

War news will take a back seat during our  
**July Special Sale**  
- OF -

## Shoes and Clothing

23 Pr. Ladies' Button, Dongola, Pic toe, Pingree Shoes, \$4 00  
at... \$1 50  
107 Pr. Ladies' Button, Dongola, Pic toe, Pingree Shoes, \$3 00  
and 4 00 at... 1/2 price  
47 Pr. Men's Button, Dongola and Calf Shoes, \$2 00, 3 00 and  
4 00 at... 1/2 off

Sweeping reductions on all Men's, Boys', and Children's Suits. Must make  
room for fall stock. 24x24 Antique Tables free. Butter and eggs same as  
cash. See our bargain tables.

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

.. OUR ..

## Continuation Sale

.. OF ..

Clothing, Shoes & Dry Goods

LASTS UNTIL

**JULY FIRST.**

Another sample line of Fine Hats in Fur, Crash  
and Straw at one-quarter off. Ladies' Jackets,  
Capes, Skirts and Waists Very Cheap.

We want your Butter and Eggs the same as cash.

**2 MACKS 2.**



**Don't be  
Misled**

in regard to prices on Butter  
and Eggs as we will pay the  
highest prices and we have the  
stock of goods to sell from that  
will help us do it.

Groceries at Bottom Prices.

Dry Goods at Corresponding Prices.

SHOES at your own price. See bar-  
gain Counter of Shoes.

We are Selling...

## Bicycles

Guaranteed Wheel,  
G. & G. Tire,  
Low Prices and  
Convenient Terms.

Come to us first on any of the above goods and get price.

**LAING & JANES.**

## Laces and Embroideries

New and Stylish at

**FROST & HEBBLEWHITE'S**

FOR CORSETS,

SILK MITTS,

UMBRELLAS.

SHIRT WAISTS

We know our line will please you.

A good seamless Ladies' Hose at 5c. Our supply of  
Groceries are new and fresh. Butter  
and Eggs wanted.

**A. A. McKENZIE,**  
**FUNERAL  
DIRECTOR.**

Cass City, Mich.

Branches at Gagetown  
and Argyle.

Gagetown Manager—David Ashmore.  
Argyle Center Manager—John McPhail

**CAMERAS!**  
**KODAKS!**  
**CAMERAS!**

I wish to announce to all interested  
in amateur photography that I now  
have on sale at the Exchange Bank a  
fine line of Cameras and Kodaks for  
either Film or Dry Plates.

PRICE, \$2.50 AND UPWARD.

Success assured anyone who will  
comply with a few simple directions.  
You take no chances. Have no costly  
experimenting. My experience at  
your service. Inspection invited.

**H. L. PINNEY.**

**For Sale.**

The northwest quarter (N. W. 1/4) of  
the northwest quarter (N. W. 1/4) of  
section thirty-six (36) in town fourteen  
(14) north of range eleven (11) east, con-  
taining forty (40) acres more or less  
and located about one and one-half  
miles from Cass City, Tuscola county  
Offers for the above land are invited.

**L. GRUNER,**

69-4 Ann Arbor, Mich.

## HOME HAPPENINGS

ITEMS OF PURELY LOCAL INTEREST.

Haying has commenced.

O. K. Jones now handles the "Waver-  
ley" wheel.

Dr. D. P. Deming's new barn is now  
completed.

Calvin Ale now rides a new Cres-  
cent bicycle.

Everybody turn out to see the ball  
game tomorrow.

Did you notice the change of prices  
in Stevenson's adv.

Herb Frutchey spent a portion of  
the week in Detroit.

Wm. Kile, of Gagetown, was a caller  
in town Tuesday evening.

P. S. McGregory is having an ad-  
dition built to his barn.

Carl Dunster, of Bad Axe, was a cal-  
ler in town Tuesday evening.

Jas. H. Eno spent a few days with  
friends in Detroit this week.

Archie McPhee, of Pontiac, visited  
his parents here over Sunday.

Rev. T. B. Barnes, of Greenleaf, was  
buried in Caro on Tuesday last.

Mrs. John Hutton, of Caseville, was  
a caller in town on Tuesday.

Mark Wickware is visiting friends  
and relatives in Oxford at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are visiting  
their daughter, Mrs. Henry Deming.

Mrs. E. A. McGeorge left last week  
for a visit with friends at Mt. Clemens.

W. M. Morris, V. S. was called to  
Caro last week to operate upon a horse.

Don't forget the ball game tomorrow  
(Friday).

Miss Lizzie Monroe is the guest of  
friends at Elkton.

Chas. McCue is assisting in D. J.  
Giles' store this week.

Mrs. I. B. Auten and son, Meredith,  
spent Thursday in Caro.

Jno. McVicar, the Rescue postmas-  
ter, was in town on business Thursday.

Ed. Karr and Babe Morris, of Gage-  
town, were callers in town on Wednes-  
day.

Caro and Vassar's ball clubs crossed  
bats at Caro yesterday. Caro winning  
easy.

Mrs. I. A. Fritz and children are  
visiting friends in Bay City and Saginaw.

J. D. Crosby has a change of adv. in  
this issue which everyone should read.

Miss Hattie Hubel is spending a few  
days with friends and relatives in  
Uby.

Mrs. M. M. Lease, of Great Falls,  
Mont., is visiting her mother, Mrs.  
Monroe.

The Misses Ella and Kate Gasner, of  
Buffalo, are visiting friends and rela-  
tives here.

Miss Belle Gage, of Gagetown, visit-  
ing friends in town the latter part of  
last week.

Mrs. J. W. Wright is under Dr.  
Wickware's care, suffering from remit-  
tent fever.

Miss Jessie Crosby returned Friday  
last from attending the State Normal at  
Ypsilanti.

Adolph Meullerweiss and Miss Ida  
Gamble, of Sebawaing, visited here on  
Saturday last.

We understand M. H. Eastman and  
wife will cook for the club boarding  
house at Caseville.

Miss Dod Leonard, of Bad Axe, at-  
tended the graduating exercises here  
on Friday evening.

Chas. Martin and family, of Pawpa,  
Mich., are visiting A. G. Hutton, of  
this place at present.

The Evangelical Sunday School will  
picnic in John Striffler's grove, north-  
east of town, on July 4th.

A goodly number of Cass City people  
attended the Evangelical camp-meet-  
ing at Elkton last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, of Caro, were  
in attendance at the graduating exer-  
cises here Friday evening.

Mr. Dickson, of Novesta, has return-  
ed from the hospital with restored eye-  
sight. We rejoice with him.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fuller and daugh-  
ter Maude, left Thursday for Bay City,  
where they will spend the 4th.

We neglected to mention last week  
that a young son arrived to gladden  
the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Champion.

Miss Nellie Perkins left Saturday  
for Flint where she will spend the  
summer with her sister Mrs. J. C.  
Seeley.

A large crowd from here attended  
the Fireman's tournament and races  
at Sebawaing last week. All report a  
good time.

Ostrander is in possession of some  
household sewing machines which he  
will sell cheap, also a new line of Sol's  
Lady Elgin shoes.

Mrs. John Kenyon, of Detroit, and  
Mrs. Morris, of Vassar, visited Mrs.  
Medcalf and Mrs. J. E. Thatcher Tues-  
day and Wednesday.

At the social held Wednesday even-  
ing by the Juniors of the Presbyterian  
Church on the bank lawn \$6.75 was  
realized besides the cost.

Clark S. Bixby and Mrs. Catharine  
Laurie, both of Lamotte, were married  
by Rev. James W. Fenn at the Metho-  
dist parsonage, June 23.

D. A. Freeman carried off two firsts  
with the pacers Harry and Samuel at  
the Fireman's tournament and races  
at Sebawaing last week.

The three children of E. McKim did  
not miss a day at school during the  
past school year. This is a record of  
which they may be proud.

Miss Hannah Hummel, of Saginaw,  
and Miss Sophia Hinspeler and Miss  
Agnes Moessner, of Owosso, are the  
guests of Rev. F. Klump and family.

A. J. Knapp left last Saturday for  
Saginaw where he has joined the Saginaw  
ball team in the state league. He  
is at present playing first base and we  
notice doing it in good style. He is  
also hitting the ball in his usual way.

A. L. Foster, character sketch ar-  
tist, accompanied by Prof. W. C. Walk-  
er will give an entertainment in the  
Town Hall on Saturday evening. They  
promise to give something worth  
while attending. Admission, 10, 15  
and 25 cents.

Mrs. Phair and daughter Isabel, of  
Udara, Ont., are visiting Mr. and Mrs.  
William Orr, of Cass City. They will  
remain a few weeks. We hope their stay  
will be pleasant.

Attorney Brooker attended the  
creamery meeting at Gagetown Tues-  
day afternoon, and enlightened the  
stockholders on several points of law  
pertaining to their organization.

The funeral services of the 14 months  
child of Mr. and Mrs. Lacroix, were  
held in the M. E. Church on Sabbath  
afternoon. A good audience was pres-  
ent in sympathy with the bereaved  
family.

Miss Marther MacArthur has re-  
turned from Ypsilanti. She received a  
diploma and life certificate from the  
State Normal College June 22. She  
has been engaged to teach in the Pon-  
tiac schools for the coming year.

On and after July 1st all checks on  
the local banks must bear a 2 cent  
stamp and all promissory notes must  
bear a 2c stamp for each \$100 or frac-  
tional parts thereof, because of the  
new War Revenue Bill taking effect.

Miss Ella J. Koons left Monday  
morning by wheel for Watrousville,  
where she will spend some time visit-  
ing her uncle, Mr. Cole, before return-  
ing to her home at Alma, Mich. Miss  
Carrie Penn accompanied her as far as  
Ellington.

The Orangenom of "The Thumb" will  
celebrate on July 12 at Elkton. 25  
lodges and 5000 visitors are expected.  
Special trains will be run from Imlay  
City and Saginaw. Return fare from  
Cass City will be 60 cents. Every-  
body is cordially invited to come and  
enjoy the day. See large bills.

H. L. Pinney has recently purchas-  
ed a fine stock of cameras, kodaks and  
supplies and same can be seen at the  
Exchange Bank. He will be pleased to  
talk with anyone interested and ad-  
vise beginners as far as practical. He  
assures us that anyone can succeed  
from the start who will follow a few  
simple instructions. See his ad. in  
another column.

The P. O. & N. R. will sell half  
fare tickets to all points in Michigan  
to those wishing to attend the 4th of  
July. Tickets will be on sale July 2  
and 4, valid to return to July 5, in-  
clusive. There will be celebration at  
Gagetown, North Branch, Imlay City  
and Leonard. No tickets will be sold  
between any stations less than 25c for  
adults and 15c for children.

Caro will celebrate the 4th next  
Monday. They promise the people of  
the surrounding country something  
grand. Nothing has been spared to  
make it one of the best celebrations  
ever held there. A game of ball be-  
tween Fairgrove and Cass City for the  
championship of Tuscola county and  
for a prize of \$50 in gold will be one of  
the many attractions.

A law which probably few people  
were aware was in existence has been  
brought forward by the present war.

It relates to supervisors and provides  
that each must make a report to the  
proper authorities of a full list of all  
names of all male residents of his  
township between the ages of 18 and  
45; for use in case of draft for army  
service. The law has not been ob-  
served for some years, but this year  
some few supervisors are complying  
with its provisions.—Fx.

All the friends of James Patterson,  
who has been for so long a time an  
extreme sufferer, will be glad to learn  
that he is feeling better than at any  
period since commencing treatment  
with Dr. Graves. While the cause of  
his trouble is not entirely removed and  
probably never will be, yet there has  
been a manifested subsidence of the  
disease, and a toning up of the consti-  
tution.

The members of the I. O. F. attended  
the Presbyterian Church here on Friday  
morning. There was a fair attendance  
of members and friends, which with  
the regular members of the church  
nearly filled the edifice. The pastor  
of the church, Rev. B. J. Baxter,  
preached an appropriate sermon in  
which he commended the principle of  
Fraternity and advised all to embrace  
the christian faith.

Another game of ball will be played  
at the Driving Park here on Friday,  
July 1st, between Caro and Cass City.  
This promises to be the best game yet  
as Caro has been strengthened by a  
bran new battery and three or four  
new players since their last appearance  
here while the home team will en-  
deavor to put up a better article of ball  
than ever and make it three straight  
defeats for the county seat boys.  
Everybody turn out and see a good  
game of ball. Admission, only 10 cents.  
Game called at 4 o'clock.

Subscribe for the ENTERPRISE.

## Commencement of '98.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of Cass  
City has greater interest been mani-  
fested, than that shown by the immense  
crowd present Friday evening at the  
M. E. Church. Every seat that could  
possibly be placed was occupied. Af-  
ter filling the spacious audience and  
Epworth League rooms to repletion,  
aisles were crowded even to the strain-  
ing of legal limits and vestibule pack-  
ed with a standing surplus. On no  
previous occasion since the opening of  
the new church have the officials  
found the seating capacity inadequate  
to accommodate all who came. While  
previous commencements have been  
graced by well-trained and thoughtful  
youths who are still an honor to their  
Alma Mater; it is doubtful if ever a  
class was graduated equally as large  
and of so high a standard of uniform  
excellence as the class of '98.

All interested in the great work of  
education and who believe it a very  
significant item in the data by which  
to judge of a people's advancement is  
through the work exhibited in the  
character of their students, experi-  
ence a profound satisfaction in the  
evidence of progress in true culture as  
illustrated by the class of '98. Excel-  
lent taste was shown in the church de-  
corations and the extensive prepara-  
tions for the great occasion. The pro-  
gram as printed was carried out with  
one or two exceptions. A fine vocal  
and instrumental series was intersper-  
sed at appropriate intervals. An or-  
chestral number was introduced by  
Miss McClinton—gentlemen James and  
Armstrong. Mrs. McLean and Miss M.  
Caroline Penn each sang solos, both  
being in fine voice equalled their best  
efforts to the great pleasure and satis-  
faction of all. The ladies' quartette  
consisting of Mrs. Dr. Wickware, Mc-  
Lean, McDougal and Miss Penn, need  
no commendations. No part of the  
evening elicited more hearty response  
from the audience. Miss Ella Koons  
performed her difficult part as instru-  
mental soloist and accompanist for the  
evening very acceptably. Miss Joe  
McClinton's violin solo though present-  
ed after 10 o'clock and when the  
audience had become weary and  
anxious for the conclusion—captivated  
all.

The Salutatory by Miss Ora Wick-  
ware was thoroughly prepared, filled  
with appropriate sentiments and well  
delivered. Edward Pinney on "Ele-  
ments of Progress" gave evidence of a  
comprehensive outlook and exhaustive  
research. This oration was delivered  
in a deliberate clear oratorical way.  
Miss Myrtle Brooker presented the  
Class Poem in a distinct voice  
and an easy manner. Those acquaint-  
ed with Miss Brooker anticipated  
something original and were not dis-  
appointed. Miss Florence Clark's  
"Class Prophecy" was a rotary coac-  
ception and as Miss Florence rolled her  
majestic wheel into space, it proved  
an appropriate, well developed concep-  
tion and one furnishing an available  
medium by which to portray the future  
of each member. All will no doubt  
prove true. Miss Harriet Downing's  
essay "The Wealth of a Well-Store  
Mind" was thoroughly prepared and  
well delivered. She had by industry  
accumulated many indisputable facts,  
all proving that the genuine and en-  
joyable wealth of the world consists  
not so much in material resources and  
possession as in a mind well-furnished  
by thought and good information.

Fred Bigelow—the program prints the  
name Frederick, but most of us have  
become so accustomed to saying Fred  
that it has been found difficult, in so  
short a time, to get the pronouncing  
machine gaged to Frederick and again  
it appears hardly proper to hang so  
long a name on so short a boy. Had  
his father and mother been aware  
when patiently plodding through  
the long catalogue of great his-  
toric names to find one befitting  
him, and had known of the stunted  
growth to which their darling was des-  
tined, they would have selected Bob,  
Tom or something that would have  
easily adjusted itself to Sam. But as  
it has got into print Frederick so it  
must be. All that needs to be said is  
Frederick makes a splendid class his-  
torian. His paper was 'brim full of  
wit and wisdom. Pearl Schenck's ora-  
tion "The American Navy" is a subject  
always interesting to boys and Pearl  
though a grave and dignified senior,  
was all smiles and presented a very  
youthful appearance. But he had evi-  
dently got down to business on the  
subject of his oration and demonst-  
rated in its delivery that he had imbibed  
the spirit of Paul Jones, Decatur, Far-  
ragut, Dewey, Sampson, Schley and  
their brave men. Miss Gertrude  
Schoolley was Valedictorian. Her ad-  
dress was prepared and delivered in a  
way that met the expectations of friends

from one bearing the highest honors  
of the class. Highly appreciative words  
were spoken in behalf of the absent  
hero of the class, Dick S. Landon.  
His diploma was neatly framed by the  
Milo Warner Post and Ladies' Circle  
and draped with the flag. The father,  
a respected member of the Board of  
Education, his mother and brother  
were present and though in deep sor-  
row over his absence and exposure to  
danger, yet all felt a pardonable pride  
in the distinguished honor of having  
their relative an honored member of  
this worthy class and the only rep-  
resentative from Cass City in this  
struggle for God and human freedom.  
Prof. Masselink delivered a carefully  
prepared address to the class, expres-  
sed thanks to the Board for uniform  
kindness and zealous co-operation, and  
told the audience of his deep sorrow  
at leaving so excellent a people. Mr.  
H. L. Pinney made a brief, but well  
considered address to the class in be-  
half of the Board and presented the  
diplomas. Rev. B. J. Baxter pro-  
nounced the benediction. At the aus-  
picious ending of the most success-  
ful year of school work in the history  
of the town, according to the expres-  
sed opinion of many it is fitting to men-  
tion a few other points conducive that  
end.

