

Jacob McKague, of Toeswater, Ont., was a caller in town Saturday.

Game season is about over and very little game remains in the woods.

Ralph Ballagh is the proud possessor of a deep water well. The drillers struck water at sixty feet and the water is very near the surface.

Geo. Zinnecker has purchased the feed mill from John March and is now grinding away on the town line. It looks as though we would have no mill this winter.

Monroe Bros. were in town Monday looking after next summer's work at the building trade. They are experts and do a job quickly and always give satisfaction.

Those who attended the entertainment at Cass City last Friday night at the K. O. T. M. Tent are glad they attended. More of such entertainments would prove beneficial to the order.

A slight disturbance in the meeting held by the Pilgrims at the school house was the cause of some of our residents taking a trip to Bad Axe to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

NERVE NAILER DOES NOT DRUG ANY PART OF THE SYSTEM BUT CURES BY REMOVING THE CAUSE. Sold by T. H. Fritz.

If tissue paper is laid between the folds of a gown when it is packed, few creases will be found when it is unpacked.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SHABONA.

M. M. Stone was in Sanilac Center last Friday.

Our first winter has gone and it is getting quite muddy.

Geo. H. Jones expects to go to the woods to work next Monday.

E. and F. Petteplace were in Sanilac Center last Saturday on business.

A couple of young gentlemen from New York, are visiting at Mr. Smith's at present.

Mrs. Sadie Phetteplace is on the sick list and is attended by Dr. Truesdell, of Shabbona.

W. S. Bonney is shipping poultry and rabbits to New York. He says he looses nothing on them.

What becomes of all the game that the hunters collect? They're maybe getting ready for winter.

John Dawson, Sheriff of Sanilac Co., was in town last week on business. Look out, boys, John, is watching the poor deer.

BEAULEY.

We are glad to see John Allison again on our streets.

Question. Is there a Sunday law in Michigan that can prohibit men from hunting on that day, and what is the penalty if not kept?

You L. O. L. men! Remember that the next meeting is on the 17th and that means election. Also you K. O. T. M. men! Next Monday is your nomination and be on hand.

J. C. Parr's skating rink is well patronized at present. The great trouble with it, is the water soaks from under the ice but we think by the appearance of the weather it will get a fresh supply.

Good! Good!!! Good!!! for the people of the M. E. Church; they have finished the church shed. Now, friends, don't forget the Xmas chimney in the church on Xmas eve. The community is bound to make the entertainment a grand success.

It is a good thing that men who will not behave in church service can be brought to time. We hear that the blacksmith at Rescue has to stand his trial in Bad Axe to-day for disturbing meetings in Rescue school house. We hope others will take warning.

GAGETOWN.

C. F. Stearns is still on the sick list.

The Purdy Mercantile Co. make a big display of Christmas goods.

Alex. A. McKenzie, of Cass City, was in town Monday on business.

Wesley Horton, of Pontiac, was the guest of the Purdy boys Monday.

Isaiah Waidley and wife were the guests of R. S. Brown and family Friday last.

John Palmer, of Caro, has been superintending the opening up of the Montague store here the past week.

George Hooper, of Caro, is relieving Mr. Dyer at Montague's store while Mr. Dyer is nursing one of Job's comforts.

R. S. Brown and wife and Mrs. H. J. Comstock were the guests of Wm. Proudfoot and family, of Rescue, Sunday.

R. S. Brown and wife were guests of George Martin and family Thursday last, and were feasted on venison from Oscoda county.

In the event of war with Spain—Maynard says he will loan his navy boats to the Government, and they are real shooters too.

Our G. A. R. boys held their regular meeting Friday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Theodore Burden; S. V. Com., Alex. Finkle; J. V. Com., R. Hopkins; Q. M., Wm. J. Williamson; Surgeon, John Bodey; Officer Day, R. S. Brown; Sergt., Guard, Samuel S. French. After the election the ladies of the G. A. R. served the comrades with a splendid luncheon and the boys had a real old love feast.

NERVE NAILER DOES removing the CAUSE. BY the

Agents of Ohio Central Lines will sell Homeseekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico at one fair for the round trip on November 3 and 17 and December 1 and 15, tickets good returning within 21 days. For full particulars see Agents of Ohio Central Lines or address any of the following agents: W. A. Peters, Michigan Passenger Agent, No. 7 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.; H. J. Rhein, General Agent, No. 7 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.; John Moore, Traveling Passenger Agent, Findlay, Ohio; J. E. Gamble, General Agent, Columbus, Ohio; or address, Moulton Houk, General Passenger Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

CASEVILLE.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Levi Bradshaw, a son, Dec. 8th.

Wm. and Thos. Barbour are both at Smith's camp working in the mill.

Mrs. James Luxton returned last Saturday from Bay City, where she has been visiting for the past month.

The ladies of the G. A. R. re-elected their old officers last week. The state inspector will meet with them next week.

Preaching at the K. O. T. M. hall every evening this week by a stranger who says he preaches from the Bible. We supposed all ministers did but this one thinks differently.

On Tuesday at 2 p. m., funeral services were held at the residence of James Adams, for the infant daughter of Robt. Adams and wife. The little one died on Monday. The parents have the sympathy of their many friends in losing their first and only child.

NOVESTA.

Picking beans is the order of the day.

Mary Warner was home from the City on Sunday and Monday.

Colon Ferguson preached at the Quick school house last Sunday evening.

A business meeting of the Disciple Church will be held at N. Hamilton's on Thursday of this week.

Mrs. Daniel Gillies, who has been afflicted for some time past, with a sore throat, is better at this writing.

Charles Clewy and Clyde Quick returned on Monday last from an extended trip through the southern part of the state. They visited Detroit, Pontiac, Wilmet, Deford and other cities of note, husked corn by the bushel, cared for the sick, lame, and destitute and in fact scattered great hunks of kindness all along their pathway, for which the recipients doubtless will hold them in grateful remembrance.

The name, Snore Island, is known far and near. But to know all about it, you ought to live here; On the north of the main land Just south of the swall Where they hunted for Tibbets To take him to jail.

The foregoing was sung by an unknown person while passing William Justin's residence Sunday evening last. Mr. Unknown, please give us the rest of the song. We would like to hear it.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN TO travel for responsible established house in Michigan, salary \$75 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago. 11-25-26

It is better to give a little more taffy during life than so much epitaphy after death.

Pay Up. All Persons owing me are requested to settle up at once. 5-11-tt J. H. STRIFFLER.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



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11-6-8

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In effect Nov. 15, 1920.

P. M. A. M.	SAND BEACH DIVISION.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
6:58	10:00	P. P. HURON.	10:25
4:50	5:50	.....	11:30
4:28	5:28	.....	11:58
3:50	4:50	.....	12:25
3:18	4:18	.....	1:50
2:52	3:52	.....	1:57
P. M. A. M.	P. P. HURON.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
9:00	10:25	.....	8:50
8:02	9:27	.....	8:50
7:38	8:03	.....	8:50
7:20	7:45	.....	8:50
6:52	7:17	.....	8:50
6:30	6:55	.....	8:50
6:07	6:32	.....	8:50
5:40	6:05	.....	8:50
P. M. A. M.	ALBANY DIVISION.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
3:40	4:40	.....	10:40
2:20	3:20	.....	11:20
1:51	2:51	.....	11:51
1:30	2:30	.....	12:30
1:15	2:15	.....	12:45
P. M. A. M.	ALBANY DIVISION.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
1:15	2:15	.....	12:45
1:30	2:30	.....	1:15
1:51	2:51	.....	1:40
2:20	3:20	.....	2:10
3:40	4:40	.....	3:40

PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R. PASSENGER TIME CARD.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.										GOING SOUTH.									
GOING NORTH.					STATIONS.					GOING SOUTH.					STATIONS.				
First	Pass.	Mix.	Loc.	Car.	First	Pass.	Mix.	Loc.	Car.	First	Pass.	Mix.	Loc.	Car.	First	Pass.	Mix.	Loc.	Car.
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
8:00	6:05	8:15	6:20	8:30	10:00	8:05	10:10	8:20	10:25	8:35	10:40	8:50	10:55	9:05	10:10	10:15	10:20	10:25	10:30
10:30	8:35	10:45	8:40	11:00	12:00	10:40	12:05	10:50	12:10	11:00	12:15	11:10	12:20	11:20	12:25	12:30	12:35	12:40	12:45
12:45	10:50	13:00	10:55	13:15	14:00	12:55	14:10	13:05	14:15	13:15	14:20	13:25	14:30	13:35	14:40	14:45	14:50	14:55	15:00
15:00	13:05	15:15	13:10	15:30	16:00	15:05	16:10	15:15	16:15	15:25	16:20	15:35	16:30	15:45	16:40	16:45	16:50	16:55	17:00
17:05	15:10	17:20	15:15	17:35	18:00	17:10	18:15	17:20	18:20	17:30	18:25	17:40	18:30	17:50	18:35	18:40	18:45	18:50	18:55
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WHAT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SAYS TO CONGRESS.

