

QUICK SELLERS.

There are two ways of losing ground. Going backward and standing still. For a merchant to keep going ahead he must of necessity be progressive. To be progressive one must carry

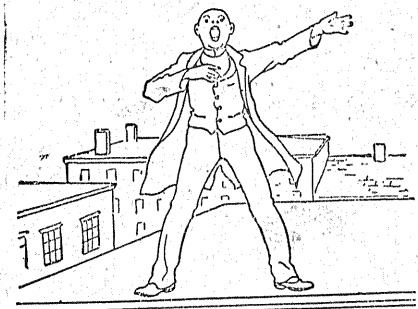
UP-TO-DATE GOODS,

such as up-to-date people call for. Let us call your attention to our

SPRING LINE OF SUITS

at \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00. Also to our line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00. The best line of \$1.50 shoes in the State. Agent for Fingree Shoes. Butter and Eggs wanted.

J. D. Crosby
CASS CITY'S
SHOE & CLOTHING MAN.



ONE
MONTH
ONLY!

We will begin our....

SPECIAL SALE

....ON....

Saturday, April 16th

....and will close it....

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1898.

Look out For Bargains.

2 MACKS 2

Do You Know

That we can positively save you money on Hosiery?

That all our Dark Outing Flannel can be purchased at greatly reduced prices, commencing Saturday, April 23, and continuing until they are all gone.

That we have the finest and most complete line of Ladies' and Gent's Shoes in Cass City?

That we carry the latest in Wrappers, Shirtwaists, Summer Goods, Belts, Bicycle Skirts and Suitings?

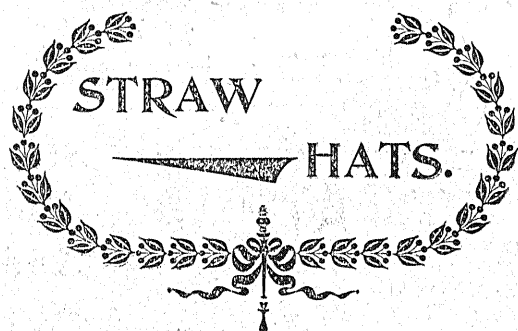
That we are having a Slaughter Sale in Ladies' Underwear?

That our odd Dress Goods can now be bought at half price and that great bargains can be secured at our bargain counter?

Give us a trial and be convinced?

LAING & JONES.

Butter and Eggs Wanted.



In all the different styles at Frost & Hebblewhite's

We sell the Cheap Carpet Co.

CARPET

by sample. By buying from us we can save you 5 per cent. on your carpet. Now is the time for Garden Seeds, we have them, all fresh stock. Remember our teas, they take the lead.

NOTICE.

No doubt some of the readers of the readers of the ENTERPRISE are in need of a parlor organ. We would be pleased to show you the "IMPERIAL" the best organ in the market at the most reasonable price. This organ is manufactured by Wm. Thies & Son, of Huntingburg, Ind., and is guaranteed for a term of six years. We also can furnish you with all kinds of Gospel Hymn Books and our stock of sheet music is hard to beat.

F. KLUMP & CO.

HOME HAPPENINGS

ITEMS OF PURELY LOCAL INTEREST.

G. A. Kennedy is selling Kaskaskia. Mrs. Duncan Crawford is convalescing.

The carpenters are at work on the Opera House.

Be sure and read the new adv. of Laing & Jones.

John Fahrerkopf, of Gagetown, was in town yesterday.

M. E. Maturean, of Novesta, was in town this morning.

2 Macks announce another special sale in this week's adv.

Jas. L. Purdy, of the Gagetown bank, visited our town yesterday.

Jas. H. Davis has moved to his own residence on Main Street west.

John Kitchen's residence on West Street is receiving a coat of plaster.

The Sunday evening church services now begin at 7:30 o'clock instead of 7.

Undertaker Lee has a fresh adv. in this issue. Note his prices on furniture.

Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Fox, of Gagetown, called on friends here on Saturday.

The Epworth League held a prayer meeting at Rich. Duggan's on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Clara Davis, of Kingston, spent Sunday and part of the week at her home here.

T. H. Hunt is preparing to plaster his new residence, corner of Pine and Grant Streets.

Geo. L. Hitchcock has moved to the residence at the corner of West and Houghton Streets.

Frost & Hebblewhite keep pace with the season by announcing a straw hat sale in their adv. this week.

Chas. H. Wilkinson left last week for Big Rapids, where he will attend the Ferris Industrial School.

J. L. Hitchcock is improving his residence property at the corner of Houghton and Sherman Streets.

Business is brisk at the Roller Mills and Heller's brands of flour are coming to the front rapidly. Note the change adv.

A Moore telephone has been placed at the residence of J. S. Dunham, of the Cass City Caro stage line. It is No. 16.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Mrs. W. I. Frost's to-morrow afternoon.

The trailing arbutus is now in full bloom and the fragrant blossoms are quite abundant on the swampy lands near here.

Jas. McKenzie, who has been taking a course in H. A. Gripp's Art School at Tyrone, Pa., is visiting his parents and friends here.

Found—A brooch at cemetery gate last Friday. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this notice. Mrs. M. C. Cogswell.

A hen's egg was brought to this office yesterday by W. O. Root, of Novesta, which measured 6 1/2 x 3 3/4 inches. This is the record breaker so far.

A "Klondike" social will be given at the residence of Mrs. Frost Wednesday evening, April 27th, under the direction of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian society.

Wm. Halleck, who has been living at North Branch for some time, has secured employment here with Landon, Eno & Keating and will occupy the Tennant residence on Houghton Street.

Mrs. P. R. Winegar returned here on Friday evening for a visit with friends after an absence of several months during which time she has enjoyed a trip to New York state, her early home.

John Fisher has two sons who are farmers in Columbia township. They were so unfortunate as to lose their house and entire contents, by fire last week. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

The Masonic supper given at the residence of Mrs. Ale on Saturday evening by Tyler Lodge was a very pleasing event, about seventy being present and all pronouncing it a most enjoyable time.

Lenzner Bros. are doing some delicate work just now in the shape of models for McKim's combination hay and stock rack. They are being put up in keeping with their reputation as skilled workmen.

R. C. Beach left by Monday afternoon's train for the state of New Jersey, where he will sell patent rights. He was very well satisfied with his trip there some months ago and hopes to do even better how.

O. C. Wood has purchased the township right for Elkland township for the J. P. Taylor common sense wire stay machine and the Ames truss brace. All intending to put up a wire fence should see the machine and fence.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave an ice cream social at M. L. Moore's on Friday evening and realized a nice little sum. The cream was excellent and crokinole boards were furnished for lovers of that pastime.

A. A. P. McDowell received a fine White Plymouth Rock cockerel this week from the yards of Bicknell & Whiting, Darien, N. Y. It goes without saying that a bird from their yards is O. K., as Mr. Bicknell is one of the best poultry judges of the land.

There are still remaining a few business men who have their doubts as to whether newspaper advertising pays. Only yesterday, however, we were told by one of our advertisers that he knew his adv. in the ENTERPRISE had doubled his sales on one commodity alone.

On Saturday, as Jas. H. Eno was about to throw on the belt which runs the saw at the planing mill, the belt broke and one end struck him on the head, causing a slight concussion of the brain. The injury was not serious, however, and Mr. Eno is able to be at work.

Dr. D. P. Deming has placed a row of cherry trees along the Third street side of his residence property. He thinks it wiser to grow fruit on the streets for the children than to tempt them to trespass in order to get it. Others might do a great deal worse than to follow the example.

We understand that Wm. Kile, of this place with Ed. Karr, of Gagetown, has entered into an agreement for the purchase of the Washington house at Gagetown. Mr. Kile has had charge of the egg wagon of Frutchey & Co. for several seasons and will be missed from the routes. His place will be filled by James Reagh.

P. K. Weydemeyer, who is engaged in the hotel and mercantile business with his brother at Turner, Arenac county, is visiting his family and friends here. He states that business is prosperous with them and that they are obliged to build more hotel accommodations this season, owing to the increasing patronage.

Mrs. May C. Bliss, of Saginaw, district president of the M. E. Home Missionary Society, met with the local organization here on Tuesday afternoon and addressed a public gathering in the evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was small but the address was able and thoroughly appreciated by those present.

At Epworth League meeting Sunday evening Fred A. Bigelow was given a portion of the time to give a report of the state convention at Jackson. There was not sufficient time to complete the report but the part given was very interesting and filled with practical lessons gleaned by the delegate. The remainder will be given next Sunday evening.

The funeral services of Mrs. F. A. Ellis were held in the M. E. Church last Friday afternoon and were largely attended showing the esteem in which she was held by all. Among those from a distance who attended the funeral were Mrs. Louch, her sister, of Clare; and Miss Edith Ellis, of London, Ont. Miss Cora Ellis, of Bridgeburg, Ont., another sister of the deceased husband, is expected next week to take charge of the home permanently.

Prof. G. Masselink, who has so ably and satisfactorily filled the position of principal of our schools for the past two years has decided to accept the position of professor of mathematics at the Ferris Industrial School at Big Rapids. His departure will be generally regretted but we believe his decision to be a wise one as far as his personal interests are concerned and we wish him abundant success. No definite action has yet been taken as to the remaining staff of teachers.

On Thursday night of last week, William Tennant, of Caro, brother of our townsman, Jas. Tennant, was stricken with paralysis. He was unconscious until Friday noon when death relieved him. He had been up and about the yard five minutes before the stroke came. Deceased was sixty-six years of age and well known to the older settlers of our village. He lived on a farm east of town for a year or so but has been a resident of Caro for many years. His wife and an only son survive. The funeral was held on Sunday and the remains laid in the Almer cemetery.

It may sound a little startling, but it is said to be true, that more young men are learning trades in the penitentiaries than out of them, because parents are trying to make clerks, doctors, lawyers and even preachers out of material intended for blacksmiths, carpenters and other trades for mechanics. The trouble is that boys are eager to avoid the labor of life, and too anxious to follow some calling that does not soil their hands, and the parents are responsible for this. Boys should be taught that there is more dignity in manual labor than in loafing, and more honor in toiling than in dependence. The farm and the shop often yield more profit than the office or counter and the honest, industrious man is generally rewarded.

The village council held a meeting last evening and transacted some important business. The ordinance relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors was repealed, the president casting the decisive vote. There was considerable discussion in regard to waterworks and electric lighting and the special committee was granted further time before completing their report. We might say, however, that they are pushing matters as rapidly as possible, yet aiming to do all intelligently and economically. The council very wisely decided to employ a village attorney this year, which is certainly important in view of the contemplated improvements, if for no other reason. We are pleased to learn that ratepayers who have opposed the movement are changing their opinions as they get a more intelligent view of the matter and learn more of the manner in which the improvements are to be made.

The gradually increasing business at the office of the McDowell Press, publishers of the CASS CITY ENTERPRISE and Kingston Tidings and commercial and job printers, has necessitated the putting in of stronger motive power, and accordingly a three horse power Olds gas engine was put in position the first of this week. The company's representative being called to another part of the state was unable to be here, but with the assistance of F. Pitcher, the engineer at the planing mills, all went smoothly and the new machine is giving entire satisfaction. This places us in a better position than ever to cater to the wants of our patrons and we will be pleased to figure with you on anything you want in the printing line. The two-horse power Chicago engine and boiler which has been used for nearly five years has done excellent service but was hardly heavy enough to handle the increased amount of work. It has been sold to Frank Mott, of Snover.

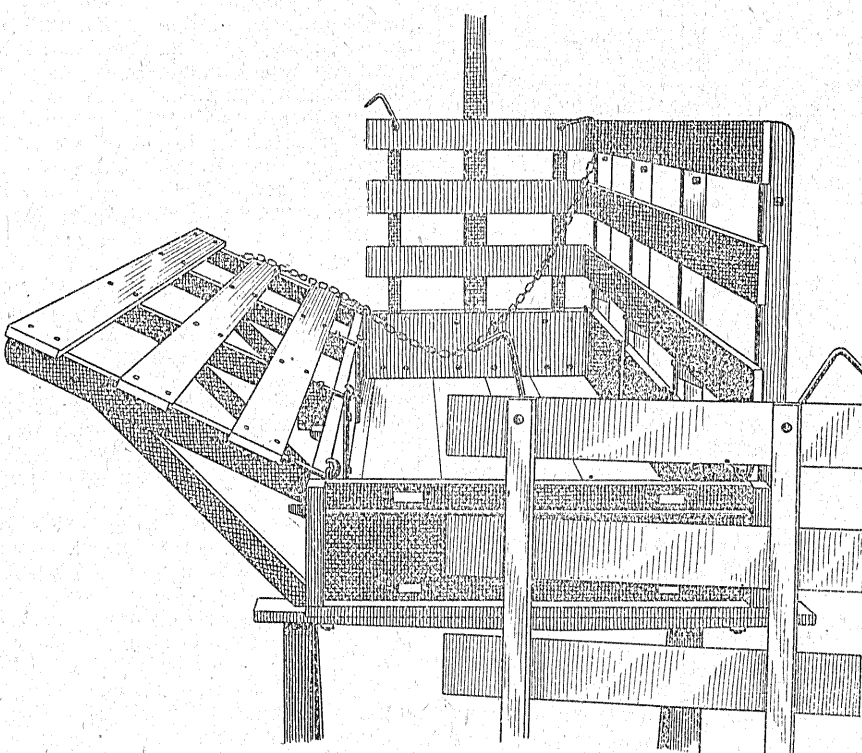
DISTRICT NEWS.

The Klondyke party that left some weeks ago for the gold field, among whom was Paul Woodworth, of Pigeon, has been heard from and is now located near the Chilkoot Pass.

Ed. C. Covert, son of J. E. Covert, station agent at Wahjamega, is chief mechanic on the monitor "Terror", one of the most formidable of the United States war ships, and is now at Key West. He is but 23 years of age and has made rapid advancement since he entered the naval department.—Caro Advertiser.

Lewis A. Mosey, a farmer living near Bad Axe, and Mrs. Ruth Tolman, of Indiana, were sweethearts in their youth, but drifted apart. Mosey's wife died recently and Mrs. Tolman was left a widow. Mosey and his old sweetheart began correspondence which ended in their marriage at Port Huron last week.—Detroit Journal.

It is probable that negotiations will be renewed soon looking toward the building of a branch of the Pontiac, Oxford & Northern railroad from Kingston to Sault Ste. Marie. When the subject was under consideration several years ago the financial panic compelled the abandonment of the idea, but the residents of the district which will be benefitted by the extension are hopeful that the deal will end successfully this time.—Detroit Free Press.