The honorable Board of Education  
is deserving of much commendation  
for painstaking impartial service in  
employing a competent corps of  
teachers and also for laudable efforts  
in providing ample and convenient ac-  
commodations in which to train the  
youthful minds for future citizenship.

If any where liberal things should be  
devised and impartial service given  
these should be found in the adminis-  
tration of the Board of Education.

A most favorable comment on the  
ability and fidelity of the teachers is  
found in the fact that nearly all have  
been engaged for another year, at an  
advance of wages. Professor Masse-  
link retires by his own choice—and  
the decision is regretted by all we  
have heard express themselves. The  
quality of his work has never been  
surpassed, if equalled, in the educa-  
tional history of Cass City. He has  
succeeded by uniform courtesy of  
manner, combined with manly dignity,  
thereby gaining and retaining the  
good will and respect of all. His con-  
sistent conduct as a man and a citizen  
has endeared him to the people, while  
zealous service, as a christian has been  
highly appreciated by the pastor and  
his co-laborers of the Presbyterian  
Church. The Professor will be great-  
ly missed by many friends in the town  
where for three years he has gone in  
and out among us as an educator, citizen  
and christian. While it will be diffi-  
cult to fill the vacancy, yet some per-  
son must make the attempt. In view  
of this fact we believe all impartial  
people will be happy to learn that  
a majority of the Board—subse-  
quently to a rigid investigation into  
the educational qualifications, teach-  
ing experiences, and relative to the  
moral character of several applicants,  
have settled upon a young man emi-  
nently fitted to be the successor of so  
worthy an incumbent as Mr. Masselink  
has proven for three years. After a  
careful perusal of a list of very com-  
plimentary testimonials from college  
professors, an ex-member of the Legis-  
lature, members of school boards, two  
county commissioners of schools and  
ministers, all of whom speak of more  
or less personal knowledge of him and  
his work as a man, student or teacher,—  
we can do nothing but congratulate  
the people of Cass City, in advance,  
on the assuring prospect that their schools  
as in the past, will continue to be ef-  
ficiently administered by Mr. Weaver,  
the prospective principal.

## Bonds for Sale.

The undersigned will receive sealed  
proposals up to and including the  
20th day of July, A. D. 1898 for \$18,000,  
4 per cent annual Water Works and  
Electric Light Bonds bearing date  
August 1st, 1898. All bonds are in  
denomination of \$1,000 and mature  
\$1,000 annually, beginning August 1,  
A. D. 1903, principal and interest pay-  
able where purchaser may elect. A  
certified check or cash for 2 per cent  
of amount bid, must accompany each  
proposal, such deposit to constitute a  
partial payment and to be forfeited to  
the village of Cass City in the event of  
failure on the subscriber's part to  
make full payment for his subscrip-  
tion. Assessed valuation for the year  
1898, \$190,000. No indebtedness.  
Dated this 20th day of June, A. D.  
1898.

HUGH W. SEED,  
Clerk of the village of Cass City.

For Sale.

Second hand Rambler bicycle, near-  
ly as good as new. Bargain.  
62. O. K. JAMES.



## MICHIGAN NEWS SUMMARY.

Doings of the Week Recorded in a Brief Style.

CONCISE AND INTERESTING.

Five Young People Drowned at Flushing as a Result of the Overturning of a Row Boat—Several Important Conventions at Detroit.

**Michigan Bar Association.**  
About 200 of the leading lawyers of the state met in the splendid new room of the U. S. circuit court in the new postoffice at Detroit, the occasion being the ninth annual convention of the Michigan State Bar association. The annual address of President Michael Brennan was followed by a paper read by Wm. H. Wells on the subject "In Cuban Affairs the United States Has Adhered to Its Traditional Policy." It was highly interesting, showing deep research, and was enthusiastically applauded. This was enough business for one sitting, so they adjourned for the day and took their ladies on a trolley excursion to Grosse Pointe. In the evening a magnificent banquet was given at the Hotel Cadillac, with a number of suitable toasts, that by Judge Michael Brennan, of Big Rapids, "The President of the United States," particularly pleasing the lawyers.

At the second day's session a little more business was transacted, committees and officers reported, among other things, that the membership had increased to 640. Officers were elected as follows: President, Thos. E. Barkworth, Jackson; vice-president, Bradley M. Thompson, Ann Arbor; secretary, Wm. S. Cobb, Jackson; treasurer, Charles E. Townsend, Jackson. The only change in the board of directors was the substitution of A. C. Baldwin, of Pontiac, for John J. Carton, of Flint. The meeting ended with an excursion on the river.

**Five Young People Drowned.**  
A terrible accident, involving the loss of five lives, occurred at Flushing, when a boat capsized containing four young people. All were drowned and a spectator, who endeavored to help them, also lost his life. The occupants were Chauncey A. Cook, aged 18, the Misses Luella and Odalina Loop, aged respectively 14 and 16, and Mildred Packard, aged 2, a niece of the two young ladies. The party had been out for some time, when through some carelessness in the handling of the boat it was capsized. All went into the water, and as none of them could swim they struggled helplessly about. At this juncture, Arthur Maxwell, a popular young clerk, came flying down to the beach on his bicycle. He quickly dismounted and plunged headlong into the river. He was a good swimmer, but had not proceeded half way to the unfortunate when he was seized with cramps, and with scarcely time to cry out, sank and never again came to the surface. Every member of the party was drowned except little Mildred. She was taken out alive, but expired in a short time. Maxwell's body was first recovered, and the others were soon afterward brought to the surface.

**Michigan Boys to Reinforce Shafter.**  
The brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, of Michigan, at Camp Alger has the honor of being the first expedition against the Spanish made up purely of volunteers. His brigade has sailed to Santiago to reinforce Gen. Shafter. The Yale and the Harvard carry this expedition, which will consist of about 4,000 volunteers in all. Gen. Duffield's brigade consists of the 33d and 34th Michigan, Ninth Massachusetts and Third Virginia regiments. Owing to the fact that the Harvard was not yet ready to sail Gen. Duffield's brigade was divided, and the 33d Michigan and one battalion (the Marquette, Houghton, Ionia and Mt. Clemens companies) of the 34th were the first volunteers to leave Camp Alger for the front. They were giving a rousing farewell as they marched to Dunn Loring, Va., and boarded the cars for Newport News where they went aboard the Yale, with an immense amount of supplies, camp equipment and ammunition. Two days later the remainder of the 34th Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts broke camp and started for Newport News where they embarked on the Harvard.

**National Credit Men at Detroit.**  
The third annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, was held at Detroit, calling together a goodly assembly of representative men from all parts of the country interested in making a uniform and firm basis for the founding of credits, reforming laws that are now unfavorable to an honest credit business, and securing legislation that will be helpful to the commercial interests of this country. The association was organized in Toledo two years ago, by representative credit men from the leading commercial interests and centers of the country, and now it has a membership of 2,332, which represents interested capital of over \$600,000,000 and a volume of business of over \$1,800,000,000.

Hon. Chas. G. Dawes, U. S. comptroller of the currency, made the leading speech of the convention. A reception was tendered the delegates and their ladies at the Hotel Cadillac.

**Michigan Men of Finance.**  
The men who take care of our money for us—in other words the Michigan Bankers' Association—met in convention in the Russell hotel, Detroit, and discussed various matters of interest and importance to them. As a side issue they participated in an excursion to St. Clair Flats.

## TO ATTACK SPAIN AT HOME.

Commodore Watson Ordered to Take a Strong Fleet and Sail at Once.

The recent rumors that the President intended to send a fleet of war vessels to attack Spanish coast cities have proven true, as is shown by the following bulletin posted by the navy department at Washington:

Commodore Watson sails in the Newark to join Sampson, when he will take under his command an armored squadron with cruisers and proceed at once off the Spanish coast. Commodore Watson's squadron is designated the eastern squadron and is as follows: Flagship Newark; battleships Iowa and Oregon; cruisers Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, and the colliers Scandia, Abarenda and Alexander. The start will be made at once from off Santiago.

No attempt is made to deny that the government is influenced in ordering this movement by a desire to check the progress eastward of the Cadiz fleet. It was not believed that the Spanish admiral could be guilty of the folly of uncovering his own home ports in this fashion, but inasmuch as he seems determined to do so the naval strategists could not do less than take advantage of the magnificent opportunity thus afforded to strike a crushing blow at Spain and thereby, perhaps, bring about a speedy desire in Spain for peace and save much time and loss of life and money in the conduct of the tedious campaign in Cuba.

When the American fleet sails for Spain it will take complete information as to the entire stretch of Spanish coast, with detail maps of every harbor and its fortifications. The information is in minute detail as to the defenses of each port. In general the fortifications of the coast are relics of the medieval greatness of Spain, and many of these old defenses are tumbling ruins.

### Troops Killed in a Railroad Wreck.

The first and second sections of the train carrying Col. Torrey's regiment of rough riders from the Rocky mountains to Jacksonville came together in collision at Tupelo, Miss., and four troops were killed, one fatally injured and a score seriously injured. The sleeper "Seville," containing Col. Torrey and his regimental staff, was completely demolished, but all were unhurt except the colonel, who is injured, though not seriously. The chief fatalities occurred in a coach in the center of the first section which carried Troop C from Laramie, Wyo. This coach was completely telescoped and the soldiers were jammed and bruised beneath the masses of timbers, broken car seats and other debris.

Not a horse was injured, although several of the stock cars were badly smashed. The fault of the accident probably lies with the engineer of the second section, who was running too fast. He has disappeared.

### Three Men Drowned near Shepherd.

Sidney Kessler, Thomas Francisco and Harvey Francisco lost their lives by drowning in Chippewa river, near Shepherd. The accident occurred about three rods below the dam in 14 feet of water, which forms a whirlpool extending under the bank some distance. The men had been fishing and had started for home young Francisco, aged 17, and Kessler, aged 32, had evidently went in bathing, and their clothing was found in their wagon near by. It is supposed that they were wading around in the shallow water and accidentally stepped off into the deep water. Neither could swim and their struggles attracting the attention of Harvey Francisco, the father of Thomas, he started to rescue them, jumped down the 20-foot bank, ran to the water and plunged in with his clothes on. He was an expert and powerful swimmer, but his efforts proved unavailing, and all were swept into the whirlpool and were drowned. The older Francisco leaves a widow and four daughters, in comfortable circumstances. Sidney Kessler was the main support of his old father who is paralyzed and unable to walk.

### MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Sally Saunders, aged 75, stepped in front of an express train at Eaton Rapids and was instantly killed.

Fire destroyed four barns and contents, including four horses, on the farm of Pitt Johnson, near Northville.

A detachment of Pennsylvania volunteers has been assigned to duty at Fort Brady to relieve the boys of the 19th U. S. infantry and to guard the Soo locks.

Berrien county has gone back on the local option movement and buried the proposed measure under a "wet" majority of nearly 2,000 votes. The three important cities of the county—Niles, Benton Harbor and St. Joseph—voted overwhelmingly "wet," the business men there and at the summer resorts fearing a loss of business.

Michigan's boys at Chickamauga—the 31st Michigan—greeted with tremendous cheers the news that they were to be in the next Cuban expedition. Col. Gardner still commands the brigade which besides the Michigan boys contains the First Georgia and 160th Indiana. The colonels of these regiments congratulated Col. Gardner on being the only colonel to lead a brigade out of the country.

The 100-barrel flouring mill owned by the Covell Bros., at Tequesta, Monroe county, was destroyed by fire. The mill was recently remodeled and equipped with the latest improved milling machinery at a cost of \$6,000, on which there was an insurance of \$3,000.

The U. S. geographical survey has completed its annual report on the production of salt, in the course of which special attention is paid to the great industry in Michigan, which stands second in the union, and which last year furnished one-fourth of the entire product of the country.

## HAVE LANDED NEAR SANTIAGO

16,000 U. S. Troops Arrive Before the Beleaguered City.

HOT FIGHTING IS EXPECTED.

Admiral Sampson and Maj. Gen. Shafter Hold a Lengthy Conference and Visit the Insurgent General Garcia—Hot Fighting Expected.

The United States army for the invasion of Cuba, about 16,000 strong, commanded by Maj. Gen. Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba, after a six days' uneventful journey from Port Tampa. The voyage throughout was tedious and uninteresting. The weather was excellent, and consequently there was little suffering from seasickness. But 14 cases of typhoid fever, and some measles developed, the former being especially on the boats which carried horses and mules. Surgeons, however, say the health of the men is unexpectedly good. The heat and long confinement in the holds of the transports have told very severely on the horses and mules, and many of them died.

The first sight of land was obtained in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and when the topmasts of the blockading ships were seen the soldiers were seized with enthusiasm through the soldiers. When the fleet of 37 transports swept up the southern coast and slowed up within sight of the doomed city of Santiago de Cuba, the soldiers were greeted with ringing cheers, which faintly echoed to the transports from the decks of the blockading warships far inshore, and were answered by the troops most heartily. An order from the admiral stopped the advance of the transports about 15 miles to the southeast, and, escorted by the Gloucester, Gen. Shafter went forward on the Segura to confer with the admiral. The transports lay on the smooth sea while the plans were discussed by the leaders on board the flagship.

After Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter had finished their first consultation they boarded the Segura and went to Acerraderos, about 17 miles west of Santiago, and near which place Gen. Calixto Garcia is encamped with 3,000 Cuban soldiers. Gen. Shafter and his staff and Admiral Sampson went ashore and proceeded to Gen. Garcia's headquarters, about a mile inland, where they spent several hours in consultation with the Cuban general. At the conclusion of the conference Gen. Shafter and other officers had little or nothing to say regarding the plans for landing the American troops or for the co-operation of the Cubans. Within 24 hours, however, the work of disembarkation had begun. Three thousand men, the vanguard of Gen. Shafter's force, first went ashore at the old iron pier that was built to expedite the shipping of manganese ore from the mines to the northward. While the troops were passing ashore Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the forts both east and west of Santiago. A force of 1,000 Cubans seemed to spring out of the ground at just the proper moment and attack the Spaniards near Baiguiri. The Spaniards had prepared to meet a disembarkation to the west of Santiago, and also to the eastward, but at Baiguiri there was only a Spanish blockhouse on a high cliff to the right of the landing pier, and a small fort and earthworks in the rear. Proceedings were begun by the American fleet, which struck out along the coast for 20 miles, hurling shells at nearly every fortress. The fortifications at Guadalupe, Cabanas, Siborney and Juraguá, as well as the blockhouse and the fort near Baiguiri were bombarded.

Dispatches direct from Shafter and Sampson said there was very little resistance from the Spaniards. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine and Suwanee shelled the vicinity before the landing and a big demonstration was made at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours and had one man killed. Admiral Sampson's dispatch indicated that he was carrying out his instructions thoroughly to clear a way for the landing of troops. The cable station through which the American commanders will communicate with the departments at Washington has been established, as shown by the dates of the dispatches received at Playa del Este, a small place directly on the coast and about 15 miles east of Santiago. The change was made from Camp McCalla to Playa del Este in order that the station might be nearer the scene of action.

Washington: In both army and navy circles the information contained in the dispatches of Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson was received with intense satisfaction. The landing of so large a body of troops as Gen. Shafter at present has under his command is a task of immense proportions. A prominent official of the war department said that the complete disembarkation of the troops, animals, field guns and supplies within a week after their arrival off the Cuban coast would be a task well accomplished.

It is believed that "bitter work" is ahead for Gen. Shafter's men before the Spanish flag comes down from Morro's walls. The Spanish infantry, cavalry and guerrilla forces, estimated by Admiral Sampson to number from 30,000 to 45,000 men are stretched from Guantanamo to Cabanas, a distance of 50 miles, ready to concentrate at the point of attack.

A cyclone 40 rods wide and 10 miles long passed one mile south of Lambertville, completely destroying the barns and orchards of J. Johnson, J. Slicker, H. Bristol, J. E. Mickens and J. H. Forests were greatly damaged and the loss on farm property is estimated at \$10,000. Mr. Johnson was the only man who had a cyclone insurance of \$800. Fortunately no lives were lost.

## MARCHING ON SANTIAGO.

Americans Drive the Spaniards Before Them Into the City.

