

# The Cass City Enterprise.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR.

OUR MOTTO—WORK AND WIN.

SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.

VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1881.

NO. 2.

## The Cass City Enterprise

BERRY Bros., Publishers.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS: \$1.50 per year, strictly in advance. Advertising rates made known on application. A thoroughly equipped Job Department in connection, and first-class work guaranteed at reasonable rates.

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Caro Route: Arrives at 11 A. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Departs at 12 M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Bad Axe Route: Arrives at 12 M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Departs at 12 M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Marquette Route: Arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Departs Wednesday and Saturday at 7 P. M. Tyre Route: Arrives at 6 P. M., and departs at 7 Thursday Morning.

### OUR CHURCH SOCIETIES.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Sabbath services at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M., alternate Sabbaths. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer and teachers meeting every Wednesday evening at 7. John Kelland, Pastor.

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BAPTIST.—Services every other Sabbath morning at the Methodist church. James McArthur, Pastor. Methodist Protestant.—Service every other Sabbath evening. C. England, Pastor.

### LEGAL.

MANLEY C. DODGE, Attorney & Counselor. Office over Hinkle's new store, Cass City, Mich.

HURST & HANSFORD, Lawyers, Caro, Mich.

A. T. WOOD & MARKHAM, Attorneys, Counselors, and Solicitors in Chancery, Caro, Mich.

N. DAN, Notary public, Real Estate and Collection Agent, Saginaw, Mich.

### MEDICAL.

N. L. LACHLAN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon. Graduate of the Michigan University. Office and residence over Post Office, Cass City, Mich.

W. H. GREENE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Cass City, Mich.

D. P. DEMING, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Adams & Fritz's drug store, Cass City, Mich.

W. H. SMITH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Cass City, Mich.

J. Carpenter, M. D., Homeopathist, Cass City, Mich.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

OSCAR LENZNER SEN., Manufacturer and Dealer in Cabinet Furniture, Cass City, Mich. Terms cash. All work warranted, and strictly on price.

W. H. Masters, Contractor and Builder, Gage-town, Mich. Estimates furnished on short notice.

H. G. BERRY, DENTIST. All work guaranteed.

CASS CITY, MICH.

Samuel Dellaree, TONSORIAL ARTIST. Tuesday and Friday's specially devoted to Ladies' Hairdressing.

Next door Post-office, Cass City, Mich.

W. H. SMITH. Has on hand and makes to order: Harness of all descriptions, Long-Straw Hair-Faced Collars of a superior quality. Nothing but Oak-tanned Leather used. He also has on hand: Whips, Curry Combs and Brushes. Don't fail to call at the Cass City HARNESS SHOP.

LIVERY STABLE, R. Clark, Prop.

First-class Horses and Carriages for the accommodation of the public.

CASS CITY, MICH.

Mrs. R. E. Gamble. Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS.

RIBBONS & LACES. GLOVES & HOSIERY. ZEPHYRS & YAKS. CORSETS, ETC., ETC.

A Five and Ten Cent Counter.

Sewing Machines and Needles of all Kinds. Prices low and terms easy. Cass City.

FRANK HENDRICK, The Cass City Jeweler.

Has on hand a fine Stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, etc.

Special attention given to fine Watch repairing.

CALL AND SEE MR.

Spitler & Bentley, CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP.

Next door East of Weydemeyer's Hardware.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Repairs on Woodwork done promptly. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices Moderate. CASS CITY, MICH.

## S. C. ARMSTRONG, THE UNDERTAKER.

Has a fine stock of

### BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS

Which he is selling as reasonable as any house in the Saginaw Valley.

Hearse in Attendance when Required.

Sale Rooms 2nd door East of Post Office.

CASS CITY, MICH.

## A New Face in an Old Place,

AT THE NEW TIN SHOP.

Come and see a full stock of

### TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE

Ovens lined on short notice.

Name plates cut to order

Have-troughing and Job Work a Specialty.

Frank E. Austin,

CASS CITY, MICH.

## Townsend & Aplin, DEALERS IN

### CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

State St., Caro, Mich.

Our stock is large, fresh, and of the very best quality. We warrant all goods Strictly First Class, and to be as represented.

You are cordially invited to call in and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

TOWNSEND & APLIN.

Caro, Sept. 1, 1881.

## FOR THE FINEST

### McKenzie & Duck,

Caro, Michigan

## R. A. LUTZE, BLACKSMITH.

Horse Shoeing and Custom Work a Specialty

AGENT FOR FARMING IMPLEMENTS

of all descriptions.

Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cass City, Mich.

## Cass City Hotel.

Geo. Tennant, Prop.

First-Class Accommodations for Travellers.

A full stocked Bar and good Stabling for horses, in connection.

Cass City, Mich.

## J. BADER,

### Carriage, Wagon

### Blacksmith,

—AND—

## Paint Shops,

All Work

## GUARANTEED

CASS CITY, - MICH.

## EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

### Interesting News Compilation.

#### From Washington.

DURING the month of August 33,840 immigrants arrived in this country, and during the eight months ended August 31, the number was 318,475. During the eight months ended August 31, 1880, the arrivals numbered 228,000.

ACCORDING to a recent report on the fisheries of the great lakes it appears that the total value of fresh and prepared fish, caviar, isinglass and oil for the year 1879 was \$1,784,050.

THE heat was intense at Washington on the 7th. At four p. m. the thermometer marked 102. It was even hotter at the White House.

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch of the 8th, owing to the numbers of recruits required to fill the army to the authorized strength, the standard for artillery and infantry had been established at five feet four inches and upward, weight 120 to 100 pounds; for cavalry, five feet four to five feet ten, weight not to exceed 165 pounds. Recruits and officers were being ordered to Arizona.

THE officials of the General Land-Office stated on the 9th that the sales of public lands during the fiscal year 1881 had exceeded the sales during any other year in the history of the Government. It was believed that, owing to the continued extraordinary immigration, the transactions of the current fiscal year would equal, if not exceed, those of last year.

GUTKAU was forty years old on the 8th. He notified the Warden and guards of the fact, and suggested that persons sometimes present presents on such occasions. No affirmative response was given him. Gutkau was said to be in remarkably good health, slightly heavier than when he was committed on July 2, and in better spirits than a few days before. He had, by some means, learned that the President had been taken to Long Branch. A dispatch of the 9th says: "When he sees or hears anything that indicates the President is getting better, he states that he is praying for his recovery, but when the reverse is heard, he intimates that the inspiration he had to kill the President is right, and that if he (the President) dies, it will be because it was decreed by Providence. Recently he has spent much time in studying his case, and, evidently from his questions, he will try the insanity plea, for he is asking what will be the effect of a verdict in his case, should he be declared not guilty by reason of insanity—whether, on such a verdict, he would be sent to the insane asylum for an indefinite period, or only until the officers should pronounce him sane, or whether the verdict could not be as above, with the addition of the words: 'at the time of the commission of the crime,' and, in the event of such a verdict, whether he would not be entitled to his freedom."

THERE had been received for payment at the Treasury Department in Washington up to the close of business on the 9th \$6,242,600 in five-per-cent. coupon bonds under the 103d call, and \$14,714,350 in registered five-per-cent. bonds under the 104th call.

#### The East.

A STRANGE atmospheric phenomenon manifested itself in Boston on the 6th, which in some instances created considerable alarm. The sun was wholly obscured, although there was no fog or mist; the atmosphere was pervaded with a strong, yellowish light; the grass appeared to be of a livid green; gas jets burned with a brilliancy which made them look like electric lights, and through the windows at various distances appeared star-like points of white light resembling electric lamps. At Providence, R. I., the day was dark and sultry, the gas being lighted in offices and factories. The same features as at Boston were observed at Hartford, gas being burned through the day. The same phenomenon was also noticeable in New Hampshire and in portions of Maine. Prof. Emerson, of Dartmouth College, said the phenomenon must have been owing to something in the atmosphere—probably pollen from the fir tree or smoke from the forest-fires of Canada—which absorbed the shorter and longer rays, leaving only those which gave the color of yellow and green to objects. The Signal-Service observers believed that the sun's rays were filtered through a very light fog in the upper atmosphere.

ON the 6th the centennial anniversary of the massacre at Groton, Conn., was celebrated in the presence of thirty thousand persons. General Sherman and Chief-Justice Waite were on the grand stand. All the incidents of the slaughter were vividly reproduced by Federal soldiers and sailors and State militia. General Joseph R. Hawley delivered an historical oration.

A FEW days ago the wife of Senator Allison, of Iowa, attempted to drown herself at Silver Lake, N. Y. She was believed to be insane.

A FEW days ago Mrs. Margaret Kane died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 107 years.

A FEARFUL nitro-glycerine explosion occurred near Bradford, Pa., on the 7th, while an attempt was being made to torpedo an oil-well. Four men were instantly killed, one fatally injured and two seriously hurt.

THE report was heard for seven miles. One of the victims was hurled three hundred feet, and his head and limbs were torn from the trunk. Two men standing eight feet from the exploding glycerine were not injured.

THE New York Democratic State Convention is to be held at Albany on the 11th of October.

ON the 8th the Pennsylvania Republican Convention met at Harrisburg and nominated General S. M. Bailey for State Treasurer. The platform adopted indorses the administration of Governor Hoyt; declares in favor of a tariff which will discriminate in favor of American industries, thereby promoting "the causes which are rapidly making America the controlling power in finances, as it already is an established leader

in political thought"; expresses hearty accord with the Administration of President Garfield; and deep and heartfelt sympathy for him in his sufferings, and a prayerful hope for his recovery; etc.

SHINKEL, the man who had been accused of selling the Cornell race at Vienna, arrived at New York on the 8th, from Europe. He emphatically denied the allegations of his late comrades, and threatened to commence legal proceedings against them.

THE New York Silk Manufacturing Company, whose manufactory is at Marion, N. J., suspended payment on the 9th, with liabilities of \$150,000.

IRA D. SANKBY has gone to Europe, where, it is stated, he will soon be joined by D. L. Moody, to inaugurate an extended revival in Great Britain.

A FEW days ago Miss Lillie Robinson, of Boston, applied to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for permission to practice, but was answered that the Constitution would not permit a woman to discharge the duties of an attorney.

A FEW mornings ago John Kimmel, a favorkeeper of Jamaica, L. I., killed his wife, set fire to his tavern and then hanged himself.

IN consequence of the recent death of her husband Mrs. Benton Hammond, of Evansburg, Pa., became a maniac. Some neighbors saw her house on fire, and found her preparing to kill her four children with a hatchet and carving-knife. The door was broken down and all were rescued.

#### West and South.

RELIABLE reports from Fort Apache and Fort Thomas received on the night of the 5th left no doubt that the reports of the Indian massacre in the vicinity of the former place had been greatly exaggerated. It appears that on the morning of the 29th ult. General Carr, with a force of 105 men, including Indian scouts and six officers, left Fort Apache with the intention of arresting an Apache medicine man who had been endeavoring to stir up the tribe to revolt.

The command reached Cibola, forty-five miles west of Fort Apache, on the 30th ult., and found 600 Indians there. The medicine man was arrested without resistance, and the command began to retrace its steps. Some Indian scouts who had left their own camp and come into General Carr's camp were ordered to leave. They refused to do so, but turned and fired, killing Captain Hentig. The fight then became general. Our troops formed a skirmish line, and defended themselves until dark, after which they retreated to Fort Apache. The killed among our troops number eleven—Captain Hentig and ten privates.

AN explosion of giant powder took place at the Giant Powder Works near Marquette, Mich., on the morning of the 6th. Eleven persons, men and boys, were blown to atoms.

WHILE the trial of Rev. Dr. Thomas on the charge of heresy was in progress in Chicago on the 6th, Rev. Dr. Hatfield withdrew from the prosecution of the case altogether, and Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was selected in his stead. Presiding Elder Willing appointed Rev. R. S. Cantine to serve on the committee in place of Rev. John Ellis, who had been excused from serving at his own request. The defense put in a demurrer to the charges and specifications, which were admitted by Dr. Parkhurst to be open to objection, and in order to allow time for so amending the charges as to overcome the objections the Court adjourned to the 7th.

IT is reported that, through the influence of the widow of Ourny, the White River Utes have finally consented to move upon the reservation recently selected for them in Utah.

ON the morning of the 6th an express train upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ran into an accommodation train near Wheeling, West Va. One woman was scalded to death and eleven other persons suffered serious injuries.

THOMAS A. MARVIN, the bigamist, who was recently jailed at Richmond, Va., is said to be none other than T. A. Merritt, who spent three years in the Auburn (N. Y.) Penitentiary for forgery committed on the National Bank of Lockport, N. Y. Up to the 6th no less than fifteen wives had turned up to testify against Marvin on the charge of bigamy.

ARCHBISHOP HENNY, of the Catholic Archdiocese of Milwaukee, died in that city on the 7th, after a protracted illness.

IN the trial of Rev. Dr. Thomas in Chicago on the 7th Rev. Dr. Parkhurst presented amended charges, setting forth that Dr. Thomas taught doctrines contrary to the Articles of Religion of the Methodist Church, contrary to the established standard of doctrines of said Church, and contrary to the belief of the Church. The charges were also accompanied by specifications in detail. Dr. Thomas replied to the charges and specifications, alleging indefiniteness, and that the charges were made for insufficient reasons. He pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

A DECREE has been issued by the Saxon Minister of Justice declaring that in the future the public offices throughout the Kingdom of Saxony will not be closed on the anniversary of the capitulation at Sedan.

LATE advices from the Sandwich Islands said that the lava-flow from the volcano near Honolulu had ceased to be dangerous.

A FEW days ago an old man named Walliek died at Halifax, N. S., from lock-jaw, caused by the bite of a dog.

THE opening sermon in the Ecumenical Council in London on the 7th was delivered by Bishop Simpson, of the United States.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE presented his credentials as United States Minister to the Sultan on the 7th. The latter expressed his sympathy with President Garfield.

CHOLERA is said to have appeared at the port of Aden, Arabia. Out of thirty-seven cases thirty proved fatal.

LAND league convention agrees to select test cases under the land act, and appears unconvinced to the payment of rent under any circumstances.

## Great Closing-Out Sale

of Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, for the next THIRTY DAYS! In order to increase my facilities for doing an extensive trade, I will about OCTOBER FIRST remove to the NEW YORK STORE, and my present stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices, Literally Slaughtered! Come and take advantage of the rare opportunity to buy your FALL CLOTHING at Rock Bottom Prices!

A. L. KEIFF,

The Old Established Clothier,

CARO, MICH.

## LUCE & MOSHER,

(Successors to Washburn & Cooper.)

—Jobbers & Retail Dealers In—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,

Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

## OPERA HOUSE DRUG STORE,

—Headquarters for—

SCHOOL BOOKS, WALL PAPER,

Stationery and School Supplies.

We are Agents for the Peenix Brand

## PURE WHITE LEAD,

And authorized to Guarantee every package to give entire satisfaction.

Caro, Mich.

Luce & Mosher.

## AND EVERYBODY KNOWS IT!

If you want to get value for your money, always deal where business is conducted on a cash basis, this is done at

A. D. Gillies' Store, Cass City.

In my Dry Goods Department, can be found in good variety the following lines,

Black and Colored Silks, Black Satins, Velveteens, Cashmires, Alpaca, Worsted Dress Goods, Cottons, Cottonades, White and Colored Hosiery, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Braces, &c. &c., which will be sold at close figures to make room for all Stock.

Hat & Cap Department

have recently added to my Stock a choice selection of Gents Hats & Caps.