McKIM'S PATENT HAY AND STOCK RACK

The above is a true representation of the Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Rack just patented by Elias McKim, of Cass City. He has received the official papers from Washington and is now prepared to sell either racks or territory. It is a good thing and worthy the inspection and consideration of every farmer.

SUCCESSFUL.

List of successful candidates at the Teachers' Examination held at Caro, March 31 and April 1, 1898:

SECOND GRADE.

Dolph Blakeley, Bertha Mills, Guy N. Ormes, Louisa Achenbach, Nora Moshier, Ida Montague, Clarence Kline, Jeffrey Colling, J. T. McIntyre, Charles H. Wilkinson, George H. Wait, I. Smith, Hattie L. King.

THIRD GRADE.

Henry Forshee, Holton Knisely, Bernice Caverly, Janie Borland, Elba Ingersoll, Arthur R. Mead, Mary Anderson, Willard J. Nash, Kate Miller, Lela M. Randall, Mabel Graham, George H. Sherwood, Bertha Knisely, Laura Wilber, Wilber Clothier, Blanch Northrip, Carl Gannum, Fred Karr, Chris Berry, Ross Johnson, Clyde Richards, Elva Deo, Bertha Day, Emma Bouras, Maude Leonard, Cora L. Rogers, May H. Rogers, Nettie Squires, Bertha Lane, Will J. McPherson, Clara Horning, Ella R. Mills, Irene Stephenson, Bert Wilber, Harry Cartwright, Maude A. Kelley, Anna Sanderson, Gertrude Schultz, Mamie C. Harris, Victoria Shaw, Emma Graubner, Rosa Gunn, Minnie Wilcox, L. L. Gilbert, Adda McCartney, Gertrude A. Lane, Edith Thompson, Agnes L. Dow, Lottie Reichel, Adelbert Osterander, Fred Schell, Pearl A. Schenck, Guy Woolman, Peter Landrigan, Walter Schell, Lizzie Laking, Lucy A. Purcell, Kathryn Pearce, Edith Purdy, Josie Adams, Nellie M. Calliton, Castle A. Taggett, Maude L. Milton, Effie Millikin, Zoa Bugar, Celia L. Way.

Advertising Axioms.

The reward of the faithful advertiser is certain.

Man advertises and the people make purchases.

"Many men, many minds." Many ads. in many publications, buyers.

The name and quality of goods can be advertised so as to be "more lasting than brass."

Make your ads. speak the truth boldly, and the people will appreciate your frankness and respond.

"From nothing (in the leading publications) nothing comes." From something, however, results are sure to come.

"May his fame endure forever"—the advertiser who advertises with sensible copy that appeals to the sense of the people.

"The better the day the better the deed." The better the "ad." and the medium used, the better the results.

If you have something that the people need, advertise "with courage and faith," and the people at home and abroad will respond to your profit.

Do not forget that an advertisement is "perpetual motion," if it is good, will wear its way into the people's memory with consequent results to you.

Here is a suggestion: Make your advertisement an argument deriving its force from the situation, and present it clearly to all to whom it is addressed.—Western Poultry Journal.

Early Seed Potatoes For Sale.

The "Irish Cobbler," a new variety, round and smooth. Seed cost me \$2.50 per bushel last year. I am now selling them at \$1.00 per bushel. 4-14 O. K. JONES.

KINGSTON.

A. G. Millikin was in Caro Saturday. Samuel Callaway and family have moved to Bridgeport.

A much needed rain visited these parts Tuesday and Wednesday.

Edgar Pelton, who has been at work in Caro for some time, is home again.

Jeff. Hunter has rented the house formerly occupied by M. D. Buffum.

Ward Sole, of Leonard, has been renewing old acquaintances during the past week.

Gillies & McArthur have rented the Johnson house and will take possession Saturday.

Several from here attended the Gleaner entertainment at Wilmot on Monday evening.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church met at the home of Mrs. Pelton for tea Wednesday.

Last week we were reported as noticing the death of Dennis Baxter when it was Dennis Barton.

Dr. A. M. Francis, of Fostoria, formerly of this place, visited Kingston friends Saturday and Sunday.

The Prosecuting Attorney and a Deputy Sheriff were in town last week but we were unable to learn their business.

W. Taylor will move into one of Mrs. Pelton's cottages and Misses Doyle & Deitz will occupy the rooms over the store.

What is the reason no crosswalks are being put down? Some of our walks have been torn up now nearly six months and no new ones down. Some of our citizens built walks nearly one year ago expecting crosswalks to follow at once yet none are down, while the report printed some few weeks ago showed considerable money in the treasury. If there is money why not use it and so give our citizens the benefit of it during the muddy season?

SHARBONA.

Mrs. McLarm does not improve. Grace Gotham left for Cass City last Tuesday.

Work has commenced on the new postoffice.

George Leslie left Monday morning for Buffalo.

Will Fox is quite ill with pneumonia. Dan Wait is also on the sick list.

Mrs. Libkuman, of Elkton, is the guest of her daughter Mrs. D. Leslie.

The literary entertainment given by the League was a success. Proceeds, \$7.50.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bullis are both very low with inflammation of the lungs.

Henceforth there will be preaching in the church every alternate Sunday evening.

Money to loan on real estate on favorable terms at the Cass City Bank.

You are sure of non-wash-out colors, which do no crock, if you use Magic Dyes. Also color more goods than other brands. 10 cents of T. H. Fritz.

Hotel Heasty, at Pigeon, has been leased by O. M. Brooks.

Forest fires are again playing havoc in portions of Arenac and adjoining counties.

A. A. P. McDOWELL, Publisher.

BASS CITY, - - MICHIGAN.

The death penalty might be abolished, but the reform should begin with the victims of the murderers.

The report that a New York firm sold Gen. Weyler 8,000 pounds of dynamite seems to account for the general's terrific verbal explosions.

The act providing for the union of the Australian colonies, on a plan closely resembling that of the United States, has been adopted by the constitutional convention, and will now be submitted to the people. Its ratification seems assured, and thus a sort of United States of Australia, or of Australasia, will come into being, and we shall be a step nearer the "federation of the world."

Miss Aelia Sommerville, a Gotham actress, appears to be a peculiarly circumspect and self-restrained young woman, with more than the usual regard for the proprieties of life. As we understand it, she absolutely refused to marry again until a full twenty-four hours had elapsed after the receipt of the decree of divorce that she secured last Saturday. It is always well to have all appearances of haste eliminated from affairs of this description.

It has long been the fashion to place upon menu cards sketches and quotations to suggest topics of conversation, but Parisian hostesses the past month have adopted an opposite course. Their formula reads, "While sitting at table, speaking on the subject of the Dreyfus question is forbidden." In like fashion Catherine II, once posted on the walls of the Hermitage, "It is forbidden to have an ill-tempered air, to exchange unkind words, to speak ill of any one whatever. All quarrels must be left at the door with hat and sword." How beautiful to be a dictator! Yet even in the land of free speech, the De Lome indiscretion suggests the wisdom of dictatorship over one's own tongue.

The terrible atrocity recently perpetrated by a mob of several hundred cowardly citizens of Williamsburg County, South Carolina, whereby a defenseless negro and his family were ruthlessly murdered for no other reason than that this man had been appointed postmaster of Lake City, and that his color was black, is, we think, the most powerful argument against the toleration of lynch law that is possible. The shocking details of this latest mob savagery savor more of an Apache massacre than of an occurrence among civilized white men.

THEY PLAY A PART IN MAKING
ENGLAND'S LAWS.

"Hats off, strangers!" is the cry which rings throughout the house of commons when business at St. Stephen's begins. It is uttered in a loud, sonorous voice by a big, burly policeman who is the most genial autocrat in parliament, says the London Mail. The hat plays a very important part in parliament. It is quite as important to the members as a good suit of clothes. A hat is necessary to sit on a seat if a member wants to reserve it during a full-dress debate; a hat is necessary if a member wants to challenge a division, for he must do it with his head covered.

The house was staggered! Such a hat had never been seen within the sacred precincts. From that hour the decline of the silk hat began. Now we have had Keir Hardie in a tweed cap, John Burns in a bowler and Sir Wilfrid Lawson in a hat of spotless white. The shiniest hats in the house belong to the boot and collar brigade. There are a number of men in the house whose hats are as immaculate as their collars.

Herbert Gladstone, Sir Donald Currie and Lord Arthur Hill gave the white hat. They bring visions of the Derby into the house long before that classic event comes off. To complete the picture most of them wear "spats" of similar purity. Then they look festive indeed. To secure a good place in parliament it is necessary for a member to present himself before or during prayers. Then he can deposit his hat on a seat and reserve it for the rest of the day, but he must on no account have two hats. Why? Because many years ago members used to visit the house before prayers, put a duck's head on one of the hats and bring it from the house until it was convenient to return. Then the owner of the hat was sure of a good seat during the most exciting debate. Mr. Biggar upset the hat conspiracy, and from that day to this it has been ordained that "no honorable member must leave his hat lying about the house while he is enjoying the pleasure of the day, his head covered, elsewhere."

San Francisco Woman Who Put a Midnight Marauder to Flight.

Mrs. Charles Stackhouse is a plucky San Francisco woman, who is neither afraid of a revolver, nor does she fire it off haphazard when called to face a sudden emergency. Her husband is a marine engineer, and, being often absent from home for days at a time, he had instructed his wife in the use of a revolver, cautioning her that, should it ever happen that the home was invaded by burglars, she should not hesitate to use the weapon, and use it promptly. When awakened at 1 o'clock one morning last week by the sound of stealthy steps on the front stairway of her flat, she remembered her husband's caution and seized the weapon, which was hidden under her pillow, and rushed to the head of the stairs. The burglar was not ten feet away. Leveling the revolver at the intruder, Mrs. Stackhouse ordered him to halt and throw up his hands. The tone in which the order was given apprised the burglar of the fact that he had to deal with a resolute woman. He lost no time in obeying her command. Mrs. Stackhouse thereupon ordered him to leave the premises and not to return on pain of death. The burglar, glad to

'A LISTENING GOD' LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

Such scientists as Helmholtz and Conte and De Blainville and Rank and Buck have attempted to walk the Apian Way of the human ear, but the mysterious pathway has never been fully trodden but by two feet—the foot of sound and the foot of God. Three ears on each side the head—the external ear, the middle ear, the internal ear, but all connected by most wonderful telegraphy.

The external ear in all ages adorned by precious stones or precious metals. The temple of Jerusalem partly built by the contribution of earrings, and Homer in the *Iliad* speaks of Hera, "the three bright drops, her glittering gems suspended from the ear;" and many of the adornments of modern times were only copies of the antique. The famous Portland vase, in the British Museum, and the Etruscan vase. But while the outer ear may be adorned by human art, the middle and the internal ear are adorned and garnished only by the hand of the Lord Almighty. The stroke of a key of yonder organ sets the air vibrating, and the external ear catches the undulating sound and passes it on through the bonelets of the middle ear

to the internal ear, and the three thousand fibres of the human brain take up the vibration and roll the sound on into the soul. The hidden machinery of the ear by physiologists is called by the names of things familiar to us, like the hammer, something like a stroke like the anvil—something like a hammer, the hammer, the mallet with which we mount the steel—like the drum, beaten in the march—like the harpsstrings, to be swept with music. Coiled like a "small shell," by which one of the innermost passages of the ear is actually called—like a staircase, the sound to ascend—like a bent tube of a heating apparatus, taking

like a labyrinth with wonderful passages into which the thought enters only to be lost in bewilderment. A muscle contracting when the noise is too loud, just as the pupil of the eye contracts when the light is too glaring. The external ear is defended by wax which with its bitterness discourages insectile invasion. The internal ear is imbedded in by what is far the hardest bone of the human system, a very rock of strength and defiance.

The ear so strange a contrivance that by the estimate of one scientist, it can catch the sound of 73,700 vibrations in a second. The outer ear taking in all kinds of sound, whether the crash of an avalanche, or the hum of a bee. The sound that enters the inner door of the ear halts until another mechanism, divine mechanism, passes it on by the bonelets of the middle ear, and coming to the inner door of that second ear, the sound has no power to come further until another divine mechanism passes it on through into the inner ear, and then the sound comes to the rail track of the brain branchlet, and rolls on and on until it comes to sensation, and there the curtain of the ear is drawn, and the voice of God sends us to see and to all human inspection: "Thus far and no farther."

In this vestibule of the palace of the soul, how many kings of thought, of medicine, of physiology, have done penance of lifelong study and got no further than the vestibule. Mysterious home of reverberation and echo. Grand Central depot of sound. Headquarters

[illegible]

About fifteen years ago, in Venice, lay down in death one whom many considered the greatest musical composer of the century. Struggling up from 6 years of age when he was left fatherless, Wagner rose through the obloquy of the world, and oftentimes all nations seemingly against him, until he gained the favor of a king, and won the enthusiasm of the opera houses of Europe and America. Struggling all the way on to 70 years of age,

to conquer the world's ear. In that
same attempt to master the human ear
and gain supremacy over this gate of
the immortal soul, great battles were
fought by Mozart, Gluck and Weber,
and by Beethoven and Meyerbeer, by
Rossini and by all the roll of German
and Italian and French composers,
some of them in the battle leaving
their blood on the keynotes and the
musical scores. Great battles fought
for the ear-fought with baton, with
organ-pipe, with trumpet, with cornet-
with piston, with all ivory and brazen and
silver and golden weapons of the or-
chestra; royal theater and cathedral

and academy of music the fortresses of the contest for the ear. Egyptians and Egyptians fought for the supremacy of the Susean Canal, and the Spartans and the Persians fought for the defile at Thermopylae, but the musicians of all ages have fought for the mastery of the auditory canal and the defile of the immortal soul and the Thermopylae of strugling cadences.

For the conquest of the ear Haydn struggled on up from the garret where he had neither fire nor food, on and on until under the too great nervous strain of hearing his own oratorio of the "Creation" performed, he was carried out to die, but leaving as his legacy to the world 118 symphonies, 163 pieces for the baritone, fifteen masses, five oratorios, forty-two German and Italian songs, and a number of English songs. The Scotch songs with accompaniment, and 1,636 pages of libretti. All that to capture the gate of the body that swings in from the tympanum to the "snail shell" lying on the beach of the ocean of the immortal soul.

To conquer the ear, Handel struggled on from the time when his father would not let him go to school lest he learn the gamut and become a musician, and from the time when he was allowed in the organ loft just to play after the audience had left, to the time when he left to all nations his unparalleled oratorios of "Esther," "Deborah," "Sampson," "Jephthah," "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt," and the "Messiah," the soul of the great German composer still weeping in the Dead March of our great obsequies and triumphing in the raptures of every Easter morn.