The landing of Gen. Shafter's army at Baiguiri was accomplished exactly as had been planned. Only two lives were lost in the disembarking, and those by accident. Corp. Cobb and Private English, of Troop D, Tenth cavalry, were crushed to death by being thrown from a small boat while they were trying to climb upon the pier where the disembarking took place. Capt. O'Neil, of Wood's rough riders, plunged into the sea at the risk of his life, but the men were crushed before he reached them. O'Neil is a former mayor of Tucson, Ariz. Several horses and mules were drowned while swimming ashore through the surf.

As soon as the various commands were landed they pushed out in the direction of Santiago. At dark they bivouached and were strung out in a column three miles long, the front resting at Demajayhyo and the rear within a mile of the base at Baiguiri.

The army was on the move again at dawn and soon occupied Juraguá, five miles beyond, and the American flag was hoisted there. The Spaniards retreated before the advance, which was covered by Cuban skirmishers, burning the blockhouses as they went. Col. Wagner, with a small reconnaissance party of about 40 men, brushed against the flank of a retreating Spanish column 200 strong, at Pirmezas. A dozen shots were fired by the Spaniards, as Col. Wagner fell back. Fore Gen. Lawton could bring up the 23d, the van regiment, the Spaniards had decamped westward. Juraguá was abandoned by Gen. Linarez and 1,200 Spanish troops with such haste that they had no time to burn the town as they had Baiguiri. Gen. Linarez retreated to Sevilla, six miles west of Juraguá by road and nine miles from Santiago. A detachment of 170 Cubans under Col. Aguirre collided with the Spanish rear guard. The Cubans lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. The Spanish loss is not known. Dispatches indicate that the Spaniards were ordered to retreat toward Santiago.

### LAND BATTLE NEAR SANTIAGO.

13 Americans Killed and 50 Wounded—Roosevelt's Rough Riders in It.

The first land battle between the American and Spanish forces in the campaign against Santiago occurred when four troops of the First cavalry, four troops of the 10th cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders, less than 1,000 men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago. The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but they left 13 dead upon the field, as follows:

Roosevelt's rough riders—Capt. Allyn K. Capron, of Troop L; Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Privates Tillman and Dawson, of Troop L; Dougherty, of Troop A, and W. T. Ervin, of Troop F. First cavalry—Privates Dix, York, Bejork, Kolbe, Berlin and Lenmark.

Tenth cavalry—Corporal White. At least 50 Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die. The following officers were wounded:

Rough riders Maj. Brodie, shot through the right forearm; Capt. McClintock, Troop B, shot through the right leg; Lieut. J. R. Thomas, Troop L, shot through right leg; condition serious. First cavalry Capt. Knox, whose condition is serious; Maj. Bell and Lieut. Bryan.

Gen. Young commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Col. Wood directed the operations of the rough riders two miles west. Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time and the fight lasted an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thicket brush and had every advantage of numbers and position, but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed a blockhouse around which they made the final stand and sent them scattering over the mountains. Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that.

The cavalrymen were afterward reinforced by the Seventh, 12th and 17th infantry, part of the Ninth cavalry, the Second Massachusetts volunteers and the 71st New York volunteers. The Americans now hold the position at the threshold of Santiago with more troops going forward constantly. It is probable that at least 10 in the list of wounded will die.

### Warm Reception at Tampa.

Gov. Pinegre visited the 32d Michigan regiment at Tampa and was given a rousing reception, not only by the members of the 32d, but by the citizens and city officials of Tampa as well. The governor made an address to the boys after he had reviewed the boys at regimental parade. The city officials of Tampa banqueted the governor and officers of the regiment.

The Egyptian government has refused Camara's Spanish fleet permission to coal in Egyptian waters.

President McKinley has sent a cablegram to Gen. Shafter, congratulating him and the men composing his army, on the excellent work they have done. Secretary Alger added his tribute.

Latest reports from Honolulu say that as soon as news is received that Hawaii is annexed to the United States the Hawaiian regime of troops will be offered for immediate service at Manila.

Another Cuban expedition, composed of 400 native Cubans who have resided in the United States for some time, has sailed from Tampa on the transport Florida. The expedition carried besides the 400 Cubans two troops of 10th U. S. cavalry and a heavy cargo of munitions of war and supplies for the insurgent army under Gomez, to be landed near Matanzas.

## MANILA IS SURELY DOOMED

The Spaniards Cannot Hold Out Very Much Longer.

THE SPANIARDS ARE HOPELESS

First Fleet of American Transports Arrives—Insurgents Win Many Victories—Aguinaldo Wants the Philippines to be a Republic or an American Colony.

While the Washington authorities have received no official news of the arrival of the American transports at Manila, there is no disposition to discredit the private reports of their reaching their destination with 3,000 soldiers to assist Admiral Dewey in taking the city. It is questioned whether with this force to back him Dewey will feel justified in assaulting Manila, or even accepting its surrender. Either course would involve heavy responsibilities for the admiral, and it is extremely desirable that no pretext be afforded jealous European powers for intervention at Manila under guise of protecting the interests of their subjects. Therefore it may be that the admiral will wait for another 10 days until the second installment of troops reaches Cavite. In this case he probably will land the troops that arrive in the town of Cavite, which is now completely under the control of himself and the insurgents, and employ the time in acclimating them to Manila methods and climate.

The latest dispatches from Admiral Dewey and other sources say that the insurgents are daily gaining victories over the Spaniards. They have captured 5,000 prisoners, including 4,000 regulars, the prominent generals, Garcia and Cordoba, and the governors of the provinces of Cavite, Balacan and Bataan. They have also captured 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition in the fortified cathedral at old Cavite, whose large garrison surrendered, giving the insurgents the entire bay shore. They also captured on June 14, the town of Olangana, the place next in importance to Manila on the bay, and now control the Manila waterworks. The insurgents on land and the American squadron on the water completely surround Manila. All foreigners have fled to the ships in the harbor, while the Spaniards have placed the women, children and priests in the forts for safety. The family of Gov. Gen. August fled to the interior for safety. Owing to their lack of field guns, the insurgents are unable to take Manila, even if Admiral Dewey permitted, which he will not do.

Gen. Nonet, coming southward with 3,000 troops from Balacan, 30 miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked and was attacked by insurgents in ambush. Fierce fighting ensued for three days, during which Nonet was killed. The native troops joined the insurgents and the Spaniards who were left, about 500, surrendered. This is but a sample of the victories won by the insurgents.

Gen. Filipo, military leader of the insurgents, officially proclaimed a provisional government in old Cavite. There were great ceremonies, and a declaration of independence was read, renouncing Spanish authority. Gen. Aguinaldo was elected president. He has informed U. S. Consul Williams of the formation of a provisional government, merely for cohesive purposes, and notified him of the desire of the insurgents that the Philippine islands become an American colony, and also declaring that if this cannot be he will insist upon a republic being formed. If any other country than the United States wants to secure possession of the Philippines it will have to fight for it. The insurgents now have 10,500 rifles and eight field pieces. Some correspondents think that Aguinaldo will become intoxicated by his success and will become intolerant of American control. The insurgents are, however, keeping their pledges to Admiral Dewey.

A Madrid dispatch says: Capt. Gen. Augusti telegraphs that he has gone into the walled city and that he will be unable to communicate further with the government. The belief is expressed in government circles that Capt. Gen. Augusti will ask the foreign warships to land detachments to occupy Manila, on the ground that he is no longer able to resist the insurgents. All the papers say the government is satisfied with the prospect of Capt. Gen. Augusti being able to act in concert with the commanders of the European war vessels for a joint occupation of Manila.

Admiral Dewey sent the cruisers Boston and Concord to attack Hilo, and they captured that point without resistance, taking possession in the name of the United States. The American coal laden ship Saranac, which was seized by the Spanish gunboat El Cano, was recaptured. She was anchored in the stream without a person on board, the prize crew left aboard by the Spaniards having deserted her when the Americans warships hove in sight. Col. San Miguel, of the Spanish artillery, after making an inspection of the small stock of ammunition at his disposal, committed suicide in the plaza.

It is now asserted that the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius while skimming about the mouth of Santiago harbor discovered ample room in which to pass the wreck of the Merrimac. She went, made observations along the inner harbor, and then came back to sea, getting around the wrecked collier without difficulty. It has been ascertained that two battleships can enter the harbor, abreast, one passing to the right and the other to the left of the Merrimac wreck. This is an opportunity that will be of great advantage to Admiral Sampson when the final attack on Santiago begins.

## AT THE DOORS OF SANTIAGO.

American Troops Continue to Advance Upon the Doomed City.

The defeat of the Spanish rear guard by Gen. Young's and Col. Wood's commands caused a complete rout of the Spanish which did not end until they were safely within the fortifications of the city. The American advance continued until within four miles of Santiago. Two brigades of Brig. Gen. Lawton's division in command of Gen. Chaffee and Col. R. M. Hall, of the Second Massachusetts volunteers, moved forward past the village of Sevilla where the Spaniards expected to make a stand, and occupied the hills to the right and left, two miles beyond. Out in front of the American forces and occupying the roads leading to Santiago a force of 1,500 Cubans under Gen. Carlos Gonzales was stationed. The entire Cuban army, under direction of Gen. Calixto Garcia, with 5,000 Cubans, came from the interior, while from Acerraderos, 20 miles to the west of Santiago, 2,000 Cubans had already arrived.

The base of supplies was practically moved from Baiguiri to Juraguá after the battle near Sevilla and 6,000 American troops were immediately sent forward to the latter place, with Maj. Gen. Joe Wheeler in command, who reported to Gen. Shafter that he learned from two Negro boys from Santiago that the soldiers and citizens are very short of food. The soldiers and officers have seized all the food in the shops and are killing young horses for food and in the hospitals are subsisting on bread made of rice flour.

Gen. Wheeler, in his official report, placed the number of dead Americans in the engagement at Sevilla at 22 and the wounded as between 70 and 80. The bodies of 30 Spaniards have been found and the Spanish loss in killed and wounded was doubtless much heavier than the American. Five wagon loads of wounded Spaniards were carried into Santiago and many others wounded got there on horses or afoot. The Cubans confirm the reports as to the fine character of the fortifications around the city. Seven lines of barbed wire are stretched around the trenches. The Spaniards have recently dug deep trenches around the entire city, connecting a series of small forts. Gen. Young reports to Gen. Shafter: "We can plainly see Santiago. The country level this side of the city except for hills on the south, which extend to within a mile of Santiago. These hills appear deserted. The country is fairly open and it will not be difficult to move troops over it."

### BLANCO GETTING UGLY.

Refuses to Exchange the Merrimac Heroes and Fires on Flags of Truce.

Washington: The following was received from Commodore Watson in command of the Havana blockading squadron: "The captain-general (Blanco) states that the Spanish government refuses to exchange prisoners." Lieut. Hobson and his companions who sunk the Merrimac across the entrance to Santiago bay are the prisoners in question. A warship was sent under a flag of truce and tried to arrange for an exchange of prisoners. Gen. Blanco sent out a launch to meet the United States officer and his messenger stated that the governor-general would not agree to any exchange. "The men are my prisoners, and I will keep them," said Blanco. "You will first have to capture Havana before getting them." Blanco also notified the American blockading fleet that he will hereafter recognize no flag of truce, adding that every vessel within six miles' range will be fired upon, whether flying the stars and stripes or a white flag. Morro castle keeps firing heavy shells at the blockading squadron, and it is not believed such accurate shots can be fired by Spanish gunners.

A Madrid correspondent says that Senor Sagasta informed the chamber of deputies that Admiral Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines, via the Suez canal.

### THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.			
New York—Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
Best grades...\$3.00@3.20	4 75	5 75	40 00
Lower grades...\$2.50@2.75	3 25	5 00	42 00
Chicago.			
Best grades...\$4.00@4.25	5 25	6 85	39 00
Lower grades...\$3.00@4.75	3 25	6 00	3 75
Detroit—			
Best grades...\$4.00@4.25	4 75	5 75	3 75
Lower grades...\$3.00@4.25	3 25	5 00	3 75
Buffalo—			
Best grades...\$4.00@4.25	4 75	5 80	4 15
Lower grades...\$3.00@4.25	3 25	5 00	3 75
Cleveland—			
Best grades...\$4.00@4.25	4 50	5 75	3 95
Lower grades...\$3.00@4.25	3 00	5 00	3 75
Cincinnati—			
Best grades...\$4.00@4.50	4 00	6 50	3 95
Lower grades...\$3.00@4.00	2 75	5 25	3 75
Pittsburg—			
Best grades...\$4.00@5.00	4 75	6 25	4 20
Lower grades...\$3.00@4.75	3 50	5 50	4 00

GRAIN, ETC.			
Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	
No. 2 red	No. 2 mix	No. 2 white	
New York 81/88	77/88	31/32	
Chicago 75/75	21/25	28/28	
Detroit 81/81	32/32	28/28	
Toledo 81/81	32/32	27/27	
Cincinnati 81/81	32/32	28/28	
Cleveland 81/81	32/32	27/27	
Pittsburg 81/81	32/32	28/28	
Buffalo 81/81	32/32	28/28	
*Detroit—Hay, No 1 timothy, \$2.50 per ton. Potatoes, new southern, \$1.10 per bu; old Michigan, \$2.00. Live Poultry, turkeys, 10c per lb; chickens, 14c; fowl, 7c; ducks, 7c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 95c per doz. Butter, dairy, 16c per lb; creamery, 16c.			

**Reinforcements for Shafter.**  
Washington: The President has determined to send heavy reinforcements to Gen. Shafter at Santiago at once. To this end the first expedition was ordered to leave Newport News on the auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale, carrying Brig. Gen. Duffield's brigade, consisting of the 33d and 34th Michigan, Ninth Massachusetts and Third Virginia regiments, about 4,000 men.

Washington: The state department has received advice confirming the report that the Spanish Cadiz squadron is in the Mediterranean moving east.

## Eat in Haste

And suffer at leisure. When your abused stomach can no longer cheerfully and properly perform its duties, a few doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla are like fresh water to a withered plant. This medicine tones the stomach, restores digestive strength, creates an appetite and with a little care in diet, the patient is soon again in perfect health. Try it and you'll believe it.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

**N. E. A. Meeting at Washington.**  
The Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio Railway will have a special N. E. A. Wisconsin train, leaving Chicago Tuesday, July 5th, at 1 p. m., arriving in Washington the following afternoon. The party will consist of the leading educators of Wisconsin, and will stop at White Sulphur Springs, Va., for breakfast and a concert on the morning of the 6th. This route has more mountain and river scenery and more battlefields than any other line. Write at once for maps, rates and sleeping car reservations. The rate is one fare plus two dollars (membership fee) for the round trip. Bicycles carried free. H. W. Sparks, T. P. A., 234 Clark street, Chicago.

Young military attaches are always willing to instruct pretty girls in the use of arms.

**Electric Fans in Sleeping Cars.**  
The Baltimore and Ohio South-Western Railway officials have solved the problem of cooling sleeping cars in stations at night. At Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis this line has sleeping cars placed in the stations at 10 p. m., which do not depart until after midnight, and in order to make them comfortable and cool have placed 16-inch rotary electric fans in each end of the sleepers, thus removing the heated and impure air from all parts of the car. The fans have been in operation about two weeks, and have been the subject of many favorable comments from the traveling public.

Strange as it may appear, nations always go to war for the sake of peace.

**Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.**  
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Admiringly the St. Paul guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Some men can't screw their courage up without the aid of a corker.

What's the secret of happy, vigorous health? Simply keeping the bowels, the stomach, the liver and the kidneys strong and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

Sense of touch consists of knowing just whom to strike for a loan.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Don't's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The want of money makes the mare go—in exchange for a wheel.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

Every time a man plays at the game of love he tries to cheat.



# THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The Work Must Be Completed by the People of the United States.

If civilization is to advance in this country, about the first thing to be done is the building of the Nicaraguan canal by the people of the United States through the government at Washington. This work must be done and done quickly. Woe unto the political party that stands in the way! Let us at once get to work on it, and there will be trouble for the European nation that tries to embarrass the work. Great Britain has been throwing stones in our way, and through various English syndicates succeeded in stopping the grand work begun ten years ago by private parties under direction of our government.

Neither shall any foreign power be permitted to parallel the canal; and no European nation must be permitted to own islands or maintain ports within six hundred miles of either entrance to it. When congress gets to work on the plans all these things will be looked after.

## The Voyage of the Oregon.

The voyage of the Oregon, continuing as it did over many weeks, being the longest ever undertaken by a modern ironclad, has called attention more than ever before to the need of a ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The voyage of the Oregon is an object lesson of no little value. Fortunately, the ship arrived in time to be of service, but on some future occasion a ship may not arrive in time and the necessity for quicker communication is emphasized by this voyage which, better than anything else, gives an idea of the immense distance that must be traversed by our ships on either side of the continent when there is need of their services on the other. The military and naval importance of a canal route can not be exaggerated. As it is now, over three months are required to send a fleet from New York to San Francisco, and in a sudden emergency, the Pacific coast might be at the mercy of a foreign enemy for that length of time, simply from the fact that our government has neglected to encourage canal construction across the isthmus.