Grocery Department;

The freshest and best of the season always on hand, special attention paid to the selection of Teas.

Boot & Shoe Department;

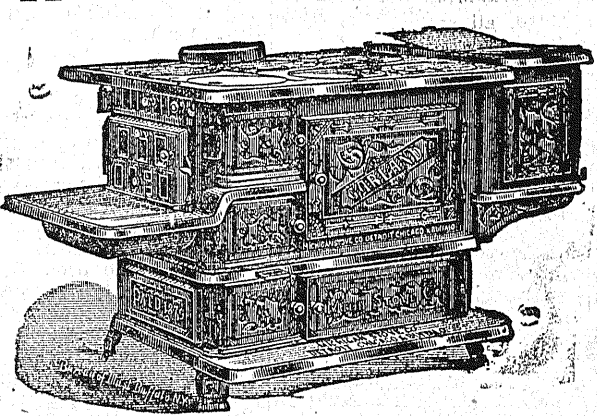
It only requires a little inspection to become aware of the fact, that we cut them fine.

Customers can rely upon receiving every attention when trading at this house. Therefore, please give us a call,

CASS CITY MICH.

ANGUS D. GILLIES.

## HARDWARE!



STOVES.

STOVES.

If you want a Good Stove! If you want a Durable Stove! If you want a Reliable Stove. If you want a Cheap Stove! If you want a Stove that will bring everlasting Peace to your home, go to P. R. Weydemeyer's for it. If you want anything in the Hardware line cheap, go to P. R. Weydemeyer's.

For your Iron Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils, go to P. R. Weydemeyer's, who also keeps the Best Assortment and cheapest Crochery and Glassware in town.

Wooden ware of all kinds cheap: Good two hoop Pails, only 18 cents, good three hoop Pails, only 22 cents, two and three hoop Tubs, 75 & 85 cents each, Mop Sticks, only 15 cents, Brooms, 15, 18, and 22 cents, splendid Glass Set with five pieces, for only 60cts. Banded Bedroom sets of 7 pieces, \$4.00. All other Goods in our line at correspondingly Low Prices. Don't fail to call on us.

Cass City, Mich.

P. R. Weydemeyer.



## Standing Alone.

BY MRS. H. P. HANDY.

"The baby is standing all 'lone!"  
The children stood in their gloom—  
And father and mother and aunt  
Must come and hurry and see.  
So the baby—the cute little darling—  
Is put through the wonderful feet  
And fondled and kissed and commended  
For being so smart and sweet.

With cunningest air of triumph  
She stands in the midst of us all—  
While the outstretched arms of her mother  
Are ready to save a fall.  
And whenever the little one totters  
Around her are hastily thrown.  
"The very fine fua—thinks the baby—  
This frolic of standing alone!"

All many a time in the future  
She'll long for the aid of that arm  
When the love and care of her mother  
No longer can shield her from harm.  
For when our need is the sorest,  
There's no one to whom we can turn—  
And standing alone is a lesson  
'Tis hard for a woman to learn.

And often and over, my baby,  
Before life's long journey is gone,  
You will yearn in your hours of weakness  
For something to lean upon.  
When the props upon which you depended  
Are taken away of old sorrow,  
You will find it wearisome, baby—  
So wearisome standing alone.

—Quincy Modern Argo.

## SLIGHTLY ELEVATED.

I knew it was he the first instant. I glanced at him, as he stepped into the elevator, and then, seeing a lady, took off his hat and stood there with it in his hand, while others filed in and seated themselves. I wondered if he had seen me. I hoped to heaven he had not. It was not very bright in the place, and I cast down my eyes with a truly ostrich-like sagacity, forgetting I could be seen if I did not see; forgetting, too, that I was in the box if one happened to look in. However, at the second floor he left, and I went on, thankful I had not been obliged to make the stir of moving out before he did.

I would not have gone down to dinner that day if I could have helped it. I said to myself—not although mamma had asked the Loringers to dine, and my new garnet velvet had just come home. But mamma would have made such a song of it that one thing would be just as bad as another.

I was hardly inside my room when I looked the door, and fell on the bed so faint that I should have died if at last I had not been able to cry—a good long refreshing cry that lasted till I grew so angry with myself it dried my tears. And then Amy came to the door, but I told her she must go along into mamma's room; she couldn't come in there. And she went away declaring it was fine time of day, and other things, and I was alone.

I thought me it was fine time of day I fainted away, and cried myself ill, and looked my sister out of her room, all because I had happened to meet Loring Richards in the elevator five years after our boy and girl engagement was broken.

I called a boy and girl engagement; but it had been life, and it had almost torn my heart out in coming to an end. And what had he cared—the great, dark, handsome creature, standing there without a line upon his face that told of any trouble it had been to him, who had left me to suffer all I had had to suffer alone? Not go down to dinner? I would go if I went up in a chariot of fire directly afterward. I sprang up and bathed my face, and powdered it till it was cool, and unlocked the door and called my maid, and sat bent over a novel and, utterly absorbed in it, my hair streaming round my face and shoulders, till she was dressed, having to hurry a little for some caller in our parlor. Then blew off my powder, took a hot bath, called Davis, and had her brush my hair till it tingled, and put on the garnet velvet with its creamy chuchesse lace and the yellow pearls—everybody dresses so at that hotel. I only came near breaking down when I saw Davis not being able to tell a jewel I wanted, I tumbled over the things myself, and a little old miniature that nobody knew I had kept tumbled from its hiding place, and showed me for half an instant that proud, grave face. But I recovered presently, and I looked in the glass, and defied him to tell that I cared a straw, even if he saw me in that vast caravanserai of the splendid hotel dining-room, with its chandeliers, its mirrors, its frescoes, and its throngs. And anybody who had been justified in making such remarks as were convenient concerning my vanity who could have known the second thought that flashed through me as I looked in that glass, and saw the olive oval with its rich flush, the dark and glowing eye, the dewy lip, the clear soft outlines. If I thought it was a picture Loring Richards and another might be glad to see, how could I help the thought?

The Loringers were waiting when I went into the parlor, mamma and Amy, who had become used to my caprice in five years, talking as if they were not half worried to death for fear I was not going to dine at all—mamma's soul being deeply concerned in doing the Loringers honor; for she meant that Mary should marry the doctor, if obliged to give up hope of my accepting Mr. Loring's bonds and stocks with himself. Poor mamma had come to make a fetch to herself of bonds and stocks. And it was a condescension, in a manner, for them to dine with us, anyway, at a hotel—the aristocrats of the Avenue in general despising the cuisine and the herd of the vulgar who get their two or three days' yearly splendor at an inn, and these being aristocrats in particular, and cruelly conservative in practice and principle.

So we went down. And mamma, sallying with Mr. Loring, and Amy with the Doctor, and I followed with Julia Loring, whose little soul curled all up in contact with the crowd, like a sea-anemone when you touch it; and just at the door my train caught on a carpet-hook, and a couple of servants made haste to loosen it, but before a gentleman had stopped and set it free, and bowed without looking up, and passed on, and it was Loring Richards and he had not known me

again. So near me, and had not known me! Once, the air my garment brushed, would have thrilled him through and through! And you can imagine if I knew whether I were eating gumbo soup or Blue Point oysters, or what not, after that! What was Loring Richards doing there? Who was the lady he joined in the hall? Had he married? Was he here, possibly, on his wedding journey? Had he, then, forgotten me? If it had not been for mamma's elaret, which she quietly pushed toward me, in a minute I should have fallen off my chair; but that brought the blood back. Forgotten me! Well, why should I be the only one to remember? Let me forget. Alas! had I not been trying to forget for five years? But I leaned over my plate to ask Mr. Loring a question, the length of whose reply I knew would be like spool silk, warranted three hundred yards; and I was hanging on his words, when my eye caught sight of a person that had just come in and was seated a few tables distant, had taken out a paper, and was never glancing up from the columns. A chair was turned down near him, and it remained vacant for some time. For his bride? No; a man does not come down to dinner and leave his bride to follow alone. For his wife of longer date? When I had the opportunity of another look, a dazzling creature sat there, a golden headed darling, radiant as if a art-had turned to roses. Was I not ashamed of myself to look that way! What did I care for Loring Richards, or his wife, either, if he had one! Not in that direction again did I turn my head. I was gay and all alive myself, and Mr. Loring was all devotion. I knew by some other sense when those two left the room, but not by my eyes or ears.

"Who is that going out?" asked Mr. Loring. "If his looks were a burning-glass you would be in flames."

"One of the waiters?" I asked. "There is a French Count among them, you know, and a Polish refugee."

"Margaret!" exclaimed mamma, "how should you know anything about such people?"

"Oh, mamma, I am interested in them; and since I joined the Internationals, and the Nihilists, and the Mariannes, and the rest, I know all about such people." I saw Mr. Loring's hair slowly begin to rise on end. "That old rag-picker," I added, "told me yesterday that—"

But Mr. Loring's head looked more and more like an electric hair-brush, and mamma cried, "Margaret!"

"Why, mamma, we are all human beings together."

"I really must insist—" began mamma; and then Amy giggled, and mamma looked as if she thought I had gone out of my head, and Amy was hysterically sympathetic.

"Your daughter's advanced opinions," said Mr. Loring, stiffly, "are a surprise to me."

"You silly little mother," Amy laughed. "It is our boating club of home, the Internationals, our charity school, the Nihilists, our sewing club, our book club, our—"

"I really thought you meant secret societies," grasped that old goose of an elderly lover.

"And what if I had?" said I, my native vigor returning. "What if I were our cousin to Vera Sassalitch?"

"Do have her name right!" said the Doctor. "I was afraid that our young ladies would be following Natalushka's fashions as soon as Mr. Black made her so charming."

"Charming!" said her father. "A girl with such ideas charming?"

"I am rejoiced to hear you express yourself so," said mamma.

"And I," said I. "Because they are my ideas."

"Which are your ideas?" he asked.

"Mine, or those of the young Russian girl and others like her?"

"Hers, certainly," I said. "The ideas of humanity and brotherhood. My heart began to beat like an engine one hears in the night, with a wild sort of exultation, no matter what had happened to Loring Richards, I had made it impossible that I should marry Mr. Loring's stocks and bonds, for the temptation was out of the way: he would never ask me."

But it had all been a little too much for me. And I saw that mamma was comprehending the situation, and growing angrier and angrier. Oh, how adgerly the dear soul was! "You look very pale, Margaret," said she. "Are you not well? I see by your conversation that you are not quite yourself. You had better go to your room. Our friends will excuse you, I am sure."

And I bowed to them all, and caught the Doctor's twinkling eye, the Doctor who wanted no mother-in-law—and rose and slipped from the room before either he or his father could offer me an arm. I could not have held out through another five minutes.

The elevator was just coming up from the lower hall. I stepped in. A gentleman in it took off his hat as usual. I seated myself, a boy closed the door, and we softly slid upward. We ascended half way to the next floor, when we paused with a slight jar. The boy looked up at the bell signals; pulled one string, and then another; pushed open the door against the blank wall, and then, before he had shut it, there came a sudden sense of breathlessness, and we had shot up toward the roof like a catapult; the boy had flung himself out as weapons one of the open spaces of the flying floors; and all at once we stopped again with a shock, suspended by some unknown agency between the two upper floors, with some seventy feet of empty space under us, and nothing that we knew of between us and destruction.

The light in the elevator had gone out, and only a dim glimmer from the jets in the upper hall made darkness visible. For a moment I closed my eyes, and leaned back, half lifeless. "It's horrible," I gasped. For I thought of the fierce shock, the crushing of body and bone that was to follow at any moment, if we fell to the lower pavement, if we were driven up into the timbers of the roof. Then came the thought that it was but for a moment after all, and with it would end all that was so unbearable. Loring Richards's wife and Loring Richards himself would be nothing to me. No more torture, no more heart-break, no more tears—

just peace. And there came with that a certain gladness over all the immediate horror. "Are you afraid?" I said, turning to the other occupant of the cage, at whom I had not glanced.

"Afraid, Margaret! Here?—alone with you?" came the answer.

"Loring! Oh, how dreadful! And—"

"My wife! There is only one wife possible for me, Margaret, and you have kept me away from her for five years."

"Do you say you are not married to that lovely creature at the table—"

"Married? To my cousin Rose? And you ask me that, Margaret?—you?"

I raised my eyes to look at him. He was standing directly before me in the half-shadow. "Oh, Loring, I said, 'we are in the face of death. Can you forgive me—now when there is nothing left for us but to die?' He bent and caught me to his heart. 'At any rate,' he said, 'to die together. There is no greater bliss than that.'"

"Oh, yes," I cried. "To live together. Ah, will nobody save us? Oh, when we have just found each other after all these bitter years! Were they bitter to you, Loring?"

And just then the ropes began to slide softly over the pulleys again, and we went easily slipping down, and gently alighting at the lower hall as if nothing had been the matter. Talk of the total depravity of inanimate things. It is a sacrilege. I believe that elevator knew just what it was doing. But you ought to have seen dear mamma's face when Loring told her that he should not let me out of his sight again till he had a legal claim upon me, and he would be glad of her company and Amy's in the Church of the Heavenly Haven in exactly one-half-hour's time!—Harper's Bazar.

## State Reform School for Girls.

A correspondent of the Detroit Post and Tribune has furnished some interesting facts in reference to the state reform school at Adrian. All four of the cottages are under course of construction, one is nearly completed and occupied, another will be ready for use in October, and the other two in the spring of 1882. There are at present nine girls confined in the institution, under the care of Miss Emma Hall and her assistant, Miss S. V. Wood. The educational department is under the management of Miss Seaver. The inmates of the institution will have an opportunity to be all educated and accomplished in all the arts of housekeeping. A portion of each day is set apart for study, sewing, laundry-work, and baking. The building site, one mile west of Adrian, commands a fine view of that city, and the grounds will be beautifully laid out and cultivated by the inmates, the care of flowers and ornamental trees constituting the outdoor work. A beautiful park of several acres of forest a few rods to the west will be fitted up to be used by the girls in common as a reward for good behavior. Michigan is one of the first states in the union to attempt to rescue vicious girls from lives of shame; and many believe that this institution is destined to do as great a work as has been accomplished by the Michigan reform school for boys.

A very curious accident happened last Wednesday afternoon on the Avenue des Paris—or rather what remnant of fashionable Paris is still moving in the walls of the city—was moving toward the drives in the Bois de Boulogne. A handsome phaeton, drawn by two showy black horses and driven by a lady was pursuing this direction, when suddenly an enormous mastiff, who was going the other way in charge of a man servant, dashed toward the carriage, scaled it at a single bound and fell to covering the lady with caresses. In her natural surprise the lady dropped the reins; the alarmed horses dashed madly off, and after a few seconds one of the animals stumbled, overthrowing the carriage, almost breaking the coachman's head and breaking the lady's arm. As to the poor dog, whose violent affection had been the cause of the accident, he was killed on the spot. The lady, on recovering her senses, covered the dog as having belonged to her formerly, and as having been stolen from her nearly a year ago. It is needless to say that this curious episode caused some excitement among the promenaders in the Champs-Elysees, and perhaps under the circumstances it is very fortunate that the only victim was the dog.—[Paris American Register.]

## Uncle Abe Ludlow's Cider Mills.

Speaking of cider mills reminds us that Uncle Abe Ludlow, the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor, and manufacturer of wine and cider mills, while addressing a Murphy meeting a year or more ago, stated that he had, when on a visit in the country, been tempted by Satan in the guise of an old farmer, who had offered him a glass of hard cider, but, true to his temperance instincts, he said: "Get thee behind me, Satan!" and refused the proffered cup.