To conquer the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul, Schubert composed his great "Serenade," writing the staves of the music on the bill of fare in a restaurant, and went on until he could leave as a legacy to the world over a thousand magnificent compositions in music. To conquer the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul, Mozart struggled on through poverty, and he, too, like the pauper's grave, and one chilly, wet afternoon the body of him who gave to the world the "Requiem" and the "G-minor Symphony" was crunched in on the top of two other paupers into a grave which to this day, is epitaphless.

Are you ready now for the question of my text? Have you the endurance to bear its overwhelming suggestiveness? Will you take hold of some pillar and balance yourself under the semi-omnipotent stroke? "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" Shall the God who gives us the apparatus with which we hear the sounds of the world, himself not be able to catch up song and groan and blasphemy and worship? Does he give us a faculty which he has not himself made? Dr. Williams and Gruber and Humboldt and the other instruments by which to measure and examine the ear, and do these instruments know more than the doctors who made them? "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" Jupiter of Crede was always represented in statuary and painting as without ears, suggesting the idea that he did not want to be bothered with the affairs of the world. But our God has ears. "His ears are open to their cry." The Bible intimates that two workmen on Saturday night do not get their wages. Their complaint instantly strikes the ear of God. "The cry of those that reaped hath entered the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." Did God hear that poor girl last night as she threw herself on the prison bunk in the city dungeon and cried in the midnight: "Have mercy?" Do you think God could hear her? Yes, just as easily as when fifteen years ago she was sick with scarlet fever, and her mother heard her when at midnight she asked for a drink of water. "He that planteth the ear, shall he not hear?"

When a soul prays, God does not sit bolt upright until the prayer travels immensity and climbs to his ear. The Bible says he bends clear over. In more than one place Isaiah said he bowed to hear the prayer of the poor. In the place the Psalmist said he inclined his ear, by which I come to believe that God puts his ear so closely down to your lips that he can hear your faintest whisper. It is not God away off up yonder; it is God away down here, close up, so close up that when you pray to him, it is not more a whisper than a kiss. Ah! yes, he hears the captive's sigh and the plash of the orphan's tear, and the dying syllables of the martyr's prayer. He listens on the Skerries, and the infants' "Now, me down to sleep," as distinctly as he hears the fortissimo of bruzen bands in the Dusseldorf festival, as easily as he hears the salvo of artillery when the thirteen squares of English troops open all their batteries at once at Waterloo. He that planted the ear can

Just as sometimes an entrancing strain of music will linger in your ears for days after you have heard it, and just as a sharp cry of pain I once heard while passing through Bellevue hospital clung to my ear for weeks, and just as a horrid blasphemy in the street sometimes haunts one's ears for days, so God not only hears, but holds the songs, the prayers, the groans, the worship, the blasphemy. How we have all wondered at the phonograph, which holds not only the words you utter, but the very tones of your voice, so that a hundred years from now that instrument turned, the very words you now

panies a cold is in many cases traceable to the blocking of these little tubes, which convey air and sound to the ear. Hence a gargle of alum and water, port wine and water, or alum water with a little cayenne pepper, may relieve this form of deafness by improving the condition of the throat; or a wet bandage round the throat, covered in turn by gutta serena tissue or flannel; or a linseed poultice may cure the same condition; and in cases of chronically relaxed throats, with accompanying deafness, the cold douche to the throat is invaluable, if systematically used; and a chlorate of potash or carbolic acid lozenge, eaten occasionally, will also be beneficial.

will be reproduced. Amazing photograph! But more wonderful is God's power to hold, to retain. Ah! what delightful encouragement for our prayers. What an awful fright for our hard speeches. What assurance of warm-hearted sympathy for all our griefs. What a planted ear, shall he not hear?"

Better take that organ away from all sin. Better put it under the best

British Newspaper Statistics.

The "Newspaper Press Directory" for 1898 states that there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,418 newspapers, distributed as follows: England (London 470, provinces 1,408), 1,878; Wales, 103; Scotland, 236; Ireland, 179; Isles, 13. These figures are 13 years later than those published in England, six in Wales, 19 in Scotland, 20 in Ireland and four in the Isles.

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\$1.00**



VESTA TUBULAR.

Upon receipt of \$1 we will send you, freight prepaid, one of our new "Vesta" Tubular Lanterns, which we regard as perhaps the best value we have ever been able to offer. The Vesta Tubular combines the "bull-strength" make-up of the Railroad Lantern with the perfect combustion of the tubular construction, and it is simply "GREAT"—so great, indeed, that we issue a special Circular of it.

OUR LITTLE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
IS MAILED FREE. ASK FOR ONE.

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BEST HOTEL IN DETROIT**

Can do no more for you in the way of comfortable beds and good meals than the **FRANKLIN HOUSE**, at Bates and Larned Sts. Rates are \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, American plan. Woodward and Jefferson Aves. are only a block away, with cars to all parts of the city. Excellent accommodations for wheelmen.

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The American Inventor, published weekly.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.


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YOUR FORTUNE
Is your health, your happiness, your strength? Keep the Head and Feet cool, clear and healthy, and your mind and brain is always at rest and ease. **CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER** is the greatest relief to mankind in all head troubles. **CURES COLDS, SORE THROAT, CATARRH.** That awful odor of Catarrh disappears by its use. Wonderful in Hay Fever and Asthma. **TRY ONLY CUSHMAN'S.** You can't get it elsewhere. Write for it. By mail, 50 cents. Send for Book on Menthol, free. **CUSHMAN DRUG CO., VINNENES, IND., U. S. A.**

The World
Almanac and
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*The World
Will
Answer
Any
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You may
Ask It.*




Standard
American
Annual.

PRICE 25 CENTS

**Ready Jan. 1, 1898,
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Larger, Better, More Complete
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 The most widely sold Annual Reference Book and Political Manual published.

THE WORLD,
Political Building, New York

Cass City Enterprise.

An independent newspaper. Published every Thursday by THE McDOWELL PRESS, Secor St., Cass City, Tuscola Co., Mich.

Advertisements.
All changes of advertisements must be sent to this office no later than Wednesday noon of each week, else they can not be inserted in the week's issue. Reasonable rates are charged for display advertisements. Local notices in our paid local columns are five cents per line for first insertion. Notices of festivals, lectures, concerts and all entertainments of a money-making character are 25 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, Huron and Sanilac, makes it a valuable advertising medium.

A. A. P. McDOWELL,
Proprietor.

OUR MOTTO:
PERSEVERANCE PROGRESS AND PATRIOTISM.

Professional Cards.

J. D. BROOKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery.
Reference: Exchange Bank and Cass City Bank. Office in second story of Exchange Bank block, Cass City, Mich.

DR. M. M. WICKWARE,
Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Calls answered promptly, day or night. Office two doors south of Temperance House. Night calls from office. 7-23-47.

DR. CARRIE EDWARDS,
General practicing physician and surgeon. Graduate of the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. Member of the American Medical Association and Woman's Medical Society. Office over Cass City Bank. 4-14-6m

I. A. FRITZ,
DENTIST. All work done equal to the best. It is my aim to make every job of work a blessing to those for whom it is done. My prices are reasonable. No charge for examination. Office over Fritz's drugstore. Not at home on Tuesdays.

N. MCCLINTON, M.D. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at residence.

A. A. MCKENZIE,
AUCTIONEER, Cass City, Mich. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Sales solicited from all points. Terms reasonable. Arrangements can be made at the office of the ENTERPRISE. 8-3-24

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Insurance Agent—Insures farm property against fire and lightning. Also agent for Cuyler, Farmers and Merchants Co. Office at corner Main and West Sts., Cass City, Mich. 5-20

WM. SMITHSON,
Dryman, makes a specialty of moving household furniture. Goods handled with care. Draying of all kinds solicited. Cass City, Mich.

Societies.

I. O. F.
TOWNSHIP ELKLAND, No. 226, I. O. F., meets on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in their hall in the Campbell block, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

H. L. PINNEY, C. R.
A. A. MCKENZIE, Rec. Sec. 3-11-27

I. O. O. F.
CASS CITY LODGE, No. 203, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. Wm. SCHWABERGER, N. G. I. K. REID, Secretary.

K. O. T. M.
CASS CITY TENT, No. 74, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month, at 7:30. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. F. W. KEATING, Commander. SAM. F. BIGELOW, Record Keeper.

L. O. L.
CASS CITY LODGE, No. 214, meets on the first Tuesday evening of each month, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ROBERT BROWN, W. M. W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST—Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Sunday. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening. Rev. E. RUSSELL, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL—Services begin with Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. A. meeting 6:30 p. m. English services every Sunday evening. All are invited. Rev. F. KLUM, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Class meetings follow morning service. Sunday school at 12 m. Junior League at 3:40 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting at 7:30 on Thursday evening. Rev. J. W. FESS, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN—Sunday preaching services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m. Y. P. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. R. J. BAXTER, Pastor.

H. L. PINNEY, Cashier. **H. W. SEED,** Asst. Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK

Cass City, Mich.

Loans Money on Real Estate
In Partial Payment Terms if desired.

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PINE ROOT COUGH SYRUP

Is the Largest Bottle on the Market for the money, and with every bottle is a Positive Guarantee. Thousands use it and hundreds have been cured after given up to die. Cures colds and young alike. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. Cures coughs and colds one day or fifty years old. Get a bottle today and take nothing else.

BASED ON FACTS.

Argument Without Proof is Not Acceptable Evidence—We Give the Proof of Merit in

Dr. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER

Symptoms to the inexperienced are very deceptive. A case in point is that of Eugene Farmer, manager of the East Saginaw Business Men's Club. In addition to sleeplessness, he had very direct symptoms of heart disease, which, together with symptoms of paralysis, no doubt caused him many anxious thoughts, especially as the doctors with whom he consulted and the various medicines he used had no effect. Fortunately he learned of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer through a friend. The result of its use can best be told in his own words, as follows: "Through the kindness of Mr. Frank of Bruske's drug store, I commenced using Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer for a nervous disorder, which the doctors were unable to cure or even understand. My trouble bore all the symptoms of nervous prostration, also that of paralysis and heart disease, manifested by palpitation and poor circulation. At times I thought I would surely collapse. I had not taken Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer very long before I was convinced it would cure me, which it certainly did after using a few bottles."

Mr. Farmer's is not an isolated case. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has and will cure every case of nervous trouble where used. If health has any value procure it. If life is desirable prolong it. To do either you must use Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer.

Sold by T. H. Fritz, Druggist.

PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R.

PASSENGERS TIME CARD.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH		STATIONS.		GOING SOUTH	
First	Pass.	First	Pass.	First	Pass.
No. 1	No. 1	No. 2	No. 2	No. 3	No. 3
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4:05	6:55	D.G.B. & Mich. Cent.	9:25	11:00	1:45
8:50	15:15	PONTIAC	8:50	10:40	4:00
9:15	5:20	James	7:40	10:22	3:32
9:30	5:35	Cole	7:57	10:15	3:20
10:00	6:05	Oxford	7:10	10:05	3:00
11:05	6:10	Shoup	6:56	9:53	1:42
11:25	6:30	Leonard	6:56	9:19	12:45
11:55	6:30	Dryden	6:30	9:32	1:05
12:30	6:45	Imley City	5:53	9:19	12:45
12:55	7:00	Luan	5:29	8:59	12:10
1:13	7:09	Kings Mills	5:14	8:45	11:50
1:50	7:24	N. Branch	4:50	8:20	11:10
2:00	7:30	Deford	4:36	8:05	10:45
3:25	7:54	Kingston	4:24	8:05	9:45
4:40	8:04	Wilmore	4:11	7:59	9:30
4:14	8:12	Deford	4:00	7:47	9:00
5:15	8:28	Cass City	3:43	7:25	8:35
6:45	8:11	Cass City	3:29	7:20	7:55
6:05	8:22	Owensville	3:28	7:15	7:25
6:15	8:36	Linkville	3:17	7:00	7:10
6:35	8:10	Pigeon	3:16	6:58	6:40
6:40	8:12	Berne	3:00	6:45	6:15
7:10	8:25	Cassville	2:44	6:30	6:00
7:10	8:25	Cassville	2:44	6:30	6:00

*Flag stations. Train stop only on signal.

Trains No. 1 and 2 run Monday, Wednesday and Friday; No. 3, Thursday and Saturday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS: Pontiac with Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Ry. Oxford with Bay City Division Michigan Central Ry. Imley City with Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. Clifford with Flint & Pere Marquette Ry.; Pigeon with Saginaw Tuscola & Huron Ry.

W. C. SANFORD, Gen. Supt.

Cass City and Caro STAGE & LINE.

J. S. DUNHAM, PROP.

GOING WEST:

Leaves Cass City, - 9 A. M.

Arrives at Caro, - 9

GOING EAST:

Leaves Caro, - 1:30 P. M.

Arrives at Cass City, - 4:30

FARE—One way, \$1.00; round trip \$1.50. Good rigs always in readiness.

Commercial men a specialty.

CLIFFORD.

Normal class Saturday night.

R. V. Langdon was in town Wednesday.

Come out to the reading circle Monday night.

Dr. Summerville was here on business Thursday.

Beecher McKenzie is attending school at North Branch.

Rev. John Tree and family were visiting in town Monday.

Mrs. and Miss Minard, of Mayville, were calling on old friends here Friday.

Leo Oerigan was home over Sunday, from Deerfield, where he is teaching school.

Prof. Masselink, principal of the Cass City schools, visited our schools Thursday.

Albert Garmsey, of Detroit, was visiting parents and friends here the fore part of the week.

Clifford has organized a base ball team with J. W. Buffum as manager and Hersey Williams captain.

Mrs. G. D. Smith returned Monday to her home in Traverse County after an extended visit with friends and relatives in and about Clifford.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, Groston, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could not live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at T. H. Fritz's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

Money to loan on real estate on favorable terms at the Cass City Bank.

GREENLEAF.

Tom Flint purchased a new bicycle last week.

A number of our boys have gone to the lakes.

Rev. A. McLeod is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Miss Lucy Dew is suffering from a severe attack of la grippe.

A baby girl brightens the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mills, of Cumber, visited at William Flint's Sunday.

Robert Walker, of Muirkirk, Ont., is visiting his old friends here at present.

Miss Jessie McLish, of Cass City, spent Sunday with friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCall received a dispatch Saturday, stating that their friend Mrs. Wm. Giesel, of Saginaw was dead, but owing to their illness with la grippe, they were unable to attend the funeral which was held on Tuesday.

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ELMWOOD.

Rev. Lewis, of Caro, spent Tuesday with W. W. Hargrave.

Rev. Wm. Ostrander returned to his home in Saginaw Thursday.

