

The Cass City Enterprise.

BERRY BROS., Publishers.

WORK AND WIN.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR

VOL. 1.

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

NO. 45

OUR OWN OFFICE.
The Enterprise is published every Thursday Morning, at our office in the Opera House block. It aims to be a live local paper, and is devoted to the advancement of the Agricultural, Commercial and Social interests of the people of Northern Tuscola. The subscription price is One Dollar and fifty cents per year. We give no paper covered looks or other trinkets to induce people to read the paper, and we carry no dead head subscribers.
Advertising rates as low as any other paper in the county having an equal circulation, and no lower. A new and thoroughly equipped Job Office in connection, in which we will have none but competent workmen. Business men intrusting their orders to us are pretty likely to be satisfied.

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Caro Route: Daily, Sunday excepted. Leave 7:30 A. M. Arrive 6 P. M. Arrive Caro 11:30 A. M. Depart 2 P. M.
Bad Axe Route: Arrives at 12 M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Departs at 2 M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
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Esquimaux Dog Teams.

The dogs are attached to the sled by harness made of either reindeer or sealskin. One loop passes around the neck, while each leg is lifted through a loop, all three loops joining over the back and fastened to a long sealskin line. These lines are of different lengths, so as to allow the dogs to pull at greater advantage than if all the traces were of the same length, causing the dogs to spread out like a fan. At every few miles the traces have to be unloosened and extricated from the most abominable tangle that it is possible to conceive. This comes from a habit the dogs have of constantly running under and over the other traces to avoid the whip, or in some cases merely from a spirit of pure mischief.

The leader of the team is a dog selected for his intelligence, and is known as setting an example of constant industry under all circumstances. You will always see the leader of a team of dogs working as if the load was being drawn by him alone. He goes along, his head bent over and tugging in his harness, his mouth open and his tongue lolling out while his ears are ever ready to hear the word of command from the driver. To go to the left the command is given, "Ah root," and to the right, "Why-ah-wah-ha." Then he sometimes, to encourage or urge them to greater exertion, says, "Ah-wah hagh-oo-ar." To stop the team he says, "Woah," as one says when driving horses. It is the noisiest method of travel yet invented, for the driver is constantly talking to his team, calling each by name and usually following the word by a blow with the whip, so that the next time the dog is spoken to he will understand that it means "hurry up." The work of the driver is not confined to his team. He has to constantly keep watch over the front of the sled, to turn it to the right or left in order to avoid hummocks or stones that would upset the load or tear the ice from the bottom of the runners.

Teams are fond of riding on the sled while traveling, and as long as there is a spot that will hold them they will pile up there. But should there be no place for them, they will run along side without apparent discomfort for almost any length of time or distance. This is equally true of the children of both sexes, and when any are compelled to walk, for lack of dogs or of room on the sled, it is the women and the girls who have to give way to the men and boys. With a light sled and from nine to fifteen good strong dogs, the Esquimaux of Hudson's Bay will sometimes make a journey from eighty to one hundred miles during the long days of spring. A light sled has reference to one with nothing on it except the skins for the beds, a lamp and small quantity of oil, with not more than one or two days' rations of food. The same number of dogs will drag a sled with about fifteen hundred pounds of load at the rate of three or four miles an hour over the smooth salt-water ice and snow. When traveling with light sleds all the party ride, except when necessary to run for the purpose of getting warm. In traveling, and especially when starting from a halt, some one runs ahead of the team so as to get them to pull together. When the sleds are heavily loaded the driver is effected in the same way, and the driver, gathering the reins in his hands pulls back with all his might until he sees every dog straining against his collar, when he lets go his hold and all spring forward together.

It often happens that there are not a sufficient number of dogs, or that they are poor and unable to travel with sufficient rapidity, and then the people have to put on harness and help. First the women and children engage in the labor, and lastly the men. And the drivers will sit on the sleds and smoke, with the utmost composure, while their wives and daughters are tugging in harness. The women do not mind this treatment, for they are accustomed to it and look upon it as the proper thing.

In the summer the Esquimaux use their dogs while traveling as pack animals, and a stranger would be astonished to see what loads these dogs will carry. I have seen a fine large dog that would carry two saddles of reindeer meat, or the entire forequarters of two reindeer. His back would be bent low beneath the burden he bore; but still he would struggle along, panting the while and regarding his master with a look of the deepest affection whenever he came near him, yet ever ready to fight any other dog that got in his way.

The great bugbear of sledge traveling is stony ground, or hidden rock beneath a thin layer of snow that cuts through and sweeps the ice from the runners before the sled can be stopped. When the ice is gone from the runners all comfort has gone with it. The sled that the dogs would drag without apparent difficulty suddenly seems to weigh tons. All hands in harness and pulling like slaves can not accomplish more than two miles an hour. The ice is put upon the runners the first thing in the morning when coming out of the igloo (hut). The sled is turned upside down, and the water, after being held in the mouth a little while to warm it, is squirted over the runners and freezes almost immediately in a temperature below zero. In this way successive layers are applied until a clean smooth surface is acquired, upon which the sled slips over the snow with comparative ease.—Schwulka's Search.

—Young Lady: Why are men so slow to offer ladies seats in horse cars? We will tell you. It doesn't make a man any richer or better off in the world to have "thank you" said to him, but it makes him feel happier, and the neglect your sweet sex has shown of that little point has obtained for many of you a chance to stand up in a horse car.—Boston Post.

Cesspool Fever.

This is the fever that wrought so much mischief in one of the Washington hotels a few years ago. It is said by good medical authorities to be fatal to many persons every year in New York. The fever is not severe. There is but little headache and no pain or tenderness in the abdomen, as in the case of typhoid fever. Still the tongue is covered with a white fur and the appetite is bad. Its chief characteristic is diarrhoea, acute in some cases, but more generally chronic and lasting months or even years. The patient, if he does not recover, dies of simple exhaustion. The disease is found wherever the contents of cesspools and out-houses find their way into the drinking water, or their emanations into the air of sleeping-rooms. It is quite apt to prevail at our summer health-resorts, the ignorance of proprietors more than neutralizing the abundant hygienic provisions of nature. Cases occur even among the White Mountains and at our most famous watering-places. At Martha's Vineyard last year, a friend stopped at one of the most acceptable houses on the island. He states that two of the guests were suddenly seized with summer-sickness soon after their arrival. It was found on examination that the privy and the well were only twenty feet apart, and the well was quite a deep one. The contaminated water was probably the cause of the sickness.

The son of a physician was taken with disease in a virulent form at a boarding-school, and died on the third day after his father was summoned. The young man's room was large and high, and everything about it seemed favorable to health. But it was found that one of the windows opened into the vestibule of a water-closet, used by from seventy to one hundred persons, its only ventilation being through a pipe about six inches in diameter, which emptied into the chimney of the young man's room. He was undoubtedly poisoned and killed by the foul air.—Youth's Companion.