President Cleveland's message read in both houses of congress on the opening day of the session was substantially as follows:

In obedience to a constitutional requirement I herein submit to the congress certain information concerning national affairs with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient.

either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demand of humane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the danger of massacre. The fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated. Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of churches, the bloody mutilation of men, women and children made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith.

The Cuban Situation.
The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has

As a spectacle to the world, the nature of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the United States, and the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is not less than that of the most generous philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our own interests, and it is so important to us, in it is second only to that of the people and the government of Spain. It is reasonable to estimate that the United States own, or have a share in, about 1,000,000,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroads, and in the commerce of the United States, on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1883 amounted to \$74,000,000, in 1883 to about \$103,000,000, and in 1891, the years before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to \$144,000,000. Besides the large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in

pon—must, of course, be considered, though we have no right to assume and no reason for assuming that anything Spain undertakes for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto existing relations between the two countries will be indefinitely maintained. While we are not in a position to determine the future of the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features and aspects without reference to the relations to it and its possible results without overlooking the possibility of our being drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will be the case if the Government of Spain end the contest, either alone and on its own responsibility, or with the aid of its own troops, or with the aid of other countries. When the inability of Spain to maintain successfully with the Insurrectionists the present status quo has been demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful exercise, it is our duty to assist her in its re-establishment has degenerated into a duty to assist her in its restoration at the useless sacrifice of life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the obligation. It is in such a case that we are released from our obligations to the sovereign, and are released from the obligations of higher obligations, which we can hardly be expected to recognize and discharge. Deceased sovereigns are not to be considered until the time for their action arrives, we should not be bound by their action, even in conditions then existing, and without conditions not be determined upon they are not to be considered in the primary question involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments hav-

The Consular Service.—The scheme of examining applications for certain consular positions, to test their competency and fitness, adopted under an executive order issued on the 1st of September, 1885, has fully demonstrated its value in connection with this plan of examination, promotions and transfers of departmental officials. The results, extensively made, with excellent results, the inspection of consular offices proposed, and the results of the examination at the last session of the consular examination has been productive of such wholesome results, that the recommendation of the work will be continued. I desire to recommend the recommendation contained in my last annual report, and to the effect of public expense official examinations for consular officers and ministers at foreign capitals.

384 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold and silver amounted to \$2,859,665, less of gold and \$356,276 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total stock of metallic money in circulation at the close of the last fiscal year was \$1,228,826.03, of which \$397,561 was in gold and \$829,264 in silver. At the close of the year, March, 1886, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,255,100,500, and the amount in circulation not included in the stock was \$1,057,055,611, being \$22 63 per capita upon the estimated population of 71,962,091. The amount of gold and silver in circulation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, amounted to \$71,183,485.52, of which \$38,575,490 was in gold coins and \$32,607,995.52 in silver dollars and subsidiary coins and minor coins.

The War Department.
The report of the secretary of war exhibits satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public service in-

During the past year rapid progress has been made toward the completion of the scheme adopted for the erection and arming of the new submarine fleet. The work has proceeded steadily and with equal progress has been made in providing the material for submarine defense in connection with these works. The work has been carried out with vigor by no less vigor in the future. The secretary of war has submitted an estimate of the cost of the new fleet, which is provided and either built or building at the end of the next fiscal year such additional guns, mortars, gun-carriers and other equipment as may be required. The cost of one-third of the total work to be done under the plan adopted for our coast defense is estimated at \$100,000,000. The entire work will be substantially completed within six years. In less time than that, however, we shall have attained the highest state of submarine defense.

Postoffice Department.

Our postoffice department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were \$82,499,208 40. The total expenditures were \$30,626,236 94, exclusive of \$1,559,277 which was earned by the Pacific rail-

the universal postal union, which now embraces all the civilized world and whose delegates will represent 1,000,000,000 people, will hold its fifth congress in the city of Washington in May 1897. I view the importance of this assemblage and its deliberations, and of the honors and hospitalities accorded to our representatives by other countries on similar occasions, I earnestly hope that such an appropriation will be made for the expenses necessarily attending the holding of this congress in our capital city as worthy of our national hospitality, indicative of our appreciation of the

naval militia which was authorized seven years ago as an experiment has developed into a body of enterprising men active and energetic in discharge of their duties and promising usefulness. Discipline among the officers and men of the navy has been maintained to a high standard and percentage of American citizens enrolled has been very much increased. The secretary is considering and will formulate during the coming winter a plan for turning up ships in reserve, thereby largely reducing the cost of maintaining our fleet afloat.

The commission appointed from the membership of the National Academy of Sciences, provided for by an act of congress to formulate plans for a national forestry system, will, it is hoped, soon be required to present the result of thorough and intelligent examination of this

sum appropriated for the payment of pensions for the current fiscal year. The amount of the appropriation for the succeeding year is estimated that the same amount will be necessary.

The report of the committee reports that during the last fiscal year 333 indictments were found against violators of the provisions of the act. In my opinion, and upon such statements as these and others have been made, it is evident that the abuses which have been allowed to exist have done a great deal of irreparable harm in demoralizing the people and undermining good citizenship. It is the duty of the committee, as officers of public duties, to protect our pension roll and make it what it should be, a roll of the deserving and worthy citizens disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country's affection.

Immediate action by congress upon the

Department of Agriculture.

my opinion the gratuitous distribution of seeds by the department as at present is not only a waste of money but also a hindrance to the development of the seed industry. No one can read the statement of the secretary on this subject and doubt the extravagance and questionable results of this practice.

The department is now attached to the department of agriculture, has been extended its sphere of usefulness; by an uninterrupted improvement in the accuracy of its forecasts has greatly increased its value as an aid and protection to all whose occupations are related to weather conditions.

The last year provide for a sensible uniform method of promotion, basing it on merit, and not on nepotism, and efficiency and faithfulness. Their education has become a necessity to the state, and the more the state demands that who gain positions through the application of these methods should be able to perform their duties, the more the state demands from them, by way of efficiency and faithfulness. The performance of duty under every administration, and cheerful fidelity to every ruler, will be the only way to secure and to exercise their rights of citizenship, and to support through their suffrages the political beliefs they honestly believe to be the best for the country. The man who loves political turmoil and contention, or who renders lax and grudging support to the government, is not a supporter of his political views, should be patient and fearlessly despatch with in such matters as to ruling or to their country may be likewise dispossessed

Interstate Commerce.
Interstate commerce commission
During the last year, supplied abun-
dant evidence of its usefulness and the

favorably considered by the con-

A. Chapter About the Tariff.

ire to recur to the statements else-
made concerning the government's

those who insist that the cost to users of articles coming to them from overseas is increased through tariff charges, it is necessary to meet the expenses of government as well as those who are levied tariff charges. The articles such articles for the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional markets as to give American manufacturers better and more profitable opportunities. The articles are primarily used as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the expenses of maintenance. Considered as its support in this aspect, the present law is not to be faulted under present conditions. During the only complete year of its operation it has yielded \$3,000,000 more revenue than was

year. There was, nevertheless, a balance over our receipts and expenditures for the year, and that, however, was not unexpected. The balance was not a member seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the secretary of the board, in his report, stated that the great and increasing appropriation and timidity in business circles and in the public mind, and the influence that time, resulting from causes which I well understood and entirely comprehended, we detected a serious condition, seriously checked the imports and exports, and the balance of the year, and I account for the difference between the estimate of the secretary and the actual results of the year, and the deficit. Indeed, it must be conceded that we could hardly have had a more unfavorable year than the last year for the collection of tariff revenue. We cannot reasonably hope that

will be sudden, but it has already
with a promise of acceleration and
nuance.
believe our present tariff law, if al-
a fair opportunity, will in the near
yield a revenue which, with reas-
economical expenditures, over-
all our deficiencies. In the mean-
no defect that has not been
may occur need excite or
b. us. To meet any such
we have in the treasury, in addi-
to a gold reserve, one hundred mil-

Now a Whirl at Finances.—The reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been the cause of our present predicament. In previous executive commissions, and the inevitable danger of their repetition, I have pointed out the error now repeating these details, I cannot do so from again earnestly presenting the case. I have opposed to every rule of soundness and shown by experience to be true. I am more convinced than ever that I can have no assured financial future and that my financial obligations upon which it may be based from the treasury are withdrawn from the public. It might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for government bonds, or by their redemption with the

States notes, known as "greenbacks," were thus retired. It is probable the treasury notes issued in payment for the bonds would be redeemed now paid in gold when demanded, not create much disturbance, and would be retired by the government in the treasury by redemption in gold, or otherwise, be gradually and prudently retired. This plan of retiring bonds for the purpose of increasing the currency certainly appears to be the most judicious that can be adopted. It is in default of this, however, that the step in the right direction if the obligations are redeemable in gold would be slowly resumed. This would be a slow remedy, but it would be a permanent one. If the national banks should redeem their own currency they should be allowed to issue their own currency in gold, and use it as security for its redemption. The tax on their circulation should