## Early History of Canal Project

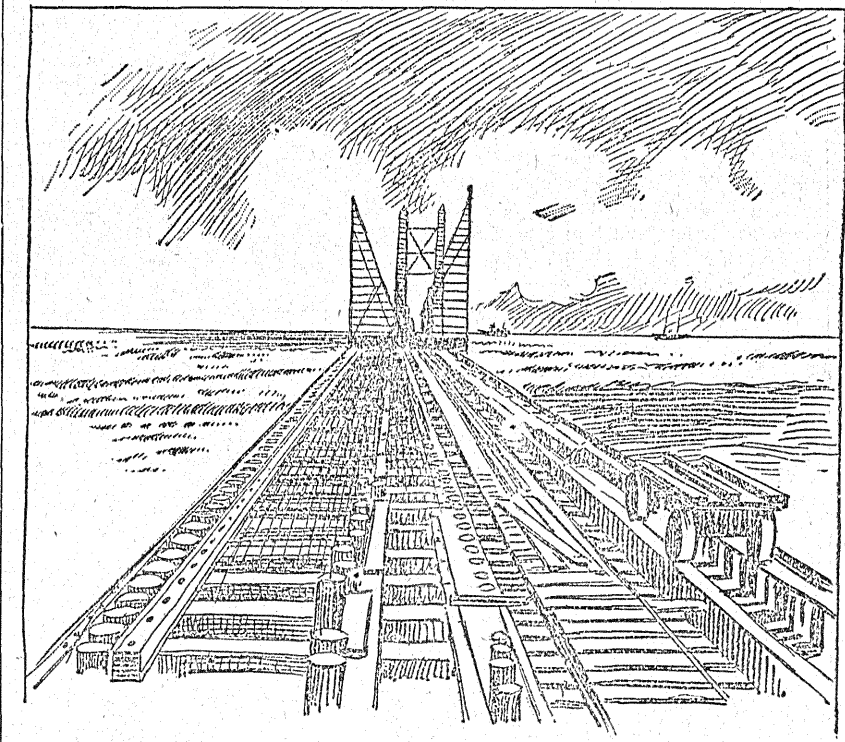
From the early history of the country the question of a canal has been under consideration. As soon as the exploring Spaniards discovered that there was no open route from Europe to the East, they began to talk about making one. Several of the early explorers by no means appreciated the value of their discoveries. Columbus was disappointed rather than gratified at the fact that a continent lay before him, for his purpose was to find a way to India and China, and he regarded the American continent as an unfortunate barrier in his path. The Spanish viceroys and governors were all charged by the government with the duty of finding a good canal route, and before the middle of the sixteenth century every practicable line which might serve the purpose was carefully examined. The results of the investigations made by the Spanish governors are summarized by Humboldt, who mentions five routes as possibly available for future use.

## The Nicaraguan Route.

The route of the Nicaragua canal is so plainly feasible that the wonder is any other should for a moment have been taken into consideration. Even before the middle of the last century there was talk of a ship canal, and the Spanish government considered the propriety of authorizing a company to begin the work, but nothing was done and, in 1820, came the revolution which

separated the American countries forever from Spanish control. The provinces of Central America united themselves into a confederation known as "The States of the Center," and, in 1825, Senor Canaz, of Nicaragua, began to agitate the scheme of a canal. "In 1826 a survey and estimate of cost were made under the auspices of De Witt Clinton, Stephen Van Rensselaer and Monroe Robinson, of New York, Edward Forsyth, of Louisiana, and C. J. Catlett, of the District of Columbia, and others. In 1831 the secretary of state instructed the United States charge d'affaires in Central America to protect the interests of citizens of his country in certain negotiations concerning a canal then pending with the king of the Netherlands. In 1835 Congress ordered an inspection of the different routes, and an agent was appointed, who, however, failed to comply with his instructions. In 1837-38 a survey of the route was made for the government of Nicaragua by Lieut. Bailey. In 1838 Aaron Clark, Herman Le Roy, William Radcliffe of New York, Matthew Cary of Philadelphia, and others, memorialized congress concerning the subject, in consequence of which a committee was appointed and a report made, and, in 1839, Mr. John L. Stephens was sent on a special and confidential mission to Central America, during which mission he made an investigation of the canal route and subsequently submitted a report upon it.

England Driven Out. In 1844 the Nicaraguan government solicited the aid of the French government, but failed to obtain any valuable co-operation. In 1847, Nicaragua

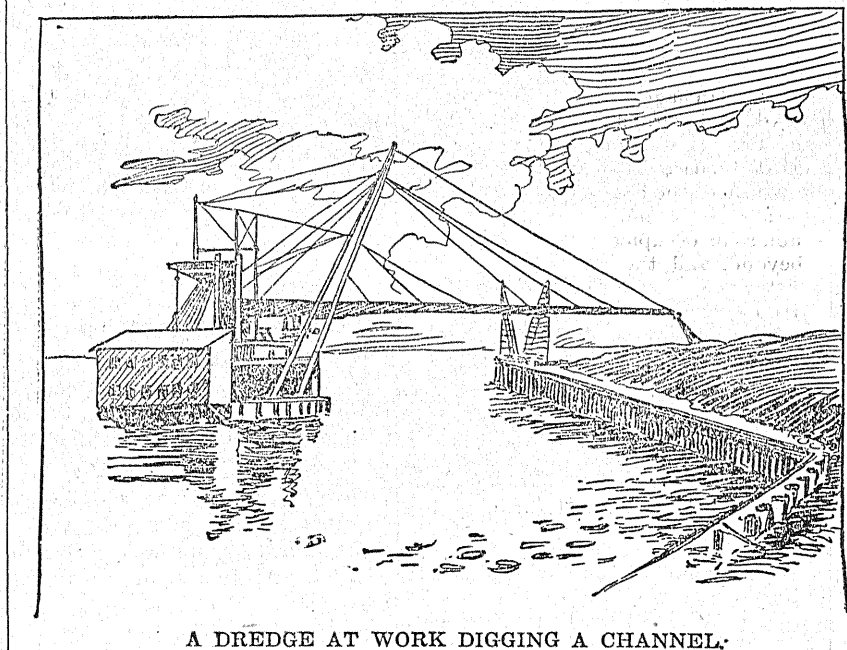


THE BREAKWATER LOOKING SEAWARD.

solicited the intervention of the United States against the attempts of Great Britain to secure control of the interoceanic canal route. This resulted in the negotiation of the Hise-Selva treaty, which, though never ratified, appears to have been an important factor in the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1849, under which the United States forced Great Britain to relinquish the attempt so obnoxious to Nicaragua. In 1849 a concession was granted by Nicaragua to Cornelius Vanderbilt and his associates for an interoceanic canal. Under its provisions a survey of the route was made, in 1850-51, by Col. O. W. Childs, of Philadel-

phia. The canal proposed by Mr. Vanderbilt was not built, and after several modifications of the contract the concession was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan government. In 1858 a concession was granted to Felix Bely, of Paris, for construction of a canal by the route proposed by Col. Childs.

Various Projects. Various projects were suggested between the time of the failure of M. Bely and the year 1880, but in 1852 a



A DREDGE AT WORK DIGGING A CHANNEL.

series of explorations had been begun by officers of the United States government, the most important being that of a commission appointed by President Grant, the report was printed in 1875 and discussed by congress during several sessions, and in 1884 "there was submitted to congress a treaty which had been negotiated with Nicaragua for the construction of the canal by the United States. At the same time, Mr. A. G. Menocal, civil engineer United States navy, was ordered to Nicaragua to make final surveys for the government. The treaty, however, failed of ratification by the senate, was with-

drawn for further consideration and was not again presented." In 1887, the concession now held by the Maritime Canal company, of Nicaragua, was granted to the Nicaragua Canal association, and the work of final survey was commenced by the association without delay. Early in 1888, a movement was made to secure a charter from the United States government. Bills were introduced in the senate and house for the purpose. That before the senate passed, without delay, and, being identical in form, was permitted to take the place of the house bill. It finally passed the house, Feb. 7, 1889, and became a law Feb. 20, 1889. On May 4 the Maritime Canal company was formally organized. In the meantime the association had also caused to be incorporated a construction company, under whose direction the surveys and the work, which had been commenced, were carried on. Since that time the work of construction progressed slowly, until its suspension in 1893 for lack of funds.

Greytown to Brito. The route which was finally chosen, and on which work was begun, is from Greytown, on the Atlantic, to Brito, on the Pacific, a distance of 169 1/2 miles apart. In detail, the line of the canal extends from Greytown in a southeasterly direction 9.25 miles through the low grounds of the heavily wooded plains and swamps. The cross section of the canal here is to be 120 feet wide at bottom, 288 feet at surface, and 28 feet deep. Lock No. 1 will have a lift of 31 feet; dimensions of lock, 650 feet by 80 feet. Lock No. 2, 1.25 miles from No. 1; lift, 30 feet. Lock No. 3, about two miles from No. 2; lift 45 feet. About three miles from No. 3 is the eastern divide cut, 2.9 miles long; summit depth of cut, 298 feet; average depth entire length of cut, 141 feet; material mostly rock; dimensions of the cut, 80 feet at bottom, 80 feet at surface; depth of water, 30 feet. The route from the divide cut is through the basin of the San Francisco river. It extends all other openings are dammed up to make an impounded reservoir, extending from the divide cut to the main San Juan at Ochoa, where the river is to be dammed by an immense work of loose rock, to be hauled from

the divide cut. This dam is to be 70 feet high, 1,900 feet long; it will raise the water above it to a level of 106 feet above the sea, and this will raise the level of Lake Nicaragua from 105 feet to 110 feet above the sea.

## TREATY WITH PRUSSIA.

In 1785, the United States and Prussia entered into a treaty, some provisions of which show a remarkably advanced "spirit of civilization and hu-

manity." On our part it was signed by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Hon. S. J. Barrows, M. C. from Massachusetts, furnishes to the Christian Register one article of this treaty, copied by himself from the original manuscript now in the archives of the department of state at Washington. From Doctor Franklin's well-known abhorrence of war and its cruelties, as well as from the style of the composition, we may guess from the following which was drawn by his own hand: "If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and to settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance. And all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general, all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed forces of the enemy, into whose power by the events of war they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price, and all merchant and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and there- by rendering the necessities, and more easy to be obtained, and in general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested; and neither of the contracting powers shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels or interrupt such commerce."

Population of British India.—That is, of the territories under direct British government—was 198,860,606 in 1881, and had increased to 221,172,952 when the last census was taken in 1891. The population of the states which are governed by native rulers under the eye of the British representatives increased in those ten years from 54,322,908 to 66,050,479. The figures for 1891 show that of the total population 146,727,296 were males, and only 140,496,135 were females. British India covers 964,993 square miles and the native states 595,167; but in the former the average number of persons living on every square mile is 229 and in the native states it is only 111. The highest average is 471 per square mile in Bengal, and the next is 436 in the north-west provinces and Oude; whilst the lowest average in British India is 35 in Upper Burma—the native state of Cashmere falling still lower, to 21 per square mile. England had in the same year 540 people to the square mile, and Scotland 134. The next census, in 1901, will doubtless show that India's population continues to rapidly increase. The great famine of 1897 has not been allowed to have the fatal results of previous times of scarcity; and the plague, though terribly fatal where it raged, was kept within a comparatively small space.

Their Woes. "I am here, gentlemen," explained the pickpocket to his fellow-prisoners, "as the result of a moment of abstraction." "And I," said the incendiary, "because of an unfortunate habit of making light of things." "And I," chimed in the forger, "on account of a simple desire to make a name for myself." "And I," added the burglar, "through nothing but taking advantage of an opening which offered in a large mercantile establishment in town." But here the warden separated them.

Revised Charm. Wheeler—Is Scorchor superstitious? Biker—Very! He's got a bicycle tree hanging over his door for good luck.—Puck.

# A Brave Coward.

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

## CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

"Is it in the pavilion?" I asked. "It is; and I wish it was in the bottom of the sea instead," said Northmour; and then suddenly—"What are you making faces at me for?" he cried to Mr. Huddleston, on whom I had unconsciously turned my back. "Do you think Cassilis would sell you?" Mr. Huddleston protested that nothing had been further from his mind. "It is a good thing," retorted Northmour, in his ugliest manner. "You might end by warring us. What were you going to say?" he added, turning to me.

"I was going to propose an occupation for the afternoon," said I. "Let us carry that money out, piece by piece, and lay it down before the pavilion door. If the Carbonari come, why, it's theirs, at any rate." "No, No!" cried Mr. Huddleston; "it does not, it cannot belong to them! It should be distributed pro rata among all my creditors."

"Come, now, Huddleston," said Northmour, "none of that." "Well, but my daughter," moaned the wretched man. "Your daughter will do well enough. Here are two suitors, Cassilis and I, neither of us beggars, between whom she has to choose. And as for yourself, to make an end of arguments, you have no right to a farthing, and, unless I'm much mistaken, you are going to die."

It was certainly very cruelly said, but Mr. Huddleston was a man who attracted little sympathy, and although I saw him wince and shudder, I mentally indorsed the rebuke; nay, I added a contribution of my own.

"Northmour and I," I said, "are willing enough to help you to save your life, but not to escape with stolen property."

He struggled for a while with himself, as though he were on the point of giving way to anger, but prudence had the best of the controversy.

"My dear boys," he said, "do with me or my money what you will. I leave it all in your hands. Let me compose myself."

And so we left him, gladly enough I am sure. The last that I saw, he had once more taken up his great Bible, and with tremulous hands was adjusting his spectacles to read.

## CHAPTER VII.

The recollection of that afternoon will always be graven on my mind. We debated over and over again my proposal with regard to the money, and had we been in complete possession of our faculties I am sure we should have condemned it as unwise; but we were flustered with alarm, grasped at a straw and determined, although it was as much as advertising Mr. Huddleston's presence in the pavilion, to carry my proposal into effect.

The sun was part in specie, part in bank paper and part in circular notes, payable to the name of James Gregory. We took it out, counted it, inclosed it once more in a dispatch-box belonging to Northmour and prepared a letter in Italian which he tied to the handle. It was signed by both of us under oath, and declared that this was all the money which had escaped the failure of the house of Huddleston. This was, perhaps, the maddest action ever perpetrated by two persons professing to be sane.

Had the dispatch-box fallen into other hands than those for which it was intended, we stood criminally convicted on our own written testimony; but, as I have said, we were neither of us in a condition to judge soberly, and had a thirst for action that drove us to do something, right or wrong, rather than endure the agony of waiting. Moreover, as we were both convinced that the hollows of the links were alive with hidden spies upon our movements, we hoped that our appearance with the box might lead to a parley, and, perhaps, a compromise.

It was nearly 3 when we issued from the pavilion. The rain had taken off, the sun shone quite cheerfully. I have never seen the gulls fly so close about the house or approach so fearlessly to human beings. On the very doorstep one flapped heavily past our heads, and uttered its wild cry in my very ear.

"There is an omen for you," said Northmour, who, like all freethinkers, was much under the influence of superstition. "They think we are already dead."

I made some light rejoinder, but it was with half my heart, for the circumstance had impressed me.

A yard or two before the gate, on a patch of smooth turf, we set down the dispatch-box; and Northmour waived a white handkerchief over his head. Nothing replied. We raised our voices, and cried aloud in Italian that we were there as ambassadors to arrange the quarrel; but the stillness remained unbroken save by the sea-gulls and the surf. I had a weight at my heart when we desisted, and I saw that even Northmour was unusually pale. He looked over his shoulder nervously, as though he feared that some one had crept between him and the pavilion door.

"By God," he said in a whisper, "this is too much for me!" I replied in the same key: "Suppose there should be none, after all!" "Look there," he returned, nodding with his head, as though he had been afraid to point.

I glanced in the direction indicated,

and there, from the northern corner of the Sea-Wood, beheld a thin column of smoke rising steadily against the now cloudless sky.

"Northmour," I said (we still continued to talk in whispers), "it is not possible to endure this suspense. I prefer death fifty times over. Stay you here to watch the pavilion; I will go forward and make sure, if I have to walk right into their camp."

He looked once again all around him with puckered eyes and then nodded assentingly to my proposal.

My heart beat like a sledge-hammer as I set out, walking rapidly in the direction of the smoke; and though up to that moment I had felt chill and shivering, I was suddenly conscious of a glow of heat over all my body. The ground in this direction was very uneven; a hundred men might have lain hidden in as many square yards about my path. But I had not practiced the business in vain; chose such routes as cut at the very root of concealment, and, by keeping along the most convenient ridges, commanded several hollows at a time.

It was not long before I was rewarded by my caution. Coming suddenly on to a mound somewhat more elevated than the surrounding hummocks I saw, not thirty yards away, a man bent almost double and running as fast as his attitude permitted along the bottom of a gully. I had dislodged one of the spies from his ambush. As soon as I sighted him I called loudly in English and Italian, and he, seeing concealment was no longer possible, straightened himself out, leaped from the gully and made off as straight as an arrow for the borders of the wood.