The Hog Guessers.

"Hog guessing" has been regarded as an amusement of the borders of civilization, or of those rude and primitive times when greased pole climbing, sack racing and even ruder sports were numbered among the most favorite of popular pleasures. But that busy and bewildered person, "the future historian," as he turns the dusty files of the New York papers of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, will learn with curiosity that among the incidents of the celebration of Christmas was "guessing" at the weight of a notable pig in a suburban town; that the affair was not contributed to the entertainment of the "peasantry," but that among the "guessers" were men of wealth, wearers of diamond, drivers of fast horses, bankers and brokers, and at least one man conspicuous in the management of public education; and that so many persons who were no "guessers," and did not even see the pig, were interested in the sport that a report of it was thought to be worthy of as much space as is often given to an important measure of statesmanship. We do not know what "the future historian" will make of it, because we do not know what relative importance he will give to this and other contemporaneous social activities.—N. Y. Post.

—The grand scramble for appointments under the municipal officers has just begun, and one of them has already hung up his sign in his office. "Lady applicants for clerkships will please weep in the ante-room, as the recorder suffers greatly from damp feet."—San Francisco Post.

The Truth About Alligators.

Every lake that I saw in South Florida large enough had its family of alligators. Near the settlements where they are frequently shot at they disappear at the approach of man. They visit each other from lake to lake. When a man, woman or child overtakes one in the woods the beast runs to the nearest water. If hemmed, he stops, swells and blows like a mad bull. They handle their tails right lively in resisting an enemy or flipping a hog or dog into their great mouths. I remember asking, what they eat. "Anything from a pine nut down," was the answer, as if a pine knot was their highest food. When their stomachs are opened they are found to contain pine knots and black mud from the bottoms of the lakes. They eat, however, many of the best fish and the largest turtles of the lakes.

The Floridians do not think the "gators" dangerous. Boys go into the lakes swimming where the alligator lives, and are not disturbed. One twelve feet long is considered grown. Down in the Kissimmee River they grow to an enormous size, having been eighteen feet long. Those that are not accustomed to man I am told are dangerous. I heard of a young man that was bitten while swimming in the Kissimmee and soon died. Their teeth occupy a prominent place in Florida jewelry. Some people eat their tails. Just before a rain they are heard to belch somewhat like a young calf. At night they frequently make a great splashing in the water.—Nashville World.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING!!

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AND
DOMESTICS.
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SPRINGSTOCK
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CLOTHING,

say it is the noblest and best selected stock in town and the prices, Oh! so low. Yes the stock is large and the prices low, and they must be sold. Since my removal my business has increased more than double, so that it enables me to buy cheap for cash and sell at very low figures.

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We have just received the latest spring styles in Hats, Neckties, Fancy Shirts, Collars & Cuffs, etc., etc.

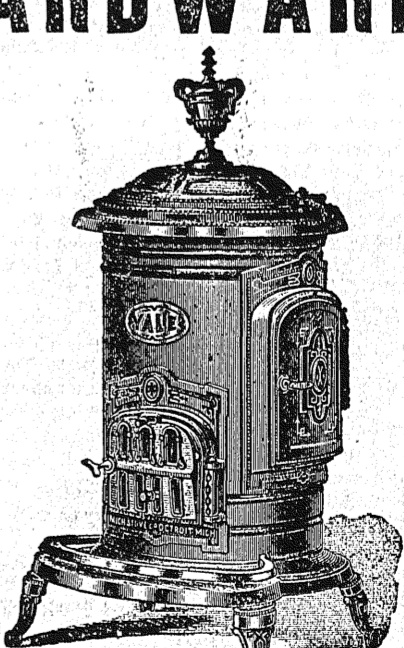
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Yours Etc.,
A. L. Keiff

Caro, Mich April 27, 182.

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and stone,
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Miss Myrtle Peck, of Mondon, Mich., aged 14, rode on the Rochester Driving Park, Saturday twenty miles in forty-three minutes...

The new light house at the head of the Belle Isle (Detroit's park) will be finished in the fall. An appropriation of \$6,000 to complete it has just been passed by Congress.

R. H. Ransford, of Inlay City, an undertaker is missing and having stated that he was going to take a sailboat ride, fears are entertained that he is drowned.

A Chicago and Grand Trunk construction train was derailed by running over a cow. Several cars were wrecked, and assistant roadmaster, John Waugh, was killed, and several others seriously injured.

Dea J. S. Webber, of East Saginaw, father of Hon. W. L. Webber, died Sunday. He was one of the original members of the Baptist church in that place.

August Hepper, near Coopersville, had a quarrel with his mother, and kicked her on the right side of the head, causing a contusion of the brain which resulted in her death.

The Jackson Patriot says coal was struck in several places southeast of the round house at the junction. The average thickness of the vein is 3 1/2 feet, and in one place it is six feet. A superior fire clay was also found.

A fire broke out in the Ward warehouse at Ludington, but the new water works being in operation, it was soon extinguished.

The woolen mill of Samuel H. Richardson, of Rochester, was destroyed by fire Sunday evening. Loss, \$30,000; insurance \$12,000.

Harvesting began in Cass county Monday. The fly has injured the crop to no great extent, and many fields will yield 30 bushels to the acre.

As Mr. Lotta, of Monroe, was un hitching a stallion at the Oriental house in Colowater, the enraged animal reared and fell upon him, knocking him down, and then kneeling upon him, bit off his chin and mangled his face and hand in a savage manner.

By the capsizing of a small boat off Muskegon, two sailors of the steamship Hilton and two other men were drowned.

Frank Cobb, 23 years old, residing with his father in Texas township, stepped behind his little brother sitting at the breakfast table, drew him back, and cut his throat with a razor, nearly severing his head from his body.

Frank left the Agricultural College two years ago, has been six months in the California Insane Asylum, and his recent act is ascribed by some to insanity, but the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of deliberate murder. The reason he assigns for the act is that he was engaged in thoughts of great value to the scientific world, and his brother disturbed his thoughts. Others say he had a grudge against his brother for circulating stories prejudicial to his character.

Dr. A. S. Heston, a well known physician of Detroit, died at his residence on Woodward avenue Sunday morning, after a long illness.

Hood & Gates' lumber camp, near Pickering lake, was burned Wednesday. Loss about \$2,000.

Bert Speed is supposed to have been drowned at Coldwater dam, south of Farwell. He was alone, and his clothing was found on the bank of the stream.

Ell Lett, a colored barber from Jackson, dropped dead in Allen's hotel, Toledo, Wednesday, just after his arrival, of heart disease.