[illegible]

ner topic in which our people rightly make a deep interest may be here considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to

the monopoly of some particular class, and, consequently, of stifling wholesome competition. These are defended it is usually said, as being necessary, and they also reduce prices and thus benefit the people. It is argued, however, that a reduction of the price to the people is not one of the real benefits of the system, but only necessarily in that direction. If it is necessary to the people only in that it accords with the purpose of those managing the scheme, it is not a benefit. It is, of course, causing the palpable evils charged against the system, and on account of trusts and monopolies, and the consequent oppression and to hinder or prevent the development of human character. When the farmer, the artisan and the mechanic are driven from the proud position of being his own master, and are reduced to the position of serfdom, the prosperity of the country, in which he has his individual lot, and interested in all that concerns it, is injured. The fact that he is a factor to be relegated to the level of a mere appendage to the machine, is a disadvantage, not only to him, but that of passive obedience, and of indifference to the public good, in the scale of responsible and citizenship.

the spread of trusts and mono-polies
the widespread and deep-seated
anxiety in which they are held
by no unreasonable insistence that
they may be their individual econo-
mical character, prospects and use-
fulness to the community. In the in-
terim, though Congress has attempted to
pass for this matter by legislation the
assess for that purpose thus far
of disposition or attempt to em-
body, not simply because the laws
given as interpreted by the courts
and the different
existing laws can be remedied
legislation it should be done.

In Conclusion.

who bear the burdens of taxation, a guaranty of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the only possible retrenchment is plainest.

Our differences are forgotten and political contests of political opinion are longer forgotten. The highest duty of our public service will be as simple and comforting as the recollection of an official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

try to please everybody, we soon have the respect of nobody. The devil has to run to keep up with a man who walks around doing good. I need Daniels, and Josephs, and so to-day, as much as he ever did. A man who thinks his sin will find him out, has deceived himself. A man dies well, who dies with consciousness that he has done his

man who loafs when he should work, will have to work when he ought rest.

ecited in the Inaugural Address of

Governor Joseph F. Johnston was inaugurated Governor of Alabama Dec. 1, before taking the oath of office he delivered a long address, sounding the keynote of his administration, which was to promote the development of Alabama's resources and improve the condition of her people. Speaking of the resources of the state he said:

WITH an area of but little more than fifty thousand square miles, there is no territory of like size in the known world so prolific in the variety of its resources; were a wall erected around our state, cutting off all access, we could produce within our borders everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of man. Great veins of iron ore and seams of coal put at our disposal the most boundless resources in fuel, iron and coal. Splendid forests of yellow pine here stand ready to build homes for millions of people. Building stone and marble, granite, clay, kaolin and lime exist in great abundance; walnut, maple, oak, cherry and other hard woods await the demand of man for manufacture or the adornment of our homes. In the production of pig iron we take rank as the fourth state in the union; in iron ore, third; in coal we stand fifth; in the production of cotton, fourth, and in its manufacture, fourth. In lumber we are near the head of the list. It could be unjust should I fail to include in our minerals copper, lead, graphite, marl and gold; indeed, the only mineral that we seem to be without is salt, most of which is obtained from the forest and coming to our hands we find that they produce generously cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, rice and the grasses and here is the home of the pear, the peach, the apple and all small fruits. Vegetables are grown with great success, and this industry is steadily developing. Our splendid rivers, the Alabama, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Warrior, Cahaba, Bigbee and the Tennessee, are the liquid ar-

...of the commonwealth, fed by innumerable creeks, all fruitful in power to convert our raw products into articles of merchandise. Over 3,000 miles of railroads traverse our state from north to south, and east to west, furnishing quick transportation to market for our products. When we come to our climate we find that the Giver of good things has not staved His hand, and that He has blessed us with a season of plenty about twelve months in the year, and that He has bestowed on us a climate so different from that of our comfort. Indeed, we can scarcely appreciate the blessings we enjoy in this respect when compared with less favored regions, for even now we are seemingly unconscious that roses are blooming in our gardens, and the fragrant air is sweet with their perfume. * * * With a profound gratitude to God of our fathers, that our lots have been cast in this sunny land, let us beseech Him to send warmth and liberality and enduring growth into every field of endeavor, that will make us strong to accomplish the things that make a state loved at home and revered abroad."

Sufficient Unto the Day.

"What are your hopes for the future?" asked the solemn man.

"I have none just now," replied the youth. "To-morrow is my best girl's birthday, and I'm worrying about the present."

Garden Spots of the South.

The Passenger Department of the railroad at Nashville has just issued a hundred page book with the above title. It is descriptive of the resources and capabilities of the soil of the counties lying along this line in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and western Florida. It also contains a summary map of the above named states, and is well worthy of a perusal of any one interested in the South. A copy will be sent to any address upon request, and is obtainable for a stamp, by P. Atmore, Gen. Pass. Agt. Louisville, Ky. Semi-monthly excursions. Write for particulars.

Private Access.

What a blessing no man can hinder
Private access to God. Every man
Can build a chapel in his breast, him-
self the priest, his heart the sacrifice,
And the earth he treads on the altar.—
Jeremy Taylor.

A WOMAN'S STORY.
Should Be of Interest to Every Think-
ing Woman.

male physician can understandingly treat the complaint known as "female

"diseases," for no man ever experienced them.

This, Lydia E. Pinkham taught them.
Twenty years ago,
when she dis-
covered in her
vegetable
compound
the only suc-
cessful cure
for all those
troubles pecu-
liar to the
sex. Many
women have
fatal faith in
their physician,
and not till they can
suffer no longer, will they think and
act for themselves.

The following testimony is straight to the point, and represents the experience of hundreds of thousands of now grateful women: "For six years I was a great sufferer from those insurmountable weaknesses so prevalent among our sex. After having received treatment from four physicians of our city, and finding no relief whatever, I concluded to try Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has proved a boon to me. It can truly be called a 'Saviour for Women.'—MRS. B. A. PERHAM, Marshboro, Pa.



Get Hood's Sarsaparilla

Most for your money and save needless expense now. It is true economy to build up your system and prevent sickness, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

We always watch a man who groans a good deal about the sins of others.

The Crop Outlook in South Dakota for 1907.

It requires but a small amount of rain-fall in South Dakota to mature the crop. During 1896 South Dakota had, up to September 30th, three and seven-tenths inches more of rain-fall than for any of the previous sixteen years. Since September 30th there has been added at least three or four inches to the excess, making a gain of nearly eight inches more than the average. Early in November there were heavy rains depositing over two inches, and since then there have been heavy snows, and about a foot of snow covered the ground on November 25th. Dakota farmers have abundance of hay and great supplies of barley and corn. Wheat has advanced to about seventy cents a bushel in the local markets, and prospects for further advance are good. The ground will come out in the spring better soaked than ever before. The prospect for better prices next year is good. There are thousands of people in the East who could do no better than to go to South Dakota now and buy their seed and feed for next year, and move out in the spring. First-class farming land in South Dakota, along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, can now be bought at from \$10 to \$15 an acre. The creamery industry and stock-raising in South Dakota will greatly increase during 1907. For further information address W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, or H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 295 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

We ought to think like great minds and speak like common people.

Winter Time Table.

No trains were taken off by the Great Northern Railway in making up its winter schedule; but changes were made in the leaving time of several of them, the most important being the Pacific Coast train which leaves at 1 p. m., two hours earlier than heretofore, giving closer connections with Eastern lines than ever before and reaching Montana and Coast points in daylight.

Beauty is generally an offset to stupidity.

California.

If you will send your name and address we will send a representative to your home to explain all about the advantages of Phillips-Rock Island personally conducted Tourist Car Excursions to California. Address A. Phillips & Co., 91 Adams Street, Chicago. John Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Cupid should be represented without a head.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

SOCIAL ETHICS.—As Columbus discovered a neglected hemisphere, so we are just discovering a neglected hemisphere of church work—the hemisphere of social ethics.—Rev. W. F. Craft, Presbyterian, Washington.

STOP IT NOW!

Stop It Quickly, Just the Same as Did Mr. Charles H. Hoffman, of 132 Ten Eyck Street, Jackson.

If you have a pain in your back, stop it! A lame back, stop it! An aching back, stop it! Do you want to know how? Let us tell you! In the first place, never try to rid yourself of pain without knowing the cause. If pain or ache exist there is reason for it. Find out this reason and get after it. Strike cause a stiff blow with the right weapon, and its allies, pain and ache, will flee like chaff before the wind. To get right down to it, back-ache is indicative of kidney disorders, a spy placed there by nature; listen to his warnings and take up the weapon, strike before disease is reinforced with allies that can not be routed by hand of man such as Bright's disease. Let us introduce to you this weapon! Let us prove its superiority to all others! Here is a blow it struck.