The lesson thus inculcated left a deep impression on the audience, but the wonder has since grown perplexing that the sturdy teetotaler who could refuse the tempting offer of a glass of hard cider and announce it to a Murphy meeting as a self denial, should turn to his shop and engage with renewed vigor in the manufacture of the very instruments which enable "Satan" (the old farmer) to offer him the poison.

## Never.

"Walter," said one of our pork merchants to his sixteen-year-old hope, "I don't mind how short you have your coats cut, so long as they strike you somewhere below the shoulder blades; neither does it trouble me to see you choking yourself to death in a pair of tight pants. Nor am I much concerned in how many scar-pins you sport each day, or how large a bundle you carry to the laundry every twenty-four hours. Though the sight of your moustache, in its feeble efforts for life, makes me faint, yet I can bear up even under that; but let me ever catch you wearing your watch chain on the outside of your coat, and you'll go to work in the store putting up groceries before you can say 'quite too utter; do you hear me?'—[Hawkeye.]

## Marvels in Electricity.

The immense nave of the Palais de l'Industrie will be filled with all important material of electric science. It will be reached by a small electric railway, on the Siemens system, starting from the Chevaux de Marley, on the Place de la Concorde, and entering the palace near the Pavillon de l'Horloge. The road will run parallel with the avenue, and drop its passengers in the centre of the building. The train will consist of two saloon carriages of the usual dimensions and a small electric motor, which will take from the rails the fluid supplied by generators at the end of the line. In the nave will be a small pond several square metres in area, in which a miniature steamer will lay a miniature submarine cable on the Colas system. In the basement of the building will be illustrated all varieties of sea cable and wire manufacture, adapted not only for forming part of the official part of the exhibition, which will comprise all forms of governmental electric apparatus, manipulators, receivers, telegraph posts, isolators, switches, and a thousand other matters of necessary detail in the complicated system of commercial or military telegraphy. Towering above the whole nave will be an immense light-house, the perfected result of the Savin system, the style adopted by the State at LaHave, and to be employed in the constructions planned by M. De Freycinet.

By daylight the spectator will watch the operations of a whole army of telegraphists, machinists, and other electric specialists, each in his own niche, while at night this swarm of operators and motors will be lighted by the blaze of a thousand electric lights streaming from the roof—a grand composite of all known systems—Jablochkoff, Wardmann, Janin, Siemens, Gramme, Lontin, Noallion, Meritens, Suisse, Wilde, Brush, Swan, Edison, Maxim, Arnaud, Crompton, Brodie, &c.—some in globes, others diffused by enormous Balastri, reflectors. Force will be supplied by magnetic and dynamo-electric generators amounting to 1,500 horse power. The Pavillon of the city of Paris will be adorned as for an art exhibition, where statues and hangings will be replaced by fire alarms, electric dials, municipal and police calls, &c. prominent rival of the Government will be the five great railway companies, with their systems for stoppage and signaling, their electric brakes, train registers and alarms, besides a singular carriage, already seen at work on the Eastern line, and invented by Messrs. Deprez & Napoli, for observing the running of trains, and reistering velocity, traction, force of wind, consumption of steam, &c. The basement region will offer also the surprising and novel results obtained by the recent labors of Messrs. Cabanellas, Hospitalier, and Deprez, in the matter of electric division, transportation, and distribution, a department in which the French school has been successful.

So much for the basement, the region of science and practical utility. The upper story has been devoted by the chief Commissioner to scientific curiosities and fanciful inventions for the delectation of the curious but technical observer. Two telephonic auditoriums will be arranged to connect, one with the opera and the other with the Theatre Francaise, richly furnished, and supplied with some 50 telephones each, where the auditor, calmly seated in his arm-chair, may listen to the sonorous recitative of M. Talbot, or the bright dialogue of Croizette and Coquelin. In adjoining rooms may talk through the Herz telephone with distant cities like Lyons, Orleans, Dijon, or a dozen others. Next comes a series of eight rooms, literal copies of a Parisian apartment of the present day, where everything will be so to speak, run by electricity. The kitchen will be lighted by electric lamps, the range be heated by electric currents passing through wires, half a dozen electric cooks, by means of incandescent platinum wires, will turn out "electric waffles," and electrically heated metallic plates will serve for braziers and chafing dishes. The dining-room will be fitted out with all the wondrous new apparatus which already threatens our peaceful firesides with its novel blending of science and comfort. The central sunlight, in place of chandelier, will be lighted by the pressure of a button or the opening of a door. The dishes will be brought up on a dumb waiter; doctors, errand-boys, firemen, and servants can be summoned by the familiar New York system of dials and calls. The only thing left to do would seem to be to eat by electricity, and in view of the wonders accomplished, even that seems not so very improbable.

The third room, the parlor, will be furnished with electric chandeliers, metal clocks going by electricity and adorned with electric groups and figures, telephonic speaking tubes, and electric fire-places. In the billiard-room, adjoining an electrical billiard table will enable the player, if not to make his corams, at least to mark them by an electric indicator. It would be a pleasant policy to add to these rooms an electric chair for the extension of the persistent bore. You take the idea? Your bore is comfortably seated, smoking and talking you to death. A light touch on a knob, Crack! your bore is wrung with internal convulsions and set upright on his legs. Exit ex necessitate. Seriously, however, the parlor will have an electric piano to be played by "some other fellow" at a distance, and having a Carpentier meliographie to make electric record of improvisations. The bedroom, besides all sorts of electric calls, will have on the toilet table a set of electric brushes. You turn a commutator, offer your head to the gentle caresses of the brushes, and your hair is brushed— if you have any. The series of rooms closes with a family theatre—stage, auditorium, flats, and all lighted by Werdermann electric lamps, which allows the footlights to be instantaneously raised or lowered, filling the room with a blaze of illumination or leaving it in total darkness at will. In this pleasant room noted Parisian musical artists will be invited to give concerts, to more completely electrify the audience. Finally a room will be devoted to electric views, projections, and toys; miniature telegraphic apparatus, trick boxes, magic lanterns,

railways, telephones, dolls, and automata, for the amusement of Parisian youth and their elders as well.

One of the important industrial inventions while Americans will send is the electric middlings purifier, the most perfect method known of separating the bran from the middlings. This is usually done by air blasts which blow out the bran. The defects of this system are that much of the fine flour is blown away, and the mill is filled with the fine dust that sometimes causes an explosion. Mr. Kingsland Smith, an American miller, first devised an electrical separator. When a bit of hard rubber is rubbed with a brush it will attract any light substances, such as bran or bits of paper. In the electrical separator the grain is passed under a series of rubber rollers, which attract all the bran and send it to the mill through proper channels. One machine which purifies 50 barrels of middlings a day requires only little power that a man can work it with one hand. The electric buoy, an American invention, will also be sent. The action of the waves keeps up a current of electricity strong enough to produce light. Railroad brakes will be shown in which upon turning a key, the movement of the wheels operates upon a series of dynamo machines, which cause magnets to clamp the axles. In this way no steam power is wasted, the motion of the train stopping it. Among the most prominent features of Mr. Edison's display are: Electric lighting exhibit, 125-horse power steam dynamo, and several dynamos of less power, one 5-horse power, and several motors of less power, 2,000 electric lamps with specially prepared fixtures, and complete appliances for regulating the current, for guarding against fire, and for insuring absolute trustworthiness of light at all times, and a large number of machines for demonstrating every detail of a complete system of electric lighting. Mr. Edison has somewhat improved his lamp since last winter. Then a one-horse-power machine fed seven lamps each of which will burn for seven months. The size of the carbon has been reduced one-fifth without impairing the perfection of the filament. This part of his exhibition of the uses of electricity. Mr. Edison thinks will be particularly interesting to Parisians, inasmuch as he has secured a license from the municipality of Paris to light up one section of the city, and he thinks that he will be enabled from this exhibition to form a company for the lighting of the whole city.

In the other departments of the exhibition the application of electricity to the arts of life will be well displayed. A complete telephone system will be seen in his show-rooms. The automatic (Morse), the automatic roman letter, and the autographic systems will be fully demonstrated. Mr. Edison thinks the autographic system will at some future day astonish the world, when it can be further developed. At present this system will reproduce in Philadelphia a fac simile of the handwriting of a message in New York. Besides these is the telegraphic department the duplex and quadruplex instruments now in common use in New York will be exhibited. A number of telephones are also included in the list including the carbon telephone, the magnet telephone, the magnet musical telephone, the telephone recorder, which is the telephone and phonograph combined, and a multitude of telephones of different constructions and principles. Among the miscellaneous articles are a pressure relay and magnetograph relay in the telegraphic exhibit, a tasmimeter, a carbon rheostat, a magnetograph battery, an exhibition of the application of the etheric force, a number of phonographs and megaphones, and a large number of electric lamps, showing the various uses of the lamp, and the use of the electric light from the first platinum lamp to the present improved carbon lamp; practical illustrations of the use of electricity as a motive power, a complete system of underground street tubes, mains and feeders, for the purpose of lighting up sections of cities, and an ore-milling apparatus which will be operated by the use of the electric current. This is only a partial list, and does not include many of the machines and appliances which were sent over here when the work first began.

## Not Buried, But Married.

A solemn ceremony was performed in Newark, N. J., last Saturday with peculiar accessories. The characters participating were a widower, his four daughters and a young man, the lover of the second daughter. The eldest and youngest daughters were spending a vacation in the Adirondacks at a quiet hotel, while the other daughters remained at home with their father. On Friday the absent sisters received a telegram announcing that "Emma will be buried on Saturday afternoon. Will you come?" The two sad girls started for the depot, but missed the train. They telegraphed back the words, "What Emma?" and in the morning received this answer to their telegram, "Your sister Emma, of course." They started at once for their desolate home, conjuring up all manner of sudden calamities to account for the taking off of poor Emma. On reaching Newark their father joined them in the carriage, and was astonished at seeing them in tears, and wondered at their sobs of "Emma, oh Emma." He said "You both knew this was going on for a year," and at last it was explained that Emma was to be married, not buried. In the evening the wedding took place, but the sisters, who were absent, have not yet recovered from the shock caused by the stupid carelessness of the telegraph operator. The price of the hotel had been applied of the denouncement by a brief telegram, simply saying: "Not buried, but married;" which, it is to be hoped they have received without mutilation.

Bishop Nulty, of Meath, in a letter to Parnell, triumphs over the success of the agitators, to whom he attributes the land bill. The rejection of the Whig candidate in County Tyrone, he says, will teach Mr. Gladstone a lesson that he cannot, without impunity, trifle with the just wishes of the people.

## Lorne and His Highlanders.

He probably owes much of his great and growing popularity in Canada to the fact that so large and prominent a proportion of the settlers are Scotch. He has once had to receive out here an address—naturally in Gaelic—from a large number of Highlanders than he ever appeared before at home. Highland enthusiasm spurs all conventional restraints whom McCallum Beg is anywhere within handshaking and hugging distance. He may be Governor-General and Marquis of Lorne for infidels and outer barbarians—at best mere proselytes of the porch—but for themselves, the faithful few, he is still the young chief of a clan who, in his strange land, recalls to them the proudest, pleasantest memories of the far-off old homes to which their thoughts ever fondly turn. They believe, not without good reason, that he is scarcely less glad to see Highland faces around him than they are to see his, and so, whenever they succeed in getting to close quarters with him, such an amount of handshaking and squeezing and caressing, not easily to be kept from downright hugging, goes on as to make his staff sometimes look rather anxious as to whether enough of the Governor-General will be left to carry on Her Majesty's Government, according to regulations, in the prescribed way. They secured one such chance to-day, when Lord Lorne got out of his carriage to have a talk with an old man on crutches, and they certainly made the most of it. To see the Governor-General—that is to say, what little one can see of him—surrounded by such a crowd is certainly a curious commentary on the accounts we read in the papers about the special precautions now being taken to protect him from Fenians, Nihilists, or amateur assassins of the Guiteau type. The old man in question was eighty-one years of age, and had been in this country forty-seven years. He remembered perfectly well Lord Lorne's grandfather and great uncle, "Dukes John and George," and had, so far, therefore, an advantage of the Governor-General.

A still more interesting relic of the old Highland world was a lady of ninety, with her children and very pretty grandchildren making a charming group around her as they all stood at the porch of their comfortable cottage, with its trim garden, to see the Governor-General drive by. He again got out of his carriage to have a chat with them, but the old lady could not speak a word of anything but Gaelic. Her children, fortunately, had deigned to master English, for the Governor-General's duties have not left him much time to keep up his Gaelic. Not the least gratifying feature about these Highland receptions is the fact that some of the people living therein so much comfort, not to say luxury, and occupying an independent, perhaps important, social position in their new commonwealth, may very possibly have begun life in mountain-cabins—scarcely less squalid and miserable than those of the peasants of Connemara.—[London Times.]

## Nasby on the British Crown.

Describing his visit to the tower of London and his inspection of the regalia of England, Nasby writes to the Toledo Blade: In these cases you shall see the queen's crown, a cap of purple velvet enclosed in hoops of silver, surmounted by a ball and cross and glittering with actual diamonds. In the center is an immense sapphire, and in front is a famous heart-shaped ruby, said to have been worn by the Black Prince. I don't know the value of this article, or where he stole it, but if Victoria gets hard up and wants to raise money, I presume the Jews in petticoat lane would advance a million or two on it and take their chances. Queens have done this before now, and all the crown jewels in Europe have been in the hands of the Israelites at different times, but I rather think Victoria will worry through. She has an income of some millions of pounds a year, and is very economical. If I remember aright, she sent the starving Irish £1,000, which was about her income for an hour. And then an admiring parliament, to make it good gave her £30,000, which the people accepted without a murmur. She finds profit in liberality.

## A Trap For Sheep-killing Dogs.

The Lynchburg Virginian thus describes an ingenious trap devised by a Virginia farmer to capture sheep-killing dogs. Having suffered from the depredations of the dogs upon his sheep-fold, he built around a number of sheep that dogs had killed, an enclosure of rails twelve feet high and about ten feet square at the ground, the sides of the trap sloping inward until an opening was left about five feet square. Any dog could easily climb such a fence and enter the pen, but not even a grayhound could jump out of it. In three nights the farmer captured forty-six dogs, including fifteen or twenty that were never seen before in that neighborhood. This, after there had been a public slaughter of all the dogs suspected of sheep-killing, save one, whose master could not be convinced of his guilt. The trap was built for his especial benefit, and it caught him the first night.

Among the interesting exhibits at the institute fair at Boston, is a model of the city of Jerusalem on a scale of one inch to a hundred feet, giving the hills adjacent to the city, the Mount of Olives, Mount of Offense, with the valleys of Gihon, the Tyropean valley and is in circular form, is seven feet, the city occupying the center. The whole is made of plaster, and eleven copies have been sold to Princeton college, Union Theological seminary, New York, and other educational and theological institutions. The model is made from the British ordinance survey, and is correct in every respect.

## To Serve Watermelon.

First get your melon, a dark-green, fat one, with a yellowish spot where it has hugged Mother Earth. Put it on ice for twenty-four hours, put a hole in one end of it and pour a bottle of claret into the hole, plug it up, and put it on ice some more. Cut it in longitudinal slices, bring it on the table surrounded by wild flowers and other fancy fixings, and you have a dish fit for—well, invite your enemies.







# THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1881.

## THE END AT LAST!

A GENERAL GLOOM CAST OVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY BY THE LOOKED FOR, YET DREAD-FULLY SAD EVENT.