The wood working shop of the Union Manufacturing Co. (Upton) in Battle Creek, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. The loss on machinery, stock, manufactured goods and buildings is about \$1,000, on which there is an insurance of \$5,000. Most of the valuable patterns were saved. The company at once leased the Edmunds' shop near by, and the work of fitting engagements will go on without interruption, and rebuilding will at once commence.

R. H. Ransford, the Inlay City merchant, whose boat was found on a dock in Detroit, tending to the theory that he had committed suicide, was seen on a railroad train recently, going east, with a new hat on. He is said to have had insurance in different companies to the amount of \$5,000.

At Niles a fire destroyed Carter's machine shops and foundry. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$20,000.

Little Mike, son of M. Ryan of Kalamazoo, died of lockjaw, the result of a wound in one of his fingers, caused by a toy pistol on the Fourth.

James McNamee, a Marshall boy, who was wounded with a toy pistol on the Fourth, has the lockjaw, and cannot live.

Three hundred citizens of Niles took a free ride to Elkhart Thursday on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railroad, and were given sumptuous entertainment.

The large barn and warehouse of Rudbeck, Nuttal & Co. in Manistee, were burned Thursday. Loss \$2,500.

Sanford & Tompkins, two of the parties who swindled P. P. Birch of Detroit, out of \$2,500 by a patent right transaction, have been identified at Pittsburg, where they were arrested for swindling. A requisition from the governor of Missouri came in advance of one from Michigan, and they were taken to St. Louis to answer for stealing \$2,000.

Congressman Crowley, of New York, E. P. Ellis, of Milwaukee, and Supervisor G. Archibald Hill, are the committee appointed by Secretary Folger to select a site for a public building in Detroit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forty more Russian refugees arrived in Milwaukee on Saturday and were taken care of by the Russian Relief Society. So far employment has been found for 125 of the refugees which have arrived within a week.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Monday issued a call for \$16,000,000 of six per cent bonds continued at three and one-half per cent, from July 1, 1881. The principal and accrued interest will be paid on September 13 next, and interest cease on that day.

Three hundred more Jewish refugees from Russia have arrived in St. Louis making six hundred already in the city.

G. H. Thorp of New York, provision dealer, falls for \$25,000. Cause assigned, speculations of the book keeper.

L. V. Teeter, a resident of Silver Lake, was drowned while bathing in the St. Joseph river, near Elkhart, Ind.

A bill was filed in a Rhode Island court to set aside the sales of the Sprague property, and to enforce other sales under the decree of the court.

As the Senate seems disposed to further amend the internal revenue bill, and also to give further attention to the tariff question, so far as it relates to duties on sugar, sheet iron, hoop iron, etc., it is probable that congress will prolong its session into August.

The Wesleyan female college at Cincinnati was offered for sale by the sheriff under foreclosure. It was appraised at \$150,000, and could not be sold by law for less than two-thirds of the appraisement. As no bids were offered a new appraisement is ordered.

G. W. Bennett, junior of the National Bank, Elizabeth, N. J., is arrested for robbery. His depredations continued two years, in which time two tellers resigned because they could not make their accounts good. By means of a cord passed through a hole in the floor of the counting-room, with a leaden sinker gummed with wax at the end, he contrived to drop it on a bill, when it was noiselessly withdrawn. In this way from \$400 to \$500 was taken in a quarter.

The tariff commission has engaged rooms at Coney Island for the month of July.

An English syndicate is negotiating at Milwaukee for 400,000 acres of land in Southern Minnesota, probably the property of the St. Paul road.

Guiteau's bones have been stripped of flesh and are now on the roof of the medical museum at Washington, undergoing the bleaching process, preparatory to being placed on exhibition at the museum.

Andrew McIntyre and an unknown man killed Mr. Purcell, the Italian freight agent at Vincennes, which causes great excitement there.

Although their relief funds are exhausted, the 5,000 strikers of Harmony mills at Cohoes, N. Y., remain out and positively refuse to work.

The village of Globe, Arizona, was attacked by about 41 Apache bucks, who were repulsed by the citizens, after a hard-fought battle.

A terrible hurricane visited the F. tendly Islands April 25, causing the bark Guillemot to go down at anchor, and the captain and six men were lost. The hurricane was accompanied by a tidal wave 15 feet high, which swept over the island Van Van, destroying much property.

The saw and stove mill and basket factory of John L. Crofoot, South Butler, N. Y., was burned Wednesday, which throws 150 men out of employment. Loss, \$12,000.

The Italian American Bank in New York was robbed by burglars of \$6,500.

The Elkhart car works were closed Tuesday on an attachment by a Chicago firm, and work has been suspended. It is thought the assets are nearly good for the liabilities.

Some weeks ago the receiver appointed by the court was forcibly ejected from the Quaidville, R. I., and now Wm. Sprague is reported to be purchasing rifles and ammunition to be delivered at the office of the Quaidville company.

Texasiana was visited with a storm Wednesday evening. A large three-story building was thrown in a mass on top of a frame building, the Paragon saloon, burying all beneath its ruins. A fire broke out which extended to other buildings adjacent. The bodies were taken from the ruins, two of them living, and it is stated that there were from 20 to 30 persons in the buildings destroyed.

Dr. Hicks authorizes the statement that Guiteau's body has not been removed from the grave where it was first buried.

Three more oil wells have been opened at Garfield, Pa., having an aggregate flow of 5,000 barrels daily.

Paul Boyton, the swimmer, is about to start on a five years' tour around the world, in which he will be accompanied, at least as far as Australia, by Hanlan, the champion carter.

The ill-fated steamer, Scioto, has been raised. The number of lives lost was 57. The cabin and frame of the boat were found almost a total wreck.

F. E. Bond, one of the editors of the Turf Field and Farm, was drowned in the Flambeau river, Wis. In the absence of his guide, he took a boat with fishing tackle, and the boat was subsequently found, bottom upward, at the foot of the rapids.

The number of bodies buried in Markham's saloon, Texasiana, by the falling building, is estimated at from 35 to 75. Nineteen have been recovered.

CONGRESS.

July 7.—The Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill, the question being upon the Heppeppa canal project, reported by the Senate committee. Messrs. Logan, Dawes, Allison and Windom favored the project. Messrs. Vest, Morgan and Hawley opposed it, and the bill went over.

The House went into committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, general debate to close at 2 o'clock. Mr. Butterworth defended the administration at length, and Messrs. Cox and Bayne attacked its memorial policy. The amendment was adopted to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant permission for the use of any boiler or steam generator not constructed of riveted or steel plates on the certificate of the Supervising Inspector of steamboats for the district in which such boiler or generator is to be used. Mr. Holman raised a point of order against the appropriation in the bill to carry out the provision in the anti-polygamy act. Over-ruled. The clause appropriating \$15,000 for salaries of the Utah commission was struck from the bill.