Wm. Leach, of Shabbona, spent Sunday with his brother, Thos.

J. Medcalf and family, of Ellington, spent Sunday at D. E. Turner's.

Hugh Shy and C. A. Hargrave made a trip to Mayville Monday.

See THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children.

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

Recipe of Dr. J. C. WEAVER, M.D.

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloe -
Sulphur -
Ginger -
Cinnamon -
Cloves -
Nutmeg -
Mace -
Allspice -
Peppermint -
Sage -
Thyme -
Rosemary -
Marjoram -
Lavender -
Sandalwood -
Vetiver -
Sassafras -
Wintergreen -
Peppermint -
Sage -
Thyme -
Rosemary -
Marjoram -
Lavender -
Sandalwood -
Vetiver -
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Wintergreen

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

See Single Signature of **CASTORIA** NEW YORK.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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CARSON & EALY

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. SLAUGHTER & CO.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLES

TO ALL LANDS IN TUSCOLA CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

FARM MORTGAGES.

IN SUMS FROM

\$50 TO \$5,000

For long or short time. Office across from Medler House.

CARO. - MICH.

Come Early

and place an order for one of my patent

Hay and Stock Racks

They are Strong, Handy and Cheap, and just what you need.

Blacksmithing

and Carriage work given Prompt Attention. Saws gummed by machine Process.

E. M'KIM.

Take Time TO CALL AT

J. F. HENDRICK'S

and inspect his full line of

Jewelry, Silverware.

Watches, Clocks, Etc., Etc.

It will pay you.

DON'T WAIT

Until I am too busy, but come quick and

CLOSE THE CONTRACT

for whatever you need in

Painting, Kalsomining, Paper Hanging, Decorating or Wood Finishing.

Have had twenty years experience and can please you.

JAS. WRIGHT.

A. A. McKENZIE

Funeral Director,

CASS CITY, - MICHIGAN.

BRANCHES AT GAGETOWN AND ARGYLE.

Gagetown Manager—David Ashmore.

Argyle Center Manager—John McPhail.

JAPAN PLUM TREES!

Large stock of best varieties at low prices. Full assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and plants. Correspondence solicited from parties who intend planting large orchards. Get our prices before ordering elsewhere. We can save you money. Send for our new spring catalogue—it is free. Established 1892. Over 150 acres.

The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co., Box 1325, Dansville, N. Y.

BEFORE

A Mr. Kyle labors for Benjamin Sharp.

Wheat suffered for rain even on our low soil.

Lewie Retherford is erecting a kitchen.

D. Croop is building an addition to his house.

Wm. Patch is still unable to do manual labor.

Thomas O'Rourke is building a barn for Chas. Henderson.

Mrs. John McCracken seems to be better of her rheumatic troubles.

Potato market opened again. 5c to 55 cents per bushel is the price paid.

D. O. Ramsey spent Friday last at Kingston, seeing old G. A. R. chums.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wentworth, of Novesta, Sundayed at Geo. O'Rourke's.

Several citizens of Lapeer county were here to attend the funeral of Geo. Mott.

Miss Minnie Sutton, of St. Thomas, Ont., visits her mother, Mrs. Elisha Allen.

Brother Brady, on sec. 3, Kingston, is completing his dwelling house on his new farm.

Novesta township has a misunderstanding with the nurses hired by the health officers last winter.

Croop's goods are still in mysterious hiding. Search warrants are of little value among a shrewd people like ours.

Some of the sooner planted potatoes April 11th. Think they will consider the question of replanting before the matter is settled.

Well, Bro. of Wilmot, we have recovered and come again like the sweet bird of spring, warbling forth notes of harmony and good will toward men.

Jesse Sole has been prostrated for the past week with inflammatory rheumatism. Dr. Foote, of Novesta, attends him and a speedy recovery is expected.

Chas. Henderson had a runaway this week and narrowly escaped being impaled on the end of a broken buggy tongue. As it was it tore part of his clothing off and grazed his body.

The Kingston Tidings tells of Erwin Wentworth vs. Nutt case and to make it plain to all readers it should state that the actual damages in such cases is trebled which made damage and costs \$49.

Mrs. R. A. Moshier has in her possession \$65000 of share certificates on mines in the state of Washington. They were sent to her by her son, Geo. For safe keeping when he started for the Klondike regions.

In our items of some time since when we wrote of F. D. Curtis attending every town meeting since the organization of Novesta as a township. It should have read that the town was organized in sixty-nine instead of fifty-nine.

George Howard, who has been confined to his home for the past six months by sickness, spent a pleasant hour with the writer on Saturday, talking over old times and rejoicing in the prospect of returning strength.

'Tis generally believed that John McCracken prides himself on having a large amount of cheek, but last week he discovered that he had more than a sufficiency. Dr. Foote was interviewed, who informed him that the swelling must be scattered or it would soon become a tumor. Under the Doc's care 'tis disorganizing as rapidly as the gold standard party.

As it now stands Reuben A. Moshier must have the credit of being the first man that settled with his family in Novesta township. But Thomas McQuillen, of Kingston, informs us that he was settled with his family some months before Mr. Moshier. We have not seen Mr. McQuillen's documents of proof but trust he will present his dates through the ENTERPRISE. 'Tis not proper to decide 'till every man who makes claim of "first settler" has been heard, and fully heard at that.

Many school boards in this locality have given what turns out to be a note (amount \$37.50) to parties selling high banded charts. The parties went to banks, sold paper, no goods have come as yet, and the air is full of interrogation points. The gentlemen (?) of business claimed to represent a Chicago firm, were entire strangers and how they persuaded the school board to give negotiable paper against the districts on the promise of a stranger to send the goods, that is strange. School boards should remember that it reads, "If a stranger come to you take him in" and not allow the stranger to take them in.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on two 25-cent bottles of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Also will refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Down's Blixir, if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough, or throat or lung difficulty. We also guarantee one 25-cent bottle of either of the above to prove satisfactory or money refunded. A. W. Seed and T. H. Fritz.

Money to Loan

On farm property in amounts of \$200 to \$2,500 from 2 to 10 years. Will take partial payments. See O. K. Jones for particulars. 12-2

Township Board Meetings.

ELKLAND, MICH., Feb. 16, 1898.

Meeting of the health board of the Township of Elkland. Meeting called to order by Chairman I. K. Reid.

Present—Reid, Brooker, Gillies and Hebblewhite.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Moved by Justice Brooker and supported by Justice Gillies that on payment of \$2 to the sexton, the township board agree to deed to N. Gable whole lot No. 374 and take old one back as balance of payment. Yeas—Brooker, Gillies, Reid and Hebblewhite.

Moved by Justice Gillies and supported by Clerk Hebblewhite that the following deeds be issued to the following persons:

James Ramsey, lot No. 381 at 10 00

Wm. Kile, e 1/2 lot No. 383 at 5 00

Nicholas Gable, lot No. 374 at \$2 with exchange of lot No. 173. 6 00

John Fox, w 1/2 lot No. 251 at 5 00

John Munroe, w 1/2 lot No. 380 at 5 00

Yeas—Reid, Gillies, Brooker and Hebblewhite.

Moved by Justice Gillies and supported by Clerk Hebblewhite that the bill of John M. Hamilton for commission on lots be allowed at \$2.00. Yeas—Gillies, Reid, Brooker and Hebblewhite.

Moved by Justice Brooker and supported by Justice Gillies that the health board pay to Mr. Rowley the sum of seven dollars for slaughter house and all other material found around slaughter yard. Yeas—Brooker, Reid, Gillies and Hebblewhite.

Moved by Justice Gillies and supported by Clerk Hebblewhite that the health board adjourn. Yeas—Reid, Brooker, Gillies and Hebblewhite.

Wm. H. Hebblewhite, Twp. Clerk.

ELKLAND, MICH., Feb. 16, 1898.

Meeting of the township board of the township of Elkland.

Meeting called to order by Supervisor I. K. Reid.

Roll call—Present, Reid, Brooker, Gillies and Hebblewhite.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Moved by Justice Brooker and supported by Clerk Hebblewhite that the following bills be allowed and an order drawn on the township treasurer for the several amounts.

Wm. H. Hebblewhite, services as clerk 1 00

James Brooker, services on board 1 50

I. K. Reid, services on bd. and copying drain 5 00

A. D. Gillies, services on board 3 00

Lenzer Bros., table for clerk's office 4 50

Hector McDermott 2 cords dry hard wood 2 00

John Profit, Jr., 43, cords green wood 2 75

London, Eno & Keating repairing on town hall 15 15

G. A. Stevenson, mds town hall 2 20

H. S. Wickware, 2 truss rods at T. H. 15 00

Yeas, Reid, Brooker, Gillies and Hebblewhite.

Moved by Justice Gillies and supported by Clerk Hebblewhite that the township board adjourn. Yeas, Reid, Brooker, Gillies and Hebblewhite.

Wm. H. Hebblewhite, Twp. Clerk.

ELKLAND, MARCH 20, '98.

Meeting of the Township board of the township of Elkland.

Meeting called to order by Supervisor I. K. Reid, present, Reid, Brooker, Gillies and Hebblewhite.

On motion of James Brooker, the township board proceeded to settle with the township treasurer, motion carried.

On motion of A. D. Gillies the board adjourned to March 30th, at 8 o'clock a. m. motion carried.

Meeting called to order by Sup. I. K. Reid, present, Reid, Brooker, Gillies, and Hebblewhite.

Moved by Justice Brooker and supported by Clerk Hebblewhite that Charles Seed print the ballots for township election. Yeas, Reid, Brooker, Gillies and Hebblewhite.

Moved by Justice Gillies and supported by Clerk Hebblewhite that Cass City Enterprise Printing House, have job of printing the financial report of the township for the sum of five dollars. Yeas, Reid, Brooker, Gillies and Hebblewhite.

On motion of Justice Gillies, supported by Clerk Hebblewhite township board adjourned until April 2d at one o'clock p. m., motion carried.

Wm. H. Hebblewhite, Twp. Clerk.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways.

The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles so the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys back, bladder, or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention the Cass City Enterprise and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

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CHIEF CAUSE.

CONGRESS WILL FREE CUBA.

Intervention Demanded by Both Houses.

THE HOUSE TAKES THE LEAD.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Makes a Very Brilliant Speech Favoring the Recognition of the Cuban Republic—Disgraceful Scenes in the House.

The second day after President McKinley's Cuban message had been referred to the foreign relations committee of the Senate and House both committees reported resolutions demanding intervention in Cuba by the United States. Two reports were presented by the Senate committee. The majority report was submitted by Chairman Davis and was as follows:

Whereas, the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States; have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, humiliating as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States, in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited: Therefore,

Resolved, That the people of the island of Cuba are of right ought to be free and independent. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. That the President of the United States be and is hereby empowered and directed to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

The resolutions were accompanied by a lengthy report which was a thorough review of the Cuban situation and gave the grounds for offering the resolutions. The Maine disaster receives particular attention and after speaking of the patience with which the people awaited an official investigation into that terrible affair the report says: "That investigation has been made. It was conducted with judicial thoroughness and deliberation. The difficulty of demonstrating by conclusive proof the efficient personal cause of that sinister event was the usual one of exposing plots and mysterious crimes. No such difficulty, however, obscures its official and responsible cause." The report says the explosion was strongly linked with a series of precedent transactions which show clearly the Spanish animus against the United States.

Concluding its reference to the destruction of the Maine the report says: "The duplicity, perfidy, and cruelty of the Spanish character, as they always have been, are demonstrated still to continue by their manifestations during the present war in Cuba. All these circumstances considered cumulatively, warrant the conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities (and the ascertainment of the particular person is not material) or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action."

The report then concluded with a review of the unprovoked and atrocious methods of warfare pursued by Spain, not only against the fighting patriots of Cuba, but also against the peaceful men, the old men and the women and children. The report also speaks of the endeavors of the U. S. government to prevent aid being sent to the insurgents and shows that \$2,000,000 has been spent by this government in that work, and all in the interests of Spain.

Senator Turpie presented the report of the minority of the committee as follows: The undersigned members of the committee on foreign relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba as organized in that island, as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world.

It was signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker. Following the presentation of the reports and after Mr. Hoar had insisted that consideration of the resolution go over for the day on a point of order, came two of the most remarkable speeches yet delivered on the Cuban question. Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, and Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, both brilliant and impassioned orators, presented different phases of the situation. Mr. Foraker advocated the direct recognition of independence of the Cuban republic and with an eloquence and vehemence seldom heard in the Senate, splendidly maintained his position. He both praised and criticized the President's message and showed that the majority resolutions differed materially from the President's position. He said that it was a matter of "grave doubt" as to the right of congress to empower the President or for the congress itself to create and establish a stable government in the island of Cuba for the benefit of the Cuban people. However that may be, after the committee had declared that the people of the island are of right ought to be free and independent, the proposition that the President or the congress or any other exterior power should establish for the people a government stable or otherwise was inconsistent. If a people are free and independent as we have in this first proposition, then the

people of Cuba are, they and they alone have power to establish their government. Independence and sovereignty go hand in hand, and any people who have independence have the capacity and the right to exercise sovereignty."

Mr. Foraker declared that an attempt on the part of the United States to establish a government in Cuba would be an act hostile to the Cuban republic. He said that intervention by the United States meant war with Spain and that we should recognize the Cuban republic and go hand in hand with Gen. Gomez and the 35,000 men he now has in the field and the 35,000 to 50,000 more who would be with him if we would but furnish them with arms and ammunition. Gomez' force could "speedily" evict the Spanish battalions from the island of Cuba. If we will only with our navy blockade the harbors so that they can take no boats nor provisions in the Cubans will speedily put an end to the war and there will be no necessity for this government to expose our troops to the ravages of yellow fever and to other difficulties and disadvantages that would attend a campaign in that island in the rainy season.

Mr. Foraker showed by international authorities that if we should intervene without recognizing the Cuban republic the United States would become responsible for the \$400,000,000 Spanish-Cuban 4 per cent bonds held in France, Germany and the United States. Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, disputed this point. Mr. Foraker referred to the Maine disaster briefly but with telling effect. As he closed he was heartily congratulated by the Democratic Senators, but the Republicans glumly kept their seats.

Mr. Lodge followed with an appeal for action in preservation of the nation's honor and in wiping out the stain of the "atrocious murder" in Havana harbor. His words so reached the heart that the galleries were swept with a tremendous wave of applause. He declared that the destruction of our ship, according to Gen. Lee's testimony, was celebrated with banquets and champagne by the Spanish officers in Cuba. Senator Lodge said that Gen. Lee had advised the foreign relations committee against recognizing the insurgent government.