Mr. Charles H. Hoffman is a fireman on the M. C. R. R. and resides at 132 Ten Eyck Street, Jackson, Mich. He says: "I have suffered for a long time from a kidney and bladder disorder which has at times rendered me incapable of work; have been at the hospital for my complaint and discharged from there as cured, but the old complaint has invariably come back again. Some time ago I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills, and I began taking them, with most gratifying results. Urinary complaints which bothered me greatly are very much improved, and the pain I suffered in my back has entirely left me, my general condition is much improved. I would not like to be without Doan's Kidney Pills, I think others should know what a valuable remedy it is." For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Postmaster-William C. Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

The Great SWAMP KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

VETERAN'S CORNER.

CAMP-FIRE-SKETCHES FOR OUR OLD SOLDIER READERS.

"Just Before the Battle, Mother"—The British Soldier—Use of Oil as Fuel in the Navy—Electricity in War—Grant on Sheridan.

HIS is a song of the American civil war, once very popular. It has been asked for by several of our readers:

Just before the battle, mother, I am thinking most of you, While upon the field we're watching. With the enemy in view. Comrades brave are round me lying, Filled with thoughts of home and God, For well they know that on the morrow Some will sleep beneath the sod.

Chorus.

Farewell, mother, you may never Press me to your heart again; But, oh! you'll not forget me, mother, If I'm numbered with the slain.

Oh! I long to see you, mother, And the loving ones at home, But I'll never leave our banner 'Till in honor I can come. Tell the traitors round about you, That their cruel words, we know, In every battle kill our soldiers By the help they give the foe.

Farewell, mother, etc.

Hark! I hear the bugles sounding— 'Tis the signal for the fight, Now may God protect us, mother, As he ever does the right.

Hear the battle-cry of "Freedom," How it swells upon the air; Oh, yes, we'll rally round the standard, Or we'll perish nobly there.

Farewell, mother, etc.

The British Soldier.

Professor Trent in the course of an essay in the Forum on "Theodore Roosevelt as a Historian," gives high praise to his narrative of the colonization of Western America. As a specimen of Mr. Roosevelt's style he quotes the following description of the British officers who in the early days occupied frontier posts in America.

Mr. Roosevelt says: "The important people were the army officers. These were imperious, able, resolute men, well drilled, and with a high military standard of honor. They upheld with jealous pride the reputation of an army which in that century proved again and again that on stricken fields no soldiery of continental Europe could stand against it. They were a uniform which for the last two hundred years has been better known than any other wherever the pioneer of civilization tread the world's waste spaces or fight their way to the overlordship of barbarous empires, the northern known to the southern and the western continents, and all the islands of the sea. Subalterns wearing this uniform have fronted dangers and responsibilities such as in most other services only gray headed generals are called upon to face, and, at the head of handfuls of troops, have won for the British crown realms as large and often as populous as European kingdoms. The secret clad officers who served the monarchy of Great Britain have conquered many barbarous people in all the ends of the earth, and hold for their sovereign the lands of Moslem and Hindoo, of Tartar and Arab and Pathan, of Malay, Negro, and Polynesian. In many a war they have overcome every European rival against whom they have been pitted. Again and again they have marched to victory against Frenchman and Spaniard through the sweltering heat of the tropics; and now, from the stupendous mountain masses of mid-Asia, they look northward through the wintry air, ready to bar the advance of the legions of the Tsar. Hitherto they have never gone back save once; they have failed only when they have sought to stop the westward march of a mighty nation, a nation kin to theirs, a nation of their own tongue and law, and mainly of their own blood."

Use of Oil as Fuel in the Navy.

For about a year a board of chief engineers of the United States navy has been experimenting upon the use of oil fuel for vessels, the tests being made upon torpedo boat No. 2, belonging to the Maine, and according to their report its use was highly successful. The board reports favorably upon an invention by Mr. J. S. Zerbe, chief engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company, of New York City. The evaporation of the boiler was found to be double with oil what it was with coal. It is proposed to use the waste space now devoted to water ballast for a petroleum bunker, to be reoccupied with water as the oil is pumped out. In the torpedo boat the oil was stored in fore and aft tanks. A specially designed duplex pump was located in the fire-room, one side of which pumped seawater into the bottom of the oil tanks, and the other side of the pump was connected with the top of these tanks for the purpose of pumping oil from them to the burners in the furnace. By this means the tanks are always filled with liquid, preventing the swashing motion and offering the further advantage of never changing the submer-

gence and trim of the vessel. In the Zerbe device the grate bars of the ordinary furnace are utilized for the purpose of forming thereon a brick bed. This bed is composed of bricks, which have grooves partially across one face. They are laid on grate bars at an angle of 45 degrees, thereby forming air ducts over the entire surface of the bed, and also making a corrugated surface. Instead of injecting the oil through round injectors, a fan-shaped spray is distributed over the bed. For injecting the oil and breaking it up compressed air is utilized. The board of naval engineers consists of Chief Engineer H. S. Ross, of the Massachusetts, and Chief Engineers Lewis J. Allen and George Currie, Jr.

Electricity in War.

Who will say that electricity may not yet be brought into use to turn aside even the heaviest projectiles that may be sent hurtling from the largest and most accurately aimed modern guns? At an experiment with army rifles near Bern, Switzerland, it was found that all the bullets went wide of the targets. Investigation showed that, parallel to the range, and at a short distance from it, there was an electric line which had caused the bullets to deflect from their course. In order to test the matter, the military authorities laid four steel cables at a distance of about forty yards from the range, which was a little less than 300 yards in length. The cables were then charged with a strong current and the firing was resumed. It was then ascertained that the deflection for the distance 780 feet, was about 70 feet; when a longer range was used the deflection was proportionately increased. In some experiments with artillery at a range of 3,000 yards it was found that the deflection amounted to no less than 14 degrees. An army in the field may yet be protected against bombardment through this invisible force far more completely than by the strongest fortifications that man can construct.

Lincoln's Good Breeding.

The writer remembers very well to have heard a very fastidious lady, a member of the Speed household, say that, though at that time Lincoln had none of the polish and gracefulness to be expected from those acquainted with usages of society, he was one of nature's gentlemen because of his kindness of heart and innate refinement. After saying this she recalled an instance of real good manners on his part. At dinner there was a saddle of mutton. The servant, after handing the roast, passed a glass of jelly. Mr. Lincoln took the glass and ate the jelly from it. The servant got another glass and passed it around. Mr. Lincoln noticed that the others at table merely took a spoonful. Without embarrassment or apology he laughed quietly and remarked, "I seem to have taken more than my share," and then he went on with his dinner. Most persons, this lady thought, after committing such a solecism would have been covered with confusion and profuse in apologies.—John Gilmer Speed in Ladies' Home Journal.

Grant's Opinion of Sheridan.

Sheridan arrived in Washington on April 4. He had been worn down almost to a shadow by hard work and exposure in the field; he weighed only a hundred and fifteen pounds, and as his height was but five feet six inches, he looked anything but formidable as a candidate for cavalry leader. He had met the president and officials at the war department that day for the first time, and it was his appearance on this occasion that gave rise to the remark made to General Grant by the officer who brought from the west is rather a little fellow to handle your cavalry." To which Grant replied, "You will find him big enough for the purpose before we get through with him."

The Admiral's Apology.

On one of his visits to his village home Admiral Gainsborough attended the parish church. The lesson was from that portion of scripture that tells of the shipwreck of St. John. "And the sailors cast three anchors astern," said the clergyman. "D—d fools," said Gainsborough, half asleep. The congregation was horror stricken, and the admiral, thinking to save something by way of apology, arose in his pew and remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen, I was somewhat somnolent when I heard the remark that caused my ejaculation, but I desire to say in self defense that any commander of a ship should be keel-hauled for throwing three anchors astern, for in doing that he would pull the end out of his vessel."

Soldiers Killed in Battle.

Army surgeons say that the expressions of the faces of soldiers killed reveal the causes of death. Those who have perished from sword wounds have a look of repose, while there is an expression of pain in the countenance of those slain by bullets.

Mr. Bennett's Queer Memory.

James Bennett of the New York Herald had a strange and erratic memory, according to the San Francisco Wave. One day, having bought a number of new shirts, he ordered them sent immediately to the office. The parcel duly arrived and remained there for over a year, Mr. Bennett meantime never putting in an appearance. Suddenly, without any notice, he rushed in one morning, in a state of great perturbation. The staff concluded they were to be discharged on the spot. Mr. Bennett excitedly asked: "Have those confounded fellows sent my shirts along?" He never alluded to the lapse of time which occurred since his last visit.

Talmage's Sermon

'Employments of Heaven....'