July 10. In the house Mr. Cox of New York (Democrat) offered an amendment which he afterward withdrew that the National Board of Health after September 1 next be abolished. He claimed that the general board has been steadily intruding upon the functions of the local boards of several states. He denied the right of the Federal Government to investigate the cause of disease. It had no more right to investigate chicken-pox or measles. Mr. Bayne offered an amendment appropriating \$25,000 to enable the President to appoint a commission to examine applicants for offices as being in the line of Civil service. It would be an earnest of good faith and those who desired that honest merit should win over political recommendations must vote for it. In the senate the joint resolution was passed to allow the employees of the government printing office pay for the time lost during the Garfield obsequies. Several amendments to the Internal revenue bill were presented by Senator Morrill and dis-

ussed. One was to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury cause proper Dutch standards of sugars to be furnished for use in the collection of duties on sugar and to cause the saccharine strength of such standards to be ascertained, and to declare by regulation the true saccharine strength and in any case where the strength of imported sugar is above the proper strength for that color by the Dutch standard duties shall be charged according to the strength and not according to color. That on and after October 1, 1882, the duty on steel railway bars made in part steel shall be \$20 per ton, and that on all manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares made from hoop, band or scroll iron, there shall be paid, the same duty, as that imposed on hoop, band or scroll iron, from which they are made.

July 11. In the senate, Mr. Morrill reported favorably on senate bill repealing so much of section 3385, revised statutes, as imposes a charge upon export stamps on tobacco. Calendar. Mr. Grooms from the Committee on Pensions, reported the bill to prevent the payment of double pensions. The conference report on the Bank Charter Extension bill was presented and agreed to. Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed. The House went into committee on the Sundry Civil bill. An amendment was adopted authorizing the establishment of an Industrial Indian School on the Pawnee reservation Nebraska. The amendment offered by Mr. Atkins for the purpose of continuing the preparation of the geological map of the United States gave rise to an extended discussion as to the propriety of extending the geological survey into the states or of limiting to the survey of public lands. The amendment was finally agreed to. Mr. Willits moved to increase the appropriation for a geological survey from \$120,000 to \$220,000. Adopted. After completing the consideration of sixty-eight of the eighty-five pages of the bill the committee rose.

July 12.—The Senate had under consideration the Heppeppa canal project, as amended to provide a supply for surveys and examinations. Also the amendment to appropriate \$2,000 to complete the surveys of the Chesapeake & Delaware ship canal, which was concurred in, as well as the remaining amendments made in committee of the whole, and the bill passed, 39 to 23.

In the House, the clause of the sundry civil bill appropriating \$2,400,000 for public printing and binding started a general discussion on deficiencies in the public service, and the cause or origin of such deficiencies. The clause authorizing the publication of the United States Supreme Court reports upon which the copy right has expired, having been reached, Mr. Neal offered an amendment, providing that the re-publication shall be at the public printing office, and the reports shall be sold at cost price, with ten per cent. addition, which was adopted.

July 13.—Mr. Mahone, in the Senate, reported back the House bill to establish a bureau of animal industry, and to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and the spread of infection. Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution directing the library committee to enquire into the expediency of purchasing, editing and publishing the writings of Andrew Jackson. The House joint resolution was passed appropriating \$50,000 to enable the United States to take part in the international fishery exhibition in London, in May, 1883.

In the House the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered. An amendment giving \$4,000 to the widow of Representative Hawk was adopted. To pay the expenses of five more contestants for seats \$20,000 was added, and the item, as amended, is \$70,000, to pay for contesting seats.

FOREIGN.

The Diplomatic agent of France at Alexandria, has telegraphed to the French Consul at Cairo that an attack by the fleet was momentarily expected, and instructed him to send all French subjects away and to place himself and archives of his office in security. The Consul placarded the telegram in Cairo thereby causing a renewed panic. He then left for Alexandria. The Australian consulate in Cairo has also been closed. The exodus of Europeans continues. Numbers of fugitives have been forced to return into town, finding no room on board the steamers. The two steamers which sailed on Saturday were so overcrowded that the captains refused to start until 3,000 passengers had been taken off of each vessel.

A Dublin dispatch says: It is understood that thirteen counties will be proclaimed under the Repression act.

A dispatch from Moscow says: A train with 217 persons on board ran off the rails between Tcherny and Basquier. One hundred and seventy-eight persons were killed. Those not killed were injured more or less.

Dispatches from Alexandria under date of July 11, 7 A. M. say: The bombardment has commenced. The American admiral, Nicholson, has warned the Arabs working on the forts that if they fire at him he will return the fire. Cartwright, acting British consul here, has written to Ragheb Pasha, president of the Egyptian ministry announcing the suspension of relations with the Egyptian government, and another letter to Dervish Pasha, Turkish commissioner, declaring he will be held responsible for the safety of the khedive.

It is announced semi-officially that the French fleet will go to Port Said, in accordance with an understanding with Admiral Seymour.

Said Pasha, the new President of the Council of Ministers, at Constantinople renewed the request of the Porte that the bombardment of Alexandria cease, but it is understood England is unable to give effect to this request, because Said Pasha can offer no guarantee that Arabi Pasha would acquiesce in Admiral Seymour's demand. The majority of the Ministers are in favor of an arrangement by the powers.

An explosion of gas occurred Paris in Rue Louis Philippe, the result of a fire, nobody having thought at the outbreak of the flames to cut off the gas. Twelve houses were destroyed. Twenty persons killed and forty injured. One hundred were rendered homeless.

Skobeloff.

The death of Gen. Skobeloff, from heart disease, which recently occurred at Moscow, makes a gap in the Russian army. He was a soldier of dash and brilliancy, and in the late Russo-Prussian war won a reputation not often achieved in one so young. He was the

Joe Hooker of the Russian forces. He was identified with the leaders of the Anti German party of Russia, and created a sensation, quite recently by his outspoken desire for war with the German power.

It is stated that 9,000 copies of a revolutionary proclamation printed by the secret press and signed by Nicholas Constantinovich, cousin of the Emperor, have been discovered at the Ministry of Marine and immediately after the discovery the director of the department committed suicide.

Three thousand Egyptians under Gen. Yussuf attacked the False Prophet, the Egyptians lost 2,000 men, four guns and 3,000 rifles. The False Prophet with 7,000 men is marching on Sinhar.

A Montenegrin aimed a pistol at the Khedive Thursday, but was seized before he could fire. He declared he mistook the Khedive for Arabi Pasha. The man has been imprisoned.

BOMBARDMENT BEGUN!

Egyptians Smelling English Powder.