House Passes the Resolutions. During the dignified discussion in the Senate much different scenes were being enacted in the House, which, after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, by a vote of 323 to 19, adopted a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believe makes war with Spain inevitable. The resolutions submitted by the majority of the committee on foreign relations, and which were adopted, are as follows:

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past, has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commerce and interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore,

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

Although only 19 members dissented upon the final vote the proceedings were marked by a bitter and acrimonious display of partisan feeling. During the height of the excitement the tie was passed between Mr. Brum (Rep., Pa.) and Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) and a disgraceful scene followed that almost descended to the level of a free fight. Mr. Bartlett hurled a book at his adversary and in a minute half a hundred members were fighting like fiends. Order was finally restored and later the two members found that the altercation had arisen out of a misunderstanding whereupon there were mutual apologies. Later when Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, created a disturbance the speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to seat him.

Only 20 minutes a side were given for debate, and a special rule was required to get the resolution before the House. The first contest came on the resolutions of the minority of the foreign affairs committee, which declared for the recognition of the independence of the republic of Cuba and made the destruction of the Maine one of the principal reasons for such action. It also authorized and directed that immediate relief be sent to starving Cubans. The minority report was rejected by a vote of 147 to 190. Then the majority report was adopted—323 to 19.

Some stirring and patriotic sentiments were voiced during the debate, which lifted the crowded galleries and the members to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee, and Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.), senior minority member, were the only persons who had an opportunity to speak directly to the resolutions. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, each made speeches on the special order reported by the rules committee.

Senate Delays by Debate.

After the House had taken favorable action the conflict on the Cuban question was centered in the Senate, and upon this body the attention of the civilized world was focused, as upon its action it was evident that the momentous question of war between the United States and Spain was pending. So many Senators expressed a desire to speak on the resolutions that it was soon seen that at least three days would be thus consumed. The first day the speakers were Mr. Turner, (Wash.), Mr. Hoar, (Mass.), Mr. Turpie, (Ind.), Mr. Gray, (Del.), and Mr. Fairbanks, (Ind.).

They were accorded the most profound attention, both by senators and by the throngs in the galleries. The speeches delivered upon the various phases of the situation, eloquent, spirited and vehement as all of them were, disclosed no irreconcilable differences among those who spoke. All were in favor of action in some form by the government of the United States. The most radical difference was as to whether the resolutions finally adopted should recognize the independence of the Cuban republic or simply declare for armed intervention with a view to the ultimate freedom and independence of the Cuban people. The speeches were interspersed with sharp and spirited colloquies, some of which caused intense excitement in the galleries. Many times the applause both on the floor and in the galleries was tumultuous and the vice-president was obliged more than once to warn the spectators that no demonstrations were, under the rules, to be permitted.

The second day of the debate in the Senate began at the unusually early hour of 10 a. m., continued until far into the night and yet the throngs remained in the galleries as if they had some spell. During the day speeches were delivered by Mr. Cullom (Ill.), Mr. Berry (Ark.), Mr. Daniel (Va.), Mr. Tillman (S. C.), Mr. Wolcott (Col.), Mr. Spooner (Wis.), Mr. Chilton (Tex.), Mr. Teller (Col.) and Mr. Stewart (Nev.), and fully 20 other names of Senators who desired to make speeches were still on the vice-president's list.

The last day of the Senate debate on the Cuban resolutions saw the adoption of resolutions for the independence of the Cuban republic, by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the House resolutions which were merely for intervention to stop the war of Spain on Cuba.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equalled even in the Senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock in the morning until the moment of the final vote, at 9:10 o'clock in the evening, the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under an agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances to 15 minutes, every Senator who desired had an opportunity to express his views. No less than 25 Senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American congress. The resolutions as adopted are as follows:

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, humiliating as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States, in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited: Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, 1. That the people of the island of Cuba are of right ought to be free and independent and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States hereby does demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

3. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

4. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Washington: An exchange of notes has been made between the European capitals with a view to making strong representations on the Spanish-American situation, with a hope of preventing the war which the action of congress makes almost inevitable. While the Senators as a rule professed to be ignorant of the movement they generally expressed the opinion that the report was based upon actual developments because it is understood that Europe fears that a war over Cuba may involve all Europe. The majority of the Senate is not impressed with the importance of the powers' move.

SPAIN ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Congress Passes Resolutions to that Effect.

FOR INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Unless Spanish Abandon Cuba Soon Uncle Sam will Expel Them by Force—Senate and House had a Struggle Before Reaching an Understanding.

When the Senate substitute for the House resolutions was received by the House it was at once seen that it was unsatisfactory to the leaders, owing to that portion which declared for recognition of the Cuban republic as it exists. This portion was cut out and the resolutions were then concurred in, and returned to the Senate. The latter body refused to concur in the action of the House and a conference was agreed to, Messrs. Davis, Morgan and Foraker being appointed as conferees. The Speaker of the House appointed Messrs. Adams (Rep., Pa.), Heatwell (Rep., Minn.) and Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.)

The first attempt of the conferees to reach an agreement were futile and it was reported to both houses that they had not reached an agreement. In the Senate Mr. Davis then stated the points of disagreement, that there had been no difficulty to agree to the House resolution as amended by cutting out the recognition of the Cuban republic, but the point of contention arose over the insertion of the words "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." The Senate conferees had yielded to the House in the matter of recognizing Cuban republic, but insisted that the words "are, and" should be retained. The Senate supported its conferees and at 9:40 p. m. the House asked for a further conference. This was agreed to and then while the attempt of the conferees to co-operate with the Populists if they can secure fair representation on the state ticket. If not, the Democrats will put up a ticket of their own.

Politics Affected by War. The Indiana republican and democratic state committees had hoped to meet this week to fix the dates for the state nominating conventions, but on account of the war situation the chairmen say that action is postponed until late in the summer.

May Fuse with Populists. The South Dakota Democratic state central committee selected Aberdeen as the place to hold the state convention June 22. Resolutions were adopted to co-operate with the Populists if they can secure fair representation on the state ticket. If not, the Democrats will put up a ticket of their own.

Freight Trains Wrecked in Iowa. Two freight trains came together, head on, in a deep cut at a sharp curve four miles west of Fairfield, Iowa. Charles Dibble, engineer; Elmer Blosser, fireman, and William Watterson, brakeman, were killed.

Prof. Shields Changes Faith. Professor Charles Shields of the Princeton Theological seminary has been received into the Episcopal church. He was once a moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church.

Command for Gen. Lee. The president has decided to give Consul-General Lee the command of the Virginia volunteers in the event that hostilities break out between this country and Spain.

Leaves the Presbyterian Church. At a meeting of the New York Presbyterian church Dr. Briggs was read, withdrawing from the Presbyterian church. The resignation was accepted.

Missouri Lutheran Synod. Four hundred delegates were present at the opening session of the Missouri Lutheran synod of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky at Indianapolis, April 13.

Chicago Democrats Celebrate. Chicago democrats celebrated the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson and gave ex-Governor John P. Altgeld an enthusiastic reception.

To Meet at Milwaukee June 15. The Wisconsin republican state central committee will meet at Milwaukee June 15 to elect a chairman and discuss the general situation in the state.

Murderous Gun Invented. James Judge, a Newcaston (Eng.) engineer, has patented a gun which will fire 30,000 bullets a minute with enormous velocity.

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Overdue Ship In Port. The British ship Ravenscrag, which left New Whatcom 178 days ago for Caliao, has arrived. She was given up for lost some time ago.

Earthquakes at San Francisco. Two shocks of earthquake were experienced at San Francisco April 14. No damage was done.

Edward Bellamy Is Dying. Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward," is dying at Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde Is Dead. Information has been received in London to the effect that Mrs. Oscar Wilde died recently at the Riviera.

Storm in Eastern Nebraska. A heavy rain and hail storm visited eastern Nebraska April 17, doing much damage.

Burn a Spanish Flag. A Spanish flag waving on Main street, Dubuque, Iowa, was torn down and burned by indignant citizens.

Pacific Coast Trade with Russian Ports is Increasing.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

War Preparations Have Some Bad Effect on Business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Preparations for war continue as if it were inevitable. There is some hindrance in business, and yet the volume of payments through clearing houses is still 12.9 per cent larger than last year, and outside New York about 2.2 per cent larger than in 1897, though speculative stagnation here makes the aggregate lower. The industries are doing well because they have enormous orders taken in February and March or earlier, which insure operations for periods varying from a fortnight to several months.

"The volume of legitimate business is enormous, and meanwhile failures are remarkably small. For the week they have been 254 in the United States, against 207 last year, and eighteen in Canada, against thirty last year."

PRAYERS FOR GLADSTONE.

Son of England's Grand Old Man Exhorts His Congregation.

Hawarden, April 18.—Mr. Gladstone passed a less comfortable day Sunday. His doctors say there has been little change in his condition during the last week.

Mrs. Gladstone and the other members of the family attended service in the Hawarden church this morning. Rev. Stephen Gladstone, officiating. As indicating the gravity of Mr. Gladstone's condition, it is noted that the officiating clergyman requested the prayers of the church for his father.

He also requested the prayers of his congregation that "peace might be maintained between the two great Christian countries—the United States and Spain."

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U. S. ARMY CALLED OUT.

Concentrated at Points of Easy Access to Cuba.

NAVAL RESERVES GIVEN SHIPS.

Uncle Sam Buying More Vessels for Cruisers and Transports—Spain Also Preparing for the Conflict—Queen Regent Prefers War to Humiliation.

Decided the most warlike step taken by the war department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the south of six regiments of cavalry, 22 regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry.

The department has so distributed the 22 regiments of infantry at convenient places on the gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba. Proposals have been invited from steamship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work.

Since the civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized, and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation as looked upon by the President and his advisers. The determination to rendezvous the troops in the south, where they can be acclimated to the conditions of a more tropical climate has been under consideration for some time, but it was not until this time the situation has seemed to warrant the expense.

The heavy batteries of artillery in each of the five regiments mentioned will remain at their present posts. The two new regiments of artillery recently authorized by congress have not yet been recruited to their full strength, and in addition are not well equipped with horses and other necessary requisites of service, and therefore are not included in these orders.

Big Navy Preparations, Also. Several important and decisive steps in the work of war preparation were taken by the navy department. It was decided to assign the naval reserves of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland and Michigan to the five auxiliary cruisers to be known as patrol boats. These are the Prairie, Dixie, Yankee, Yosemite and either the Venezuela or Yorktown, which has just been purchased. The department also decided to charter all four of the magnificent American line, the St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris and New York.

Negotiations were reopened for the purchase of two war ships and several torpedo boats from Chile and Argentina. One of the cruisers the Chilean O'Higgins, just completed at an English yard and regarded as one of the most formidable of her class afloat.

Spain Talks Fight.

Madrid: After a lengthy cabinet meeting to discuss President McKinley's message and the Cuban situation an official note was issued which stated that Premier Sagasta had designated two of the ministers to immediately draw up an address to the crown.

The note sets forth that the cabinet has granted an extraordinary credit for war purposes, and has incidentally increased the grant for the account of the artillery of Porto Rico. The government refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere in Cuba, adding, "The doctrines contained in President McKinley's message are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of Spain, and are an interference with the internal affairs of the country. A firm consciousness of its rights, united with the resolution to maintain them, will inspire the nation as they inspire the government, and with the serenity necessary in these difficult moments to direct successfully and defend energetically the sacred interests which are the patrimony of the Spanish race. The Spanish government considers that, apart from its solemn affirmation of Spain's rights as a nation, the ministers are not called upon to make any declaration so long as the resolutions of congress or the initiative of President McKinley do not lead to concrete acts."

The Spanish government is making extraordinary efforts to obtain all the munitions of war possible. She has given to one of the most prominent English firms unlimited orders for all munitions of war it could deliver up to May 1.

Spain is Now for War.

Madrid: The action taken by the Spanish cabinet has confirmed the general belief that war is now inevitable. The warlike tone of the official note issued by the Spanish government finds general approval and creates much excitement.

The queen regent has made the following statement: "I prefer even the horrors of war rather than tarnish the prestige of the army or an impairment of the rights of the crown."

According to the newspapers of Madrid the Spanish capital is one blaze of patriotic indignation against the United States. Some of the papers assert that the Spanish ministry has sold the nation and declare the granting of an armistice in the face of the demands of the Americans has disgraced Spain before the world. These papers call upon Gen. Weyler to return to Madrid and lead his enthusiastic followers against the weak-kneed policy of the Sagasta government. They declare that the insults which have been continually heaped upon Spain have reached their culmination in McKinley's message and the action of congress.

Spring Medicine

The Necessity and the Remedy A Safeguard of Health, a Saver of Time and Money.

Health and success may depend upon your taking a good Spring Medicine now. Just at the time when the system needs unusual supplies of energy and vitality to adjust itself to the conditions of this trying season, it is weakened and debilitated, because poorly nourished by impure and impoverished blood. Help is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla because this great medicine has power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. It promptly expels all spring humors, manifested in boils, pimples, sores and eruptions, tones up the stomach and liver, regulates and sustains the kidneys, cures that tired feeling, and by creating an appetite and giving digestive power, it imparts strength and vigor to the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

The fabric of ready-made suits may not be of the best, but the fabrications of the dealer are usually the real thing.

It Will Pay. It will pay to carefully read the descriptive advertisement of Alabastine appearing in this paper, explaining the difference between those goods and kalsomines. Consumers should bear in mind that Alabastine is unlike all the various kalsomines sold on the market under different names. Alabastine stands pre-eminent and alone as a durable wall coating, and all consumers in buying should see that the goods are in packages and properly labeled.

Nobody really knows anything about women except babies and dry goods clerks.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Cundy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

Some men seem to be using up all their energy in giving the other man a chance.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Williams' Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KELSE, Ltd., 351 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wisdom—Something possessed by the man who never argues with a woman.

I shall recommend Pilo's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

The book that is not worth reprinting becomes in time a rare literary curiosity.

Star Tobacco is the leading brand of the world, because it is the best.

It is often better to have a great deal of harm happen to one than a little; a great deal may cause you to remove what a little will only annoy you to endure.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

HE PAYS

THE FREIGHT, BEST SCALES, LEAST MONEY. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

MORPHINE LAUDANUM and all DRUGS. ONLY FARM TOBACCO KNOWN. THE PERFECT PAIN-LESS. JAMES S. COLEMAN, 1181 Broadway, New York.

WE OFFER PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT at home to every honest person, no canvassing. Working at home you can earn from \$25 to \$75 a month, according to time devoted to it. Address: BLOU MEYER CO., 222 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TAPE WORM expelled alive, head guarded, 25c. 50c. 75c. 1.00. PROF. H. FIELD & CO., 182 State Street, Chicago.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: New cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. GIBBS' 5095S, Atlanta, Ga.