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1896.—Dr. Talmage's sermon to-day gives a very unusual view of the celestial world, and is one of the most unique discourses of the great preacher. The text is Ezekiel 1: 1: "Now it came to pass in the thirtieth year, in the fourth month, in the fifth day of the month, as I was among the captives of the river of Chebar, that the heavens were opened."

Ezekiel, with others, had been ex-patriated and while in foreign slavery, was standing on the banks of the royal canal which he and other serfs had been condemned to dig by the order of Nebuchadnezzar—this royal canal in the text called the river of Chebar—the illustrious exile had visions of heaven. Indeed, it is almost always so, that the brightest visions of heaven come not to those who are on mountain-top of prosperity, but to some John on desolate Patmos, or to some Paul in Mamertine dungeon, or to some Ezekiel standing on the banks of a ditch he had been compelled to dig—yea, to the weary, to the heart-broken, to those whom sorrow has banished. The text is very particular to give us the exact time of the vision. It was in the thirtieth year, and in the fourth month, and in the fifth day of the month. So you have had visions of earth you shall never forget. You remember the year, you remember the month, you remember the day, you remember the hour. Why may we not have some such vision now, and it be in the twelfth month, and in sixth day of the month?

The question is often silently asked, though perhaps never audibly propounded, "What are our departed Christian friends doing now?" The question is more easily answered than you might perhaps suppose. Though there has come no recent intelligence from the heavenly city, and we seem dependent upon the story of eighteen centuries ago, still I think we may from strongest inference decide what are the present occupations of our transferred kinsfolk. After God has made a nature he never eradicates the chief characteristic of its temperament. You never knew a man phlegmatic in temperament to become sanguine in temperament. You never knew a man sanguine in temperament to become phlegmatic in temperament. Conversion plants new principles in the soul, but Paul and John are just as different from each other after conversion as they were different from each other before conversion. If conversion does not eradicate the prominent characteristics of temperament, neither will death eradicate them. Paul and John are as different from each other in heaven as they were different from each other in Asia Minor.

You have then only by a sum in subtraction and a sum in addition to decide what are the employments of your departed friends in the better world. You are to subtract from them all earthly drossness and add all earthly goodness, and then you are to come to the conclusion that they are doing now in heaven what in their best moment they did on earth. The reason why so many people never start for heaven is because they could not stand it if they got there if it should turn out to be the rigid and formal place some people photograph it. We like to come to church, but we would not want to stay here till next summer. We like to hear the "Hallelujah Chorus," but we would not want to hear it all the time for fifty centuries. It might be on some great occasion, it would be possibly comfortable to wear a crown of gold weighing several pounds, but it would be an affliction to wear such a crown forever. In other words, we run the descriptions of heaven into the ground while we make that which was intended as especial and celebrative to be the exclusive employment in heaven. You might as well, if asked to describe the habits of American society, describe a Decoration Day, or a Fourth of July, or an autumnal Thanksgiving, as though it were all the time that way.

I am not going to speculate in regard to the future world, but I must, by inevitable laws of inference and deduction and common sense, conclude that in heaven we will be just as different from each other as we are now different, and hence that there will be at least as many different employments in the celestial world as there are employments here. Christ is to be the great love, the great joy, the great rapture, the great worship of heaven, but will that abolish employments? No more than love on earth—paternal, filial, fraternal, conjugal love, abolishes earthly occupation.

In the first place, I remark that all those of our departed Christian friends, who, on earth, found great joy in the fine arts, are now indulging their tastes in the same direction. On earth they had their gladdest pleasures amid pictures and statuary, and in the study of the laws of light and shade and perspective. Have you any idea that that affluence of faculty at death collapsed and perished? Why so, when there is more for them to look at and they have keener appreciation of the beautiful, and they stand amid the very looms where the sunsets and the rainbows and the spring mornings are woven? Are you so obtuse as to suppose that because the painter drops his easel and the sculptor his chisel, and the engraver his knife, that therefore, that taste, which he was enlarging and intensifying for forty or fifty years, is entirely obliterated? These artists, or

these friends of art on earth worked in coarse material and with imperfect brain and with frail hand. Now they have carried their art into larger liberties and into wider circumference. They are at their old business yet, but without the fatigues, without the limitations, without the hindrances of the terrestrial studio. Raphael could improve upon his masterpiece of "Michael the Archangel," now that he has seen him, and could improve upon his masterpiece of the "Holy Trinity," now that he has visited them. Michael Angelo could better present the "Last Judgment" after he had seen its flash and heard the rumbling battering-rams of its thunder. Exquisite colors here, graceful lines here, powerful chiaroscuro here, but I am persuaded that the grander studies and the brighter galleries are higher up, by the winding marble stairs of the sepulchre, and that Turner and Holman Hunt, and Rembrandt, and Titian, and Paul Veronese, if they exercised saving faith in the Christ whom they portrayed upon the canvas, are painting yet, but their strength of faculty multiplied ten thousandfold. Their hand has forgotten its cunning, but the spirit has faculties as far superior to four fingers and a thumb as the supernatural is superior to the human. The reason that God took away their eye and their hand and their brain was that he might give them something more limber, more widely, more skillful, more multipliant. Do not, therefore, be melancholy among the tapestries, and the bric-a-brac, and the embroideries, and the water-colors, and the works of art which your departed friends used to admire. Do not say, "I am so sorry they had to leave all these things." Rather say, "I am glad they have gone up to higher artistic opportunity and appreciation." Our friends who found so much joy in the fine arts on earth are now luxuriating in Louvres and Luxembourgs celestial.

Again, I remark that those of our departed Christian friends, who in this world had very strong military spirit, are now in armies celestial and out in bloodless battle. There are hundreds of people born soldiers. They cannot help it. They belong to regiments in time of peace. They cannot hear a drum or a fife without trying to keep step to the music. They are fighting, and when they fight, they fight on the right side. Now, when these, our Christian friends who had natural and powerful military spirit, entered heaven, they entered the celestial army. The door of heaven scarcely opens but you hear a military demonstration. David cried out, "The chariots of God are twenty thousand." Elisha saw the mountains filled with celestial cavalry. St. John said, "The armies which are in heaven followed him on white horses." Now, when those who had the military spirit on earth sanctified entered glory, I suppose they right away enlisted in some heavenly campaign; they volunteered right away. There must needs be in heaven soldiers with a soldierly spirit. There are grand parade days when the King reviews the troops. There must be armed escort sent out to bring up from earth to heaven those who were more than conquerors. There must be crusades ever being fitted out for some part of God's dominion—battles, bloodless, glorious, painless. Angels of evil to be fought down and fought out. Other rebellious worlds to be conquered. Worlds to be put to the torch. Worlds to be saved. Worlds to be demolished. Worlds to be sunk. Worlds to be hoisted. Beside that in our own world there are battles for the right and against the wrong where we must have the heavenly military. That is what keeps us Christian reformers so many mad men, so few churches against so many grossness, so many pure printing presses against so many polluted printing presses, and yet we are buoyant and courageous, because while we know that the armies of evil in the world are larger in numbers than the army of truth, there are celestial cohorts in the air fighting on our side. I have not so much faith in the army on the ground as I have in the army in the air. O God, open our eyes that we may see them; the military spirits that went up from earth to join the military spirits before the throne—Joshua and Caleb, and Gideon, and David, and Samson, and the hundreds of Christian warriors who on earth fought with flesh and arm, and now having gone up on high are coming down the hills of heaven ready to fight among the invisible. Our departed Christian friends, who had the military spirit in them sanctified, are in the celestial army. Whether belonging to the artillery or the cavalry or the infantry, I know not. I only know that they have started out for fleet service, and courageous service, and everlasting service. Perhaps they may come this way to fight on our side, and drive sin, and meanness, and Satan from all our hearts. Yonder they are coming, come! Did you hear them as they swept by?

What are our departed Christian friends who are explorers doing now? Exploring yet, but with lightning locomotion, with vision microscopic and telescopic at the same time. A continent of a galaxy is laid out in a second. A planetary system in a day. Christian John Franklin, no more in disabled Erebus pushing toward the North Pole; Christian De Long no more trying to free blockaded Jeanette from the ice; Christian Livingstone no more, amid African malarial, trying to make revelation of a dark continent, but all of them in the twinkling of an eye taking in that which was once unapproachable. Mont Blanc scaled without alpenstock. The coral depths of the ocean explored without a diving-bell. The mountains unbarred and opened without a Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp.

What are the historians doing now?

Studying history yet, but not the history of a few centuries of our planet only, but the history of the eternities—whole millenniums before Xenophon, or Herodotus, or Moses, or Adam was born. History of one world. History of all worlds. What are our departed astronomers doing? Studying astronomy yet, but not through the dull lens of earthly observatory, but with one stroke of wing going right out to Jupiter, and Mars, and Mercury, and Saturn, and Orion, and the Pleiades—overtaking and passing the swiftest comet in their flight. Herschel died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Herschel is doing? Isaac Newton died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Isaac Newton is doing? Joseph Henry died a Christian. Have you any doubt about what Joseph Henry is doing? They were in discussion, all these astronomers of earth, about what the aurora borealis was, and none of them could guess. They know now; they have been out there to see for themselves.