Warlike preparations continuing in Alexandria, contrary to order, the British fleet demanded surrender. No attention was paid to the order. Hence all through the city warning was posted advising citizens to seek a place of safety within 24 hours. The bombardment began at 7 o'clock this morning, July 11th. The Khedive has not accepted English protection, although it was offered.

The bombardment of Alexandria, July 11th, commenced at 7:15. The Ironclad Superb, Sultan and Alexandria were engaged and totally destroyed Fort Pharos and the lighthouse batteries, at the entrance to the new port and were intended to dominate the approach to the new harbor. The firing continued until evening, but the main effect was wrought in a few hours. At 5:15 p. m. the Helicon approached the Invincible with officials from Dervish Pasha, who had been trying to find the flag ship all night, with a letter from the ministry to Admiral Seymour offering to dismount the guns. Admiral Seymour replied that the time for the negotiations had passed.

The firing was to recommence on the 12th. The Sultan regards the firing as a grave infraction of his rights, and desires the British Government to abstain. Granville says the bombardment at Alexandria does not constitute a declaration of war against the allied power, as the government is not in alliance with the despot, now de facto, ruler of Egypt. The European conference is in a state of complete discord.

DETROIT MARKETS.

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION markets supported at rates as follows: Mess pork, \$23.25; family, \$24.25; clear, \$25.00. Lard, 12c; for tallow; 12 1/2c for kags; hams, 12 1/2c; shoulders, 9 1/2c; bacon, 14c; dried beef, 13 1/2c; extra mess beef, \$15.00. Chickens were sold at 12 1/2c per lb.; white fish and trout 7c @ 8c.

VEGETABLES—Quotations range about as follows: Peas, \$5 per bu.; choice butter beans, 2 1/2c per bu; string do, about 1 1/2c; tomatoes, 1 50 per third bushel box; Bermuda onions, 2 25 per crate, southern do, 4 00 per bu.; cabbages about 3 50 per bu; good sound stock; asparagus is lower, viz, 30c; cucumbers, 35c; beets 35c; radishes, 25c lettuce 25c.

FLOUR.

White wheat, roller process, \$5 25 @ 6 75; White wheat pastry, 6 00 @ 6 25; Seconds, 4 00 @ 4 50; Minnesota brands, 7 25 @ 8 00; Minnesota patents, 8 00 @ 8 50; WHEAT—white @ bu., 1 15 @ 1 22; BARLEY—@ bu., 95 @ 2 25; OATS—@ bu., 40 @ 4 70; OATS—per ton, 50 @ 75; STRAWBERRIES—@ qt., 12 @ 15; CHERRIES @ stand, 5 00

FRUITS—@ box, 1 30 @ 1 50; Apples—Ohio & Mich., 14 @ 15; DRIED FRUIT—Apples @ lb., 5 @ 6; —" evaporated, 12 @ 13; —" Peaches, 18 @ 23; —" Pitted Cherries, 20 @ 21; BRANS—@ bu., 2 50 @ 2 75; BUTTER—@ lb choice, 18 @ 20; BEEF—@ lb, 20 @ 22; EGGS—@ doz, 18 @ 15 00; HIDES—Green, 6 @ 7; —" Cured, 7 @ 8; HOPS—@ bu., 20 @ 25; POTATOS—@ bu., 1 25 @ 1 40; VEGETABLES per 100, 40 @ 50 00; SHEEP Fat, 100—@ lb., 1 00 @ 1 50; TALLOW—@ lb., 5 1/2 @ 6 75; Wool—@ cord, 4 00 @ 6 50

Live Stock Market.

CATTLE. Steers extra per cwt., \$8 50 @ 7 25; Steers shippers, 5 00 @ 6 50; Steers butchers, 4 00 @ 6 25; Steers common grades, 4 00 @ 6 25; MILK COWS, 35 00 @ 55 00; SHEEP. Per 100 lbs. clipped, 3 50 @ 4 00; HOGS. Per 100 lbs., 7 00 @ 7 25

The Bombardment.

Dispatches from Alexandria, July 10, say that the British war vessels, Alexandria, Sultana and Superb opened fire on the fortifications at 7 a. m. The batteries at once replied, but their shots at first fell short of the ships. The rest of the fleet then joined in and the action became general. After a twenty minutes' cannonade two of the forts ceased firing. In the course of the forenoon the tops of the tower of Fort Pharos was carried away, many guns dismantled, the magazine at Fort Ada was blown up, which was located near Vica Regal Palace, and four forts were blown up. The firing continued until evening though the bombardment practically ceased at noon, at which time all the outer fortifications at Alexandria were silenced, and only one or two of the inner forts remained unharmed. The Egyptians fought with more determination than was expected. They stuck to their guns until their forts were crumbling. Five British sailors were killed and about 30 wounded. The Egyptian loss is not stated, but is supposed to have been heavy. At 5:15 A. M. the minister sent a dispatch by Dervish Pasha to Admiral Seymour offering to dismount his guns, and the reply was that the time to negotiate had passed. Toulba Pasha informed the Khedive that he was to consider himself a prisoner. Firing was to commence Wednesday morning.

Some complications are liable to grow out of the action taken by the English. DeLesseps protests against the action of the British consul at Port Said in preventing vessels from entering the canal, as a violation of its neutrality, and says the company will hold the government responsible. The Sultan also protests against the bombardment, as a declaration of war against the allied powers, and refuses to send soldiers to Egypt. Lord Granville, however, says the government of England is not in alliance with the military despotism, now de facto, governing in Egypt.

THE SECOND DAY.

London despatches for July 12 say: A dispatch from the Eastern Cable Company's ship off Alexandria, sent at 11:40 o'clock this morning, says: The Inflexible and Temeraire opened fire this morning on Moncefieff Fort, which, during the night, had been repaired. The first three shots greatly damaged the batteries. A dispatch from Admiral Seymour sent at 2 o'clock this afternoon says: There was no response to to-day's firing. A flag of truce was hoisted at noon at the arsenal where the Minister of War and official divan are held. A gunboat, under a flag of truce, proceeded at once to open communication. Lieut. Lambton, of the boat, on returning, reported that the evident object of hoisting the flag of truce was to gain time. Large bodies of troops were evacuating the barracks behind the forts, going out in full marching order. The Ministers had no proposals to make. Lieut. Lambton informed them that he had not come to offer conditions, but to receive proposals.

A second round of fire was sent to Fort Max, and at six o'clock a white flag was again hoisted. The Admiral sent to inform the authorities that he accepted the flag, but that it would be the last truce to which he would agree, and that henceforth he would consider that hoisting a white flag signifies an unconditional surrender and will act accordingly.