CHICKS WHICH ALL LIKE. BEST COUGH SYRUP. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists.

Don't Forget OR, LIGHT OUT OF JOHN STRANGE WINTER DARKNESS

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Continued.)
little drawing-room, and as she pushed open the door, suddenly there flashed across her mind a remembrance of the fact that a large portrait of Dick was standing on a little table near the fireplace. Quick as thought she walked straight to the table and turned the portrait face downwards, carelessly throwing over it the pretty lace trifle which adorned the top of a little chair which stood close by.

She flattered herself that the old lord had not seen or at any rate noticed the action, and turned to him eager to hear what had happened to Barbara.

"Tell me, is she much hurt?" she asked. "My poor old Barbara. How was it?"

He told her then exactly how the accident had happened, and how they had taken the old lady (as he called Barbara, with an air of being himself quite a boy) off to St. George's, she being insensible and not able to tell where she lived.

"To St. George's! Is that a hospital?" Dorothy cried. "Oh, my poor Barbara! She will think that the end of the world has come."

"Oh, no. She is much better off than she would be in any private house," said Lord Aylmer, soothingly. "But I am most grieved and sorry to tell you that her leg is broken, and she is naturally very anxious that you should hear of her, and, if possible, that she should see you."

"Oh, I'll go. I'll go at once," Dorothy cried. "Would you be kind enough to get me a cab? I won't lose another minute. Oh, my poor, dear old Barbara!"

"May I drive you there? I have my carriage at the door," he asked.

In an uncontrollable burst of gratitude Dorothy put out her two little trembling hands and took his. "Oh, Lord Aylmer," she cried, "how good you are! I won't keep you waiting a minute. I will be ready before you know that I have gone."

She ran out of the room and came back with her bonnet on and a dust-coat over her smart tea-gown, but not before Lord Aylmer had quietly gone to the table and looked at the portrait which she had so adroitly hidden. Yes, as he had suspected from her movements, it was a portrait of Master Dick! He put it down again, walked to the window, where he stood looking at his handsome carriage, with its satin-coated horses and the two tall servants in their resplendent liveries. Lord Aylmer wondered how long the fascinations of a photograph would hold out against the fascinations of such a turn-out as that. And Dorothy all the time was thinking how lucky it was that it was not Lord Aylmer who had picked up Barbara, and how, now that she had got in touch with him, she would be able to work things into a straight and comfortable state and send for her darling home again, instead of going out to India to join him.

"I haven't been long, have I?" she said, as she came in.

"Very quick, indeed," he answered approvingly, and added to himself, "Pon my word, but Master Dick has very fair taste—knows the right sort when he sees it."

"I will put my gloves on as we go; do not let us lose any time," she said, going toward the door.

He handed her into the carriage with an air of deference he might have shown to a princess, then he got in himself and sat beside her.

"Back to St. George's Hospital," he said to Charles.

"Yes, m'lord," said Charles.

And, as ill-luck would have it, at that very instant the lady with the serene eyes who lived on the floor above Dorothy's flat came down the street in time to see them come out and the old gentleman hand her into the carriage—nay, in time to hear Charles' reply of "Yes, m'lord."

As if by instinct the two women looked at one another—there was no expression in the serene face of the lady who was on foot, nothing noticeable about her excepting a cold severity in her eyes; it was but the glance of a moment, yet Dorothy, who guessed what was in the mind of the other, grew scarlet from chin to brow and turned her head away that Lord Aylmer might not see that her eyes were filled with tears.

"Will you be able to get on without your old servant?" Lord Aylmer asked, as they drove along.

"I must, for the present," answered Dorothy.

"But I meant—have you—that is—"

"You meant have I another servant?" she finished. "No, I have not. I must see about some one to take her place for the time. I wonder where I shall go to look for one?"

"You don't know this part of London well, then?" he asked.

"I don't know London well at all," Dorothy answered, "for I lived in the country all my life until I was married."

There was a scarcely noticeable hesitation before she uttered the word married, and Lord Aylmer interpreted it in his own way.

"If you could trust me to find out about it, I think I know just the very person," he said. "My valet's wife she

is—an excellent cook and a very clever capable servant in every way."

"But would she come?"

"I think so."

"But to a little flat like mine, with nobody to do anything but herself. I am afraid she is a person accustomed to a very large establishment."

"I think that will be all right, I will make it worth her while to come. No, don't look so, my dear Mrs. Harris; it will only be just and right that I should pay for your temporary domestic—it must be a frightful inconvenience, and of course it was my fault. If I hadn't been there, the old lady wouldn't have come to grief."

"You are too good," murmured Dorothy, gratefully.

She could not help wondering, as they drove along through the mellow autumn air, how it was that Dick had so mistaken his uncle. It seemed to her that he was all that was charming and considerate—the sort of old gentleman who does not seem old, although his hair is white and he must have lived years enough for the world to call old. It was evident to her sweet and simple soul that Dick had never really got at his uncle's inmost nature—which was true, and all the better for Dick that he hadn't. He could not, she argued, be such a savage as Dick had always made out, for why should he take so much trouble for an insignificant stranger like herself, or for an old woman like Barbara, even if his carriage did happen to have knocked her down and broken her leg? That had nothing, or next to nothing, to do with it—oh, it was plain to her that Dick had never managed his uncle properly, and very likely Lady Aylmer had never managed him properly either.

So by the time they had reached the hospital, Dorothy had thought herself into quite a blissful frame of mind. She had built up a wonderful castle in the air, when Lord Aylmer should express a wish, "Oh, my dear, I do wish that you were my daughter!" when she would throw off her disguise and say, "I am the next thing to your daughter."

"How?" "Why, I'm Dick's wife."

She was so engrossed in her dream that she did not notice that they had reached their destination, until a smooth voice at her elbow said, "Now, dear lady."

Somehow the tone jarred on her dream, but her eyes were still radiant as she turned them toward him. "I

did not notice where we were," she said in a voice still tinged with the brightness of her dream.

"Happy thoughts," he said, as he helped her to the ground.

"Very happy ones," she answered, smiling.

They did not permit her to stay very long. Barbara was lying still, very faint and weak from the shock of the accident and the pain of her leg. She was worrying and anxious about her young mistress, and Dorothy hastened to reassure her.

"Dear Barbara," she said, "don't worry the least little bit about me, not a little bit. I shall be just as well looked after as if you were there. Lord Aylmer is going to send at once to his valet's wife, a very respectable, middle-aged woman, very clever and a good cook. And Miss Esther may be here any day now, you know; so that I shall get on beautifully. All you have to do, dear Barbara, is to possess your soul in patience, and get well as quickly as ever you can."

"I can't think what the master will say," fretted Barbara.

"The master! Why, he will be as sorry as if I had broken my leg, or very nearly," Dorothy cried. "Now, dear, here is the nurse looking at me with a threatening eye, I must go. Good-by, my dearest old Barbara, and don't worry, because I shall have my new help in tonight."

She stayed to ask a few questions of the nurse, chiefly about what things Barbara would need, then they drove quietly back to Kensington.

For a little while Dorothy was silent. "Poor old Barbara! she burst out at length. 'I don't believe she was ever ill in all her life before; at least, I never knew her to be ill, never.'"

"And you have known her long?"

"Ever since I could remember anything," Dorothy replied.

Lord Aylmer assumed an expression of surprise, mingled with assent—he had wonderful variety of facial impersonations, he could even assume goodness on occasion. "Comfort that old lady is safe in St. George's," he said to himself, as he watched Dorothy's lovely mobile face.

She turned again to him. "How soon do you think the woman you spoke of will be able to come?" she asked.

"Tonight, I hope," he replied. "Any way, I will go and see her and let you know."

"But what a trouble for you!"

"Not at all—a great pleasure, I can assure you," he gallantly.

"How good you are!" she cried, for the twentieth time.

"It is very easy to be good, if I am good," he said, smiling; "but I am afraid you judge me too kindly altogether. Then I will drop you at your house and go and see this good woman at once, come back and let you know the result."

"Yes, if you will," said Dorothy. He helped her to alight and saw her safe in the house, then got into the carriage again. "To Grosmont Road," he said.

"Yes, m'lord," Charles replied.

"Where to now?" asked Barker, who was getting tired and generally despondent.

"Grosmont Road."

"Oh, my!" muttered Barker. "I wasn't surprised when broken legs didn't put 'im off Mrs. Harris; but when Mrs. Harris don't put 'im off Grosmont Road, it is a pretty go."

Meantime, Dorothy had gone in to the entrance hall of Palace Mansions, where the porter of the establishment met her. "A lady for you, m'am," he said. Then there was a pause, a rush, and a glad cry of "Oh, Esther! Esther!"

CHAPTER XXVII.
It would be impossible for me to tell you what a relief it was for Dorothy to find her cousin. Esther, waiting for her on her return home. She cried a little, of course, and then managed to tell her all about poor Barbara's accident.

"Just as well for you that I turned up when I did, my dear," said Esther, dryly; "it might have been very awkward for you to be left alone long."

"Oh, but Lord Aylmer was so kind," Dorothy cried. "He not only took me to the hospital to see Barbara and brought me back again, but he has actually gone off now to see his valet's wife, who is the very person to stay with me till Barbara is able to come home again."

"Yes, that is really very good of 'im," Esther admitted. "But now, my poor little excited pale-face, I am going to make you a cup of tea. Show me the way."

So Dorothy took her into Barbara's neat little kitchen, and Miss Brand established her cousin in a chair, while she put the tea-things together and made all ready. Then she carried the tray into the drawing room and made Dorothy sit in a big arm chair while she waited upon her and gave her everything that she needed for her comfort.

"I suppose this Lord Aylmer is a smart man-about-town sort of person," she remarked presently, as she slowly stirred her own tea round and round.

"Oh, awfully old," answered Dorothy—"at least he doesn't seem old, you know, but at the same time he is old. His hair is as white as snow, and he has a delicious, old-fashioned, half-fatherly sort of manner. And so kind, so thoughtful."

"Ah, well, it is a very good thing. Really, the world isn't half so bad as it sometimes seems," Esther said, dreamily. "Well, with a quick change of tone, 'and this Dick of yours—he is perfection, of course?'"

(To be continued.)

TOOK IT FOR GRANTED.
Worthy Couple Thought the Wedding License Settled All.

A lawyer told a few days ago of a strange state of affairs that came to his notice several years ago while practicing in the eastern part of the state, says the Sioux City Journal. He had not been out of college very long, and to start in gave considerable attention to pension claims. One day an old woman, possibly 80 years of age, came to his office. She was a widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, and wanted him to look up her pension claim. He asked her to show proof of marriage. The applicant said somewhere in her house she had the marriage license that had been issued to her in one of the eastern states before that war. But she had not been able to find it. She was told then that she must secure affidavits of some people who had known her husband, and of the fact that they had lived together for years and had brought up a family. One of the grown-up sons was with her at the time and he secured the necessary information. But to be sure that everything was all right the lawyer wrote to the clerk of the courts of the county in which the original license had been issued. That officer replied that the license had been issued, but that no return of the marriage had ever been made. In a few days the old woman came back to see her lawyer about the matter, and by that time she had found the worn marriage license. But that was all she did have. It afterward developed that the couple had understood that when the license was issued to them that it was all that was necessary. They never called in a preacher to perform the ceremony and had lived together for all these years and had brought up a large family.

His Penance.
Wilkins—Are you keeping Lent? Harper—Yes, I always do. My wife has her mother spend the month before Easter with her every year.

FAMILY UMBRELLA.

A Phantasy.

BECAUSE we called it the "Family Umbrella," one would think it was common property of the family for common use. But the title was merely honorary, as the umbrella had long since fallen into disuse. Just as in remote country churches you may see a palsied, white-haired man, quaking at the vestry door, yet having an air of authority. He is still known as the sexton; but, age having retired him, his son performs the office, though he now and then offers a suggestion, fancying his working days are still up on him.

The Family Umbrella, had it been gifted with speech, might of late have advised its owners not amiss. In its obsolete state it had been relegated to an obscure corner in the hall, standing a silent monitor to all who passed. The ferrule rested in a nick on the floor. Some believed that the weight and long standing of the umbrella had worn this notch into the wood. But Will, who is highly imaginative, and a lover of curios, told me as a matter of strictest fraternal confidence that he had dug the hole as a resting place for the umbrella out of pity. Some might be tempted to laugh at Will's sentimentality; for an instant I did not know what to do, so I merely puckered my brows and promised never to divulge the secret.

To return to the umbrella: It was the queerest, oddest, biggest, heaviest and most unlucky umbrella as was never borrowed or stolen. The rod was nearly an inch in diameter, with a heavy brass brace about the center, where it had once been broken. The ribs looked as if they might have been fished when the crusade against telegraph wires was agitated. But I verily believe the umbrella had been made before the telegraph was thought of.

The covering appeared to be recovering from a severe attack of yellow jaundice; and it had such an area of lung expansion that if you carried it in the street, it would not only envelope the two persons who might be passing on each side of you, but the ribs would make implish efforts to transfix the eyes of any horse that might be stalled at the curbstone.

The handle consisted of a big knob, studded with leaden slugs—truly a murderous contrivance. To one acquainted with the numerous peculiarities of this extraordinary umbrella, that nobody could ever take it out without falling into some mischief seems in no way improbable.

Will was coming home with it late one stormy night through an unfrequented thoroughfare, when he was

when the horse came along at a jog trot. A wicked gust of wind bore the umbrella from Dick's grasp and whirled it into the "maddened animal's" face. Dick was knocked down by the grocer's boy, who came panting after his charger, and then received the injuries which caused him to limp. Yet he always got credit for stopping the runaway, and used to tell the story with great gusto on every available occasion. He did not repeat it the last time we met; so I fear something else has occurred.

From the time of that occurrence the Family Umbrella was kept in a kind of sanctuary; but the most curious part of its history lies in its bequeathal to the family.

It was given to us by a Dr. Rose, who had lodged so long in our hall room that he was become quite a member of the family. He was a little, trim old gentleman, with long white hair and a fine, firm countenance. Years before he came to live with us he had discontinued practice; for a day entered his life when ambition shriveled up and hope died. He was wont to sit with Dick, Will and myself in the rear room to wear away the evenings, relating to us the queer things that had happened during his medical experience. Once when he was more communicative than usual, he asked me to fetch his umbrella from the hall. It was a short time after the runaway had been stopped by Dick—or the umbrella, as you please. Dick shivered and looked askance at it as I returned and gave it to the doctor.