But what are the men of the law, who in this world found their chief joy in the legal profession—what are they doing now? Studying law in a universe where everything is controlled by law from the flight of humming-bird to the flight of world-law, not dry and hard and drudging, but righteous and magnificent law, before which man and cherub, and seraph, and archangel, and God himself bow. The chain of law long enough to wind around the immensities, and infinity, and eternity. Chain of law. What a place to study law, where all the links of the chain are in the hand!

What are our departed Christian friends who in this world had their joy in the healing art doing now? Busy at their old business. No sickness in heaven, but plenty of sickness on earth, plenty of wounds in the different parts of God's dominion to be healed and to be medicated. Those glorious souls coming down, not in lazy doctor's gals, but with lightning locomotion. You cannot understand why that patient got well after all the skillful doctors had said he must die. Perhaps Abercrombie touched him—Abercrombie, who, after many years doctoring the bodies and the souls of people in Scotland, went up to God in 1844. Perhaps Abercrombie touched him. I should not wonder if my old friend Dr. John Brown, who died in Edinburgh—John Brown, the author of "Rab and His Friends"—John Brown, who was as humble a Christian as he was a skillful physician and world-renowned author; I should not wonder if he had been back again to see some of his old patients. Those who had their joy in healing the sickness and the woes of earth, gone up to heaven, are come forth again for benignant medication.

But what are our departed Christian friends who in all departments of usefulness were busy, finding their chief joy in doing good—what are they doing now? Going right on with the work. John Howard visiting dungeons; the dead women of Northern and Southern battlefields still abroad looking for the wounded; George Peabody still watching the poor; Thomas Clarkson still looking after the enslaved—all of those who did good on earth busier since death than before. The tombstone not the terminus but the starting-post. What of our departed Christian friends who found their chief joy in studying God, doing now? Studying God yet. No need of revelation now, for unblanched they are face to face. Now they can handle the omnipotent thunderbolts, just as a child handles the sword of a father come back from victorious battle. They have no sin; no fear, consequently. Studying Christ, not through a revelation save the revelation of the scars—that deep lettering which brings it all up quick enough. Studying the Christ of the Bethlehem caravansary; the Christ of the awful massacre with its hemorrhage of head, and hand, and foot, and side; the Christ of the shattered mausoleum; the Christ of the Star, the Son, the Man, the God, the God-man, the man-God. But hark! the bell of the cathedral rings—the cathedral bell of heaven. What is the matter now? There is going to be a great meeting in the temple. Worshippers all coming through the aisles. Make room for the Conqueror. Christ standing in the temple. All heaven gathering around him. Those who loved the beautiful, come to look at the Rose of Sharon. Those who loved music, come to listen to his voice. Those who were mathematicians, come to count the years of his reign. Those who were explorers, come to discover the height and the depth and the length and the breadth of his love. Those who had the military spirit on earth sanctified, and the military spirit in heaven, come to look at the Captain of their salvation. The astronomers come to look at the Morning Star. The men of the law come to look at him who is the judge of quick and dead. The men who healed the sick come to look at him who was wounded for our transgressions. All different and different forever in many respects, yet all alike in admiration for Christ, in worship for Christ, and all alike in joining in the doxology: "Unto him who washed us from our sins in his own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God; to him be glory in the church throughout all ages, world without end." Amen.

To show you that your departed friends are more alive than they ever were, to make you homesick for heaven, to give you an enlarged view of the glories to be revealed, I have preached this sermon.

Cleans Bicycles.

A bicycle cleaning and insurance company has been organized in London. For a subscription of sixpence a week it undertakes to clean bicycles at the homes of the owners and in addition to give the owner an accident insurance policy.—New York Tribune.

SETTING THE RIVER ON FIRE.

Origin of This Popular and Expressive Phrase.

Sometimes when a person wants to make an unpleasant remark in a pleasant sort of way about a dull boy he will say: "That boy will never set the river on fire," says St. Nicholas. Now, that is all very true, for even the smartest man in the world could never set a stream of water on fire, and so perhaps many of you who have heard this expression have wondered what is meant by setting the river on fire. In England, many, many years ago, before the millers had machinery for sifting flour, each family was obliged to sift its own flour. For doing this it was necessary to use a sieve, called a temse, which was so fixed that it could be turned round and round in the top of a barrel. If it was turned too fast the friction would sometimes cause it to catch fire; and as it was only the smart, hard-working boys who could make it go so fast as that, people got into the way of pointing out a lazy boy by saying that he would never set the temse on fire. After awhile these sieves went out of use, but as there were still plenty of stupid boys in the world people kept on saying that they would never set the temse on fire. Now, the name of the river Thames is pronounced exactly like the word "temse"; and so, after many years, those persons who had never seen or heard of the old-fashioned sieve thought that "setting the temse on fire" meant setting the river Thames on fire. This expression became very popular and traveled far and wide, until the people living near other streams did not see why it was any harder for a slothful boy to set the Thames on fire than any other river, and so the name of the river was dropped and everybody after that simply said "the river," meaning the river of his particular city or town. And that is how it is people today talk of setting the river on fire.

EARLY MINING LAWS.

In Former Years the Gold Diggings Were Public Property.

"The earliest mining laws were enacted not by congress, but by the miners themselves in the mining districts," writes ex-President Harrison in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It is a curious fact that from 1849 to 1866, the period of the greatest development in the mining of gold, there was no law of the United States regulating the subject. The prospectors roamed over the public lands, located placer or quartz mines and took out a fabulous store of wealth. A policy to reserve mineral lands from sale under the general land laws prevailed for many years and had been expressed in suitable laws, but no provision had been made for the sale of such lands. In the land grants to the Pacific railroad companies it was provided that mineral lands should not pass under the grants. The river beds, gulches and mountain sides were prospected by men who carried picks and basins in their hands and a brace of pistols in their belts. They were aflame with the lust of gold and among them were many desperate men, but they had the Anglo-Saxon's instincts for organizing civil institutions and his love for fair play. There were no mining laws and in many places none of any sort. They met the emergency by a public meeting, which resolved itself into a legislative body with full powers to make a code that did not cover a wide field, but covered their case. The limits of a claim and the distribution of the water supply were prescribed and established and every man became a warrant of every other man's title. These camp legislators had this advantage of congress and of other legislative bodies that I know of—they had a good practical knowledge of the subjects they dealt with."

They Do Not Throw Their Quills.

The spines of the porcupine are very loosely attached to the body and they are very sharp—as sharp as a needle at the outer end. At almost the slightest touch they penetrate the nose of a dog or the clothing or flesh of a person touching the porcupine, and they stick there, coming away from the animal without any pull required. The facility in catching hold with one end and letting go with the other has sometimes caused people to think that the spines had been thrown at them. The outer end of the spines, for some distance down, is covered with small barbs. These barbs cause a spine once imbedded in a living animal to keep working further in with every movement of the muscles, so that it is not a pleasant thing to get stuck full of them.—Portland Oregonian.

Aluminum for War Materials.

After an exhaustive series of tests, the minister of war in France has decided that aluminum is the best material for army utensils. All the camp equipments in the French army will be replaced by those made of aluminum. The cost will be enormous, and the change would use up all the aluminum in sight were it made at once. For this reason the new material will be used in the equipment of only two army corps at first. Gradually one corps after another will be supplied, until the whole army will be equipped. Aluminum equipments were used in the Madagascar campaign, and stood the test splendidly. Besides being very light, they showed no signs of wear, and are easily cleaned.

Newsman Knew Some.

James Newsom, of Evansville, Ind., is the defendant for the seventh time in a divorce case, and has survived ten other wives, making a total of seventeen. The latest Mrs. Newsom knew the record of her husband, but declares he was so fascinating she couldn't refuse him.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CORRESPONDENCE

CLIFFORD.

Miss Fannie D'Arcy is on the sick list.

R. S. Mitchell spent Sunday in Cass City.

Miss Lewis has received a fine display of Christmas goods.

A. A. Booth and C. Wheelock did business in Caro on Tuesday.

The special services which have been carried on for several weeks at the M. E. Church closed last Thursday evening.

The funeral of Mrs. Springstein was held on Sunday at the Hathaway school house and the remains taken to West Burlington cemetery for burial.

Andrew McPherson has turned his draying business over to his brother, Oscar, for this winter and will give the fish business a trial in company with a man in Port Huron.

The social given by the club of San-son's school at the home of Mr. Lanway two miles north of town on Friday evening was a very pleasant success. The proceeds will be used toward buying an organ for the school.

BEFORE.

Joseph Coomer and wife have fully recovered from the fever.