It was none of my business to pursue; I had learned what I wanted—that we were beleaguered and watched in the pavilion, and I returned at once, and walking as nearly as possible in my old footsteps, to where Northmour awaited me beside the dispatch-box. He was even paler than when I had left him and his voice shook a little.

"Could you see what he was like?" he asked.

"He kept his back turned," I replied. "Let us go into the house, Frank. I don't think I'm a coward, but I can stand no more of this," he whispered.

All was still and sunshiny about the pavilion as we turned to re-enter it, even the gulls had flown in a wider circuit, and were seen flickering along the beach and sandhills, and this loneliness terrified me more than a regiment under arms. It was not until the door was barricaded that I could draw a full inspiration and relieve the weight that lay upon my bosom. Northmour and I exchanged a steady glance, and I suppose each made his own reflections on the white and startled aspect of the other.

"You were right," I said, "All is over. Shake hands, old man, for the last time."

"Yes," replied he, "I will shake hands for as sure as I am here I bear no malice. But, remember, if by some impossible accident we should give the slip to these blackguards, I'll take the upper hand of you by fair or foul."

"O!" said I, "you weary me."

He seemed hurt, and walked away in silence to the foot of the stairs. The remainder of the day was passed in the same dreadful tedium and suspense. I laid the table for dinner, while Northmour and Clara prepared the meal together in the kitchen. I could hear their talk as I went to and fro, and was surprised to find it ran all the time upon myself. Northmour again bracketed us together, and rallied Clara on a choice of husbands, but he continued to speak of me with some feeling, and uttered nothing to my prejudice, unless he included himself in the condemnation. This awakened a sense of gratitude in my heart which combined with the immediateness of our peril to fill my eyes with tears.

After all, I thought—and perhaps the thought was laughably vain—we were here three very noble human beings to perish in defense of a thieving banker. Before we sat down to table, I looked forth from an upstairs window. The day was beginning to decline; the links were utterly deserted; the dispatch-box, a still lay untouched where we had left it hours before.

Mr. Huddleston, in a long yellow dressing-gown, took the end of the table, Clara the other, while Northmour and I faced each other from the sides. The lamp was brightly trimmed; the wine was good; the viands, although mostly cold, excellent of their sort.

Mr. Huddleston was certainly no ordinary character; he had read and observed for himself; his gifts were sound, and, though I could never have learned to love the man, I began to understand his success in business, and the great respect in which he had been held before his failure. He had, above all, the talent of society; and though I never heard him speak but on this one and most unfavorable occasion, I set him down among the most brilliant conversationalists I ever met.

He was relating with great gusto, and seemingly no feeling of shame or the maneuvers of a scoundrelly commission merchant whom he had known and studied in his youth, and we were all listening with an odd mixture of mirth and embarrassment, when our little party was brought abruptly to an end in the most startling manner.

A noise like that of a wet finger on the window-pane interrupted Mr. Huddleston's tale, and in an instant we

were all four as white as paper and sat tongue-tied and motionless round the table.

"A snail," I said at last, for I had heard that these animals make a noise somewhat similar in character. "Shall be d—d!" said Northmour. "Hush!"

The same sound was repeated twice at regular intervals, and then a formidable voice shouted through the shutters the Italian word "Traditori!"

Mr. Huddleston threw his head in the air, his eyelids quivered, next moment he fell insensible below the table. Northmour and I had each run to the armory and seized a gun. Clara was on her feet with her hand at her throat.

So we stood waiting, for we thought the hour for attack was certainly come; but second passed after second, and all but the surf remained silent in the neighborhood of the pavilion.

"Quick," said Northmour, "upstairs with him before they come."

CHAPTER VIII.

Somehow or other, by hook and crook, and between the three of us, we got Bernard Huddleston bundled upstairs and laid upon the bed in "My Uncle's Room." During the whole process, which was rough enough, he gave no sign of consciousness, and he remained, as if he were cold. I followed him mechanically with my eyes, and in so doing turned my back upon the window. At that moment a very faint report was audible from without, and a ball shivered a pane of glass, and buried itself in the shutter two inches from my head. I heard Clara scream, and though I whipped instantly out of range and into a corner, she was there, so to speak, before me, beseeching to know if I were hurt. I continued to reassure her, with the tenderest caresses and in complete forgetfulness of our situation, till the voice of Northmour recalled me to myself.

"There is one point that we must know," said he. "Are they going to butcher the lot of us, or only Huddleston? Did they take you for him, or fire at you for your own beaux yeux?"

"They took me for him, for certain," I replied. "I am near as tall, and my head is fair."

"I am going to make sure," returned Northmour, and he stepped up to the window, holding the lamp above his head, and stood there, quietly affronting death, for half a minute.

"Yes," said Northmour, turning coolly from the window; "it's only Huddleston they want."

"Oh, Mr. Northmour!" cried Clara; but found no more to add, the temerity she had just witnessed seeming beyond the reach of words.

He, on his part, looked at me, cocking his head with a fire of triumph in his eyes; and I understood at once that he had thus hazarded his life merely to attract Clara's notice, and depose me from my position as the hero of the hour. He snapped his fingers.

"The fire is only beginning," he said. "When they warm up to their work they won't be so particular."

(To be continued.)

## LOVE AMONG LAPLANDERS.

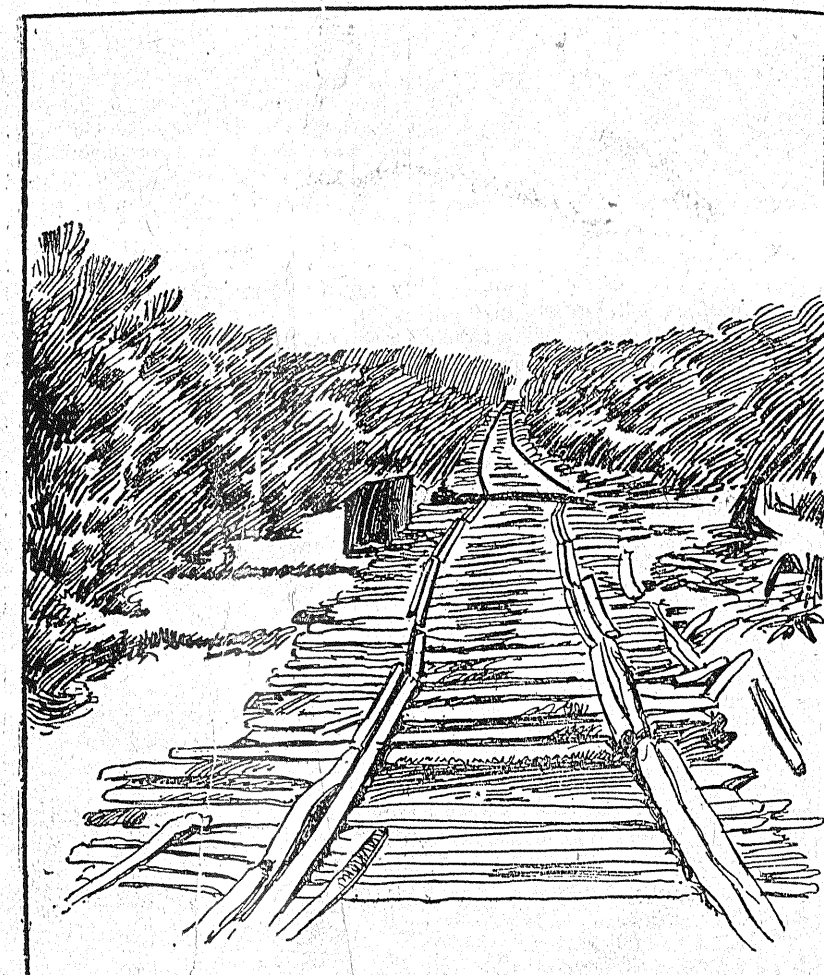
Curious Customs in Vogue Among Inhabitants of the Ice Land.

When a young Laplander is in love with a girl he and she run a race. He is heavily handicapped, so that she may win if she chooses, and if she outrun him he cannot propose again. Of course she suffers herself to be overtaken if she cares for him, but the consent of her parents must be obtained before she can be married. The law of the land is very strict on this point, and in olden times the man was subject to capital punishment if he married without the consent of the girl's parents.

After a Laplander has chosen a bride he sends her a present of a girdle, a ring and a quantity of brandy; he goes so far as the door of her hut, but remains outside until invited to enter, when a bumper of brandy is offered to the girl's father; if he drinks it it is a sign he consents to the marriage, and the young lover then promises to give the girl some clothes, and pays a sum of money, generally 100 copper dollars, on the spot. This, of course, is a remnant of marriage by purchase, which, in primitive times, succeeded marriage by capture. Banns are published once in Lapland and the marriage ceremony is very short. The bride wears her hair loose and has a gold band round her head. Her presents and her dowry are generally reindeer, and she and her bridegroom remain with her parents for a year after marriage.

## The Horse and the Battle Cry

"Talk about education, that horse of the major's has got more sense and patriotism than a whole lot of people," said the colonel. "That horse, sir, was being carried by a recruit. The man didn't know his business, sir, and he didn't half do his work. Just as he had combed out the horse's tail as a finishing touch and was getting away, the horse shot out his hind legs, snorting, as the recruit went up into the air, 'Remember the mane.'"



BUILDING A RAILROAD THROUGH THE SWAMPS OF NICARAGUA.



## Cass City Enterprise.

An Independent Newspaper. Published every Thursday by THE McDOWELL PRESS, Seeger 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 that 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 Farmers' House. Night calls from office. 7-22-27.

**DR. CARRIE EDWARDS,**  
General practicing physician and surgeon. Graduate of the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. Member of the American Medical Association and Wyman Medical Society. Office over Cass City Bank. 4-14-06

**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. 8-3-04

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

### Societies.

**I. O. F.**  
COURT ELKLAND, No. 825, I. O. F., meets on 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month in their hall in the Campbell block, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A. A. MCKENZIE, Sec. 8-11-07

**I. O. O. F.**  
CASS CITY LODGE, No. 203, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

W. W. SCHWABER, Sec. 8-11-07

**K. O. T. M.**  
CASS CITY TENT, No. 74, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month, at 7:30. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited.

**L. O. L.**  
CASS CITY LODGE, No. 214, meets on the first Tuesday evening of each month, at 7:30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

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.

**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. KLEIN, 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 3:00 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting at 7:30 on Thursday evening. Rev. J. W. FISK, 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. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. B. 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.

Pays Interest on Time De-  
posits.

E. H. PINNEY, Prop.

**House-Moving  
and Raising**

executed promptly and sat-  
isfaction guaranteed.

**Jack Screws to Rent.**

Be sure and see me if you  
need anything in this line.

J. A. CALDWELL.

**Busy? Yes. Why?**  
Because its hard work to supply the demand all over the country for  
**J. B. LEWIS CO'S  
"WEAR RESISTERS"**  
They sell well, look well, feel well, wear well. For men, women and children. Look for "Lewis" on every shoe. Made only by the J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.  
**LEWIS "WEAR RESISTERS"** are sold by  
**J. D. CROSSBY.**

## Cass City and Caro STAGE & LINE.

J. S. DUNHAM, PROP.

**GOING WEST:**

Leaves Cass City, - 6 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.



## Central Meat Market.

Meats of all kinds nicely served.

Stock bought for eastern markets

**Schwaderer Bros., Props.**

## THE HUB Of the Thumb

Where? Cass City, of course. Why? Because we have more enterprising merchants and better stock of general merchandise to select from. It is not a one man town and everyone does business. We are centrally located with good roads and transportation facilities. Our stock and grain market for everything is unsurpassed and, last but not least, we have as fine a Roller Flouring Mill as there is in the Thumb. Plansifter system throughout and everything up-to-date. We solicit a trial of your patronage if you are not a patron and, if so, a continuance. Satisfaction guaranteed. We grind everything. Feed grinding a specialty.

## Heller's White Lily and Heller's Best

Are the Flours. Write or wire for prices, wholesale or retail. Thumb telephone connection, No. 1.

Yours for Business,

**C. W. HELLER.**

## 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.**



## DEFord

Mert Crittendon is much better.

John Horner's barn is nearly com-  
pleted.

Our nervous people seek the cellars  
windy nights.

D. Valentine and Frank McCracken  
have exchanged work horses.

Edward Lee and wife made a busi-  
ness trip to Eaigrave last week.

Geo. Curtis wheeled from Armada  
last week to visit friends east of here.

Chas. Campfield's horses were badly  
injured last week by falling on the  
harrows.

Mrs. Ellen Spehens, of Southfield,  
Oakland county, visits her father,  
Clark Corliss.

We learn that Mr. Johnson on the  
old Prutcher farm has bought all the  
wheat and rye thereon.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c.  
If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

**NOVENTA.**

Friends visited at Ed Beeby's on  
Sunday.

Mr. J. Livingstone attended the  
races in Sebawaing last week.

All our schools are out and the  
children are enjoying their vacation.

Several from here attended the ice  
cream social at Cedar Run last week.

Mr. Archie McPhee of Pontiac vi-  
sited friends on Snore Island Satur-  
day.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jacoby visited  
friends in Kingston and Wells last  
week.

Prof. Massejink and wife attended  
the entertainment in Dist. No. 5 Mon-  
day evening.

Miss Minnie Demming left for Ox-  
ford Wednesday where she will visit  
friends for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford of Oxford are  
visiting their daughter, Mrs. H. P.  
Demming, of this place.

Miss Aggie McIntire left for  
Detroit Wednesday where she will vi-  
sited friends for some time.

The entertainment Monday evening  
at the Brown school house in Dist.  
No. 5 was well attended and all  
seemed to enjoy themselves. The  
teacher and scholars deserve great  
praise for the manner in which they  
recited dialogues and recitations.

**BOOKER'S ARNICA SALVE.**

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts,  
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever  
Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsbains,  
Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and pos-  
itively 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, Druggist.

**SHAKESPEARE.**

W. W. met at Mrs. John Atkin's  
Tuesday.

Miss Kulla Jones is home from Yale  
to spend vacation.

Will Wann took the train Monday  
morning for Oxford.

John Parrot has moved his machi-  
nery into the new grist mill.

Work has commenced in Mr. Cor-  
rell's new blacksmith shop.

Camp meeting on Hay Creek closed  
Tuesday evening, June 21st.

John Teakbury entertained relat-  
ives from Clifford last week.

Miss Vida Nichols has again re-  
sumed her work at Dr. Truesdell's.

Miss Nora Frye, sister of our pastor,  
left for her home Saturday morning.

Willie Workers held a strawberry  
social in the hall last Friday evening.

Mrs. Van Wagons and daughter, of  
Oxford, are the guests of her sister,  
Mrs. Thos. Stitt.

Miss Aggie Brown, of Goodells,  
St. Co., accompanied by Mrs. Koop-  
gen attended the camp meeting last  
Sunday.

A number of our young people gave  
a very pleasant surprise to Miss Delia  
Phillips, who is about to leave for St.  
Claire Co.

The school picnic passed off very  
pleasantly. The pupils' drill reflected  
much credit on the teacher, Mr.  
Brown, of Flynn.

A number of our citizens attended  
the meeting of the Crusaders at Wick-  
wau Sunday evening. Otto Nique  
had his lap robe stolen.

An opening dance was given in Mr.  
Correll's new blacksmith shop last  
Tuesday evening and was followed by  
a strawberry festival in the hall.

**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  
Downs' Elixir, 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.

## CLIPPING.

Haying has commenced.

Mike Shay is slowly improving.

Wm. Moyer is able to be out again.

Herb Wilbur is working for Henry  
Hathaway.

E. M. Merrill has gone to Tawas on  
a vacation.

Mrs. Applebyer Hickox is visiting  
her parents near here.

A stereoscopic exhibition in the M.  
E. Church Friday evening.

Clifford's second nine won a game  
from the Marlette Juniors Saturday.

Open air concert last Saturday eve-  
ning was fully appreciated by the  
boys.

Misses Hayelton and Crosby are  
visiting friends and relatives in this  
vicinity.

Clifford won the return game of ball  
with Silverwood Friday. The score  
was 19-21.

Sunday School convention in the  
Baptist Church Wednesday afternoon  
and evening.

**How to Look Good.**

Good Looks are really more than skin  
deep, depending entirely upon a healthy  
condition of all the vital organs. If the  
liver be inactive, you have a dyspeptic  
look. If your kidneys be affected, you  
have a pinched look. Secure good health  
and you will surely have good looks.

"Electric Bitters" is a good alternative and  
tonic. Acts directly on the stomach,  
liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood,  
cures pimples, blotches and boils, and  
gives a good complexion. Every bottle  
guaranteed. Sold at T. H. Fritz, Drug  
store. 50 cents per bottle.

**KINGSTON.**

The Epworth League held a social  
at Dr. Mitchell's Tuesday evening.