Holding it tenderly as if it were an inmate, he said with suppressed emotion, but quite unexpectedly, his eyes blinking unsteadily at the fire: "The wretch robbed her from me, young gentlemen, and killed her; yea, killed her with a living death. And when I met him I smashed this rod across his head. Then the coward ran away—think of it—ran away from a decrepit like me." His fingers beat nervously on the knob and his lips mumbled violently. We sat there gaping almost afraid to breathe.

"I patched the rod together," he began again, trying the brass brace, and stuffed the knob with lead. If we ever meet again, I'll burst his skull." He had grasped the umbrella firmly by the middle and was glaring fiercely into the fire. Suddenly it dropped to the floor, the hard look vanished from his eyes and tears succeeded. "If she would only come back to me," he murmured between sobs, "only come back!" and covering his face with his hands, he wept aloud.

We stole away noiselessly and gave the rest of the folks an inkling of what had occurred, so that he should not be disturbed. At six the next morning when mother went into the room to raise the shades, he was still seated where we had left him. The fire was dead and all the oil had burned out of the lamp, leaving the black smouldering. He arose, his face dry and thoughtful, wished her good morning in his usual calm tone, and took the umbrella out to its place in the hall. Nor did he ever make any mention of that night, though now we knew what made him always sad.

He never met his enemy nor his daughter more; and when he died he was buried as one of us. The Family Umbrella was left in the dingy nook where he last laid it and where it has since remained.—Amsley's Magazine.

HOW HE BECAME A DEACON.
Rainy Sunday When the Negro Was the Only Auditor Present.

The late Rev. Dr. Payson, once a famous pastor of Portland, Me., went to church one boisterously stormy Sunday, not expecting to find any of his congregation present. Nor was he disappointed, but just after he had stepped inside the door an old negro came in and asked if Dr. Payson was to preach that day, explaining that he was a stranger in town and had been advised to go to his church. "Upon that," said Dr. Payson, "I made up my mind to preach my sermon if nobody else came."

Nobody else did come, so the doctor preached to the choir and the old negro. Some months afterward he happened to meet the negro and, stopping him, asked how he enjoyed the sermon that stormy Sunday. "Enjoy dat sermon?" replied the old man. "I 'clar, doctor, I neiber heard a better one. You see, I had a seat pretty well up front, and whenever you'd say somethin' I'd jess look all round 'er see nobody on 'er jess me. An' I says to 'mself, 'He must mean you, Pomp, you's sech a dretful sinner.' Well, doctor, dat are sermon set me a-thinkin' what a big sinner I war, an' I went an' jined de church down home. I 'ze a deacon now."

Catholic Missionary Work.
The Society for the Propagation of the Faith has recently been incorporated in the state of New York. It is not, however, a new organization, and its incorporation at this time is solely to enable it to hold real estate.

The society was founded in France more than fifty years ago and has branches in many Roman Catholic dioceses in this country. The most notable work of the society in America is among the colored people of the south, where it has, during the last ten years, made marked progress. An annual collection is taken up in many Roman Catholic churches in this country to send to the mother house in Lyons.

That's What They Did.
Teacher (of juvenile class)—Johnnie, what was the first thing the Puritans did when they landed at Plymouth rock? Johnnie: They fell upon their knees. Teacher—That's right. Now, Tommy, what was the next thing they did? Tommy—Fell upon the aborigines.—Chicago News.

If a man is too proud to beg and too honest to steal the only thing left for him is to get trusted.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

The Beekeeper's Interests.
(From Farmers' Review stenographic report of Illinois Farmers' Institute Round-up.)

In the course of an address on this subject, Hon. J. A. Stone, secretary of the Illinois Beekeepers' association, said:

It matters not what pursuit in life we wish to enter, the first question that confronts us is, "Will it pay?" It is an axiom that no business in this world will pay unless it is properly managed and that the time will finally come when it will prove unsuccessful financially. Take wheat growing, for example, which has not been profitable for a number of years in this state, and yet there are many farmers who have paid for their farms out of a crop of wheat. One of the great faults among farmers is to all raise the same thing and get overcrowded. The interests of the beekeepers are not so for the reason that the wild flowers are disappearing, and there is not the bee pasturing to feed upon that there used to be. Then again, many are afraid of bees. If a person is not brave enough to stand an occasional sting, it would be better for him never to engage in bee culture.

With many barriers in the way, the interests of the beekeeper are overlooked to the loss of everybody. The first objection, that the wild flowers are disappearing, can easily be overcome. No sane man ever thinks of keeping any kind of animals without in some way providing food for those animals, but when it comes to bees, because they have wings their owners will say: "If you cannot sponge on your neighbor's fields, you can starve." Will it pay to raise some kind of pasture for them? We know it will pay largely. Not long since off of a piece of alkali clover we obtained only fifty pounds of honey per acre, and only 10 cents per pound for the honey. That would pay for the land at \$5 an acre and the hay and seed could be marketed in addition. While in charge of the Illinois honey exhibit at the World's Fair, we were one day, conversing with a dairyman who said that his cows, on alkali clover, produced more butter than his neighbor's cows. We quizzed him and said: "Perhaps you have better cows." He said in reply: "They are the same cows I have had on other pasture and they did not produce as well then."

"Are you a beekeeper?" He said: "No; but my neighbor's bees swarm on my pasture."

The beginner in the bee business should get some good book on beekeeping, such as the "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," and should take a good bee paper. Then, with a small number of hives (there are a number of good kinds) with Italian bees in them, in a few years you will have all the bees you desire, and the knowledge necessary to care for them. We claim for the bee industry what can be said of no other. It does not take from any other thing that which would make it more valuable by retaining the same, but on the contrary adds to the value. For example, when bees go into the orchard in full bloom, to gather what nature has placed there, they carry the fertilizing dust from blossom to blossom, causing fruit to grow where there would have been none without some agent to carry the pollen, as nature seems to abhor self-fertilization, and all the busy bee carries off as a reward for his valuable services is not needed and is of no use to either fruit or tree, and was placed there for him to carry away.

It would be well to say in this connection that we do not look for seed in the first crop of red clover, but we have observed since having Italian bees that in seasons that are dry and the blossoms not so large, Italian bees work on them sufficiently to cause a quantity of seed in the first crop. Alkali clover produces its big crop of seed the first crop because bees work so heavily upon it. Can this be said of any other industry, that, by taking a part of the things we have named, the remainder is made greater? A beekeeper friend living in the northern part of our county said to me during a walk through his alkali clover fields. "I will get three crops from those fields; I will get a crop of honey, a crop of hay and a crop of seed." Beekeeping will enable us to save what is otherwise going to waste, and with no loss except the time for their care. Dr. Vant says, "Honey is a physiological food. In other words, its constituents are such it is absorbed into the blood without undergoing chemical change." Such is not the fact in regard to sugar. Honey is an inverted sugar, and is rapidly absorbed into the system without being acted upon by the gastric juices. It is not only delicious and sweet, but a healthy and delicious form of food as well. It is also recommended by those who have used it as a nourishing drink, diluted with water in the proportions of two to five per cent. Honey improves the appetite, tones the system, and has proven to be of great value in many diseases, producing a contraction of the muscles of the digestive organs, and as an aid to digestion it is wonderful in building up lost power. It is a great remedy for consumption. In view of all the facts stated, it is wise or economical to let the interests of the beekeepers of the state lag in the rear of other things not half so beneficial to mankind? Our beekeepers' interests should be represented in the state experiment station, for which we have pleaded so far with-

out avail, and we ought to have our pure food law in the state enforced, as we hope to have it.

Pruning a Vineyard.
Z. G. Lodeman in Department of Agriculture Report:—Pruning a vineyard, as practiced in the east, may be divided into two distinct processes, "blocking" and "stripping." Blocking consists of pruning a vine as nearly as possible without the removal of any of the brush. It requires long experience to do the work rapidly and well. The pruner estimates the probable capacity of the vine, compares the values of the canes which may serve as bearing wood the next season, removes those which are least desirable, and shortens to their proper length those which are to remain.

Stripping, as its name suggests, consists of forcibly tearing off the trellis, the several parts of the vines. These are thrown between the rows, to be removed either by wagon or by dragging through the vineyard a pole 15 to 25 feet in length, by means of a chain attached to it at a point about six feet from one end. By this latter contrivance nearly every cane is caught up. Although these two terms apply particularly to the methods commonly practiced in eastern vineyards, they also stand for similar processes where a vineyard trained upon the horizontal arm system is under treatment. But with this system the blocking of the vines is a comparatively easy matter. Assuming that the vines thus far considered in detail have passed their third season of growth and are in readiness for their next pruning, the work is done as follows: The canes which have been matured from the buds upon the arms of the vine must be spurred back to about two buds each. This doubles the number of buds upon the plant as compared with the preceding year, and consequently doubles the yield for the fourth year. In case the arms from adjoining plants do not extend to each other, the cane formed from the last bud upon the arms must be bent down to the lower wire and tied, so as to extend the arm to the desired length. The framework of the vine is then complete, and after stripping the vineyard is ready for its growth of the fourth season.


The pruning for the fifth season is practically the same as for the fourth. There are, however, two canes to be shortened where last year there was but one. The buds may be reduced to the same number as before by cutting one cane away entirely and reducing the other to two buds, or the number may be increased by leaving both canes. In this way the number of buds may be controlled at will. After the capacity of the vineyard has been determined the pruning becomes a less difficult operation. The canes are each year cut back to the same number of buds, as already described. But the continually lengthening branches soon become unsightly, and they must be renewed by young shoots from their bases. Occasionally the branches are allowed to become much longer and much more irregular. On this account the system has not become very popular, although, theoretically, it is one of the best.

San Jose Scale.
The office of the state entomologist, Professor S. A. Forbes, for many years established at the University of Illinois, is engaged in a unique campaign against the most injurious of the fruit insects, the San Jose scale, having kept in the field since last September from one to three parties employed in spraying with an insecticide solution premises in Illinois infested by this scale. This work is being done on an appropriation made to the state entomologist's office for this purpose by the legislature at its last session. Of the twenty-one localities now known to be infested more or less extensively, all but three have been thus treated, and two parties are still in the field. Cultures of a fungus parasite of this scale which has proven in Florida to be very effective for its destruction are also being made at the entomologist's office with a view to introducing this parasite into infested orchards as an aid in the destruction of the pest.

The twentieth report of the state entomologist of Illinois (the ninth of Professor S. A. Forbes) has just been issued from the press of the state printer. It contains an article on the San Jose scale in Illinois, illustrated by drawings of the insect and a map showing its known distribution in the state; one reporting a series of instructive observations on an extraordinary outbreak of the white grub in Christian county; a report of field operations for the destruction of the chin-bug in midsummer; an elaborate study of the natural causes of the disappearance of a chin-bug outbreak; a large number of precise laboratory and field experiments on chin-bugs, including experiments with their contagious diseases; an illustrated note on a new disease of the army worm; and a short article on a solitary wasp found to endanger trains, disabling the brake valve by plugging with mud the opening for the escape of air. In an appendix to the report is a careful study of the white pine Clemens, made by Mr. E. L. Stormont while a student of the entomological department of the University of Illinois. This report may be had on application to Professor Forbes at the University of Illinois.

Good Top to Pasture.—A good top to the pasture in the summer protects the plant roots from the hot sun, and in the winter prevents injury from thawing and freezing, especially in that class of soils which has a tendency to spew up. While some pasturing is of benefit to the growth, damage is often done for which the feed obtained will not compensate.—Ex.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



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COLOGNE DRUNKARDS.

Many New York Women Are Addicted to the Alcoholic Habit.

Many women are as dependent upon their daily two or three drinks of cognac as a man is upon his cocktails. They like it better than wine, whiskey or brandy. Its exhilarating effect is quicker, and a little of it goes a long way. As an alcoholic stimulant the same quantity of cognac is much stronger than the ordinary cocktail or the same amount of brandy.

The cognac most drunk by women is made of cognac spirits, which is 96 per cent alcohol. It is much stronger than the alcohol used in tinctures, for in the ordinary tinctures the alcohol is only one-half the strength of cognac spirits.

It is the society woman who is more apt to be addicted to the cognac habit than any of her less fortunate sisters. She takes it the next morning after a late supper and a fatiguing ball. She wants to appear brilliant, and the cognac is quick and bracing in its effects. She starts by taking a very little drink. She is not accustomed to it, and she finds even a swallow or so exhilarating. Then she takes a bigger drink, but dilutes it with water, and before long she finds that to attain the brilliancy she aims at she must take not one but many drinks before the whirl and rush of the day's engagements begin, and she takes them all straight, and after a time the society woman, almost unconsciously to herself, has become the cognac drunkard. These cases are very common.

The peppermint drunkards are hard patients to deal with. I have met with many of them throughout my practice. They are invariably women. The peppermint habit is one of the most seductive. Women have taken peppermint from the time they were babies. It is one of the commonest prescriptions for indigestion, is an anodyne, and taken in proper doses is an excellent stimulant for the stomach. Taken in excess, it acts like a strong narcotic, producing convulsions and in extreme cases delirium. The essence of peppermint is more active in its effect than alcohol. The woman addicted to the peppermint habit is more difficult to cure than the ordinary alcoholic patient. Generally it is a habit which has grown slowly, and if not taken in time the desire for it completely masters the individual. Its effect when taken to excess is much like absinth.—Dr. Egbert Guernsey in New York Journal.

No-To-Bac or Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure. Cures weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Owens a Two-Headed Chicken.

Robert Brumfield, of English, Ind., has in his possession a freak of nature—a chicken with two heads and necks. From the base of the neck, where they connect, the members appear perfect, and the little creature eats equally with each, picking alternately and never swallowing with both at once.—Ex.

Dana's SARSAPARILLA
"The Kind that Cures."
is GUARANTEED to clear your blood of all impurities; make your stomach, liver, and kidneys right, and your nerves strong. Then you are well. Buy a bottle of DANA'S from your dealer, and this guarantee goes with every bottle.—YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU RECEIVE NO BENEFIT. Isn't that a fair offer?

All Druggists Keep It.

Foreclosure Sale.
Default having been made in the payment of money due on a mortgage dated the 12th day of August, A.D. 1892, made and executed by Sarah Edwards to Henry Edwards, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Tuscola County, Michigan, on the 15th day of August, A.D. 1892, in Liber eighty of mortgages on page 286, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-five cents (\$475.65). Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Caro, Tuscola County, Michigan, (said Court House being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola is held) on
Friday, the 18th day of July, A.D. 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Said mortgaged premises being situated in the Village of Caro, County of Tuscola and State of Michigan, and described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Commencing at the north-east corner of lot eight, block one of the Village of Caro City, running thence west sixty-six feet, thence south forty-nine feet, thence east sixty-six feet and thence north forty-nine feet to the place of beginning. The said premises will be sold as aforesaid to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and the costs of foreclosure.
Dated April 20th, 1898.
J. D. BROOKER, HENRY EDWARDS,
Attorney for mortgagee, Mortgagee.
Cass City, Michigan. 4-21-13

HUMOR

A VICARIOUS FIRE DANCE.