HIS BRAVE AND LOVING WIFE AT HIS BEDSIDE UNTIL DEATH.

The Late President's Remains to be Removed to Cleveland For Burial on Monday Next.

The long untiring agony is over at last. After eighty days, and nights of suffering which was borne with the calm heroism of a great soul, President Garfield has passed through that final ordeal which ends alike the pleasures of the happy and the woes of the miserable, and beyond which nature has drawn a veil which only the eye of religious faith attempts to penetrate.

Upon the receipt of the news of Garfield's death at Washington, as well as throughout all the principle cities of the nation, the greatest of excitement prevailed. Flags were hung at half mast, bells tolled and nearly every place of business draped in mourning. Nothing has equalled this sad intelligence since the death of Lincoln.

At the bedside, holding his poor emaciated hand in her own, and watching with anguish unutterable the fast vanishing hands of life, sat the faithful, devoted wife, during the closing scenes of the President's career. Around him were other weeping friends and physicians, lamenting their powerlessness in the presence of the angel of death. Towards the last the mind of the sufferer wandered. He was once back in Mentor, his old home, and those scenes were the happiest hours of his life were spent with the loved ones around him; the aged mother so proud of her big boy, the faithful wife the beloved children. It was a blissful dream that robbed death of its terrors, and rendered the dying man for a moment unconscious of the cruel rending of his once vigorous frame that was going on. The moan of the restless ocean mingled with the sobs of the loved ones as the lamps of life flickered and went out forever. Nearly everyone around the President clung to hope to the last and refused to credit the shadow, depend and the destroyer's presence could no longer be unfelt.

Previous to his death the only words spoken by the President were, "Oh Swain, I have such a severe pain in my head." The name of his dutiful secretary were the last upon his lips.

It is now said and believed by those who know her, that Mrs. Garfield's life is in danger, and that she will not long survive her husband. Courageous as she seemed, she had her feelings under control at an enormous strain, and the reaction cannot fail to come. This tension was begun when she was already ill, and only beginning to recover from what had been feared would be a fatal illness. The terrible summer in Washington, with its uninterrupted worry, trouble and excitement, leaves her in no condition to withstand a nervous reaction. She wept, however, long, silently and freely as she sat on the bed beside the body of her dead husband, after midnight, which was the best immediate relief.

The President's mother will not be sent for to come to Long Branch. She is much prostrated and pronounced unable to stand the journey. The venerable lady will, however attend the funeral of her son at Cleveland on Monday next.

Surprise was felt by the cabinet members at the fact that Gen. Arthur did not reply to their dispatch advertising him to take oath of office and requesting his presence at Long Branch. The message was the result of a formal official meeting of all the members of the cabinet and all had signed their names officially. They remained more or less formally in session until half past two o'clock, and when they reached their residences at half past three no answer had yet been received. Many persons were inclined to believe that some crazy attempt would be made on the life of the new president, and various means of protecting him were discussed, all of course idly and without authority. The best opinion seemed to be that even with no one, except probably one of the opposite party, to succeed him, his life will be in no danger. Still the topic was one of frequent and almost constant comment.

### THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

It is supposed by the surgeons that death was occasioned by a clot of blood forming in the heart.

### SCENE AT THE DEATH-BED.

Dr. Bliss was the first one notified of the President's expression of pain, and upon entering the room he at once saw the end was near. The members of the family were summoned to the bedside. All arrived. Perfect quiet prevailed.

Mrs. Garfield bore the trying ordeal with great fortitude, and exhibited unprecedented courage. She gave way to no paroxysms of grief, and after death became evident she quietly withdrew to her own room. There she sat, a heart-stricken widow, full of grief but with too much courage to exhibit it to those about her. She was laboring under a terrible strain, and despite her efforts,

tears flowed from her eyes and her lips became drawn by her noble attempt to bear the burden with which she has been affected. Miss Mollie was greatly afflicted and bursts of tears flowed from the child's eyes, notwithstanding her noble effort to follow the example of her mother.

### THE DEATH SCENE.

Was one never to be forgotten. Perfect quiet prevailed and there was not a murmur heard while the President was sinking. After death had been pronounced the body was properly arranged by Dr. S. A. Boynton.

### NOTIFICATION OF FRIENDS.

Telegrams were immediately sent to the President's mother in Ohio, and to his sons, Harvey and James, who are now at William's College, as also Vice-President Arthur and other prominent business men.

## THE WORST IS OVER!

RELIEF FOR THE FIRE SUFFERERS STILL COMING IN.

\$100,000 IN CASH PAID IN, AND STILL THE WORK GOES ON.

A List of Names and Losses in the Townships of Greenleaf, Elmwood, Elkland, Sheridan and Novesta.

We continue this week our notes on the late terrible conflagration.

### GREENLEAF.

Neal McEachin, house and contents. James Robertson, house. Alex Gillies, barn and contents. Nichols and Peter Decker, everything. John McIntosh, barn and contents. John Sinclair, Blacksmith, wagon shop and contents.

John Trathan, house and contents, wheat, oats and stock. Wm. McCollum, everything. Ins. \$500. Archd. McCollum, fence. Archd. McAlpin, barn and contents, wheat, beans, lumber, house and contents, farming implements; Ins. \$500. Fred Decker, house and barn, granary and contents. Neil McCormick, buckwheat, implements. John D. Leitch, grain, barn and contents, hay; Ins. \$500. Daniel Leitch, implements. Wm. Ferguson, everything. Robert Thompson, barn and contents, stable, hay, house and contents; Ins. \$350. Anthony Richardson, house, hay, implements. Charles Livingston, house and contents, wheat, hay. Art. Campbell, house and contents, lumber, and hay. Alex. McCollum, hay. George Brown, wheat, lumber, implements.

### ELKLAND.

Daniel McCloyre, wagon and hay. Seth Meyers, barn and contents. C W Lynda, house barn and contents. Jerd Bradshaw, house and contents, hay and stock. John Eno, house, barn and contents. Edgar Davis, barn and contents. Wm Witkey, house, barn and contents. Ed Brotherton, house, barn and contents. Wm Russell, house and contents. John Wright, everything. Fred Burk, everything. James Demming, house, barn and contents.

### SHERIDEN.

Donald McIntosh, house and contents, wheat. Alex. McIntyre, house and stable, hay, straw. Angus Ross, house and contents, stable. Alonzo Heath, house and contents, stable, wheat and hay. A. Boom house, hay and logs. Hugh McCormick, house and contents, stable, wheat, hay and straw. D. McCarrison, 2 barns, wheat and straw. Colon Walker, wheat and hay. Mary McIntyre, house and contents. Rich and Leyzenty, house and contents, wheat. Lemuel Kile, house and contents. Neil Livingston, stock. Christ. McIsaac, house and contents. Jno. McIntyre, house and contents, stable and wheat. Duncan Paul, house and contents, wheat. Atkinson and Bennett, house and contents, wheat. Donald McIntosh, stable, granary and contents. John McPhee, house and contents, wheat and hay. Angus McCollum, stable, wheat and hay. Duncan Campbell, house and contents, barn and stable. Angus McIntyre, house and contents. Dugal Percell, house and contents, oats and wheat. John McIsaac, house and contents, wheat. Jas. Shire, house and contents. Angus McIsaac, house, lumber. Mat Gillis, house and contents, wheat, hay. Wm. Paterson, hay, implements. John Kessons, barn, hay and straw. Chas. Klutondolph, house and contents, wheat, oats and hay. John Johnson, house and contents, stable, hay. James Camer, house and contents, barn, wheat, oats. Malcolm McKinnon, barn, and contents. Wm. Davis, house and contents. Dugal McFarnish, straw. Lenly Ross, stable and contents. Terrence Swany barn and contents, wheat oats. James Lewis, house and contents, wheat and hay. Wm. Dunlap, house and contents. Wm. Burkell, house and contents. Neil McDonald, hay. Alex. McLellan, house and contents, hay and lumber. John Campbell, house and contents, hay.

### NOVESTA.

John Dickerson, house and contents, barn and contents. John VanKaughnet, house and contents, barn and contents. Archd. McPhee, barn and contents. Clark Curlew, hay. Wm. Hartwell, hay. Wm. Marsh, household goods, hay. Edward Ivenum, hay and straw. James Abeal, barn, wheat, implements. Roswell Allen, hay. James Bruce, house and contents, barn and contents. James Phillips, house and contents, wheat. W. A. York, barn and contents, straw. Edward Bauleh, house and lumber. Aaron Huffman, house and contents. A.

Phillips, log house. Archd. McArthur, house and contents, barn and contents. H. B. Inubard, tools and implements. Orlando Sticland, house and contents. A. G. Houghton, stable, lumber. John Scribner, house and contents, stock. Michael Race, hay. John McLean, barn and contents. Silas Woods, cooper shop and stock, household goods. Warren Barry, household goods. Martin Anthus, house and contents. Wm. H. Brown, hay. M. H. Quick, lumber. Jas. Mattoon, house and contents, barn and contents. Daniel McCloyre, hay. A. R. Thompson, hay. Morrison Jones, 2 houses and contents. H. C. Downing, house and contents, grain. Ogden Atwell, household goods. Chester Hall, house and contents. James Wilson, sawmill and tools. Wm. Bauleh, house and contents, barn and contents, implements. M. Devall, household goods. James Frazer, household goods. H. Piernan, household goods, oxen. Dugal McArthur, house and wheat. Silas Huffman, barn and contents. Lymore Spenser, barn and contents. H. H. Wilson, barn and contents. Sealy Slack, barn and contents. Alex. McCollum, stock and implements. John Joynt, house and contents, barn and contents, hay. L. D. Snyder, house and contents. George Tylor, barn and contents. Patrick Nelson, Imp. Adam Parker, fodder. Johnston Elwell, lumber. Keuben Mosher, house and contents, barn and contents, hay, tools. Andrew McTine, Marion Parker, barn and contents. R. H. Lewis, rails. John Blades, barn, straw, hay. Wm. Cooper, lumber and hay. David Harris, barn and contents, hay. George Harris, house and contents, barn and contents, mill damaged, hay.

### ELMWOOD.

Charles Andrews, house and contents, stable. Joe Willad, hay, straw and stable. Nelson Barse, oats, orchard. Robt. Blunk, wheat. Daniel Evans, all fodder, orchard. Wm. Fournier, horse, \$10, harness. Wm. Ware, hay, straw, stable, shed, orchard, furniture. Richard Pardo, fences, buckwheat. S. B. Born, barn, hay, grain, straw. Frank Seelye, fodder, wood. A. Freeman, wheat, clothing. W. H. Mills, clothing, bedding. John Benedict, wheat, oats, tools. David Baueus, buckwheat, plow, wagon.

In one township in Huron county we learn of a most horrible incident. Mr. Layman, whose family came from Marion, N. Y., about six months ago, lived near Mr. Randall. Mr. Layman was very low with typhoid fever. Mrs. L. had a babe three weeks old. Balance of family consisted of son Albert and a boy of three years, also a daughter absent at a neighbor's. The house burned. The mother reached a swamp with babe and little boy and saved them and herself, although all were badly burned. Here they stayed all night, and in the morning got to Mr. Randall's just as his family and others were starting for Port Hope, and were taken along. A short distance from where their home had stood the body of her husband lay in the road with everything burned off him, and sixty feet farther on was that of her son Albert.

The carcasses of dead animals and birds are found scattered about. Many cattle and horses perished, and some are severely burned. In nearly all the towns, business has been suspended. A feeling of melancholy and gloom pervades all. People speak in broken and trembling accents, and this time is never to be forgotten.

The first train after the fire that reached Sand Beach brought with it a number of bodies picked up along its track.

It is impossible to get a correct number of the lives lost, as dead bodies are constantly being discovered. We learn that a man, his wife and five children were found in the vicinity of Richmondville, burned to death. North of Richmondville and at that place thirty-eight families are known to be burned out and at least sixty other families are believed to have been devastated, while the shore is lined with refugees. Many of them are so panic stricken and hard up that they take boats for Port Huron or Detroit without a thought of going back to see what is left on their farms. Many of these people are badly burned, and it will be a week yet before the full list of lives lost can be gathered. Probably the loss of life will be from three hundred to four hundred in Sanilac county alone. The towns of Watertown, Flynn, Elmer, Moore, Argyle, Evergreen, Greenleaf and Eaton have suffered fearful loss in life, and the destruction of property in these townships is immense. Everything is gone, and the people are congregated at those places that escaped. In Moore there are seventeen families in one house, and such is the case in all the burnt districts. Immediate assistance must be had in the shape of food and clothing. The people here are constantly sending aid to the sufferers, but one-half cannot be told of the suffering and destitution. The older settled towns in the county have suffered no losses to speak of, but it falls on the poorer class of people that are just starting in the newer townships.

Many persons are still missing in burnt districts and the exact loss cannot be known for some days. Among reports of burials are the following: Paris township, 29; Austin, 16; Minden, 3; Bingham, 9; Delaware, 8; Argyle, 1. It is said that twenty-seven dead have been found in the country between Bad Axe and Port Hope. Some reports of the number of dead are doubtless exaggerated, but the total will probably reach nearly three hundred. The fires are still burning in some of the large swamps in Sanilac county.

At Anderson station, on the narrow gauge road, twelve families are burnt out, and elsewhere in Washington township sixty-two families are known to have lost everything, while many more are known to have had heavy partial losses.

In Sanilac township fifty families are known to be homeless, and every spare bed and place and table in Port Sanilac is taken by the refugees up the shore and westward on the State road for two townships back, Austin Township.—Mr. Pagett's new store and contents, French's mill, Smith's mill, Donner's mill, A. Gunning, Thomas Brown, William Thomas, Charles Welmer, Charles Snyder, Mr. Gibbard, Mr. Dean, Mr. Grammit, D. McPhail, C. Murphy, George Bond, William Jordan, Alex. McKenzie and hosts of others are stripped.

The following letter was received by Mr. J. C. Laing from the Central Committee at Detroit, regarding the disbursement of relief goods:

Detroit, Sept. 16th, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—As agent of the Detroit Central Relief Committee, you are requested in making requisitions on us to give the articles "wanted first," then "wanted second," with such remarks below as may be necessary. Requisitions made out in that way will expedite business.

Have the supervisors of each town in your district, make out a statement of the number of lives lost, the loss of each sufferer, describing the property burnt and its value, and attach it to his affidavit, consolidate these statements into one return for the district and forward it.

Continue your operations to your district. Recognize town relief committees when worthy of confidence and utilize them; when otherwise, appoint a subsequent for the town.

Confine the operations of town relief committees and agents to their towns. Have the sufferers enrolled so as to prevent them from drawing relief from more than one agency. Extend relief "first" to the most destitute, and "second" to less destitute sufferers. Keep accurate account of funds and supplies received from this committee, and of all disbursements, and forward weekly statements to this committee and instruct all your sub-agents to keep a list of all who draw supplies and what has been issued to them.

W. E. THOMPSON,

Chairman Detroit Cen. Relief Com.

NOTE.—Cass City District consists of towns of Grant, Sheridan, Elkland, Greenleaf, Novesta and Evergreen.

JOHN LAING, Cass City.