M. L. Randall made a business trip  
to Detroit Monday returning Tues-  
day.

The Silverwood ball team are expect-  
ed to play the local boys here Satur-  
day.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist  
Church meet at Mrs. J. O. Patton's for  
dinner Wednesday.

Mrs. Mitchell, English, Blinn and  
Miss Lulu Mitchell, returned from  
their visit to Yale Saturday.

Mrs. L. A. Maynard and son, Walter,  
are spending a couple of weeks at El-  
sie, Mrs. Maynard's former home.

W. F. English started for Star Is-  
land Friday last to attend the Pharm-  
aceutical examination. Dr. Bates accom-  
panied him part way and is spending  
a few days with Canadian friends.

On Saturday the North Branch nine  
played the Hastings, here and were  
defeated 15-23. Tuesday the return  
game was played at North Branch and  
her boys were defeated, the score be-  
ing 11-35, the Branch team having  
been strengthened with five new play-  
ers.

The new revenue law which takes  
effect July 1st, 1898 requires that re-  
venue stamps be put upon all legal  
papers. All notes, checks, drafts, cer-  
tificates of deposits, postal orders, 2  
cents each. Receipts for money ex-  
ceeding \$5.00, 1 cent. Deeds 50 cents  
for each \$500 or fraction thereof.  
Leases of land or tenancy, one year, 25  
cents; three years, 50 cents; over three  
years, \$1.00. Mortgages, 25 cents; re-  
newals of mortgages, 25 cents. The  
stamp must be put upon the instrument  
by the maker thereof and the  
maker must cancel the stamp by put-  
ting thereon the date issued and his or  
her initials. When revenue stamps of  
the required denominations cannot be  
obtained smaller stamps may be put  
on for the required amount. A fine of  
\$100 is the penalty for not complying  
with this law.

Our baby has been continually trou-  
bled with colic and cholera infantum  
since his birth, and all that we could do  
for him did not seem to give more than  
temporary relief, until we tried Cham-  
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy. Since giving that remedy he  
has not been troubled. We want to  
give you this testimonial as an evidence  
of our gratitude, not that you need it  
to advertise your meritorious remedy.  
—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale  
by T. H. Fritz, Druggist.

**Will It Come to This?**

When airships shall fly gracefully  
over our heads and wires carry thoughts  
as well as words, and people live on  
their capsules of chemically prepared  
food, then names will probably be dis-  
pensated with and a symbol will be suf-  
ficient to designate one's person. The  
most advanced scientists have always  
been unable to remember the names of  
their acquaintances. They never forget  
faces, and so they deem names unneces-  
sary. Symbols suggestive of the natu-  
ral characteristics of the person would  
be much better. Darwin once forgot his  
own name. Professor S. of Harvard,  
after committing to memory the string  
of names of a Spaniard to whom he  
wished to present an old friend, forgot  
the name of his friend at the crucial  
moment. —New York Times.

**Professional Call Delayed.**

New Woman Physician—George, is  
there any prospect of it clearing off very  
soon?

George—No. Why?

N. W. P.—Mrs. Smith sent for me  
to come over and see her three days ago,  
and I have been waiting ever since for  
it to clear off. I am sure she will be ex-  
pecting me.—Philadelphia North Amer-  
ican.

## REASONS.

Master Cerill Greenache sports a  
new wheel.

Miss Golding is sewing at Mrs. D. Mc-  
Donald's this week.

Christopher Hanson is building wire  
fence for D. McDonald.

Jerome Russell is adding to his  
house. We like to see improvements.

Prof. Allan McDermott is home  
again. We are glad to see his smiling  
face.

Rev. Ephraim Sedgwick and family  
will return to his field of labor this  
week.

Do you know of any idle men who  
wish to work and earn their living  
honestly? Send such to Beasley.

Cut your Canadian thistles and  
other foul weeds about your farm, or  
the path-master will be on your back.

Mrs. John R. McDonald will be  
home this week from Canada, where  
she has been visiting at her parental  
home.

H. J. McDonald is home again and  
says he had a pleasant time while vi-  
siting Port Huron, Sarnia, Detroit, Win-  
sor and other shore towns.

Our neighbor Hector McDermott  
was brought home yesterday from  
Thos. Murphy's, and we are pleased to  
see that he is improving nicely.

D. McDonald says if the boys want  
honey, he would like to have them ask  
for it. He prefers giving it, and not  
have the hives and bees destroyed.

Three ice cream socials in this vic-  
ity last night. We heard of two young  
men who intended taking them all in,  
but "froze out" on the way to the third  
one.

**AN HONEST OFFER TO IN-  
VALIDS.**

The British Medical Institute of Saginaw  
offers to all Invalids For a  
Limited Time, Treatment at  
Greatly Reduced Rates.

Saginaw, Mich., April 4, 1898.

Editor Enterprise.

For the purpose of demonstrating our  
ability to cure all chronic, nervous, and  
special diseases of both sexes, we will, for  
a limited time, treat all patients at  
greatly reduced rates.

To young and middle-aged men who  
are now suffering from their early in-  
discretions, or later excesses, we offer a  
helping hand that will save them from  
the extortionate quack and restore them  
to health and manhood. This is our  
greatest field of labor.

And women who are suffering from  
any of the maladies peculiar to their  
sex, such as displacements, irregu-  
larities, pains, weakness, etc., we will  
fully restore to health.

We treat all forms of diseases such as  
seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, lost  
manhood, gleet, stricture, syphilis, etc.,  
and guarantee a cure in every case we  
undertake. Our reduced rates will con-  
tinue but for a limited time. Those liv-  
ing at a distance should send stamp for  
question blank for home treatment.

Office, 106 South Washington Avenue,  
directly opposite the Bancroft House.  
Hours, 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. No Sunday  
hours. F. M. Hubbard, M. D.,  
Chief Consulting Surgeon.

**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**  
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever.  
10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

**RAISING POULTRY**

It's no trouble when you  
use Star Poultry  
Powder.

**Sure Cure for Cholera.**

Cape, Mich., Jan. 25, 1898.

T. F. Holden, Inlay City, Mich.

I have been to the Star Poultry Powder and I have not lost one  
since I began feeding it to my fowls. I think it is  
the best poultry powder in the world.

Yours Respectfully,  
Mrs. Jos. FRENETT.

**Saved our Five Hens.**

I am convinced that nothing equals Star Poul-  
try Powder. I have used it with great results.  
This year when the cholera has been all around  
us, we saved our fine flock of 170. They are  
in a healthy condition and never had them lay so  
well. The difference in eggs double pays for the  
powder. I advise all to try it.—Mrs. Jersey Winn,  
Inlay City, Mich.

**Lost all my Young Chickens.**

Inlay City, Mich., March 8, 1898.

I have used Star Poultry Powder and find that  
the increased number of eggs more than pay for  
the powder. Besides being a good egg producer  
it makes a great difference in the health and ap-  
pearance of poultry especially young chicks.  
Last year I lost every chick hatched until I com-  
menced to feed the Star Poultry Powder, after  
which I did not lose any.—Robert Hutchford.

Sold by wholesalers and retailers  
everywhere.

**CASS CITY BANK.**

Auten, Seeley & Blair, Props.

Established 1882.

\*\*\*\*\*

A general banking business  
transacted.

Money loaned on Real Es-  
tate.

## A PICTORIAL AND DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY OF

## "Our War With Spain"

The Most Magnificent Publication of  
the age, absolutely Unique in its  
Embellishments and Incomparable in  
its Graphic and Historical Accuracy.

THIS splendid work embraces 200 Photographic Views of every ves-  
sel in the American Navy; all the battleships, cruisers, gunboats,  
monitors, torpedo-boats, auxiliaries, and special service ships.  
The book also comprises portraits of leading army and naval of-  
ficers, and views of encampments, drill exercises, big guns, target  
practice, the manufacture of armor plate, cannons, barbettes, ship building,  
munitions of war and our naval resources. Besides these beautiful photo-  
graphic representations of the Army and Navy, this exquisite work contains  
many superb original illustrations, productions of distinguished artists, of  
such thrilling incidents as the explosion of the Maine, the bombardment of  
Matanzas, and of Dewey's amazing and decisive victory in Manila Bay. These  
are large double-page pictures of marvelous spirit and historic fidelity. There  
are also other original pictures, such as Havana Harbor, War Map of the  
World, War Map of Cuba, etc.; the whole comprising an album of extraor-  
dinary beauty, timely interest and invaluable information. These views are  
8x10 in size and are accompanied by full descriptive text, thus presenting in  
the most attractive and indelible form, a complete history of our War with  
Spain.

Educational-Interesting-Historical-Valuable

Our Great Offer. This valuable work is now being is-  
sued for the first time and retails



**ROAD GRADERS,**  
Champion, Milwaukee and Osborn  
**Binders and Mowers,**  
**Buggies, Bicycles, Etc.**

Farmers call and we will save you money.

**J. H. Striffler.**



## CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

A. A. P. McDOWELL, Publisher.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN.

Some dead Spaniards have been canonized.

Every time a man plays at the game of love he tries to cheat.

Sense of touch consists of knowing just whom to strike for a loan.

Every singer in a quartet can point out three good reasons why the organization isn't absolutely perfect.

The Philippines produce the finest indigo in the world, but it isn't so blue as the feeling that American squadron has produced there.

It may be more blessed to give than to receive, but the average man is always willing to let the other fellow have the blessing.

Adherents of the Spanish throne proudly talk of what is behind it, but at this present to its occupants must be of less interest than what's before it.

The Austrian government has decided that "hello" in telephoning is impolite and must not be used. But it often is convenient for abbreviation.

"A good man in the worst sense of that term," was the expressive epigram flung after young Gladstone by the party politicians who could not gain his vote against his judgment. Of course the sneer was a compliment.

In a volume on statistics of Co-operative Societies in Various Countries which has been published in France statistics are given of the rural and artisans banks in France. The first of these banks was established in March, 1882, and their total number in May, 1897, was 581. The membership in 1896 was 8,648; the total receipts in that year amounted to \$240,000, and 2,501 loans were made to members, the gross amount aggregating \$180,000.

As a medium through which to convey pessimistic inferences the essayists are overworking the subject of rejected volunteers. Without other information the conclusion might be drawn from some of these comments that the people of this nation are rapidly deteriorating in physical capabilities. As has been said, the subject has been lately overworked. The nation is not running short of human material capable of standing the tests of muscle, suppleness and speed. It is because it has so much of it to select from that it can afford to be especially rigorous in the application of its tests. We are not becoming a nation of weaklings.

Two important cases from the court of private land claims were recently decided by the Supreme court in favor of the government. One involved title to the Chavez grant of 130,000 acres in New Mexico, made in 1825 by the governor and departmental assembly of the territory of New Mexico while the land was part of the public domain of the republic of Mexico. The court found that the grant was made by officials without authority to issue it, and therefore the title of Martin B. Hayes, claimant by mesne conveyances through Chavez, is not good as against that of the United States. The other was the case of Earl B. Coe, involving the title to the Algodones or Rodriguez grant in Arizona, comprising 40,000 acres. Rodriguez claimed to have a patent or grant issued in 1838 under a sale authorized by the officials of the State of Sonora, Mexico. The court found that, as in the other case, the grant to Rodriguez was made without authority and confirmed the title of the United States.

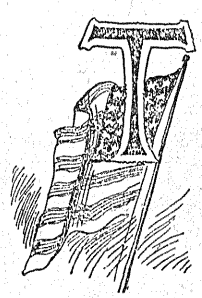
Cuba was the island we went to war to set free; but the accounts of the treatment of the Philippine islands by Spain suggests strongly that some power nearer geographically to those islands than the United States ought long since to have wrested them from the Spanish grasp, in the interest of humanity. Here is what seems to be an authentic statement of the tax burdens laid upon the islanders: "All males over 21 years of age must pay a poll-tax that equals \$18 of our money, and the women must pay \$14. A man must pay a license to sell coconuts from his own trees or indigo of his own raising. Every article of furniture that costs \$2 of our money is taxed. The curtain never goes up at the theater unless \$10 is paid to the government, and for every act of slaughtering his own animals, clipping his own sheep or felling his own trees, the Philippine farmer must pay a fee to the government. There is exacted government tribute for getting married and for being buried, and at every step and turn of his life the tax-collector holds out his hand to him, and it is not a demand that can be refused." No wonder Spain wishes to keep a possession that yields such a return; no wonder also that the last sixty years have developed seventeen rebellions in the Philippines.

European nations are having their eyes opened on the subject of patriotism. The blue and the gray march shoulder to shoulder, and the rich and the poor meet on a common level. Among Roosevelt's "rough riders" may be found the sons of Federal and Confederate soldiers, and the sons of millionaires of the East ride side by side with the cowboy of the Western plains. The solution of the mystery is that we are a nation of patriots, and that love of country is common to all sections and classes.

## SALUTING THE FLAG.

CEREMONY FINALLY ESTABLISHED IN THE ARMY.

It Was Devised by Capt. William R. Hamilton of Milwaukee—A Profound Greeting for "Old Glory"—A Similar Custom in the Navy.



HE sentiment that a soldier feels toward that combination of cloths and colors that symbolize the dignity and grandeur of his nation is more than proverbial—it is historic, and many a brave man has cheerfully fallen in the mad battle swirl to save that torn and faded cloth called the flag. And still the homage of the soldier, while almost beyond understanding in the heat of the battle, has not always been as now. Time was when the flag received no special recognition from the soldier other than the firing of the sunset and the sunrise guns. But now this is all changed, and thanks to Capt. William R. Hamilton, of the Seventh artillery, United States army, who is a Milwaukee boy, the flag, instead of dropping from the staff as though shot away, comes down with a graceful dignity and is treated with military reverence.

At the time for lowering the flag, usually called retreat by the soldiers, the garrison of an army post is paraded near the flag, the trumpets play retreat and as the last note dies away, the deep boom of the retreat guns wakes the echoes, the flag halyards are cast loose, and as the band plays the "Star Spangled Banner," the great garrison flag is pulled slowly down the staff, its white and red stripes flutter-



CAPT. WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.

ing in the air, it seems, in time with the music. When the flag reaches the ground, it is caught by a detail of the waiting guard and carefully folded and escorted to the guard house, where it is kept safely through the night. And all through the ceremony the garrison under arms stand rigidly at the highest form of salute—the present, and those not under arms stand reverently uncovered. While many regimental commanders had devised one way or another for the honor of the flag, it was not until recently that the army regulations laid down a law on the subject. While the patriotic societies and the principles that they have fostered and encouraged deserve some credit for the feeling that has ended in so high a form of respect being paid the flag, it is to Capt. Hamilton that the credit of the regulation is due.

Nor is this closing ceremony of the soldier's day the only token of the soldier's respect that the old flag receives from him. When the regimental colors are not in use in the field, they stand in a rack in front of the commanding officer's quarters, in the care of a sentry, and every civilian passing is required to raise his hat to them—the soldiers do not need to be required to do that. When the colors are being carried to and from the drill field the sentries by whose posts they pass present arms, and every man who passes them raises his hat or salutes.

A great many regiments of the army follow a very pretty and dignified custom that was instituted in the Fourth infantry of the Wisconsin guard when Gen. Charles King was its colonel. At the close of regimental parade, the officers marched off the field and stood in a group a little off the parade ground, while the color sergeant marched straight to the front across the parade and wheeling around stood facing the regiment, while the sergeant major, breaking the regiment into column of companies, marched them in review to the colors, each company saluting the flag as it would a general. These little ceremonies instill in the soldiers a great deal of that spirit that carried our flag over the ridge at Mission Ridge, that broke down and swept away Pickett's brave division, that won for Thomas the proud name of the Rock of Chickamauga.

The navy is not a bit behind the army in its honor to the flag and its

association with foreign ports and foreign ships makes it even more familiar with the ceremony of respect than is the army. When a squadron of warships is at anchor, the retreat is sounded on the flagship, and as the flag at the staff on the quarterall is lowered, every man, jack and officer, rises to his feet and, facing the flag, raises his hat and so stands until the flag is down. At sea much the same ceremony is followed.

## "THE FOX OF THE DEEP."

How Semmes Gave Wilkes the Slip in 1863.