Or the Odd Delusion of the Man in the Slench Hat.

The man with the slouch hat was apparently dead to the world. His chair was tipped back against the ticket office wall, his eyes were closed, and the bowl of his bulldog pipe was turned downward. He hadn't moved for half an hour, and the other loungers in the station had winked knowingly several times as though they understood the cause of his languor.

Jako, who drove the bus for Chew-string House, came down with a lonely shivering passenger for the 9:15 and stamped into the waiting room shaking the snow off his ulster. There were nods and words of greeting as he pulled off his mittens and embraced the stove, whose patches of dull red attested the violent effort it was making to combat the piercing cold which made the corners of the room like refrigerators.

Having thawed his numbed fingers, Jako turned his back to the stove. A choking smell of burning wool mingled with the somewhat less disagreeable odor of the story he was lighting, and Jako made a grab for his coat tails and then bolted for the door with some remarks usually recorded in blank.

The spectators laughed and shouted advice after him as he left. Then they relapsed into the gloomy silence which pervades small stations after dark, and all had been quiet for several minutes before the assembly was again startled, this time by the man in the slouch hat.

His eyes opened slowly, and he took a long sniff as a hound might when uncertain of the trail. Then he landed in the middle of the floor with a force that jarred a yell out of him. His hands flew while his eyes ranged up and down his front and made ludicrous endeavors to roll to the back of his head for a peep behind. For a full minute he was activity personified. His pipe fell to the floor, and he crushed the stem under his heel in his wild gyrations.

"If ye wanten find the burned place, ye'll hev to g'v'up to the hotel," volunteered the station agent; "the feller 't wore the coat left five minutes ago."—Detroit News.

CASTORIA.

The fact is—
Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Ducks.

On many farms ducks can readily be made fully as, if not more profitable than chickens. Like other fowls and stock kept on the farm, in nearly all cases it will pay to start with one of the better breeds, Pekin, Aylesbury Rouen, or Call.

The Pekin is a large white breed and when it is considered that a considerable income can be derived from the feathers and that good white duck feathers sell next in price to good geese feathers this is quite an item.

But start with one of the better breeds. The small difference in the cost between these and the common puddle ducks will be more than made up the first season.

Ducks must have dry, comfortable quarters in which to roost upon the ground; there is no necessity in having the house high. It is best to have a good supply of dry straw to scatter over the floor for them to roost upon; this bedding must be changed sufficiently often to prevent becoming too foul.

Ducks kept in a good thrifty condition will usually commence laying the latter part of January or early in February. As they rarely lay in nests but drop their eggs almost anywhere and as they usually lay during the after part of the night or reasonably early in the morning it will save much loss of eggs if after they commence to lay, care is taken to pen up every night and keep up until after they have laid. They are easy to drive and a little care taken to drive them into their quarters for three or four nights will soon teach them their place and they will hunt it up every night.

In feeding, ducks require rather more bulky food than either chickens or turkeys. Feed less corn or corn meal and give steamed clover hay, with turnips or potatoes, mashed and mixed up with bran.

The eggs may be hatched in an incubator or under hens during the latter part of the winter or early spring, and the later laid eggs the hen ducks may be allowed to hatch.

After they once commence to lay they will continue to lay very regularly until hot weather sets in.

It is best not to pluck the feathers while they are laying but after that, they can be plucked every six weeks and a considerable income be derived in this way.

A trio of ducks will give a good start although five or six ducks may be kept for each drake—Farm, Field and Fire side.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by T. H. Fritz.

DANGER IN A SHAKE.

A LEARNED DISQUISITION ON DISEASE TRANSFER.

Microbes of Every Kind Find Lodgment in the Skin—Contact Even of the Cleanly May Spread Contagion—Serious Results From Hand Claspings.

Is it possible for one man to communicate disease to another by the shaking of hands?

If this question be true, should the custom be abandoned or should it be modified under medical instruction so as to minimize the danger?

The existence of micro-organisms inimical to life and health has been established beyond dispute. Dr. Breiter founds his thesis, recently printed in The Medical Record, on this hypothesis. But his leading point, insisted upon with much force, is the danger which is hidden in the apparently harmless and sometimes pleasing custom of shaking hands. He says:

"That the surface of the human body is a very hotbed for the propagation of a great variety of micro-organisms. Furbinger, Mittman, Bizzozero, Magiora and Welch have elucidated most conclusively. It is certainly beyond the shadow of a doubt that in the presence of a predisposing factor and sometimes even without that the microbe diseases are ushered into existence by their individual prototypes, this being essentially brought about by contact in some way of the two contingent forces. Modern surgery is founded on this principle. The carefulness with which we prepare our hands and surgical instruments before and after a surgical operation well exemplifies the importance of a familiarity with its dangers in every sense."

"We recognize that many of our microbe diseases, especially of the exanthematic type, eliminate their toxic element very largely through the medium of the skin, which undergoes extensive exfoliation, disseminating the poison far and wide. Isolation is resorted to and enforced most rigorously, thereby checking the spread of the disease, and then disinfectants lavishly used cause the destruction of the offending armies. In the case of scientific prophylaxis, consequently, upon the introduction of the microscope, bacteriology and antisepsis we find a steady decline of epidemics either developing in the outer world or in our hospital wards. Yet accidental inoculations of tuberculosis, smallpox and vaccinia, as well as more horrible diseases, still exist and are but demonstrations of either an unavoidable cause or a faulty observance of established data."

Dr. Breiter gives a thorough discussion as to what may be the result of contact of the hands. He declares that with men who are of cleanly habits, but who have acquired disease and such as they would wish to hide from their fellow men, the specific bacillus of this disease has been found in filth collected from the hands. He has found tubercle bacilli in the dirt taken from the hand of the man suffering from tuberculosis, the Klebs-Loeffler microbe among cases of suspected diphtheria and had no doubt that the specific germs of every microbe disease may and would be found in millions on the surfaces of the hands if proper experimentation were made. He proceeds as follows:

"Many victims of scarlet fever, both in the early and desquamating stages, especially the latter, are walking the streets of every large city ready to ingratiate upon the moist hand of any chance acquaintance the prolific virus of the disease. The same may be said of persons with pulmonary tuberculosis, whose hands and handkerchiefs, through constant wiping of the mouth, are found saturated with the bacteria laden expectoration of the disease. Tuberculosis of the hand, the lesion large or small in area, often painless and unrecognized as such for a long while and perhaps untreated, is by no means an infrequent occurrence. Scabies, we know, has a marked predilection for the hand. Need I mention others? Now whether these conditions are the result of hand to hand contact or not does not matter. The conditions themselves are dangerous elements, and it is the consideration of such factors in the causation of disease that we are studying."

"Of course the mucous membrane serves as a better pabulum for the invasion and development of micro-organisms, but the skin is not absolutely impervious to that respect, and if it were it would make little difference, as the two, skin and mucous membrane, are very often in close apposition with each other. We know that the hand has carried bacteria to the mouth, disseminating contagion in that way. Typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria and other diseases are known to have been produced that way. Why search through medical libraries for similar and perhaps more conclusive evidence? The subject has passed the stage of novelty. So while we professional people are by reason of our profession forced to invite and then to battle—for we have antiseptics—with these enemies, there is no reason why we should unnecessarily and under the cloak of custom invite them and then leave them to do their harm."

"Some may look upon this subject with derision. Nevertheless the truth is this: No matter how small the percentage of evil consequences arising from this universal handshaking, the total number, in view of its extensiveness, must necessarily be great. The subject is deserving of serious consideration. Conscientious physicians and surgeons will accord it."

Freddy's Fear.
They pass a plate of cakes to Freddy at dessert. He puts out his hand, hesitates, then draws it back and begins to weep.
"What are you crying for?" asks his mother.
"Because you are going to scold me when I choose the biggest one."—Fitzgaro.

The Philosophy of It.
"Do work is gittin better, en do work is gittin worse."
Dat's do way do people talk it while dey frolic on day fust,
But I tellin you, my brudder, dat it's good enough for us,
So rise up early in de mawnin!

In de spring we gits do roses, en do seed is climbin high
En hinkin 'bout do harvest dat's a-comin by en by,
En de rainbow lika a ribbon is a-runnin round de sky,
So rise up early in de mawnin!

In de winter when de 'snowflake on de bitin blizzard rides,
Do smokehouse pile wid plenty till it bulgin at de sides!
En we warmin at de fireplace dat Providence pervides,
So rise up early in de mawnin!

Do way ter do, my brudder, is ter struggle 'gin de wrong,
Ter shakin yo' woi feel happy kase it rollin you along,
Ter keep do heart a-beatin ter a hallelulah song,
So rise up early in de mawnin!

—Atlanta Constitution.

The most wonderful wine cellars in the world are underneath a nobleman's palace at Warsaw. They have been used for storing wines for over 400 years, and the whole place is one mass of fungi and stalactites.

Ninety-seven out of every hundred persons use Brant's Cough Balsam. We appeal to the three who don't.

"I cured me after all others failed."
Charles Goetz, a Taylor, Mich.
We warrant it—25 cents.

T. H. Fritz, Druggist.

Brochial Asthma or Consumption.

Atten. Mich. April 15, 1897.

Mr. T. F. Holden, Imlay City, Mich.
Dear Sir:—I can truly recommend your Pine Root Cough Syrup. I had been troubled with bronchial asthma for four years and became so bad I could hardly breathe. I doctored with physicians in Michigan, Lapeer and other towns but could get no benefit. Some of them said I was consumptive and could only get relief by taking Cod Liver Oil. I became so bad that I had not slept a night in two weeks when I was recommended to try Pine Root Cough Syrup. I was greatly relieved soon after the first dose and the one bottle did me so much good that I have not taken anything since. That was over a year ago. I recommend Pine Root whenever I find a person troubled with asthma, or any throat or lung trouble. Very respectfully, Mrs. Nellie Bond.

CASTORIA.

The fact is—
Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

For an Expert Opinion.

"There is one thing I wish to know in connection with trusts and pools," remarked the casual caller to the snake editor.

"What is that?"
"When a pool collapses does the water in the stock dry up?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Everybody Says So.

Casaretti's Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, clearing the entire system, dispelling colds, cure headaches, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. Cathartic, 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting, incident to these diseases, is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.
For sale by T. H. Fritz.

CASTORIA.

The fact is—
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Cass City Markets.

CASS CITY, April 21, 1898.

Wheat, No. 1 white.....	94
Wheat, No. 2 red.....	94
Western Corn, per bu.....	42
Oats, per bu new.....	27
Rye.....	50
Barley, per 100 lbs.....	50
Peas.....	40 to 60
Beans.....	40
Clover Seed, per bu.....	20 to 25
Timothy seed.....	1 00 to 1 20
No. 1 Hay, pressed.....	7 00
No. 2.....	4 00
Butter.....	15
Eggs per doz.....	8
Apples.....	10 to 15
Onions, store lots.....	80
Cranberries.....	12 per qt
Hogs, dressed.....	4 50
Live Hogs, per cwt.....	2 50 to 3 25
Beef, live weight.....	3 00 to 3 50
Sheep—live weight, per lb.....	3 to 3 1/2
Lambs, live weight.....	4 75 to 5 00
Veal.....	3 to 5
Tallow, per lb.....	3
Ducks and Geese, dressed.....	3
Turkeys—live, per lb.....	15
Chickens—dressed, per lb.....	6
Chickens—live, per lb.....	6

MARKETS AT BOLLER MILLS.

Heller's Best.....	55 00 per bbl.
White Lily.....	5 20 "
Economy.....	4 50 "
High Toned.....	5 80 "
Pillsbury's Best.....	6 10 "
Graham Flour.....	5 20 "
Boiled Meal.....	1 75 cwt
Feed.....	1 00 "
Meal.....	1 00 "
Brans.....	70 "
Middlings.....	07 "
Buckwheat Flour.....	1 75 "
Rye Flour.....	2 08 "

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fact is—
Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

3-CENT COLUMN.

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

WOLF to exchange for a cow. Colt two-yr-old and well broken. D. L. J. ETHERINGTON.

FOR SALE—6 horses, 3 cows, 1 brood sow, lumber wagon, buggy and plow. D. L. HITCHCOCK.

TWO young heavy horses and two young short-horn bulls for sale. O. C. WOOD.

TWO BICYCLES in good condition for sale cheap. HARRY HUNT.

Free.
For all information, maps, pamphlets, circulars, etc., of Manitoba, The North West Territories and British Columbia write to D. L. CAVEN, Bad Axe, Mich.

Order of Hearing.

State of Michigan, County of Tuscola, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court, for said county, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Caro on the 7th day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, John C. Laing, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of William Helwig, deceased. George Helwig, the administrator of said estate, having rendered to this Court his special administration account, it is ordered that the 7th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Court, be appointed for examining and allowing said account. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Cass City Enterprise, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
[A true copy]. JOHN C. LAING,
Judge of Probate.

Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of money due on and secured by a certain mortgage bearing date the ninth day of March, 1881, made and executed by Joanna Boynt to George Scott and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Tuscola County, Michigan, in Liber 35 of mortgages on page 215, on the day and year aforesaid. Which said mortgage was duly assigned by a written assignment bearing date the second day of October, 1897, made and executed by said George Scott to Calvin Ale and recorded in the Register of Deeds' office aforesaid, on the eighth day of October, 1897, in Liber 88 of mortgages, on page 421, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and seven dollars and thirty five cents (\$673.35). Now therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises in said mortgage described at public vendue to the highest bidder, on
Saturday, the 30th day of April, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the Village of Caro, (that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Tuscola is held.) Said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows to-wit: Lot number four of block number two, of Fox's addition to the village of Cass City, being in the county of Tuscola and State of Michigan. Said premises will be sold as aforesaid to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, the cost of foreclosure and the interest which may accrue thereon between the date of this notice and the day of sale above mentioned.
Dated February 2nd, 1898. CALVIN ALE,
Assignee of Mortgage.
J. D. BROOKER, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. 2-13

CASS CITY BANK.

Auten, Seeley & Blair, Props.

Established 1882.

A general banking business transacted.

Money loaned on Real Estate.

Meats of all kinds nicely served.

Stock bought for eastern markets

Schwaderer Bros., Props.

Meats of all kinds nicely served.

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