The executive committee have appointed Dugal McIntyre of Argyle, supervising inspector of all the districts. The following list of instructions to him was issued:

To all whom it may concern:

At a meeting of the Detroit Central Relief Committee held this day, Hon. Dugal McIntyre of Argyle, was appointed the supervising inspector of the various district agents of this committee in the burnt district of Huron, Sanilac and Tuscola counties in this state, with instructions to inspect the methods of distribution at the various towns, and to report the same to this committee from time to time. He is instructed to impress upon the agents of this committee our directions:

1. That wherever practicable they shall utilize the various township committees of the towns of their district, and when not practicable or desirable they shall appoint sub-agents of the said towns. Agents to confine their operations for relief to their own districts and to confine those of township and sub-agents to their own towns.
2. The agents to obtain from supervisors of the lives lost, the loss of property, value and kind of same, to which return the supervisors will attach their affidavits, and these returns will be consolidated into a return for the district which will be made to this committee.
3. Seed wheat shall only be distributed to the farmers as fast as the ground is prepared for its reception.
4. The agents are required to make requisitions which, so far as practicable with the means of the committee, will be filled. Requisitions for lumber should be made as far as practicable, to be used for roofing the houses, it being the wish of the committee that logs for the time being shall be used for the main portion of the houses—agents to purchase lumber on the spot when practicable.
5. Agents are requested to keep full accounts of their receipts and disbursements, and to transmit to this committee weekly statements of the same.
6. Agents are requested to enroll the names of those drawing relief in each town, so as to prevent as far as possible, the drawing of relief from more than one locality.

Mr. McIntyre is requested to impress on the agents the views of the committee as expressed to him on points not covered by these instructions.

W. G. THOMPSON,

Chairman.

The following list includes all the losses sustained by the Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown, N. Y., in the Cass City agency during the recent fires:

| SANILAC COUNTY.                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Edward Hartwick, Greenleaf township, | \$ 700   |
| Archibald McPhail, " "               | 500      |
| Patrick Neill, " "                   | 200      |
| Thomas Nicol, " "                    | 800      |
| Edward Hunt, Austin township,        | 1,200    |
| Alex. McCreedy, " "                  | 1,500    |
| Thomas Brown, " "                    | 1,500    |
| Terrence McFarly, " "                | 300      |
| Geo. Souerville, Sen., " "           | 1,000    |
| Geo. Scripture, " "                  | 1,000    |
| Josephine Scholowitz, " "            | 600      |
| Ed. McPhail, Argyle township,        | 600      |
| Christian Reinholz, Argyle township, | 600      |
| Joseph Lancaster, Minden, " "        | 1,900    |
| J. Freuburg, " "                     | 500      |
| HURON COUNTY.                        |          |
| August Beckman, Bingham township,    | 400      |
| Alex. Danielson, " "                 | 450      |
| John Gerey, Grant township,          | 1,950    |
| Total                                | \$12,950 |

## TO THE FARMERS OF MICHIGAN.

### A Cry For Help.

Your suffering brethren of the fire desolated regions of the State must have seed wheat. Don't delay an hour in sending it. The Relief Committee of Detroit appeal to the Farmers of our State to bring, without delay, to their nearest railroad station, their contributions of seed wheat for the Fire Sufferers. A very large quantity will be required to seed the now lying desolate, and insure their owners food for the coming year. Don't wait for your neighbors, but let each one bring his offerings in bags to the railroad station, and ship it in by first train to the Fire Relief Committee, Detroit, who will distribute it among the distressed farmers. All railroads leading to Detroit, M. C. D., L. & N., Grand Trunk, Lake Shore, Wabash, Canada Southern, and D. G. H. & M. have agreed to carry all contributions free of charge. Let every person into whose hands this circular may fall constitute himself a committee of one to push this noble charity to prompt completion. The committee also request contributions of agricultural implements of all kinds, in good condition, which are almost as essential as the seed wheat. Time is precious. Act quickly.

A. C. RAYMOND, J. W. FLYNN, C. H. WALKER.

Sub-Committee.

# LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

Do you know that the cheapest and best place to purchase your

**DRY GOODS, Groceries, Provisions, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.**

# WICKWARE'S?

Also that you can get the Highest Price paid for all kinds of Farm Produce.

**WOOD AND LUMBER WANTED.**

Wm. WICKWARE,

Cass City, Mich.

Each day during the past week, Messrs

Thomas & Ralston, of Caro, have been busily engaged in unpacking and arranging their immense stock of new Fall Goods, and they now have the largest and best selected line of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Crockery that can be found in the county, which they are prepared to sell at bottom prices, for cash. They are offering special inducements in Prints, having just received 4,000 yards in beautiful styles and dark colors, which they are marking down at 5cts. per yard. Our Boot & Shoe Stock is also complete, & the entire stock marked down to bottom figures. Our Crockery, which is of the best English make (J. & G. Meakin) we are offering cheaper than ever before. Tea Cups & Saucers (with or without handles) at 50cts. per Set; good Glass Sets at 50cts. per set. We are offering our Grocery Stock at equally low figures; good Tea from 25cts. to 50cts. per pound; 6 bars good Soap 25cts.; 4lbs. best Salaratus 25cts.; an extra good quality of Brown Sugar at 8cts. per lb. The highest market price paid for produce. All goods sold on honor, strictly one price to all and for each only.

Remember the place.

For a few days we will pay 28cts. per lb. for good Butter, Cash or Trade.

Thomas & Ralston,

Opera House Block, Caro.

## Caro House

CENTRALLY LOCATED, FIRST-CLASS

FRANK THOMAS, PROPRIETOR

## Cass City Boot and Shoe Shop.

Fine Sewed French Calf, Fine Pegged French Calf and River Boots, a specialty

Repairing neatly and promptly done

As we have had 25 years experience in the business and keep first class workmen we will guarantee good work.

Thos. Rowell & Co.

## City Drug Store,

Weydemeyer & Predmore's is the place to buy

# DRUGS.

The Only Exclusive Drug House in Town.

Our stock consists of

PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical purposes only.

Choice Cigars,

And all goods found in a Complete Drug stock.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock full and complete, and make prices as low as the lowest.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

WEYDEMEYER & PREDMORE, Cass City, Mich.

## L. A. DEWITT,

Will say something in reference to his

## PLANING MILL

—AND—

## Furniture

## Wareroom,

In our next issue.

## THE Red Front Grocery

—OFFERS—

- 5 lbs Tea Dust \$1.00
- 3 1-2,, Japan Tea 1.00
- 2,, Japan Tea N.C. 1.00
- 5 1 2,, Green Coffee Rio 1.00
- 4,, Best Ground Rio 1.00
- 5,, Best Roasted Rio 1.00
- 12,, English Currants 1.00
- 25,, Hominey 1.00
- 13,, Carolina Rice 1.00
- 2,, Fine Cut Tobacco 1.00
- 3 1-2,, Smoking Tobacco 1.00
- 25 Bars Good Soap 1.00
- 18,, Savon Soap 1.00

Bakers Bread on hand at all times.

## W.B. ANDERSON

First door west of the Town Hall.

## At N. A. Waugh & Co. Gagetown,

is the place to go for everything kept in a

## GENERAL STORE.

Our stock consists of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hats & Caps, Gloves & Mittens, Boots and Shoes, Paints & Oils, Patent Medicines, School Books, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery & Glassware.

Highest cash price paid for Wheat, Oats, & all kinds of Produce.

N. A. Waugh & Co. Gagetown, Mich.



TUSCOLA COUNTY BANK

A general banking business transacted, Drafts sold on New York and Detroit; also upon principal cities of Foreign Countries.

Bank Drafts bought on all points in America and Europe

Money to loan on farm Mortgages.

—CALL AT—

Seeley's New Block

JOHN F. SEELEY, PROPRIETOR, CARO, MICH.

THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1881.

—Butter is scarce.  
—The corn is being harvested.  
—The job work is coming in briskly.  
—Beautiful weather and plenty of it.

—The Mutual Insurance Co. fares badly.

—The relief store does the most business now days.

G. W. Walker, of Caro, was in town on Thursday.

—Wheat is raising in price, also out of the ground.

—Dozens of loads of relief goods are coming in daily.

—The grass is springing up as fresh as in the spring-time.

—The crowds gather thicker and faster at the relief depot.

—The planing mill is to have a new boiler in a few weeks.

—Very little wheat is left to be threshed in the eastern district.

—Ellington M. E. church has been united to the Caro circuit.

—More subscriptions for the ENTERPRISE are wanted at this office.

—Miss Lizzie Stickland, of Caro, is visiting at the Cass City hotel.

—The Bay Cityites are coming forward nobly in their contributions.

Evidently some people think there is no harm in stealing relief goods.

—The joice were laid for the second floor in the new town hall, on Tuesday.

—But one live snake has been seen between here and Tyre since the fire.

—The West Tuscola Fair will be held at Millington, on the 22nd and 24th inst.

—Mrs. J. C. Laing and daughter Minnie will visit at Rochester, Mich., next week.

—Messrs. Thomas and Ralston, of Caro, put in an appearance in the village on Sunday.

—\$1,657.35, in cash, was expressed from Detroit, to Mr. J. C. Laing on Tuesday, for the sufferers.

—The ladies' aid society of Caro made 50 ticks on Monday, and are still continuing their good work.

—The Detroit Paper Company have our thanks for a large portrait of the late lamented President.

—No service in the Methodist church last Sunday, on account of Rev. Mr. Palmer being absent at Conference.

—Jno. Kittendaugh, living in the township of Paris, sheltered and fed 56 of the sufferers until relief came.

—Messrs. L. A. Dewitt and J. L. Hitchcock have been so busy this week as to not have time to fill out their spaces.

—Mr. Henry Johnson, of the firm of Parkhurst & Johnson, boot and shoe dealers of Caro, was in town Wednesday, on business.

—On Wednesday the 14th inst. Mr. L. A. Dewitt's team ran away from the mill on Main street. No serious damage done as far as we have heard.

—The funeral of Mrs. Andrew Wilson of Greenleaf who died from the effects of the burning received in the late fire, which took place on Sunday, was largely attended.

—Another of our citizens know for certain that even printers care for delicacies. Mr. T. H. Hunt presented us with some delicious grapes for which we are truly thankful.

—The repairing has once more been resumed on the Cass City Hotel. The stone wall is being rapidly pushed along, and when that part of the work is completed the veranda will then be put into shape.

—Mr. Paul Witzel and little boy passed through here last week enroute for Caro. Mr. Witzel lost his wife and five children and every thing he possessed, in the fire. None are left to him but his one son.

—The roads are in a very bad condition to the east of us. Most of the culverts and bridges are burnt out and travellers have to drive into the ditches and in some cases through fields for a considerable distance.

—The rain which fell so copiously last week has caused the green grass even on the portions of land over which the fire swept so recently, to spring up. It is very refreshing to see this after so many weeks of heat and dust.

—J. C. Laing, Esq., of Cass City, gave us a call Saturday. Mr. Laing is a small man physically, but he has a heart in him that is as big as an ox. The doors of his house are thrown open to all sufferers. His culinary department is kept in full blast night and day.—Tuscola Advertiser.

—School will close for next week owing to the county Teachers Institute being held at Caro during the week commencing on Monday afternoon.

—The store to be occupied by Lewenberg & Hirschberg, is slowly progressing toward completion. Its progress has been impeded by the fire excitement.

—Rev. Benj. Reeves, of Rescommon, is appointed to succeed Rev. H. Palmer in the M. E. church work at this place. We extend to Mr. Reeves a hearty welcome.

—Rev. Horace Palmer, who has resided in this village for the past two years, is appointed to Reese, on the D. & B. C. north of Vassar. We wish him success in his new work.

—Mr. Meredith who was burned so terribly, and has been laying at the Cass City hotel since, has improved considerably in the past few days. There is very little doubt of his recovery.

—Our thanks are due to Mr. Hugh Seeds for that large lucious watermelon, which refreshed us on the evening of the issuing of our first paper. It was fully appreciated. Too bad the watermelon season is about over.

—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Dodge, whom we fondly hoped would soon be among us, has given up the idea and will remain at Caro. Still we hope that it will not be long before Mr. Dodge will feel safe in taking up his abode with us.

—Messrs. Weydemeyer & Predmore are duly authorized to receive subscriptions to the ENTERPRISE. When we cannot be found or when it is more convenient, call at the Drug Store of that firm and subscribe for your local paper,—the Cass City ENTERPRISE.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pattee, of Caro, have taken up their abode among us. Mr. Pattee has been inaugurated into our staff of typists, and as he is a thoroughly practical printer and has taken charge of the Job department, those who favor us with their patronage may feel confident that their work will be satisfactory.

—For the past two weeks Cass City has presented an extra busy appearance. People from all over this part of the country have driven through here to view the ruins which the fire has caused. These with the numerous families which crowd into town from the east and south to secure supplies from the relief depot, keep the village in a rather lively state.

—A part of Harper's staff of artists were in town on Saturday last taking sketches of several of the unfortunate ones who were partially burned, also of Mr. S. C. Armstrong and of his building as the relief depot, for their magazines. They went east in the afternoon and passed through here on their way to Caro on Sunday night. Look out for Harper's Weekly when it comes out next.

—With but few exceptions, the culverts between this village and Caro are in a disgraceful condition. Specially at night there is very great danger of accident to man, beast and vehicle. Hundreds of conveyances pass over this road daily and are put to a great deal of trouble by having to turn into the ditch to pass these holes in the road. Why are these culverts not attended to so that the public may travel with safety.

—Mr. Delbert Landon met with a severe accident on Thursday last, in L. A. Dewitt's planing mill. He was running some lumber through the planer when looking backward his fingers caught in the feeder and his hand was drawn in under before the machine could be stopped. The wounds were dressed by Dr. Greene, who found strange to say, no bones broken, but a lot of badly bruised fingers. The hand is doing nicely and no doubt but that in a short time he will be able to proceed with his work as well as ever.

—The American Express Company brought into Caro, by the D. & B. C. division of the M. C. R. R., 15 tons of clothing, provisions, etc., for the sufferers between the 12th and 19th inst., free of charge. Mr. Chas. F. Mills, the agent for that Co. at Caro, had the handling of that amount from five to six times, from the time it left Vassar till it was safely deposited in wagons to be conveyed to the burnt districts. Mr. Mills deserves credit for the cheerfulness with which he labors in his department of the good work.

—On Saturday last, Mr. Donald Morrison, after receiving a load of supplies at the relief depot at S. A. Armstrong's, drove up and tied his team in front of Wm. Wickware's store, and left them to attend to some other business. He had hardly turned his back, when an old man, name not known, jumped upon the wagon, broke open one of the boxes and proceeded to help himself to the contents. Mr. Morrison happened to espy him at his work and gently interfered when a sharp controversy ensued. The old man gave up the goods and was let off.

Those of our young readers who wish to learn guitar accompaniments instantly without notes, for violin music or singing, should send for the Quick Guitar Method, with Diagram. Explains tuning guitar, and tuning with violin. "Times" given for playing accompaniments to schottisches, waltzes, polkas, quadrills, etc., in six keys or twelve different chords. Gives the exact position of the fingers (and what fingers to use) in getting the chords, making it so simple and easy that even a child can learn immediately. The only quick guitar method without notes ever issued from the press. Sent by mail on receipt of 75 cents, or twenty-five 3-cent stamps. Address New Method Co., Publishers, Crestline, Ohio.

—Mr. H. H. Markham, of Atwood & Markham, of Caro, made us a call this morning.

—Mr. Duncan Callum, who has been for some time past in the employ of Mr. A. D. Gillies, has bid farewell to this village and gone to St. Thomas, Ont., to enter the employ of some house in that city. We wish Mr. McCallum success, although we are sorry to part with him at the time we were just becoming nicely acquainted with him.

Our Grist Mill.