At 9 p. m. fires were raging in various parts of Alexandria, and there were fears of a general destruction. A venturesome correspondent estimates the Egyptian loss at 2,000. The obstinacy of the defence is attributed to the fact that the guns were manned by negro Mohammedans. Hundreds were killed in distant streets by the bursting shells. The Egyptian troops are believed to have left the town, which is now almost empty, and likely to be ravaged by fire, if not by plunder of the Bedouins. The British consulate is believed to be burned. Fire from the guns was to be renewed Thursday morning, if the terms offered were not accepted.

When Arabi Pasha declares that England has no more right in Egypt than any other nation, he forgets that the decree of November 10, 1879, gave the French and English controllers "full power of investigation into every public service of the state," that they were made actual ministers in the Egyptian government, and that they could only be "removed from their posts by their own governments." Arabi does not remember that his country is mortgaged to French and English creditors whose receivers have been put in possession with the money collected by taxes and paid over from the revenues. He does not worry himself over the circumstance that the large annual Egyptian tribute to Turkey is not sent to Constantinople but to the Bank of England in London for the benefit of the holders of Turkish bonds. The fact that the Suez canal shares are owned wholly in England and France does not impress him with the idea that those countries have anything to say about the government of Egypt. Nevertheless, the people who furnished the cash that enabled the extravagant khedive to bring his country forward more in a dozen years than it had advanced in the previous half dozen centuries, are not likely to stand by and see the government overturned with which they have made arrangements for getting their money back, without doing something emphatic in the way of protest.—Post and Tribune.

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THE FARM.

Lime as a Slug Destroyer.

Every one knows that lime will kill slugs and snails which are brought in contact with it. One way of getting rid of these creatures, therefore, is to sprinkle this substance over the places which are infested at the time when the slugs come out seeking for food. The method is but little employed, however, on account of the difficulty which is found in sprinkling the powder under the leaves or amongst the branches of the plants in such a way that it will reach the pests. Two years ago I bethought myself of using for the purpose a pair of bellows such as is employed for sulphur vines. The result has been so satisfactory that I feel I ought to give the public the benefit of my experience in the adoption of this simple process.

The lime should be slaked in the ordinary way, but not moistened over much; then, after it has been dried and sifted, it will be ready for use. A handful or so is then to be put into the bellows, and the latter is to be worked just as it would be if the operator were about to sulphur a vine. The lime will be thrown out regularly, and will diffuse through the air like a kind of fog, and make its way into the hearts even of the most compact plants. When it has been well dried (and it should be understood that this is an essential condition to the success of the experiment) it will even remain in the air for a few seconds. All the groundlings and slugs which are on the surface of the ground will then perish, as will also all the snails which have come out of their shells. The best time to choose for the purpose is either when it is quite dark, or, better still, early in the morning, when the dew is on the ground, for then the insects are hard at work feeding. If there has been soft rain, preceded by drought, the gardener ought immediately to take advantage of the opportunity, and make the tour of his garden, bellows in hand; for it is at such a time that the obnoxious creatures will come out in the greatest abundance.

A few handfuls of powdered lime will be sufficient for a moderate-sized garden, and they can be sprinkled over it in about half an hour. If the operation is repeated two or three times, the ravages of the insects will be put an end to for several weeks. It often happens that if the process is repeated twice, once in the morning and once in the evening, a seed plot will be preserved, which but for this would be completely destroyed. The lime will only kill the slugs, etc., while it is fresh. After it has been in the air for a while it loses its effect. This is the reason why it is necessary to choose the time when the creatures come out of their hiding-places for the performance of the operation.

If the lime be sprinkled over the nurseries of plants newly transplanted, it will preserve them from being injured or disturbed by worms. Last year I lost three-quarters of my Indian carnations, zinnias, etc., through the worms destroying them after they had been pricked out. This year I sprinkled lime over the young plants for several evenings after they had been transplanted, and I have not lost a single one. Two minutes each evening was quite enough for me to do all that was necessary. The bellows might be very advantageously employed for sprinkling soot or wood ashes over beds of cabbages, and like plants, which have been attacked by caterpillars or other pests. The operation can be accomplished as quickly this way as by hand, and more effectually, for the force with which the substance comes out of the bellows causes it to adhere to the vegetables, both under and upon the leaves.

If there are any who feel inclined to doubt the efficacy of lime in destroying slugs and snails, I would advise them next spring to fill a flower pot with snails, and then put upon them a little lime, which has either been recently slaked, or else kept from the air after it has been slaked, and they may satisfy themselves that not a single snail, little or big, will ever come out again.—G. D. H., in *French Journal*.

Toulouse Geese.

Toulouse Geese, when not inordinately forced for exhibition, are hardy, early layers, and reasonably prolific often raising two broods of goslings a year. The young early take care of themselves on good pasture, and grow with astonishing rapidity. It is not well to let them depend wholly upon grass, but at first to give a little wet-up oat-meal daily, and afterwards a few oats or handfuls of barley, thrown in to a trough or shallow pool, to which they have access. Geese bear with weight at Christmas, and even a 10-pound "green gosling" is a delicacy which might well suggest the devout proverb of the Germans, that a "Good roast goose is a good gift of God." The fact is, that common geese make a poor show upon the table unless they are very fat. This is distasteful to many persons, and they can hardly be very fat before the late autumn, because we need grain to fatten them. With this variety, however, and the Embden, which matures early and attains a great weight also, it is different; the goslings are heavy before they are fat, carry a good deal of flesh, and are tender and delicious early in the season, when simply grass-fed, or having had but little grain.—*American Agriculturist*.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

To Take Out Milk and Coffee Stains.

These stains are very difficult to remove, especially from light-colored and finely-finished goods. From

woolen and mixed fabrics they are taken out by moistening them with a mixture of one part glycerine, nine parts water, and one-half part aqua ammonia. This mixture is applied to the goods by means of a brush, and allowed to remain for twelve hours (occasionally renewing the moistening). After this time, the stained pieces are pressed between cloths, and then rubbed with a clean rag. Drying, and it possible a little steaming is generally sufficient to thoroughly remove the stains. Stains on silk garments which are dyed with delicate colors, or finely-finished, are more difficult to remove. In this case five parts glycerine are mixed with five parts water, and one-quarter part ammonia added. Before using this mixture it should be tried on some part of the garments where it cannot be noticed, in order to see if the mixture will change color. If such be the case no ammonia should be added. If, on the contrary, no change takes place, or if, after drying, the original color is restored, the above mixture is applied with a soft brush, allowing it to remain on the stains for six or eight hours, and is then rubbed with a clean cloth. The remaining dry substance is then carefully taken off by means of a knife. The injured places are now brushed over with clean water, pressed between cloths and dried. If the stain is not then removed, a rubbing with dry bread will easily take it off. To restore the finish, a thin solution of gum-arabic, or in many cases beer is preferred, is brushed on, then dried and carefully ironed. By careful manipulation these stains will be successfully removed.

A Sicilian Breakfast.