John McCracken, who has been sick for weeks past, gains slowly.

Belle McCracken, who has been sick with fever, is convalescent.

Many of the Wilmet boys work at Dubois & Co's camp, in Novesta.

The Lowe family, who have been sick with fever so long, are on the gain.

Miss Eva Canfield, of Avoca, St. Clair County, visits her sister, Mrs. Geo. Martin.

S. L. Robbins, of Big Beaver, talks of buying out merchant Fisher, of Shabbona.

Leonard Patch has gone to Lewiston Montmorency County, to work in a shingle mill.

The young people gave Robert and Lena Harrington a surprise party on the 2nd inst.

The people in the vicinity of the section line between two and three in Kingston, are anxious to open it up.

The cold spell froze lots of potatoes in the pits. They were not covered for cold weather as the people were waiting for a chance to move them expecting McKinley confidence to send buyers at some price.

Every gold standard sheet is a self-confessed hypocrite, and its strange people can't see it. Every week they tell the beauties of the gold standard the "honest dollar," and at the same time stand pledged to do away with this "honest dollar" as soon as the other nations will agree with us. If 'tis an "honest dollar" and a good thing why has the party pledged itself to destroy it in due time? Such trash is an insult to American intelligence. All who take it are knaves or fools.

The Novesta Bro. does not say anything about the Dubois & Co. camp located near the center of Novesta township. So we may say that although a woodsman's camp 'tis the moral camp of the Thumb. No strong language greets the ear, and seventy-five per cent of the men are non tobacco masti-cators. John Minis whose legs are hung on spiral springs and whose eye never slumbers, stands as business manager. Dubois & Co. furnish all kinds of money to keep the plant healthy. We trust that the morality of the camp may have a sanctifying influence on the township.

Each week the Cass City Gazette tells how McKinley's election brought confidence and confidence prosperity. Here, Mr. Gazette, is our prosperity. Please "set us up." Corn in the ear, 9 cents per bushel; oats, 15c.; rye, 28c.; peas, 27c.; beans, 60c.; apples, 10c.; potatoes, 5c. Now, Mr. Gazette, no doubt your readers believe all you tell them so just state that McKinley's election brought up the price of wheat in Europe, then will they see that the whole universe rests on the shoulders of the great McKinley. 'Tis true wheat has gone up because of famine in Europe, but corn 9 cents per bushel in the ear, potatoes, 10c. for 60 pounds; beans, 20 cents per bushel; rye 28c.; oats 16c.; and everything else proportionally low, yes, below the cost of production. Still every gold standard paper tells us McKinley's election has restored confidence and prosperity on space. If the Lord struck liars dead as in olden times, not a gold bug editor in the nation would be allowed to draw a second breath.

WEST GRANT.

Jas. Ward, of Karr's Corners, did business in town Monday.

Mrs. Jennie McDonald, of Owendale, visited in town two days this week.

Misses Mary and Alice Thomas were guests of the Misses McVicar Sunday.

Geo. McGuire had a wood bee Thursday and entertained the young folks in the evening.

Rumor reports a party in our burg next week. This will be pleasing to our young folks.

Monroe Bros. returned from Bad Axe Monday where they visited relatives the past few days.

Miss Maggie O'Rourke left Tuesday for Saginaw where she will visit a short time, on her way to St. Mary's, Ont.

Quite a number from this burg did business in Saginaw Saturday, it being shipping day of hogs and cattle.

Mrs. John McVicar returned from Detroit Tuesday where she has been visiting relatives the past three weeks.

Geo. Jennings, who has been an employe of J. M. Williamson the past six months, left Saturday morning for Ontario where he will visit relatives and friends till after holidays.

Our enterprising teacher in Dist. no. 1, Grant, is busy making arrangements for an entertainment and Xmas tree for the eve of the 24th. As we always make a success of entertainments, etc., we undertake at this place, there is no reason why this will not be good. Everybody invited. Admission, free to all.

One Week's Treatment Free.

Every invalid who visits the British Medical Institute, 106 South Washington Ave., Saginaw, and begins a course of treatment, will, till further notice, receive 20 days treatment, including all medicines, free of charge. The object in making this liberal offer is to convince the public of the superiority of the system of practice pursued by British Medical Institute.

If ordinary treatment has failed to relieve you, or if you are tired of being humbugged and maltreated by quacks and impostors, consult us. We have made the treatment of all chronic diseases the study of our life. If you are in need of honest treatment we will give it to you. Our staff consists of seven eminent specialists, and their combined wisdom is brought to bear on all complicated, difficult and doubtful cases. Consultation free either at institute or by mail. If you cannot call send stamp for question blank.

Our charges for treatment vary from \$5 to \$30 per month either by mail or at Institute. Only curable cases are accepted, and a cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken.

P. S.—Send 10 cents for our little illustrated booklet on Steam Medicalization, showing the only rational and successful treatment of Catarrh, Catarrhal deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

Our offer of The Michigan Farmer until Jan. 1, 1898, and the Cass City ENTERPRISE for one year for only \$1.00 is certainly a bargain. Most farm papers contain too much theoretical matter, but The Michigan Farmer is a decided exception to this rule, as the larger part of its reading matter is written by practical farmers who live on farms, and not in the city. We give you an opportunity of getting the Michigan Farmer absolutely free until January 1, 1897. Free address copies will be sent to any address by requesting them of The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., or by calling at this office.

You had better take advantage of this opportunity while it lasts. Bring or send your subscriptions to ENTERPRISE, Cass City, Mich.

"I wish I were an ostrich," said Hicks, angrily, as he tried to eat one of his wife's biscuits.

"I wish you were, dear," returned Mrs. Hicks, "I'd get a few decent feathers for my winter hat."—Texas Siftings.

In 1892 Mr. A. L. Goldwater, who owns three retail drug stores in New York City, having learned of the great value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds, croup and whooping cough, ordered a supply for his customers. It met with so much favor that he soon found it necessary to order more, and during the winter sold over two gross of the remedy. He says it gives the best satisfaction of any cough cure he has ever handled. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by T. H. Fritz.

Simon Bopra and George Brown, a couple of young men living north of here, had a scrap about two weeks ago and in the fracas Simon had one of his little fingers so badly chewed that this week Monday, Dr. Meyer found it necessary to amputate it just above the first joint. We understand their next scrap will be in a court room.—(Carsonville Journal).

Pine Root

Cough Syrup cures the 500 cases of young's.
Sold by T. H. Fritz.

IN DANGER FROM UNDERTOW

How a Quick Witted Bostonian Saved Three Lives.

Here is a story which is too much to the credit of two ladies and a gentleman to be wholly suppressed. They are all strong swimmers and can battle with the waves in valiant fashion. They chanced to be in the sea at one time and on a shore where the undertow is irresistible a short distance out. The man suddenly felt himself in that strong, terrible, outward pull of the waters of the mighty deep. He understood immediately that he and his companions would shortly be no more unless by tremendous, instant, individual exertion they pulled for the shore. In that treacherous current not one could help another. How to get "these girls" ashore without terrifying them and putting them in still greater danger through their fears was the problem of that terrible moment.

The man solved it like a hero. He made a sign, a sound of personal distress and began swimming inshore. His companions in the waves heard and saw his white face. Both believed, as he meant them to, that he was threatened with cramps and swam inshore, too, calling out cheerful, encouraging words to him as they pulled for the shore, assuring him that he would soon be all right; that they could get out in safely if he really should give out, or other words to that effect. It was not long before this man of mortal courage stood upon the beach in safety, and those he had thus rescued from death stood on either side of him and heard what it would have meant for them all to have spent another moment in that outrushing tide.

It was a noncombatant in the strife for life who remarked: "That fellow was a great philosopher. He knew how to appeal to the new woman when swimming her strongest against the old order of things. He only offered his plea to the 'eternal womanly,' to woman's maternal need of taking care of the sick or the helpless. Those girls will probably always think it was their own physical strength and powers that rescued them from death by drowning, but it was really the 'eternal womanly,' bent upon helping one they believed in danger and need."—Boston Transcript.

He Ate Cabbage and Lived.

Wonderful are the whims of the human stomach. What kills one man gives another life. One of the strangest cases of a craving for food on the part of a sick man is narrated by Mrs. Hazen in "Our Army Nurses." She was at the time (1864) nurse in the Columbian hospital at Washington. Among her patients was a "boy"—though he was a veteran of four years' standing—who had come to the hospital several months before with a wounded knee. This is her strange story:

The surgeons had held many examinations. He was failing rapidly; could not retain anything, even cold water causing hemorrhage of the stomach. "What is the verdict, doctor?" I asked one morning. "He can live but a few days at the longest," was the answer, "and may die in a few hours."

"Then, doctor, please let him have what he wants while he does live," "I give him into your hands, Miss Titus. Do what you please for him."