Our Grist Mill, owned by one of our enterprising merchants Mr. J. C. Laing and run under the efficient management of Mr. O. A. Briggs, is fitted up with all the modern conveniences. It boasts of three run of stone which are kept continually moving to keep pace with the increased business it is now drawing. An examination of the interior of the mill will show everything in apple-pie order, so that those having gristing done may feel satisfied that they receive the pure clean flour for their wheat. Although they are kept busy from morn till night they will if necessary, work over hours, and even all night to accommodate customers. It will be for the benefit of this part of the country to bring as much custom work this way as possible, as flour will be needed in large quantities to supply the wants of the sufferers from the late fire. By having your gristing done here you leave your toll, which is consumed by the unfortunate ones. A large quantity of wheat is needed, for which Mr. Laing is paying the highest prices.

ELMWOOD.

At the adjourned school meeting held in Elmwood fractional district, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., the following financial report was presented:

| INCOME.                  |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Money on hand,           | \$ 8 26  |
| One Mill Tax,            | 50 27    |
| Primary School Fund,     | 50 56    |
| Library Fund,            | 9 15     |
| From Taxes last year,    | 69 33    |
| District Taxes,          | 2 65     |
| Other Sources,           | 5 00     |
| Total                    | \$157 57 |
| EXPENDITURES.            |          |
| Paid male teachers,      | \$ 67 57 |
| Paid female teachers,    | 110 00   |
| Repairs on school house, | 5 00     |
| Rent and interest,       | 74 08    |
| All other purposes,      | 159 42   |
| Balance on hand,         | 41 50    |
| Total                    | \$457 57 |

At the same time it was moved that the winter term of school shall be five months. That the school house be newly sided and painted on outside and wainscoted and plastered on the inside. Carried.

That \$175 be appropriated for teacher's wages, and \$10 beside the balance on hand of \$41.50 for incidental expenses. Carried.

A meeting was held on Friday evening, Sept. 16th, at the post-office, by the sufferers by fire, when J. B. Nicolson was appointed chairman and W. W. Hargraves secretary. Proceedings will be found in another column.

California Forest Fires.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—The fires in Main County is spreading with increased rapidity. It has burned over the Throckmorton rancho of 16,000 acres. The flame to-day extend up the northern slope of Mt. Tamalpais to the summit, where a force of men is trying to prevent the fire going down the seaward side. The town of Samalito is threatened. The fire extends over the Mt. Tamalpais. There is nothing to stop it till the ocean is reached, a distance of fifteen miles of heavy timber country. But few houses have been destroyed so far. The country is thinly inhabited. At Summit Station, on the North Pacific Coast railroad, the flames jumped a space of half a mile or else the fire was started by an incendiary, and another large section is endangered. So far some 60,000 acres have been burned over, a large portion of which is valuable timber land.

MARRIED.

SETTLER-FRITZ.—On Wednesday evening, the 21st, by Rev. Horace Palmer, Miss Ida Spitzer and Theo. H. Fritz, all of this village.

The happy young couple left the same evening for a short visit in Canada. We wish the bride and groom all the happiness imaginable.

General News.

Early on the morning of the 6th the giant powder packing-house of the Lake Superior Powder Company, two miles northwest of Marquette, was blown up. There were eleven men in the building at the time, all of whose bodies were torn into fragments the average size of which were not larger than a man's hand. The building, which was a frame twenty-six by sixty feet and one story high, was blown into splinters and scattered over an area of twenty-four acres. The shock of the explosion was felt a distance of eight miles, and buildings in Marquette were terribly shaken. Of the eleven bodies part of one trunk only and about two pairs full of remains were found. Following is a list of the killed: John Reichels, Joseph Reichels, Jacob Smith, John Smith, Lewis Collins, Peter Laplant, Oliver Bashaw, Edward Murray, Fred Valrum, Charles Schmidt, John Anus. No plausible theory of the cause of the explosion has been advanced, and as the men do not live who saw it, the cause will never be known.

At Muskegon on the 7th John Ball, fifteen years old, while trying to put a belt on a pulley at Davies' Bros.' mill with a pike pole, met with a terrible death. The arm of a spider struck the pole driving the spike end into the boy's breast, killing him instantly.

Quite a remarkable case of suicide recently occurred a few miles from Ithaca, Gratiot County. A man named Martin K. Walker lived on a small farm there. He was formerly a prosperous stock-raiser in California, but sixteen years ago came east, and five years ago settled on the place of his last residence. Drink and gambling were his besetting sins. Finally he lost pretty much all the little property remaining. Last June he went into a field, stripped himself of his clothes, set fire to a brush heap, placed a gun to his head and snapped it

GOODS FURNISHING

three times without discharging it, intending to kill himself and to allow his body to fall on the burning pile. On the day in question he carried the singular attempt at suicide into effect. He was found with the top of his head completely blown off and his body partly burned on a blazing heap of brush, which he kindled. He left letters announcing his determination, and expressing confirmed hopelessness as to himself, and warning children to avoid whisky.

Bears are reported numerous in the woods north of the Saginaws.

In a recent attempt to arrest two burglars at Petoskey, Deputy Sheriff Herriek was shot in the mouth, and his assistant was struck in the temple with a slung-shot. Twenty armed men were called for to aid in capturing the robbers.

The following are the Detroit wheat quotations: No. 1 White, \$1.30@1.36½. No. 2 White, \$1.42@1.42½. No. 2 Red, \$1.40@1.40½.

THE number of lives lost in Michigan by the recent forest fires was variously estimated on the 8th at from 300 to 1,000. A public meeting in Detroit subscribed \$7,000 in ten minutes, and a car-load of supplies was immediately started for the scene of the greatest destitution.

A few days ago Sydney Lanier, the poet, died at Lynn, N. C., whether he had gone to recruit his health.

This village of Lonscooning, Md., has been nearly destroyed by fire. Forty-three stores and buildings were burned, and many families were rendered homeless. A number of drunken incendiaries set fire to the houses which were saved from the first general conflagration. Several persons were killed in their efforts to save their personal effects from the flames. Loss about \$500,000.

THE war between the trunk railroads connecting the West with the seaboard has been renewed on passenger rates. The Vanderbilt roads on the 7th sold tickets in Chicago for New York at \$10.25, and for Boston at \$11.25—that is, the purchaser paid \$16 to Boston and \$15 to New York, receiving \$4.75 rebate on reaching his destination. The act was followed by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Grand Trunk Railroads, the last two selling without rebate. On the 8th the New York Central and its allies sold rebate tickets to New York for \$6, and to Boston for \$6. The other roads followed suit and the Grand Trunk sold round-trip tickets to Boston, good for thirty days, for \$10.

It was stated on the 9th that the squaw of a trustworthy half-breed in Arizona had informed the military authorities that the hostile Indians numbered nine hundred. One party was watching the country between Fort Apache and the reservation; another was moving down to Tonto Creek, and a third was marching through Pleasant Valley.

TOLU ROCK AND RYE

SURE CURE

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, And All Diseases of THROAT AND LUNGS.

Put up in Quart-Size Bottles for Family Use.

Scientific preparation of Balsam Tolu, Crystallized Rock Candy, Old Rye, and other tonics. This formula is known to our best physicians, is highly recommended by them, and the analysis of our most prominent chemist, Prof. G. A. MARINER, in Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is well known to the medical profession that TOLU ROCK AND RYE will afford the greatest relief for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the infant and advanced stages.

Used as a SOUVENIR and APPETIZER, it makes a delightful tonic for family use. Is pleasant to take; if weak or debilitated, it gives tone, activity and strength to the whole human frame.

(CAUTION.) Don't be deceived by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicinal article made of genuine balsam and a GENUINE RYE STAMP on each bottle.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, 111 Madison Street, Chicago.

Ask your Druggist for it!  
Ask your Grocer for it!  
Ask your Wine Merchant for it!  
Children, ask your Mamma for it!  
Sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS everywhere.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

HATS & CAPS.

In calling attention to our line of CLOTHING, Hats & Caps and Furnishing Goods for this fall season, which we open in our new store, by Sept. 10th, in the MONTAGUE BLOCK next door to Palmer & Gardner's, we wish to say that we are prepared to show one of the finest lines ever brought to Tuscola Co.

We start out this season with the determination of meeting the closest competition and with our facilities for buying direct from the MANUFACTORIES, we have no hesitation in saying that we can save you a large per cent on all purchases made in our store.

Our stock is all NEW, and in buying we select that class of goods which moves fast, consequently do not have a large stock to carry over from Season to Season with which to deceive our patrons with the following Season.

We have the name of selling cheaper than any Clothier in Caro, and we will endeavor to retain that name and make prices which we guarantee to be the lowest of the low.

No Shoddy Goods kept in our Place. Don't let an inferior class of Goods be pushed on you. We make a specialty of Lumberman's Goods.

Ingersoll And Oldfield, THE CLOTHIERS, Montague Block, Caro, Mich.

THIS IS OUR BUSY DAY!

WILSEY & McPHAIL, DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods. Boots, Shoes, Groceries, and Hats, Caps and Provisions. Clothing.

We are now receiving a large and well selected Fall Stock in the above lines of Goods. We buy only for CASH in large quantities to supply two stores. We buy direct from the manufacturers, whenever it is possible for us to do so. All of which enables us to give our customers the lowest possible prices.

IN DRY GOODS

Our Stock was never more complete. In Staples we can show you a large variety of BLEACHED and BROWN COTTONS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, DRESS GOODS, CANTON FLANNELS, RED and WHITE FLANNELS, SHIRTING FLANNELS, DUCKS, DENIMS, COTTONADES, TACKINGS, and the thousand articles that make up a No. 1 stock of Dry Goods and Notions.

IN GROCERIES

We call special attention to Goods having our own name, as superior in quality and low in price. We take special pride in our TEA TRADE. During the last five years we have built up a reputation for offering the best value in TEAS. From a Tea Dust at 15 cts, to a fine uncolored Japan at 75 cts. They are genuine bargains. We can do you good. We know it and are ready to prove it and ask a special favor that all will call and get a sample. If you have a scolding wife, buy Tea of us and be happy. At our store you will always find Flour and Oatmeal by the hundred, Pork, Canned Hams and Shoulders, Salt Fish, etc. etc.

We claim to carry the largest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES IN CASS CITY.

We shall as in the past, warrant our best goods. If they are not as represented we will refund enough of the purchase money to satisfy the customer.

IN HATS,

Our prices range from a 50ct Wool to a fine \$3.00 Fur. The greater part of which are new Fall Goods.

Believing that increased competition will tend to center here the CLOTHING trade of the surrounding country, a great share of which in the past has gone to Ithaca towns, we have laid in a larger stock of Clothing than ever before. Our prices on fall and winter Suits range from 6 to 20 dollars. We solicit an inspection.

When we started out in 1877 there were only three stores in Cass City, since then the number has been increased to thirteen. During that time our business has steadily increased and today our cash receipts for the month of August 1881 has been three times as large as for the same month in 1877, and one-third more than in August last year.

We are bound to make our store popular with the people

We will not be undersold.

We will correct all mistakes and make all real or fancied wrongs right.

Thanking the people for the fine business they have enabled us to build up in the midst, We are

Your Servants,

J. D. Wilsey. C. W. McPhail.

NOTICE. Salesman wanted. Young man between 18 and 20 years old preferred.







### The Bombardment of the Earth.

"It's lucky for us that the earth has such a good bomb-proof on the skyward side," said the astronomer on Wednesday morning last as he stood coatless and bareheaded on the roof watching the August meteors.

"Why?" asked the reporter, panting as he clambered up through the scuttle hole.

"You'd have seen reason enough if you had been up here with me for the last two hours," said the astronomer. "Why, the earth has been undergoing a regular bombardment. It's not over yet. Look at that fellow from the sky. You could call it a shooting star. Well, there's as much reason for calling it a celestial shell. If those British artillerists could give their projectiles a velocity like that, they might plant their guns on the Welsh mountains and shell every troublesome tenant in Ireland out of his hut. That meteoroid was moving 20 or 31 miles a second; yet it could not get through the bomb-proof that protects the earth."

"Where is the bomb-proof?"

"Why, right under your nose; all around you; it's the atmosphere. When the meteoroids strike the air that surrounds the earth the heat produced in consequence of their tremendous velocity runs up a million degrees or more a second, and in twinkling they are changed to vapor. If they could get through the atmosphere they would make it lively for us. No man could tell at what instant he might be struck down by a shot from the sky, for meteoroids are plunging into the atmosphere all the time at the rate of several millions a day for the whole earth. At certain times, as about the 10th of August and the 13th of November, they come in showers and fairly bombard the earth. The soft air that fans the cheek is to most of these projectiles as space as impalpable as a wall of steel. Some of them, however, are able to penetrate to the earth, but they are comparatively very few in number. When a meteoroid strikes the earth it is called an aerolite. No good museum of mineralogy is without one or more specimens of these black-crusted, iron-like bodies. Humboldt tells of two monks who were killed by them, one at Crema in 1511, the other at Milan in 1650. He also relates that two Swedish sailors were killed by an aerolite on board their ship in 1774. The thatched roofs of houses have been set on fire by aerolites, and sheep and other animals have been struck dead in the fields by them. Some think it was a shower of aerolites that overwhelmed the Amorites after they had been whipped by Joshua, as described in the Bible.

"But these are rather ancient instances."

"Well, there are modern instances enough. We have no safer than our forefathers. Hardly a year passes without one or more masses of meteoric stone-falling in the neighborhood of human habitations. In 1875 a German farmer was shot through the arm by a small aerolite, which made a hole like a bullet. In 1878 a boy at Hanau had a piece of his thumb clipped off by a burning stone that fell from the sky. About two years ago a boy at Paterson, N. J., was said to have been hit in the leg by an aerolite. His story was doubted, but I believe it was never disproved, and certainly it was not impossible. A man is in more danger of being killed by lightning than by an aerolite, but it would not be so if the air did not protect him.

"If you will notice the direction of the meteoroids now falling you will see that they all seem to come from one point in the constellation Persus. That is a peculiarity of all regular swarms of meteoroids. The radiant point shows the direction in which the meteoroids are moving with respect to the earth's orbit. If you watch the heavens on the nights of Nov. 12 and 13 you will see meteoroids all seeming to come from a point in the constellation Leo. This November swarm is the most famous of all. Some of the meteoroids belonging to it appear every year, but only once in about thirty-three years they fall in perfect showers. They were seen by Humboldt in South America 1799; in 1833 they appeared in the United States, and in 1866 in Europe. They are due again in about eighteen years. The shower in 1833 is very famous. It caused more terror than the most frightful comet ever did. There is a description by a South Carolina planter that has been frequently quoted in astronomical works, but never loses its interest:

"I was suddenly awakened by the most distressing cries that ever fell on my ears shrieks of horror and cries for mercy I could hear from most of the negroes of three plantations, amounting in all to about six or eight hundred. While earnestly listening for the cause I heard a faint voice near the door calling my name. I arose, and taking my sword stood at the door. At this moment I heard the same voice calling me to rise, and saying, 'O my God, the world is on fire!' then opened the door, and it is difficult to say which excited me most, the awfulness of the scene or the distress cries of the negroes. Upward of one hundred lay prostrate on the ground—some speechless and some with the bitterest cries, but with their hands raised, imploring God to save the world and them. The scene was awful, for never did rain fall much thicker than the meteors fell toward the earth; east, west, north and south it was the same."