The chase after Admiral Cervera by the fleets of Sampson and Schley recalls the chase after the Alabama in 1863, when she had struck Galveston and destroyed the Hatteras. Commodore H. H. Bell, who was commanding off Galveston, saw the Hatteras sink, and sent a dispatch boat to Farragut. Then he sent the Brooklyn after Semmes, but she proved too slow, as also did a vessel he sent after the Alabama. The navy department sent the Vanderbilt with all speed to Porto Rico. The Keystone State skirted the southern coast of Cuba and reported that the Alabama had put in at Cienfuegos. The department promptly ordered the Vanderbilt to round Cape May and skirt the southern coast. Capt. Wilkes met the Vanderbilt midway between Cienfuegos and Santiago. Then Wilkes sent the Vanderbilt to find the Keystone State. Then somebody told him that the Alabama was at Porto Rico. The Vanderbilt found the Keystone State at Cienfuegos, and the two stopped at Key West for coal, and finally reached Porto Rico, where they found Capt. Wilkes furious. He had learned that the Alabama had put in at Martinique, discharged her prisoners and, after filling up with coal, had peacefully sailed away for Azores. Cervera may be cunning, but he in no sense compares

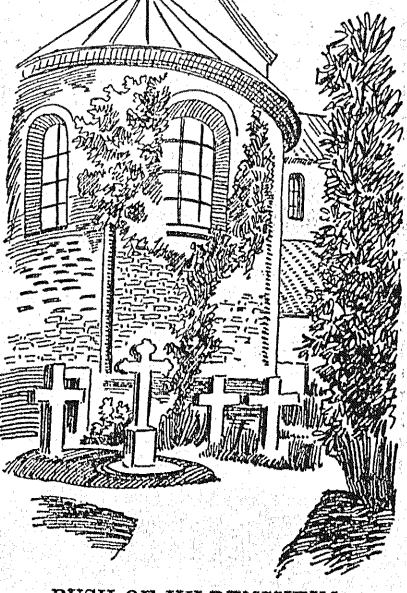


CAPT. WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.

with Semmes, who was the "fox of the deep" in his day.

## HAS BLOOMED 1,000 YEARS.

A thousand years have come and gone since the first roses redolent on this great tree of Hildesheim. Its existence can be traced back to the days when Charlemagne was king. The ancient cathedral at Hildesheim, near Brunswick, is half hidden in rose-blooming season by the myriad blossoms of the old tree, which twines about the stone buttresses and envelops them with grace. Antiquarians and flower lovers alike have visited the famous tree for generations, but it has at last been attacked by insects, which threaten its destruction.



BUSH OF HILDESHHEIM. Some of the old tree, which twines about the stone buttresses and envelops them with grace. Antiquarians and flower lovers alike have visited the famous tree for generations, but it has at last been attacked by insects, which threaten its destruction.

American Lumber in Germany. American pine and hard woods are constantly gaining importance. There is a large field in Germany for Georgia pines for finishing and for hard woods for flooring. No country is building more extensively than Germany, and only a few people, comparatively, use the rule in the best houses. In all the larger cities of the German empire, on every side and everywhere new blocks of buildings and new houses are being constructed.

Some men drop all their money trying to pick up more.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"A GLORIOUS REST" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text of Micah, Chapter II, Verse 10, as Follows: "Arise Ye and Depart, for This Is Not Your Rest"—Drumbeat of the Prophet.

This was the drum-beat of a prophet who wanted to arouse his people from their oppressed and sinful condition; but it may just as properly be uttered now as then. Bells, by long exposure and much ringing, lose their clearness of tone; but this rousing bell of the gospel strikes in as clear a tone as when it first rang on the air.

As far as I can see, your great want and mine is rest. From the time we enter life, a great many vexations and annoyances take after us. We have our holidays and our seasons of recreation and quiet, but where is the man in this world who has found entire rest? The fact is that God did not make this world to rest in. A ship might as well go down off Cape Hatteras to find smooth water as a man in this world to find quiet. From the way that God has strewn the thorns, and hung the clouds, and sharpened the tusks; from the colds that distress us and the heats that smite us, and the pleasures that stab us, and the fevers that consume us, I know that he did not make this world as a place to linger in. God does everything successfully; and this world would be a very different world if it were intended for us to lounge in. It does right well for a few years. Indeed, it is magnificent! Nothing but infinite wisdom and goodness could have mixed this beverage of water, or hung up these brackets of stars, or trained these voices of rill, and bird, and ocean—so that God has but to lift his hand, and the whole world breaks forth into orchestra. But after all, it is only the splendors of a king's highway, over which we are to march on to eternal conquests.

You and I have seen men who tried rest here. They built themselves great stores. They gathered around them great patronage of merchant princes. The voice of their bid shook the money markets. They had stock in the most successful railroads, and in safe deposit vaults great rolls of government securities. They had emblazoned carriages, high-mettled steeds, footmen, plate that confounded lords and senators who sat at their table, tapestry on which floated the richest designs of foreign looms, splendor of canvas on the wall, exquisiteness of music rising among pedestals of bronze, and dropping, soft as light, on snow of sculpture. Here let them rest. Put back the embroidered curtain, and shake up the pillow of down. Turn out the lights. It is 11 o'clock at night. Let them slumber drop upon the eyelids, and the air float through the half-opened lattice, drowsy with midsummer perfume. Stand back, all care, anxiety, and trouble! But not they will not stand back. They rattle the lattice. They look under the canopy. With rough touch they startle his pulses. They cry out at 12 o'clock at night: "Awake, man; how can you sleep when things are so uncertain? What about those stocks? Hark to the tap of that fire-bell; it is your district. How, if you should die soon? Awake, man! Think of it! Who will get your property when you are gone? What will they do with it? Wake up! Riches sometimes take wings; how if you should get poor? Wake up! Rising on one elbow, the man of fortune looks out into the darkness of the room, and wipes the dampness from his forehead and says, "Alas! For all this scene of wealth and magnificence—no rest!"

The very world that now applauds will soon hiss. That world said of the great Webster, "What a statesman! What wonderful exposition of the constitution! A man fit for any position!" That same world said, after a while, "Down with him! He is an office-seeker. He is a sot. He is a libertine. Away with him!" And there is no peace for the man until he lays down his broken heart in the grave at Marshfield. What Charles Matthews was performing in London, before immense audiences, one day, worn out, and gloomy man came into a doctor's shop, saying, "Doctor, what can you do for me?" The doctor examined his case and said, "My advice is that you go and see Charles Matthews." "Alas! Alas!" said the man, "I myself am Charles Matthews." Jeffrey thought that if he could only be judge, that would be the making of him; got to be judge, and cursed the day in which he was born. Alexander wanted to submerge the world with his greatness; submerged it, and then drank himself to death because he could not stand the trouble. Burns thought he would give everything if he could win the favor of courts and princes; won it, and amid the shouts of a great entertainment, when poets, orators and duchesses were adoring his genius, wished that he could creep back into the obscurity in which he dwelt on the day when he wrote of the "Daisy, wee modest, crimson-tipped flower."

Napoleon wanted to make all Europe tremble at his power; made it tremble, then died, his entire military achievements dwindling down to a pair of military boots which he insisted on having on his feet when dying. At Versailles I saw a picture of Napoleon in his triumphs. I went into another room and saw a bust of Napoleon as he appeared at St. Helena; but oh, what grief and anguish in the face of the latter! The first was Napoleon in triumph, the last was Napoleon with his heart broken. How they laughed and cried when silver-tongued Sheridan, in the mid-day of prosperity, harangued the people of Britain; and how they howled at and execrated him when, out-

side of the room where his corpse lay, his creditors tried to get his miserable bones and sell them.

This world for rest? "Aha!" cry the waters, "no rest here—we plunge to the sea." "Aha!" cry the mountains, "no rest here—we crumble to the plain." "Aha!" cry the towers, "no rest here—we follow Babylon, and Thebes and Nineveh into the dust." No rest for the flowers; they fade. No rest for the stars; they die. No rest for man; he must work, toil, suffer and slave.

Now, for what have I said all this? Just to prepare you for the text: "Arise, ye and depart; for this is not your rest." I am going to make you a grand offer. Some of you remember that when gold was discovered in California, large companies were made up and started off to get their fortune, and a year ago for the same purpose hundreds dared the cold of Alaska. Today I want to make up a party for the land of Gold. I hold in my hand a deed from the Proprietor of the estate, in which he offers to all who will join the company ten thousand shares of infinite value, in a city whose streets are gold, whose harbors are gold, whose crowns are gold. You have read of the Crusaders—how that many thousands of them went off to conquer the Holy Sepulchre. I ask you to join a grander crusade—not for the purpose of conquering the sepulchre of a dead Christ, but for the purpose of reaching the throne of a living Jesus. When an army is to be made up, the recruiting officer examines the volunteers; he tests their eyesight; he sounds their lungs; he measures their stature; they must be just right, or they are rejected. But there shall be no partiality in making up this army of Christ. Whatever your moral or physical stature, whatever your dissipation, whatever your crimes, whatever your weaknesses, I have a commission from the Lord Almighty to make up this regiment of redeemed souls, and I cry, "Arise, ye and depart; for this is not your rest." Many of you have lately joined this company, and my desire is that you all may join it. Why not? You know what I have said about this world is true—that it is no place to rest in. There are hundreds here weary—oh, how weary—weariness with sin; weary with trouble; weary with bereavement. Some of you have been pierced through and through. You carry the scars of a score of conflicts, in which you have bled at every pore; and you sigh, "Oh, that I had the wings of a dove that I might fly away and be at rest!" You have taken the cup of this world's pleasures and drunk it to the dregs, and still the thirst claws at your tongue, and the fever strikes to your brain. You have chased pleasure through every valley, by every stream, amid ever brightness, and under every shadow; but just at the moment when you were all ready to put your hand upon the rocky, laughing sylph of the wood, she turned upon you with the glare of a fiend and the eye of a satyr, her locks adders, and her breath the chill damp of a grave. Out of Jesus Christ no rest. No voice to silence the storm. No light to kindle the darkness. No dry dock to repair the split bulwark.

Thank God, I can tell you something better. If there is no rest on earth, there is rest in heaven. Oh, ye who are worn out with work, your hands calloused, your backs bent, your eyes half put out, your fingers worn with the needle, that in this world you may never lay down; ye discouraged ones, who have been waging a hand-to-hand fight for bread; ye to whom the night brings little rest and the morning more drudgery—oh, ye of the weary hand and the weary side, and the weary foot, hear me talk about rest!

Look at that company of enthroned ones. It can not be that those bright ones ever toiled? Yes! yes! These packed the Chinese tea boxes, and through missionary instruction escaped into glory. These sweated on southern plantations, and one night, after the cotton picking, went up as white as if they had never been black. Those died of overtire in the Lowell carpet factories, and these in Manchester mills; those helped build the pyramids, and these broke away from work on the day Christ was hounded out of Jerusalem. No more towers to build; heaven is laid out. No more garments to weave; the robes are finished. No more harvests to raise; the garners are full. Oh, sons and daughters of toil! arise ye and depart, for that is your rest.

Scovill McCallum, a boy of my Sunday school, while dying, said to his mother, "Don't cry, but sing, sing, 'There is rest for the weary.'"

Then putting his wasted hand over his heart, he said, "There is rest for me." But there are some of us who want to hear about the land where they never have any heartbreaks, and no graves are dug. Where are your father and mother? The most of you are orphans. I look around, and where I see one man who has parents living, I see ten who are orphans. Where are your children? Where I see one family circle that is unbroken, I see three or four that have been desolated. One lamb gone out of this fold; one flower plucked from that garden; here a link broken from that chain; here a bright light put out, and there another, and yonder another. With such griefs, how are you to rest? Will there ever be a power that can attune that silent eye, or kindle the luster of that closed eye, or put spring and dance into that little foot? When we bank up the dust over the dead, is the sod never to be broken? Is the cemetery to hear no sound but the tire of the hearse-wheel, or the tap of the bell at the gate as the long procession come in with their awful burdens of grief? Is the bottom of the grave gravel, and the top dust? No! no! no! The tomb is only a place where we wrap our robes about for a pleasant nap on our way home. The swellings of Jordan will only

wash off the dust on the way. From the top of the grave we catch a glimpse of the towers gilded with the sun that never sets.

Oh, ye whose locks are wet with the dew of the night of grief; ye whose hearts are heavy, because those well-known footsteps sound no more at the doorway, yonder is your rest! There is David triumphant; but once he be-moaned Absalom. There is Abraham enthroned; but once he wept for Sarah. There is Paul exultant; but he once sat with his feet in the stocks. There is Payson radiant with immortal health; but on earth he was always sick. No toil, no tears, no partings, no strife, no agonizing cough, no night. No storm to rattle the crystal sea. No alarm to strike from the cathedral towers. No dirge throbbing from seraphic harps. No tremor in the everlasting song; but rest—perfect rest—unending rest.

Into that rest how many loved ones have gone! Some put down the work of mid-life, feeling they could hardly be spared from the store or shop for a day, but are to be spared from it forever. Some went in old age. One came tottering on his staff, and used to sit at the foot of the pulpit, his wrinkled face radiant with the light that falls from the throne of God. Another having lived a life of Christian consistency here, ever busy with kindnesses for her children, her heart full of that meek and quiet spirit that is in the sight of God of great price, suddenly her countenance was transfigured and the gate was opened, and she took her place amid that great cloud of witnesses that hover about the throne!

Glorious consolation! They are not dead. You cannot make me believe they are dead. They have only moved on. With more love than that with which they greeted us on earth, they watch us from their high place, and their voices cheer us in our struggle for the sky. Hail, spirits blessed! now that ye have passed the flood and won the crown. With weary feet we press up the shining way, until in everlasting reunion we shall meet again. Oh! won't it be grand when, our conflicts done and our partings over, we shall clasp hands and cry out, "This is heaven?"

By the thrones of your departed kindred, by their gentle hearts, and the tenderness and love with which they now call you from the skies, I beg you to start on the high road to heaven. In the everlasting rest may we all meet. One of the old writers wished he could have seen three things: Rome in its prosperity, Paul preaching, Christ in the body. I have three wishes: First—To see Christ in glory, surrounded by his redeemed. Second—To see Christ in glory, surrounded by his redeemed. Third—To see Christ in glory, surrounded by his redeemed. When on my new-fledged wings I rise, To tread those shores beyond the skies, I'll run through every golden street, And ask each blissful soul I meet—Where is the God whose praise ye sing? O! lead me stranger to your King.

## WHAT GIRLS ARE DOING.

Sending Her Pillows to the Boys Who Are Wearing Uniforms.

Another thing the girls are doing is making small hair pillows to send to the men. These were suggested to them by an old regular army officer, who has seen much service and who told them that a man could make himself quite comfortable anywhere in the open, with his blanket, if he had a hair pillow to lay his head on, says Harper's bazar. These pillows are not stuffed very full, so that they may be easily rolled up in the blankets. They are about twenty-seven inches square and are covered first with ticking and then with a slip cover of denim or cretonne, which can be taken off and washed. Some of the girls are embroidering dark brown ones in yellow or blue and so on, in different combinations of color. There is a certain set of well-known society girls in town who are buying luxuries and packing cases of them for the men they know in the different camps. Each girl has pledged herself to give so much money every week and a committee on packing and shipping the cases has been formed, which will attend to the sending of them off every two weeks until the war is over. The goods are all to be sent to one of the girl's houses, which will be kept open all summer, if the family goes away, and any donations of sensible and practical articles of food which are easily transported are very gratefully received.

## Tallow Candles as a Dainty.

To most people a tallow candle appears more in the way of a necessity than a luxury, but the Russian blue-jackets who are enjoying shore leave just now from the Rossit and the Admiral Nakimoff appear to find in assimilating candles of the Chinese make as much gusto as an English child would have in eating a sugar stick. The other day a party of stalwart Muscovite blue-jackets were to be seen along the Queen's road, and the avidity with which they polished off joss candles was a sight for the gods. Some of the men, who were evidently petty officers, elected to dine off candles as thick as one's arm—regular No. 1 joss pigskin arrangements—and streams of grease trickled from the corner of each man's mouth. British and American jacks like their beer and rum, but they draw the line at Chinese-made tallow candles.

## They Were Fleet, Anyway.

"I am at a loss," murmured the commander of the American blockading vessel, as he watched the small party of Spaniards hot-footing it over the hill, "whether to report an encounter with Spain's fleet, or shall I merely say a 'squad run.' For in these martial times it is more essential to be precise than grammatical."

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Francis P. Fremont, son of Gen. Fremont.  
Fred M. Alger, son of the Secretary of War.  
Joseph B. Foraker, son of Senator Foraker.  
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William G. Gambrill, nephew of Senator Gorman.  
Alexander Rodgers, son-in-law of Don Cameron.  
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D. Van Voorhis, son of Representative Van Voorhis.  
Hugh H. Gordon, son of former Senator J. B. Gordon.  
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Bradley Strong, son of former Mayor Strong of New York.  
Larz Anderson, son of N. Anderson, an Ohio wine merchant.  
George McC. Derby, son of John P. Derby of the engineers.  
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#### Notice.

All owners and occupants of land in the township of Elkland are hereby notified to cut all Canada thistles, milk weeds or other noxious weeds growing on said lands. To neglect to do so would make you liable to a fine of \$20 and costs of prosecution or twenty days in the county jail according to law of 1898. Notice from any person of thistles growing on non-resident land will receive immediate attention.

1 wk D. M. Houghton, Township Thistle Commissioner.

## Dana's SARSAPARILLA

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#### Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of money due on and secured by a certain mortgage, I, J. D. BROOKER, Assignee of Mortgage, do hereby give notice that the same will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the Village of Caro, Tuscola County, Michigan, (that being the place of holding said Court House) on the 12th day of May, 1908, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The said mortgaged premises being situated in said Township of Newburg (now Kingston) according to recorded plat thereof recorded at Caro, Mich., and running thence east one hundred fifteen and one-half (151 1/2) feet, thence north seventy-six and one-half (76 1/2) feet, thence west one hundred forty (40) feet, thence south one hundred forty (40) feet to place of beginning, all of the above described lands being a part of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22) in township twelve (12), north of range eleven (11) east, and will be sold to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with the interest that may accrue thereon after this date, said attorney fees and the costs of foreclosure.