We found at Syracuse another Sicilian hotel worthy of mention. This is the Locanda del Sole. It is only about half as dear as the *Vittorio*, which we tried first, but it is a little worse. We did not understand at first why there were no bells in any part of the dirty house, but we soon discovered that there was nothing to be had if we could haverling for it. It is a very old and not uninteresting sort of barracks, and its rambling terraces give good views of the harbor and of *St. Elena*. The rooms, too, are adorned with quaint, old prints, which give it an old-time air. It can be fairly said of its management that the attendance is as good as the food. I do not know how long it would take to starve a person to death there, or to disgust him with victuals to such an extent that death would seem preferable to dining, but we touched close upon the probable limit of endurance in five days.

It was a lengthy campaign of a morning to get a simple, early breakfast. It was a work of time, in the first place, to find anybody to serve it. When the one waiter was discovered and coaxed into the dining-room, I ordered coffee and the usual accompaniments. In about fifteen minutes he brought in a pot of muddy liquid and a cup. I suggested, then, that in reason a spoon ought to go with it. A spoon was found after some search—sugar also I got by importunity. The procuring of milk was a longer process. Evidently the goat had to be hunted up. By the time the goat came to terms, the coffee was cold. I then brought up the subject of bread. That sent for and delivered. Butter also was called for, not that I wanted it or could eat it when it came, but because butter is a conventional thing to have for breakfast. This butter was a sort of poor cheese, gone astray. The last article to be had was a knife. The knives were generally very good, or would have been if they had been cleaned. By patience after this, you could have a red mullet and an egg, and some sour oranges. All the oranges in Sicily are sour oranges. The reason given for this, however, is that all the good ones are shipped to America. The reason given in America why all the Sicily oranges are sour is that the good ones are kept at home. When the traveller reaches Malta and Tangle he will learn what an orange really is. I do not know that I can say anything more in favor of the Hotel Sole, except that the proprietors were as indifferent to our departure as to comfort while we stayed. We left at ten o'clock at night to take the boat for Malta. We procured a fackino outside to move our luggage, and not a soul connected with the hotel was visible. The landlord had exhausted himself in making out our bills. There was some difficulty in separating our several accounts, and when the landlord at last brought a sheet of paper on which the various items were set in order and the figures properly arranged, he regarded his work with justifiable pride, and exclaimed, "It is *un conto magnifico!*" We agreed with him that in some respects the account was magnificent.—*Charles Dudley Warner in the Hartford Courant*.

The Hon. Wm. M. Everts was recently the guest of a friend at dinner, and was asked what part of the turkey he preferred. He replied that it was "quite inconsequential to one of his recognized abstemiousness and super-sensitive stomachic nervousness whether he be tendered an infinitesimal portion of the opaque nutriment of the nether extremities, the superior fraction of a pinion, or a snowy cleavage from the dardiac region." He got it.

SOME FEET.

Ho Couldn't Fit Him With a Pair of Shoes.

A negro with nothing but a ragged look and a pair of big shoes to distinguish him, entered Rube Hoffenstein's store at New Orleans and asked to look at some shoes.

"Vat number, do you vear?" inquired Hoffenstein.

"I don't 'zactly 'member," replied the negro, "pears to me de number is somewhat 'round 14," and he held up a broad, flat-looking foot, which shut out the light from the door like a screen.

"My gr-racious," exclaimed Hoffenstein as he gazed at the dimensions of the negro's pedal extremity, "ef your feet was a gouble of inches longer, my frent, dey would be a bair uv wings, an ven Gabriel blays his drumpet all you would half to do is to vork your feet and you frys shush so good as a little mocking bird. My gr-racious, vat feet?"

"Look har," said the negro, indignantly, "I didn't come to dis store to be 'sulted. I never talked 'bout anybody. Talk 'bout me? God made dem feet, and 'pinted me to tote 'em frew dis world, an' you ain't got no right to fin' fault wid dem. Folks have mighty 'spisable way dese times, 'pears to me."

"Well, my frent, you don't must get mad, you know. If you see my broder's feet vot vas in New Jersey, you don't dink you vas nobody. Vy, if my broder vas in New Orleans and valk on his hands in summer dime, he never get struck on de head mit de sun. His feet would be dwise as much petter as an umperella. He vas proud of his feet, my frent, and eferbody vot has been 'anywhere near him say vas his strongest point."

"I didn't come here to talk 'bout feet," said the negro, "I come fur de 'spress purpose ob gettin' er pair ob shoes; if you ain't got any, say so, an' I'm gwine somevhar else."

"Well, my frent, Herman, come and take a look at de shentlemen's feet and see if dere vas anything in de store vot vill vit him."

The clerk did as he was bidden, and said there was not a pair of shoes in the house that was large enough.

"If you is all gwine to keep a shoe store," said the negro, in disgust, "why don't you hab shoes on hand that will fit folks?"

"Well, my frent," replied Hoffenstein, "we don't afford to keep shoes in de stock vat vill vit your feet. It would pay us petter, you know, to put a lid and a gouple of handles on dese kind of shoes, and sell dem for ledder trunks," and with a blushing smile Hoffenstein bowed the negro out.—*New Orleans Times Democrat*.

Brother Gardner's Warm Weather Notes.

IN FREE PRESS.

"What I was gwine to remark," began the old man as he took an undissolved troche from his mouth and placed it on a corner of his desk, "was to de effect dat it an none of our bizness what our nayburs do onless dey frowd stones at our dog, or toss deir oyster cans ober our fences. One great cause of so much unhappiness arises from de fact dat sartin people want to know all about sartin odder people. Frinstance, Deacon Turner's wife runs ober to my house, an' tells my wife dat Elder Dorcker's wife has got a new bonnet dat neber cost less dan \$12. De Elder an' workin' on a straight salary of \$8 per week, an' he has a wife an' 'er children. How kin he save up \$12 on such a salary as dat? How did his wife git dat bonnet? An' what check for a po' woman who can't set table for seven nor ride on de street kyar once a week to flam out in dat manner. De wimmin sot dar an' talk an' wonder an' git mad an' want ter pull har, an' I slip out an' go to pullin' weeds in de garden. It's nobody's bizness how she got dat bonnet, an' yet some folks feel bad bekause dey can't find out."

My old woman goes down town to buy three towels wid a red border, a spool of No. 60 white thread, an' half a yard of linen to make me some cuffs. She am as pleasant as a June mawrin' when she first starts out, but when she returns dar am a hull cyclone in her left eye. She pens me up in a co'ner an' demands to know how de gals who stan' behin' de sto' counters for three, fo' an' five dollars a week, kin pay bo' an' washin' an' dress in silks an' satins. I can't tell, an' de less I know 'bout it de madder 's gets, an' bime-by dar comes a climax an' somebody gits hurt. If a gal kin make fo' dollars a week go furder dan I kin make twenty, dats none o' my bizness or yo' bizness.