"There are many other records of great meteoric showers, and in several instances the earth has been covered with a deposit of black or red dust after them. Most of these meteoroids are small bodies, some, perhaps, not larger than peas. Others are often larger being several feet, or even several yards in diameter. It is believed that a shower of huge aerolites must have fallen at some time in northern Mexico, for the ground has been found strewn with masses of meteoric iron. A very famous aerolite fell at Aegos Potamos about 469 years before Christ. It was said to be as large as two mill-stones. Humboldt who says that the stone suspended over the tomb of Mohammed is an aerolite, never gave up the hope that modern travels might yet find the Aegos Potamos stone.

"Big aerolite make a great display of light as they rush through the air. As they strike the denser portion of

the atmosphere they often seem to explode, sometimes making a loud detonation, and are scattered in showers of many colored fragments. A beautiful specimen of this kind of aerolite was seen by many persons in and about New York some three weeks ago. As it appeared to burst like a rocket, its substance probably reached the earth in very small fragments, or in the form of dust.

"Meteors follow in the track of comets. With a little stretch of imagination we may fancy a comet, like a celestial man-of-war, sailing by, and pouring a broadside into the earth, whose atmosphere like a breastwork of cotton bales, swallows up the projectiles without damage to its defenders. There is something very suggestive in Dr. Draper's ideas that comets may contain the organic life. If they contain such remains, then aerolites do; and when you pick up one of these bodies in a museum, you hold in your hand what may ages before Eve was tempted by a serpent, have formed the body of a living being in some other world lighted by some other sun."

### HOW IT HAPPENED.

There was a railroad excursion from Jackson County yesterday, and among the crowd was a man who called at the office of the chief of police to make a statement. When the chief was ready to hear the details the man began:

"I was just coming out of the depot when I met a man with a squint in his left eye. Got that down?"

"Yes."

"Well, he held out his hand, and said: 'How do you do, Judge Perkins?' kinder held out my hand, and I said I was Judge Perkins than you are, but I thought I'd draw the fellow out a little. Got him down?"

"Yes."

"Well, we shook hands and walked for the corner, and he asked me if I ever worked. I said I did, and we went over to a saloon and surrounded some lager beer. Are you following?"

"Yes."

"My friend said his name was Collins, and that he was in the mule business. Then we absorbed some more."

"Yes."

"He asked me if I didn't remember of lending him \$2 in Toledo in 1866, and hang my buttons if I wasn't fool enough to remember! I wasn't in Toledo in '66 or any where near it; but I saw a pretty good chance to make \$2. Hang me if I didn't think I'd found Detroit sure enough to fly right to heaven! Then we absorbed some more."

"Yes."

"Well, chap wanted to pay me back the \$2, and I was waded to get hold of it. He hands me out this \$20 bill for me to change, and I gave him back \$14, and was to hand him \$4 more at the depot to-night. Then we absorbed some more."

"It's a counterfeit bill."

"You bet! any I'm a goner man. Farewell, old Jackson County!"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that seven dollars out of that fourteen dollars was to buy school-books, and the other seven dollars was to buy a porous plaster and a new dress for a school teacher out there. I have been done and laid low. Do I return to face the music? I do not. Do I jump into the river and sleep in the arms of death? I do and don't you forget it. I want a chew of tobacco, a few instructions as to the best place to jump, and I'll trouble earth no more."

But he didn't jump. He had twenty-two cents, and this sum was enough to get drunk on. He was picked off the walk in the evening and taken to the station, and when asked his name replied:

"No use, old feller, no use. If I lent you two dozzens in Chicago in 1877 you can't pay it now—won't have it—won't take it. —M. Quad."

### Origin of Different Methods of Writing.

If I insist so much on the primitive sanctity of the action of writing, it must not be forgotten that a close connection exists, even in our day, between the great religious domains and the method of writing. Buddhism, with all the Oriental religions of Asia which have preceded or followed it, writes from top down. Islamism, the real continuation of Shemitism, writes from right to left; and Christianity, the emigrant product of Shemitism, which has left its father to settle among the Aryans, is scattering writing from left to right over nearly the whole world. Each of the three great religious groups has, then, direction of writing peculiar to it.

I am far from meaning to pretend that all questions are solved, and that the series of proofs I have presented is continuous. If I publish the results so far obtained, it is to excite interest and awaken discussion. But it seems to me to follow from what I have said, that the direction of writing the order of the letters and lines, are in no way the forced consequence of a physiological cause, of a particular structure of the brain. I believe that I have proved, on the other hand, that the order of writing was primarily dictated by exterior cause, which in many cases, may have wholly disappeared, but the result of which has been retained by habit and hereditary transmission. Our organization permits us to write with equal facility from the top down, from right to left, from left to right; no physiological condition has compelled us to choose a particular direction. If we select a determined order and drop the others, it is because we have learned to do so from our ancestors; and this order has been imposed on our ancestors in consequence of different external circumstances. [Popular Science Monthly.]

The German government are thoroughly persuaded that the steamers Diogenes and Socrates, recently built at Kiel, were intended for sale to a South American government, and intends to hold them under the neutrality law.

Negotiations have passed between Abdur Rahman Khan, the ameer of Afghanistan, and Ayoub Khan, but apparently without pacific results, as it is announced that Ayoub has declared a state of siege. The ameer has a large force of cavalry, infantry, and militia.

### SENSE AND SENTIMENT.

Luck is a dream of a simpleton.

No great man is hungry for fame.

Virtue is the politeness of the soul. Its wings are folded and the meteor dies.

Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.

Quick fortunes are like basted garments.

Ends in an age imperfect and unsound.

He's armed without that's innocent within.

Intemperate youth, by sad experience found.

But while the glitter charms our gazing eyes

Report is a quick traveler; but not a safe guide.

Glamour is not always a concomitant of Gloom.

Falsehood may have its hour, but it has no future.

Conversation is the vent of character as well as thought.

Misfortunes are in morals what biters are in medicines.

The more virtuous a man is the more virtue does he see in others.

Recollect that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifle.

Rash, fruitless war from wanton glory waged, is only splendid murder.

Hard workers are usually honest. Industry lifts them above temptation.

Cold natures have only recollections, tender natures have remembrances.

It is often the case that men, for the sake of getting a living, forget to live.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

A noble heart, like the sun, showest its greatest countenance in its lowest estate.

Every person has his own home to build, and his own heaven to sanctify.

The power to do great things generally arises from the willingness to do small things.

A masterpiece of art has in the mind a fixed place in the chain of being; as a plant or crystal.

It has become customary with all nations to look for radical change in all the departments of life.

Elegance of language may not be in the power of every one, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

That virtue which depends on opinion, looks to secrecy alone, and could not be trusted in a desert.

A man with a very small head is like a pin without any, very apt to get into things beyond his depth.

By example, we become teachers. 'Tis not what we wear on our backs, but what we wear in our brains.

Don't be anxious until you are compelled to be. Many a man worries about a ghost that never appears to him.

Through woe we are taught to reflect, and we gather the honey of earthly wisdom, not from flowers, but from thorns.

As no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended, so no sinners are so tolerant as those who have just turned saints.

Despotism can no more exist in a nation until the liberty of the press be destroyed, than the night can happen before the sun is set.

Let those who would affect singularity with success, first determine to be very virtuous, and they will be very sure to be very singular.

To try to do other work than that to which God has adapted us, is simply to break and ruin some of God's tools, and leave our work undone.

When a man begins asking himself, "Does it pay to be honest?" he is preparing to demonstrate practically that no man can afford to be dishonest.

There are men who have so little of earnest ambition in their lives that they were born merely for the purpose of digestion.

Don't be afraid of appearance so long as your life is all right. No one is ever able to afford to have ill tempered things said of them than the man who does not deserve them.

A man can go into bad company without suffering for it. The honest old proverb has it very tersely, "A man can't bite the bottom out of a frying-pan without smutting his nose."

No language can express the power and beauty and heroism and majesty of a mother's love. It shrinks not where men cower, and grows stronger where men faint; and over the wastes of worldly fortune sends the radiance of its quenchless fidelity like a star in heaven.

"We touch heaven when we lay our hands on a human body!" This sounds much like a mere flourish of rhetoric; but it is not so. If well meditated it will turn out to be a scientific fact; the expression, in such words as can be had, of the actual truth of the thing. We are the miracle of miracles, the great inscrutable mystery of God. We cannot understand it, we know not how to speak of it; but we may feel and know, if we like, that it is verily so.

### A Mild Winter Predicted.

A mild winter is predicted by meteorologists. As the excessive heat of this summer is attributed to the increase of solar radiation, and that increase is due to violent disturbances in the sun's atmosphere, where spots of vast magnitude, following a period of quiescence, began to show themselves in May and have continued since it is argued that the temperature in Arctic latitudes is, and will continue to be, above the average and that comparatively mild currents

of air will be wafted down upon us during the winter months. But what are we to look forward to in the Summer of 1882 if the return of the "spot period" now develops so much solar energy? The country is now so parched and brown that it justifies the Advent monomaniacs in the expectation that it will burn up in November.

### HOUSE AND HOME.

Sour milk removes rust from white goods.

Grained wood should be washed with cold tea.

Try pure benzine to remove stains from hair-cloth furniture.

Cut hot bread or cake with a hot knife and it will not be clammy.

The free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a cough.

Moths will eat the all wool reps, but not the mixed silk and cotton upholstery.

A teaspoonful of powdered charcoal in a glass of water often relieves headache.

In boiling eggs put them in boiling water. It will prevent the yolk from coloring black.

Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

In making a crust of any kind do not melt the lard in flour. Melting will injure the crust.

A fine comb loosens the dead skin of the scalp just as friction rubs off the scurf skin of the body.

A teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid in the whitening process.

The best black ink, mixed with the white of an egg, will give ladies' shoes color and shine without rubbing off.

In Potosi the most violent headaches, so very common there, are cured by putting the feet into hot water.

A few dried or preserved cherries, with stones out are the very best things possible to garnish sweet dishes.

In cases of dysentery be careful that outside air does not reach the body directly. Bind a piece of flannel over the bowels.

Lemon juice is recommended in cases of diphtheria. The juice is applied to the affected parts by means of a camel's-hair brush.

We believe the majority of persons having charge of milk allow the cream to become too sour before churning. In fact, we have made better butter that would keep longer, from perfectly sweet cream.

Bedrooms and bedding should be well aired every morning. At night one or more windows should be lowered to allow the fresh air to enter, and foul air which rises, to pass out. Health depends much upon these observations.

A basin containing chloride of lime or a solution of carbolic acid (a teaspoonful of acid to a quart of water) should be kept in a room where contagious disease exists, or in fact anywhere that impurity of air may be known to be.

In the selection of wall paper the subject of health is not as often brought to bear in the matter as the idea of beauty and suitability. But since the discovery of so much poisonous matter in this article of adornment, it is but right to consider the result of an indiscreet selection.

### POTATO PUNTING.—One pound of potatoes boiled and well mashed, one-quarter pound of butter stirred in while warm, two ounces of sugar, the rind of half a lemon chopped fine with the juice, a teaspoonful of milk: butter the tin, put in the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour; two eggs may be added.

### ALMOND CREAM.—Blanch 4 ounces of sweet almonds, adding a half dozen bitter ones, pound them to a paste in a mortar with a small quantity of cold flower water, then gradually work in one pint of milk sweetened with 6 ounces of sugar. Strain through a napkin "with expression," as the French say, that is by twisting it at both ends until all the liquid has come through. Make a custard with this liquid and the yolks of six eggs; add a little whipped cream and freeze.

### CHEESE FRITTERS.—Put about a pint of water into a saucepan with a piece of butter the size of an egg, the least bit of cayenne and plenty of black pepper. When the water boils throw gradually into it sufficient flour to form a thick paste; then take it off the fire and work into it about a quarter pound of ground Parmesan cheese, and then the yolks of three or four eggs and the whites of two beaten up to a froth. Let the paste rest for a couple of hours and proceed to fry by dropping pieces of it the size of a walnut into plenty of hot lard. Serve sprinkled with very fine salt.

### An economy that may be new to some people, is making pillow cases from the corners of worn out sheets. There will be more seams than is quite orthodox in such pillow covers, because the center piece on each end is generally too thin to be available, and cutting it out, necessitates a join of the pieces. Where old linen pillow cases are good at the corners, small, square napkins for wash-stands, bureaus and toilet tables, can be made by raveling out a deep fringe. It will be beautifully soft and silky on course, old linen, and working an open button-hole stitch all around, in colored crevel, to keep it from further raveling. If the linen is worth it, a letter, or little figure, can be put in the center in outline stitch, with crevel or indelible silk. Useful table napkins for corners and sides of worn out table-cloths for corners can be made from the cloths, and it would be well not to consign the worn out centre to the rag bag, but keep them in the bag or box, which in every family should be appropriated to old linen and cotton, to be ready for an emergency.—[Andrew's Queen.]

### That little unpleasantness between England and Afghanistan will have costs, when all the bills are paid, the snug little sum of \$117,000,000.

### FARM AND GARDEN.

The bulbs of the tuberose never bloom but once. They require a sandy soil.

At the present price of improved cattle no farmer can afford to keep scrub stock.

There are three classes of the Yorkshire breeds of pigs—the large, the middle and the small.

It is often thought a bother to raise ducks, but where they can be conveniently kept, any of the improved breeds will pay well.

In changing the diet of an ox, five days will generally elapse before the remains of the preceding diet are expelled by the animal.

Flour made from Kansas wheat is said to be stronger than that manufactured from wheat raised in the same latitude in other States.

Thyme will grow almost anywhere, but it prefers a dry, poor soil. If the ground is rich, the plant will grow too luxuriantly and lose its aromatic qualities.

White hogs have the advantage of a more pleasing color—more popular—but they are more liable to get sunburnt and scabby in the Summer and also in the Winter.

In all cases a cow should be milked regularly and stripped quite clean. No doubt this has much to do in forming good milking tribes of cattle, by encouraging the milk-giving organs as far as possible.

The autumn-sown grains, both wheat and rye, have deeper roots and a longer period of growth than the spring-sown cereals, and are better able than the latter to supply themselves with the necessary ash constituents from the soil.

The Wool and Wheat Grower says: "It is my belief that the real reason why our wheat crops only yield half as much as the English crops is, that the English farmers utilize sheep as grain growers, while we only consider them wool and mutton makers."

In a recent lecture on the art of butter-making, the noted Dr. Voelcker remarked:—"It has been said, with a good deal of truth, that by over-milking pasture land we reduce the fine quality of the butter made from the milk of cows fed upon such pasture. My belief is that the finest quality of butter is produced from pasture which contains a great variety of herbs, some of which might even be ranked as weeds."

The average results of experiment and theory, so to speak, make 57 pounds of Indian corn equal to 100 pounds of hay, or 140 pounds of corn to the ton of hay. But it must be remembered that the nutritive effects of food upon an animal are varied by many causes, and also that the comparison of foods is affected by the oil sought, as fat, growth, labor, milk, etc. The above is the relative amount of nutritive matter in corn and hay, as determined by experiment and theory.

The following is a well-tested receipt for chicken cholera: At the first symptoms dissolve in one gallon of the drinking water half a teaspoonful of alum and the same of copperas; at the same time give daily in the soft feed a little sharp sand at the rate of one teaspoonful to a fowl. In severe cases give at once by hand a piece of alum and a piece of copperas, each the size of a pea, mixed in a dough, with one teaspoonful of sand and a little meal and water. Continue the medicated water and sanded feed till all signs of disease disappear.

All breeds of pigs have merits. Some of them have quite similar ones. The black and red breeds are the least liable to mange or any skin disorder. This peculiarity fits them for any climate better than the white breeds. They also have more lean meat in proportion to the fat than the white ones. The Essex will keep easier than the Berkshire because they are usually smaller and finer-boned. Both of these breeds will fatten at any age.