Dated May 12th, 1908. ORRIN K. JAMES, Assignee of Mortgage, 6-12-13

#### Foreclosure Sale.

Notice is hereby given that a mortgage dated the eighth day of February A. D. 1897 was executed by Burrows H. Rothwell and Mary A. Rothwell to Sarah Noble and recorded in the Register of Deeds of the County of Tuscola and State of Michigan in Liber 97 on page 376, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1897. The said mortgage was duly assigned by a written assignment bearing date the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1898, executed by said Sarah Noble to J. D. Brooker, and recorded in the Register of Deeds of said County of Tuscola on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898, in Liber 89 of mortgages on page 482. That default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and of the payment of the same secured thereby, and that there is claimed to be due on said mortgage for principal, interest and insurance at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred, seventy-three and thirty-eight hundredths dollars and the further sum of fifteen dollars attorney fee, as stipulated in said mortgage. That under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, at public vendue to the highest bidder on

Monday, the 12th day of September, 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Caro in said Tuscola County (subject to a prior mortgage given to secure the payment of four hundred fifty dollars and accrued interest) and that said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: Commencing seventy-five (75) feet north of the southwest corner of lot number five (5) in block one (1) of the Village of Newburg (now Kingston) according to recorded plat thereof recorded at Caro, Mich., and running thence east one hundred fifteen and one-half (151 1/2) feet, thence north seventy-six and one-half (76 1/2) feet, thence west one hundred forty (40) feet, thence south one hundred forty (40) feet to place of beginning, all of the above described lands being a part of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22) in township twelve (12), north of range eleven (11) east, and will be sold to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with the interest that may accrue thereon after this date, said attorney fees and the costs of foreclosure.

Dated June 10th, 1908. LEVI A. MAYNARD, Assignee of Mortgage, 16-13-14

#### Picniced.

The McConnell school, Miss Clara Hunter teacher and Seagar school of district No. 3, Miss Ella LeePla teacher, had a pleasant picnic in Mr. LeePla's grove on Friday the 24th. The parents and friends of the children were also present in considerable numbers. Cass City was well represented by a few adults and quite a number of young people and children, among the former were Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fritz, Mrs. Cassius Hulbert and Mr. Fenn. The town people were sumptuously entertained by the generosity of Mr. Geo. Scapholme, Day Mead and their wives. An interesting literary and musical and patriotic program was creditably rendered by children of the schools. The occasion derived dignity from the presence of Prof. Macklem, Commissioner of Schools for Sanilac County. The Professor gave a brief, but appropriate and helpful address. Judging from the harmony and good feeling manifested and the painstaking efforts of the teachers as evidenced by the work of the children, that the cause of education has been well cared for in these districts during the past year. This struck us as being an appropriate way of closing up the work of the year, especially so since we had an invitation. We were well fed and doubly ice creamed. Invite us again George.

#### EAST NOVISTA.

Mrs. H. B. Warner is some better at this writing.

Lorenzo Palmateer was a Caro visitor on Tuesday.

Isaiah Palmateer and Delos Wright are on jury at Caro this week.

Miss Minnie Moshier was calling on County Line friends this week.

Miss Edith Wilson, of Deford, was a caller in this vicinity on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Colwell, of Shabbona, visited at I. Palmateers on Sunday.

Mrs. Hartwick and daughter, Beatrice returned to their home at Wah-jamega on Sunday.

Which did God intend man to love best; his wife or his children? Will our Deford brother please tell us through the columns of the ENTERPRISE, giving his reasons for which ever way he thinks.

#### ELLINGTON.

We have had some very heavy wind for a few days.

Corn grows fast and is looking splendid too.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Manley were in Caro last week Friday.

Harvest time is drawing nigh. Wheat and rye are filling well too.

James K. Turner brought up from Caro last Saturday a load of goods for D. Gould's store.

Darius Gould purchased a large supply of goods at Saginaw last Friday and is filling up his store.

Bononia Hutchinson who has been very sick for some time past was buried in the Ellington cemetery Sunday afternoon.

Miss Maul Wickware was home Saturday and Sunday with relatives from her school in Columbia township, returning on Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid of the Ellington M. E. Church at their entertainment and supper last Friday evening took in about eight dollars.

Geo. Strohauer was in Caro Monday and brought up a part of a load for D. Gould and a lot of shingles for his brother, John, who is getting ready to build on his land on Sec. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bailey took a trip the first of last week to their summer resort below Sebawing where they enjoyed the pleasant breezes of the lake until Saturday when they returned home.

School will close in Dist. No. 1, of Ellington this week Friday, with commencement exercises in the evening at the Ellington M. E. church with an excellent program suitable for the occasion. Class of '98: Cora Harrington, Mary Stull, Myra Wickware, Nellie Fish and Della McKinney.

## Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of better, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by T. H. Fritz, Druggist.

#### Sealed Bids.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received for the carpenter work necessary to complete the M. E. Church at Deford by the undersigned up to July 2nd at 1 p. m. Plans may be seen at D. Croop's store, Deford. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

J. R. LEWIS, Sec'y of Trustee Board. 6-10-2

#### DISTRICT NEWS.

The S. T. & H., P. O. & N., and the F. & P. M., railroads will all run special trains bringing the various lodges of Orangerange to Elkton to celebrate on July 12th. There will very likely be from 4,000 to 6,000 Orangerange in line at Elkton on that day.—Ex.

A number of neighboring towns have been boasting of their many volunteers to the American Spanish war. This time Uby can boast in earnest. R. T. Richardson ex-editor of the Courier, and W. McGregor took the train last Tuesday for camp Alger, in Virginia. The boys have joined the 23rd, Michigan, under Col. Wagner, of Port Huron, and are probably on their way to Cuba to-day.—Uby Courier.

Sir Knight McElowney on the Balkan farm got outlanked completely last week by a big rat who had been making havoc with his young ducks, he caught Mr. Rat and ornamented him with a large ring in his nose and cut his tail off; thinking Mr. Rat in his new outfit would frighten all the rats off the farm; but Sir Knight McElowney was surprised to see Mr. Rat in the trough a few days after rooting the pigs out of the trough, as though they were trespassers.—Gage-town Times.

While cleaning out a cistern at Oxford, Mich., last Saturday, Harley Dangerfield discovered a lifeless body floating on the water. Harley lost no time in summoning Coroner Losey and a large crowd of the more curious flocked to the scene. Upon the arrival of the coroner a brave lad descended into the cistern and after groping about in the darkness for some time fished out the dead body—the body of an old Tom cat. There was a thoroughly disgusted crowd in waiting and a badly chagrined coroner wended his way down the street to explain matters.—Cross Roads Weekly.

Old "Hobo" Lexington's favorite dog, the kindest old tramp that ever went on four feet, returned from Sandusky, Ohio, Wednesday evening on the steam barge, Bessie. Hobo is nobody's dog and everybody's dog at the same time. He makes his headquarters in Lexington through the winter and when summer rolls around, travels up and down the great lakes. He is a welcome guest at every home in Lexington and is generally liked wherever he goes. Steamboatmen feel safe in any storm if Hobo is aboard the boat. He is their mascot, and no harm can come to boat or crew if the honest way of old Hobo's tail is only there to propitiate the elements.—Lexington News.

The graduating class were entertained at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Barr by Miss Anna Barr of the class, Wednesday evening, and enjoyed a royal time. The young people went out on their wheels and on their way home Gertrude Hilton and Grace Thompson collided and precipitated both girls in an unconscious condition. A carriage was passing at the time which was impressed into service and the two girls were taken to their respective homes in this village. Gertrude was much more seriously hurt. An eye was swollen out of all proportion with the other and the bodily injury was quite serious. Dr. Henderson spent most of the night with her and as the morning was well passed she fell into a comfortable sleep and gave the first signs of improvement. Grace escaped with many body bruises.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Early and Late Seed Potatoes For sale at \$1.00 per bushel. Fine varieties. Seed cost me \$2.50 per bushel last season. O. K. JAMES. 5-19.

**Beauty Is Blood Deep.**  
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarella's Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarella's—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

**Money to Loan**  
On farm property in amounts of \$200 to \$2,000 from 2 to 10 years. Will take partial payments. See O. K. James for particulars. 12-2

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by T. H. Fritz, Druggist.

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

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be manly, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1.00. Guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedial Co., Chicago or New York.

#### GREENLEAF.

Wm. Flint and family Sundayed with Sabbatona friends.

Mrs. Wm. Jones, of Ortonville, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller attended camp meeting near Elkton Sunday.

Master Earl C. Kemper, of Saginaw, is the guest of his grandparents here.

Miss Nettie Lutz, of Cass City, is visiting Miss Effie Campbell this week.

Miss Lillie McColl went to Saginaw Monday where she will spend the summer.

Miss May Macomber, of Cass City, is visiting in this vicinity, the guest of Miss Jennie McColl.

X. A. Eomhower closed a very successful term of school in district No. 2, on Tuesday last.

Captain and Mrs. F. F. W. Geisel, of Saginaw, spent Sunday with the latter's parents here. Mr. Geisel is captain of Co. D, 2nd volunteers, of Saginaw, and may soon be called to join his company in Cuba.

Mrs. A. Livingston left Monday for Ann Arbor to attend the graduating exercises of the class of '98, of which her son, Geo. M., is a member. She will be accompanied from Detroit by her daughters, Misses Kittie and Maggie.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

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.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, \$1. All druggists.

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

**How Alaskan Indians Trap Bears.**

William B. Otis, who has been all over the world as one of the ichthyologists in the employ of the government, speaking of his experience in Alaska,

"Strips of whalebone are folded into the shape of the letter 'N,' enveloped in 'hunks' of fat and frozen that way. The fat thus prepared is left in promising spots for great white bears to devour. Along comes one of the monsters, gulping a lump down whole. The gastric juices melt the fat and eat away the strings of tendon with which the whalebone is bound, the whalebone springs out straight across the animal's stomach, and presently it dies. Next day Mr. Eskimo comes along and gathers in a bearskin worth several quarts of whisky."—Portland Oregonian.

#### Cass City Markets.

Cass City, June 30, 1908.	
Wheat, No. 1 white	77
Wheat, No. 2 red	77
Western Corn, per bu.	45
Oats, per bu. new	26
Rye	37
Barley, per 100 lbs.	45
Beans	45
Timothy seed, per bu.	75
No. 1 Hay, pressed	7 1/2 to 8
No. 2	5 00 to 6
Potatoes	10 00
Eggs per doz.	9
Veal	4 to 4 1/2
Onions	50 lb
Wool	20
Hogs, dressed	4 50
Live Hogs, per cwt.	3 00 to 3 25
Sheep, live weight, per lb.	3 to 3 1/2
Calves, live weight, per lb.	4 to 4 1/2
Veal	4 1/2 to 4 50
Tallow, per lb.	3
Ducks and Geese, dressed	3
Turkeys—live, per lb.	15
Chickens—dressed, per lb.	15
Chickens—live, per lb.	5

MARKETS AT ROLLER MILLS.

White Lily	5 00 per bu.
Holler's Best	45 45
Economy	4 00
Philby's Best	6 00
Graham Flour	5 00
Bolted Meal	1 70 cwt
Feed	1 10
Meal	1 10
Bran	70
Middlings	60
Buckwheat Flour	2 00
Rye Flour	2 00

## 3-CENT COLUMN.

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

FOR SALE—A H. P. Engine in good running order. M. R. KING, Cedar Run. 6-23-14

FOR SALE—Good, clean, work horse and a cheap second-hand tire wagon. J. D. BROOKER. 6-24-14

FOR SALE—Good brown mare, 6 1/2, old, weight about 1,000 lbs. With good endorsed paper, or will exchange for a glider, spray bar driver or any one thing of any value. Enquire at this office. 6-30-14

GOOD brick residence in Cass City to rent or for sale. Enquire at this office. 6-25-14

GOOD work horse for sale cheap. WM. FERGUSON. 6-28-14

HOUSE and lot for sale at the corner of Houghton and A's Streets, Cass City. Apply to JESSE TAYLOR, Camboro. 6-12-14

HOUSE to rent. Inquire of H. L. PINNEY. 6-9

ONE brick store, house and rooms to rent. J. L. HITCHCOCK. 6-16-14

TO rent—House on Pine Street; 8 rooms; good lot; well, electric and cellar. 6-16-14 C. E. HANSON.

WAGON and plow for sale. Enquires of PETER DAUGHERTY, Detroit. 6-31

One of our good natured clerks asks us to distribute a large chunk of good advice to those who are in the habit of choosing a late hour in the evening in which to do their trading. There are few people who cannot get around and make their purchases by nine o'clock but the class whom he voices a complaint against for the sales people are those who come in an hour later, with no excuse whatever for thus imposing on the wearied energies of the clerk who waits on them. If they have no mercy on a clerk these individuals should be selfish enough to see that they will not be as well served, or be able to make as suitable selections from the disarranged stock. Clerks are only human, and even a good natured one like the complainant are likely to be several points out of humor. This in no wise applies to those who are occasionally late with a reasonable excuse, but is meant for those who have contracted this chronic habit, especially on Saturday evening.—Ex.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

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 first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, John C. Laing, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Charles M. Webster, deceased. Lovin M. Webster, the administratrix of said estate having delivered to this court her final administration account and filed therewith her petition praying that the residue of said estate may be assigned to the persons entitled thereto. It is ordered, that the 24th day of June, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Court, be assigned for the examination and allowance of said account and hearing said petition. 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. JOHN C. LAING, Judge of Probate. A true copy. 6-24

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 24th day of May, 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. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of George W. Helwig, administrator of said estate, praying that the may be licensed to sell the real estate of which said William Helwig was seized, for the purpose distributing the proceeds thereof, that the 18th day of June, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Court, be assigned for hearing said petition. 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. JOHN C. LAING, Judge of Probate. A true copy. 6-24

Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of money due on a mortgage dated the 24th 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 fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1892, in Liber eighty of mortgages on page 255, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of four hundred seventy-nine dollars and sixty-five cents (\$479.65) and interest thereon, 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

Monday, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1908, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Said mortgaged premises being situated in the Village of Cass City, County of Tuscola and State of Michigan, and described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot eight, block one of the Village of Cass City, running thence west sixty-six feet, thence south forty-nine feet, thence east sixty-six feet, 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 28th, 1908. HENRY EDWARDS, Mortgagee.

J. U. BROOKER, Attorney for Mortgagee, Cass City, Michigan. 4-21-13

#### ORDERS FOR

**RUBBER STAMPS,**  
RUBBER TYPE,  
**STEEL STAMPS AND**  
**SEAL PRESSES,**  
Taken at Office of

#### The Enterprise.

**Miss Guyett,**  
Dress and  
Cloak Maker.

Rooms over Hitchcock's store

Lessons given in Oil Painting at 25 cents per lesson.

5-19-14

## NOTICE.

I Dye—I Dye—I Live to Dye—Dye to Live.

Now is the time to save money by getting your own clothes, lawn, linen, colored, cleaned and repaired and pressed in the best style by the great Eastern Renovator. I entirely renovate them and guarantee the best of satisfaction. Ladies' and Children's Clothes and all kinds of dresses a specialty. All mail orders promptly attended to and all work done when promised. Kindly give me your order and give the Caro Steam Dye Works a test.

**JOHN GORDON,**  
Caro, Mich. Proprietor.  
Dye Works side of the Exchange Hotel.

INQUIRE OF J. S. DUNHAM, Cass City.

## Binder Twine.

At the present time the above article seems to be the all important subject of conversation. We have a good stock of the best twine money can buy and are selling it at Right Prices.

## N. BIGELOW & SON.

## STEVENSON'S PURE FOOD MARKET

Table Syrup.	Queen Anne Soap
3 lb. can.....10c.	8 bars.....25c
Spring Wheat Flour	Canned Apples
Extra, per sack.....75c	Weight 6 lbs.....20c
Winter Wheat Flour	Lemons
Best, per sack.....65c	Fancy, per doz.....25c
New Peas	Prunes
Per qt.....2c	Fancy, per lb.....8c
Rollod Avena Oats	Baking Molasses
Extra, per lb.....3c	Fancy, per qt.....5c
Vinegar	Can Tomatoes
Pure Cider, per gal.....15c	3 lb. can.....10c
'Phone No. 17.	Prompt Delivery.

## G. A. STEVENSON

FOR A SUMMER CRUISE TAKE THE COAST LINE

## To Mackinac

**NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS**  
**COMFORT, SPEED and SAFETY**

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service.

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago

No other line offers a panorama of 460 miles of equal variety and interest.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE 500" MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Pictureque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths.

Approximate Cost from Cleveland, \$27; from Toledo, \$14; from