The bandages were at once removed, as he had complained that they were uncomfortable. Then, as soon as the other patients were cared for, I went to a market garden and bought a head of cabbage. He had often said he wanted something green, if only "boiled grass."

When the cabbage was cooked, I carried him some, with cider vinegar, and fed him.

He ate all there was on the plate. Asked for more, which was brought, and ate a third and fourth plate, till he had eaten the whole cabbage.

From that dinner, in May, he began to improve, and on the 14th of June I started with him on a stretcher for his home in Pennsylvania, as his life often then depended upon his diet, and such meals as he ate would have made a well man sick.

He recovered, but had a stiff knee.

Tolstoi Answers Questions.

An admirer of the great Russian recently wrote to him asking a reply to these questions:

First.—Ought a man of medium intelligence to express publicly and propagate the principles of life which he considers to be truths?

Second.—Is it worth while to try to know one's self perfectly?

Third.—By what principles can a man know at a decisive moment whether it is really his conscience which prompts him or whether it is only his reasonings corrupted by natural weakness?

To the first two Tolstoi said "Yes." To the third he replied that "reason is given to us by God, and therefore it must be listened to where conscience has to decide."—New York World.

English Versus German Universities.

If the tree is to be judged by its fruits, we shall find it difficult to dispute the proposition that university education, at all events in so far as it bears upon the physical sciences, is somehow more satisfactorily managed in Germany than in England. Theoretical and technical output of Germany is far larger, more regular and of better quality for practical purposes than our own, the proof being that Germany is rapidly monopolizing the higher and more lucrative branches of manufacture, and in addition is exporting large numbers of technical experts.—London Times.

The Landlady's Opinion.

Old Boarder—I understand, madam, that our new associate at the festival board is a graduate of Eton.

Landlady—Don't you believe it! He'll never graduate from eatin as long as there's anything to eat.—Boston Courier.

Woman and the Love of Admiration.

One of those "emancipated" women who are said to be abroad in the land, but who can't be distinguished by men from any other women, writes as follows:

"Without going into all the dry details of the relationship of the sexes in primitive times and among uncivilized peoples we may just take the broad facts which are known to and admitted by every one. Woman has, of course, always been and always must be man's physical inferior, and in times past she has been actually if not literally his slave. She has been the toy and sport of man, with one, and only one, chance of asserting herself.

"This has been the exercise of personal charm, which has enabled her to move in man the passion called love and thereby to secure an ascendancy over him. The love of power, which is common to both sexes, has been hers, and realizing that she could only be powerful by arousing the sentimental passion in man she has put forth all her endeavors, 'to find favor in his sight,' as the old phrase has it.

"Now, as one of those women to whom men apply the scornful term 'emancipated,' I should like to point out this important fact—that our sex is gradually beginning to recognize that it is ignoble to seek for admiration simply for its doll-like qualities. We have not lost our vanity, though we are no vainer than men, but we are now aiming at winning admiration in worthier fields—namely, in intellectual walks.

"We shall still pride ourselves on our good looks when we have them. We shall still do our best to dress well, and tastefully. We shall still look forward to wifehood and shall not lose our maternal instincts, but we shall no longer allow our features and our gowns to dominate our lives.

"Undoubtedly we are 'emancipated.' All fields of activity are being opened to us, and the men who now sneer and gibe at us for our 'newness' will soon come to see that we are more companionable and possess more lasting attractions than in the days when our faces were our fortune and when a few wrinkles and gray hairs announced the end of our reign.

"To put my arguments into a nutshell, my contention is that the prevailing passion of woman has been the love of admiration because it has become a hereditary instinct of the race that in personal charm lies our only power. Now that we are at last allowed to cultivate our intellects and put them to practical use our bid for power will be on what I consider higher grounds."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Aprons In Holland.

An apron of fine, creamy holland, which you can get just a yard wide and of which you will only require a single yard, as the depth of the skirt need not exceed 27 inches, and your remaining quarter of material will serve for the bib, is pretty for house wear. Nothing could be easier than the manufacture of the skirt part, which has a fairly wide hem at the bottom and sides and is gathered somewhat finely at the waist into the band. By way of trimming, put at the bottom of the skirt three bands of fashionable grass lawn. You must choose a very open pattern, as there is to be a running of ribbon beneath. Stitch these on at intervals of about 1½ inches, starting just that depth above the hem. Two and a half yards of lawn, including a strip for the bib, will be enough, reckoning that your bands of insertion do not extend over the wide hems on each side.

You must cut away the holland beneath the bands afterward, and when it is tidily hemmed back insert a bright cherry colored ribbon, which is drawn forth at each end in a smart rosette. The bib is cut in three points. The center point is formed of the lawn, folded over at the top to produce the triangular effect, and beneath it runs the cherry colored ribbon to match the skirt. A pretty finish is afforded by the pair of rosettes on the corners of the bib. These are made of ribbon of exactly the same hue, but only an inch wide. You will want a yard of ribbon for each rosette and a third of a yard to make the straps, starting from them and meeting in the center of the back. This holland apron, with its lawn insertions and cheerful ribbons, will be a very natty little garment with which to conceal a shabby gown on a dull or dark day.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

"Doctor, my daughter is frightfully seasick."

"But, my dear madam, there is no water at this resort."

"No, but she has been reading a novel called 'Waves of Emotion.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Nijni Novgorod, in Russia, was almost obliterated by fire in 1864. All the buildings and bazaars in which were held the great annual fair of merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia were blotted out.

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CURES all Throat, Lung and Bronchial troubles of long or short duration. Hundreds cured after given up to die. Large bottles, 50c. Guaranteed. Sold by T. H. Fritz.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

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Cass City Markets.

	CASS CITY, Dec. 10, 1896.
Wheat, No. 1 white	83
Wheat, No. 2 red	82
Corn, per bu.	25
Corn Meal, per cwt.	15 to 18
Oats, per bu. new.	31
Rye	30
Barley, per 100 lbs.	25 to 30
Beans	60
Peas	50 to 60
Clover Seed, per bu.	15 to 20
Portulaca per bu.	8 to 10
Apples per bu.	10 to 15
Butter, per doz.	11
Hogs, dressed	14 00
Live Hogs, per cwt.	14 00
Beef, live weight	2 to 3 1/2
Mutton—live weight, per lb.	2 to 2 1/2
Lamb, live weight	10 to 14
Yeast	3 to 4
Yellow, per lb.	10 1/2
Turkey—live, per lb.	14 00
Chickens—dressed, per lb.	10 00
Chickens—live, per lb.	10 00
Dressed ducks	6 to 10
Dressed geese	6 to 10
Eggs, new	6 to 7 1/2
Wool, washed	14 to 18
Wool, unwashed	10 to 12

White Lily Flour	2 20 cwt.
Crecent	2 10 cwt.
Granham Flour	2 20 "
Sifted Meal	1 50 "
Feed	75 "
Meal	90 "
Brann	70 "
Middlings	80 "
Backsweat Flour	2 50 "

3-CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading for three cents per line each week.

A BOTT thirty sheep wanted. Inquire at this office. 10-29

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. Inquire on premises. MRS. W. MCKENZIE, Houghton Street.

HOUSE TO RENT in Cass City—eight rooms. Apply to. 11-16-47. JAS. REAGH.

OFFICE to rent under Cass City Bank. 10-8-47

TAMARAC TIMBER.—For sale by the acre. Section 8, Novesta. 12-2-24 G. APLIN, Agt.

TO RENT—A part of the Edwards' livery barn. Apply at once to Dr. EDWARDS. 8-10

WANTED—a trusty man to care for farm and stock. ALEX FLEMING, Resene, Mich. 11-19-3

WANTED TO RENT—A farm of 80 or 120 acres. 12-3 NELSON BRADLEY, Argyle.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$75 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Co., Chicago. 11-26-26

THE SAGINAW WEEKLY NEWS Is sent to any address for 75 cents a year. This price includes any of its premiums. Complete telegraphic news service. Reliable foreign and local markets. Full accounts of all local happenings. A correspondent in every town in this section. 307 TUSCOLA ST., SAGINAW, MICH.

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Furniture and Undertaking.

He will save you money.

New line of Couches and Center Tables
Extension Tables, \$4 to \$15.
See our patent Extension Table.

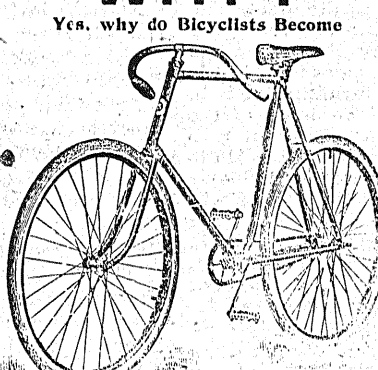
Everything in our stock to compare with the hard times.
Our stock of Millinery is complete. Call before purchasing.
Mrs. Lee has secured the agency for the World's Fair Premium Taylor System.

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F. C. LEE.

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