Red hogs, which are an old family of Berkshires, will grow the largest and are remarkable for breeding and the length of body, which makes them the best breed for bacon, as they also possess the same characteristic of more lean meat than white breeds.

The best rule for salting butter is to salt to suit the taste of the consumer. There is no use in applying any particular amount of salt for the purpose of preserving it, because the very lightest salting is always more than sufficient for all the effect salt can have as a preservative of butter. Generally one ounce of salt to sixteen ounces of butter, so as to obscure in a measure the faulty taste, the flavor of salt being less objectionable than a wrong or faulty taste in butter. But if the flavor is very fine and full it will not be desirable to hide it, but on the contrary to give it more prominence, hence less salt, say one ounce to twenty of butter, will give a better effect.

Prof. F. W. Tustin says, in the American Bee Journal, on the subject of bees puncturing grapes:—

"Our conclusions from observations and from the testimony of others are:—

1. That the bee cannot puncture the skin of the grape with either its tongue or its sting.

2. That it is possible that bees tear open grapes from the fact that they possess the necessary mandibular power.

3. That they rarely, if ever, do this, and that their depredations upon grapes are confined to those whose skin has been ruptured from some other cause.

### Don't Like His Looks.

By means of a matrimonial advertisement published in an Eastern newspaper a Massachusetts lady and a Nevada farmer became engaged to be married. The agriculturist, who resides near Tuscarora, sold a yoke of cattle, and with the proceeds purchased for his betrothed a ticket to Elko, Nev. at which point he met her a few days since. The lady was an attractive creature, and the sage-brusher's heart beat with fond anticipation. But he found his love-mak-

ing in person not so favorably received as had been his proposal through the newspaper. His rough appearance was not satisfactory to the cultured lady, and she refused him point blank. He sadly mourns the loss of his expected wife, but more bitterly the loss of his cattle.

### FASHIONS FANCIES.

Alligator-skin belts are in style.

Long necks are to be the fashion.

Brown is the favorite color this season.

Turquoises are now the popular jewels.

Chenille is popular for embroidery and fringes.

White satin shoes are embroidered with pearls.

Dresses have three or five flounces trimmed with lace.

Black network is worn over scarlet, primrose or pale blue.

The "high heel" in London has been voted "bad style."

Black and dark colors remain the fashion for hosiery.

Plush flounces, a new foreign trimming, are as rich as fur.

Sleeves have the puffs apparently tied down by bows of ribbon.

Satin and velvet evening shoes have the toes covered with steel, jet or Turkish embroidery.

A sapphire velvet dress has a waistcoat of white moire, the two being broken by a jabot of Mechlin lace on either side.

Sets of door furniture in Egyptian style—handl., pull-bell, knock and letter-plate—are being made for large houses in London.

A decorative and at the same time a useful disposition of a painted tile is to insert it in one of the little wooden baskets especially made for the purpose.

Marigolds are now the fashionable flowers in London. First the daisy, then the sunflower, next the lily and now the marigold. It is time the hollyhock was brought into service; no one seems to have remembered that old fashioned flower.

Among the newest trifles in jewelry are the microscopic watches attached to the neck by a serpent coiling upon the skin. Grecian necklaces composed of five rows of variegated pearls with diamond clasps, and arrows, which again in worn in the coiffure and corsage.

Ladies addicted to art embroidery prepare themselves work aprons of pongee silk. A breadth of silk gives sufficient width. The lower edge is embroidered in silk and crevels, with simple flowers, as violets buttercups and daisies in groups, and fastened down, forming pockets five or six inches deep.

Necklets are now worn of gold plaques after Etruscan designs; there are crosses a la Jeannette in Rhine pebbles and jargon mounted in silver, trinkets in amethysts from Auvergne, silver flagrets Tunis, Campana enamels, golden berries from the Antilles, and even glass ornaments from Venice, and imitation pearls of all colors. A charming bracelet, called "the week's happiness," consists of seven gold threads bound together with small enameled trefails.

Navy blue is the popular color at Dieppe, and a dress of this particular shade has made quite a sensation. The material is merveilleux: the flounces on the skirt are trimmed with lace and multi-colored beads. The casquin bodice, a la Louis XV., is richly ornamented in the same manner, and also with a bouquet of perfumed roses; immense blue straw hat, with another tuft of roses. The favorite hat trimmings at Dieppe are orionides, and, indeed, flowers of all varieties, as well as fruit.

Among other new specimens in costly French handkerchiefs is one of sheerest linen lawn which has a three-inch hem with a border of duchesse lace insertion inside the hem, and tinted point-lace medallions in each corner. Other styles show the hem bordered with a costly lace ruffle, and in one corner is a richly embroidered scroll pattern of a Venetian design, in which the owner's autograph is to be worked. These dainty and expensive mouchoirs are imported from Paris, where they are much used.

A beautiful evening dress recently worn at Saratoga was of "shrimp" pink satin, made quite short. Round the long panels and edges of the peaked bodice was embroidery of pink and white convolvuli. A mouchoir pocket was embroidered to match, having long embroidered sash ends placed underneath the lower part of the pocket. Japanese hairpins of pink cameo and gold were worn in the hair, and over the bodice was worn a pointed bertha of rare lace having medallions in each corner and tinted a pale pink.

Debutantes at Saratoga wear flannel dresses of immaculate white. The skirt, which is graduated to the figure, is trimmed with a shirred flounce twenty inches deep. Waist and sleeves are shirred in sections and trimmed with cream lace. A sash of watered ribbon is arranged at the left side, and a tri-cornered kerchief of Spanish net is tied at the throat.

Novel cards consist of clovers, sunflowers, pansies, ivies or any single petaled flower colored from nature, the stem forming a plate for the name. Some of these are hand-painted by famous artists, and range from \$1 to \$10 a dozen. New designs are received from Mexico in feather work fringed and painted, and retail in prices from \$5 to \$50 a dozen. Regret cards are larger than those of last season, and the heavy beveled edges are ornamented with delicately outlined sprays of trailing plants.

Dr. T. B. Elliott, once an editor of the Indianapolis Journal, and who was largely instrumental in the development of the school system in Indiana,



# STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. C. Laing, General Merchant.

Is still to be found at the old store, where he is offering to the trade a full and complete stock of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Ladies' Dress Goods, Alpacos, Cashmeres, Gingham,

And the endless variety needed to supply his large trade. In addition to a large stock of the celebrated

**Vassar Mills' Flannels, Cassimeres, and Satinets,**  
AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

## CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

A large line of Mens' and Youths' Clothing, Underwear, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

I have a large stock of Custom and Sale Work from the well known establishment of A. C. McGraw & Co., embracing a complete line with styles and qualities to suit all.

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

A Full Line, comprising everything needed in the line of a complete stock of Groceries and Provisions will be kept constantly on hand, with a line of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, quite adequate to meet the demands of the trade. No trouble to show goods

Produce bought for Cash and taken in exchange for Goods.

**CASS CITY**  
**FLOURING MILL**  
A First Class Mill, lately repaired and improved to meet the wants of its many customers, where will be found constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail, a full stock of  
**FLOUR, FEED, &c.**  
Special attention given to  
**CUSTOM WORK.**  
Highest Market Price paid for Wheat and other grain.  
**J. C. LAING,**  
Prop.

J. L. Hitchcock, Dealer in General Merchandise,  
will fill this space next week.

**Encourage Home Manufacture!**

By Buying Your

**HEAVY WAGONS**

-From-

**Wickware & Waldon,**  
CASS CITY.

A First-class Blacksmith Shop in connection, where competent men are employed.

Repairing in both Departments  
promptly done.

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

The new law relative to furnishing subjects for dissection at the University and the Detroit medical schools has worked so well that there are about one hundred cadavers in the Ann Arbor pickling vat.

Ben W. Bours, aged twenty-five, and resident at Charlotte, shot himself three times in the head with a revolver early on the morning of the 5th. He died at one o'clock. He was the son of L. Bours, formerly Superintendent of Public Property at Lansing, now of Detroit. He was a young man of good habits and enviable social standing, and had lived in Charlotte three years, occupying a position in Dr. Frank Merritt's drug store.

Mrs. Peter A. Johnson, of Charlotte, who cut her throat with a butcher-knife on the 2d, made another unsuccessful attempt at suicide on the 5th. A bottle of chloral was left within her reach, and she swallowed the whole contents. She was promptly pumped out and may yet recover.

The body of ex-Alderman Schulte, of Detroit, who disappeared from home on the 2d, was found floating in the river at the foot of Twenty-third street on the morning of the 5th. He was elected to represent the Fourth Ward in the City Council several years ago, but resigned shortly after and removed to Flint, where he remained but a short time, and then returned to Detroit. Mr. Schulte met with business reverses in 1877, since which time he has been addicted to drink. He was forty years of age.

Some of the businessmen of Muskegon are making a vigorous kick against building the new City Hall in that city, and an injunction has been served on the Mayor to stop further work on the building.

A bed of salt rock was struck at Rosecomb the other day at a depth of 172 feet.

The Michigan College of Medicine will provide an ambulance for the use of the city of Detroit, on the plan of the public ambulances of New York.

Over two hundred men are at work along the line of the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad, between Saginaw and Sebawaing. It is expected that the road-bed will be ready for track-laying about the 20th of September. The dry weather had been favorable for grading through the swamps and upon low ground.

A young man named Elliott, living near Farwell, was killed the other night on Gersh's logging road in Clare County. He was employed in repairing the track and went to sleep lying on the track, when the train ran over him, mangling him shockingly.

Police Judge Harris of Grand Rapids was arrested on the 7th, at the instance of Miss Hattie Halcomb, for an alleged breach of promise. Damages were laid at \$3,000 and Harris was required to give bail in the sum of \$20,000. The Judge insists that he is the victim of blackmailers.

James W. Heaslett, a life prisoner in the Detroit House of Correction, died of consumption on the 5th.

Dr. George Foster, an Alderman of Detroit, is dead.

The Delray Glass Works, located at the mouth of the River Rouge, near Detroit, valued at \$45,000, and employing seventy men, were swept away by fire on the 5th. They will be speedily rebuilt.

The city of Detroit has a balance of \$691,686 in the treasury.

A strike by the men employed by the Cleveland Mine was inaugurated on the morning of the 3d in which the entire force participated, excepting those employed in the several engine-houses and machine-shops. The Cleveland Mine has about four hundred men on its pay-rolls, of whom one hundred are not directly engaged in mining or handling ore. The rest, three hundred, abandoned their work, and in squads visited the other mines in the city and tried to induce the men at the Lake Superior mine to join them and succeeded in intimidating some. About fifty or sixty joined them, and these, with the reinforcements, visited the New York mine and compelled the men there to quit work.

At A. W. Wright & Co.'s salt block, Saginaw City, on the 6th, Fred Quackenski a man at work in the grainer was evidently overcome by the intense heat and fell into the boiling brine. He made a desperate effort to get out, but was caught between one of the steam-pipes and the side of the grainer. Men, hearing the fall, came quickly to his relief, but it was probably two or three minutes before he was extricated, when he was unconscious. The man's arms and legs were found to be badly scalded. The right side of his face was burned and bruised on the steam-pipe, and his back was somewhat injured. From the time the doctor reached him, his pulse and labored breathing showed that he suffered from the effects of the extreme heat. He never regained consciousness and died about one hour and a half after the accident.

## ALL AROUND.

(GLEANED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.)

### CARO.

Mrs. Sam'l Stickland who has been sick for some time is recovering.

Miss Anna Hunter has been engaged as second assistant in our high school.

E. H. Gerrish, we are sorry to say, is seriously sick. Dr. F. N. Newkirk is attending.

Mrs. C. H. Van Wagoner's father and mother from Lapeer, have been visiting here this week.

Mrs. John Hurst left Monday noon for a few weeks' visit with friends and relatives in Indiana.

J. H. Ellis will locate the New York Bazaar in the store now occupied by Ingersoll & Oldfield.

J. F. Seeley has received several tokens from far off friends, of their desire to help the unfortunates.

Burnham, Spaulding & Co., of Saginaw City, sent 200 loaves of bread to the sufferers of the late fire.

The school board purchased this week 108 single desks for the purpose of re-seating the high room.

A. Tyo left Monday morning for a visit in Canada and New York. He will be gone about a month.

J. H. Knickerbocker has received a supply of wearing apparel for the fire sufferers, from ladies in Bay City.

Caro has already contributed in cash, clothing and provisions to the amount of about \$400 for the victims of the fire.

Joe St. Mary has been quite ill for several days but is improving a trifle. His brother Peter St. Mary, of East Saginaw, is here visiting him.

At the school meeting Monday evening J. N. Mertz and W. K. Wheat were elected as trustees in place of G. W. Howell and J. R. Hooper. It was voted that \$1,000 be raised to take up the bond that matures in February, and \$360 was raised to pay interest on the several school bonds.

Himelhoch & Lewenberg of the Boston Clothing House, have purchased the store now occupied by McClelland & Son, and contemplate enlarging their present quarters by opening the two rooms into a mammoth double store which is to rejoice in plate glass and other modern fixtures.

The Rev. Geo. Field, formerly of Caro, has been visiting his old friends here during the past week. Mr. Field is suffering from a bronchial affection which incapacitates him for active work in the ministry, and he will withdraw from the conference at its session this week. Mrs. Fields is also quite ill, at home.

### VASSAR.

The broom factory has closed up business.

Vassar's principal streets are being graded under the supervision of surveyor Guild, of East Saginaw.

O. G. Emerson is one of the few farmers who have been benefited by the recent storm of fire. His farm had to be burned over, and the flames found it in splendid condition for a comparatively clean sweep.

### TUSCOLA.

H. E. Harrison has received a commission as notary public from Governor Jerome.

J. H. Harrison bought 1,000 bushels of ashes one day last week for his pearling works.

M. L. Miller finished burning a kiln 75,000 brick last week, which proved to be of excellent quality.

Col. J. H. Richardson has been confined to his room for something over a week. Dr. Leach is attending him.

This summer has proved a very disastrous season to mill owners dependent upon water for power; but when they read of the dire calamities which have befallen our sister towns they consider themselves very fortunate.

**CALLON**  
**ADAMSON & FRITZ,**

at Dr. Deming's old Stand,

Who keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

**Dry Goods, Groceries,**

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, etc.**

School Books, Paints and Oils. Choice Cigars & Tobaccos,

Stationery, Varnishes. Violin Strings

Law Blanks, Brushes, and Trimmings,

Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Wall Paper, etc., etc.

Cass City, Mich.

Adamson & Fritz,

As soon as finished John Bader's store will be called the NEW YORK STORE, and will be opened with a fine stock of Fancy Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings. Watch and wait for it, as it will pay you.

Respectfully,  
LEWENBERG & HIRSHBERG.

**ATTENTION**

**SAW MILL MEN!!**

**C. H. VAN WAGONER**

KEEPS THE BEST

**Saw Mill Machinery**

In the State.

Call and examine.

**Caro, Mich.**

**T. H. HUNT,**  
SELLS

**Groceries and Provisions**

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

**Teas, Coffees, Spices and**  
**Tobaccos a Specialty.**

—Also Keeps—

**Crockery, Glassware & Woodenware.**

Best Market Prices paid for Butter and Eggs.

**Opposite Grist Mill.**

**Cass City, Mich.**

Farmers, while waiting for your Grist, will find it to your advantage to give me a call.