"De odder day my ole woman cum home from Judge Blank's an' said dat de Judge's hired gal had gin 'em notice dat she was about to go to de kentry on her annual six weeks' vacation. Mrs. Gardner was hoppin' mad, but I was as cool as a red-hot crowbar. Why shouldn't a hired gal want to go to de kentry an' have a rest from breakin' dishes an' kickin' tinwar' aroun' de kitchen? It improves her complexion, braces up her form, shapes her feet, and often results in her marryin' a millionaire. If de Judge an' his family can't afford to go, dat's nuffin to do wid de fervant."

"Mrs. Kernul Dash was axin' my ole woman only las' nite if she couldn't hunt her up a seamstress who'd be kind and obleegin' 'nuff to do a few days' work at twelve shillin' a day. She won't git one. Dis am de season when de po', overworked an' half paid seamstress packs her trunk, draws her money from de bank, and hies to de seashore to secure de benefits of de ozone an' salt-water bathin'. Arter they reach Long Branch it am hard to tell one of 'em from de wife of a banker or broker, but dat's none of our bizness. Let yer naybur save, squander, hee keep sober, git drunk, w'ar good close or ole cloze—it's nuffin to you. Let us now extricate ourselves upon de reglar order of bizness."

The Old, Old, Story.

We've had a most awful time in our house. There have been ever so many robberies in town, and everybody has been almost afraid to go to bed.

The robbers broke into old Dr. Smith's house one night. Dr. Smith is one of those doctors that don't give any medicine except cold water, and he heard the robbers, and came downstairs in his nightgown, with a big umbrella in his hand, and said, "If you don't leave this minute, I'll shoot you." And the robbers they said, "Oho! that umbrella isn't loaded," and they took him and tied his hands and feet, and put a mustard plaster over his mouth, so that he couldn't yell, and then they filled the wash-tub with water, and made him sit down in it, and told him that now he'd know how it was himself, and went away and left him, and he nearly froze to death before morning.

Father wasn't a bit afraid of the robbers, but he said he'd fix something so that he would wake up if they got in the house. So he put a coal-scuttle full of coal about half-way up the stairs, and tied a string across the upper hall just at the head of the stairs. He said that if a robber tried to come upstairs, he would upset the coal-scuttle, and make a tremendous noise, and that if he did happen not to upset it, he would certainly fall over the string at the top of the stairs. He told us that if we heard the coal-scuttle go off into the night, Sue and mother and I were to open the windows and scream, while he got up and shot the robber.

The first night, after father had fixed everything nicely for the robbers, he went to bed, and then mother told him that she had forgotten to lock the back door. So father he said, "Why can't women sometimes remember something," and he got up and started to go down-stairs in the dark. He forgot all about the string, and fell over it with an awful crash, and then began to fall down-stairs. When he got half-way down, he met the coal-scuttle, and that went down the rest of the way with him, and you never in your life heard anything like the noise the two of them made. We opened our windows and cried murder and fire and thieves, and some men that were going by rushed in and picked father up, and would have taken him off to jail, he was that dreadfully black, if I had not told them who he was.

But this was not the awful time that I mentioned when I began to write, and if I don't begin to tell you about it, I shan't have any room left on my paper. Mother gave a dinner party last Thursday. There were ten ladies and twelve gentlemen, and one of them was that dreadful Mr. Martin with the cork leg, and other "improvements," as Mr. Travers calls them. Mother told me not to let her see me in the dining-room, or she'd let me know; and I meant to mind, only I forgot, and went into the dining-room, just to look at the table, a few minutes before dinner.

I was looking at the raw oysters when Jane—that's the girl that waits on the table—said, "Run, Master Jimmy; here's your mother coming." Now I hadn't time enough to run, so I just dived under the table, and thought I'd stay there for a minute or two, until mother went out of the room again.

It wasn't only mother that came in, but the whole company, and they sat down to dinner without giving me any chance to get out. I tell you, it was a dreadful situation. I had only room enough to sit still, and nearly every time I moved I hit somebody's foot. Once I tried to turn around, and while I was doing it I hit my head against the table so hard that I thought I had upset something, and was sure that people would know I was there. But fortunately everybody thought that somebody else had joggled, so I escaped for that time.

It was awfully tiresome waiting for those people to get through dinner. It seemed as if they could never eat enough, and when they were not eating, they were all talking at once. It taught me a lesson against gluttony, and nobody will ever find me sitting for hours and hours at the dinner table. Finally I made up my mind that I must have some amusement, and as Mr. Martin's cork leg was close by me, I thought I would have some fun with that.

There was a big darnin'-needle in my pocket, that I kept there in case I should want to use it for anything. I happened to think that Mr. Martin couldn't feel anything that was done to his cork leg and that it would be great fun to drive the darnin'-needle into it, and leave the end sticking out, so that people who didn't know that his leg was cork would see it, and think that he was suffering dreadfully, only he didn't know it. So I got out the needle, and jammed it into his leg with both hands, so that it would go in good and deep.

Mr. Martin gave a yell that made my hair run cold, and sprang up, and nearly upset the table, and fell over his chair backward, and wasn't there a circus in that dining-room! I had made a mistake about the leg, and run the needle into his real one.

I was dragged out from under the table, and—But I needn't say what happened to me after that. It was "the old, old story," as Sue says when she sings a foolish song about getting up at five o'clock in the morning—as if she'd ever been awake at that time in her whole life!—*Harper's Young People*.

Lizzie—Not Jumbo.

In 1874 Wombwell's menagerie visited Tenbury, Gloucestershire, and on that occasion the female elephant, Lizzie by name, drank a large quantity of cold water when heated after a long walk, the animal, as a consequence, being attacked with severe internal spasms. A local chemist, Mr. Turley, being called in as medical adviser, succeeded in relieving the elephant's pain, the treatment including the application of a very large blister to the side. The menagerie in due course went its way, but in May, 1879, it again visited Tenbury, and as Mr. Turley stood at his shop door watching the zoological pro-

cession pass down the street the elephant stepped out of the ranks, crossed from one side of the street to the other, and having advanced to Mr. Turley, placed her trunk round his hand, and held it firmly, at the same time making, as Mr. Turley informs me, a peculiar grunting noise, as if by way of welcome. Thus it was clear that after an interval of five years Lizzie had recognized an old friend in Mr. Turley, and that, moreover, she remembered with a sense of gratitude for his successful endeavors to relieve the pain from which she had suffered. At night Mr. Turley visited the menagerie, when the elephant again made every demonstration of joy and embraced him with her trunk. She drew Mr. Turley's attention particularly to the side where the blister had been applied, thus showing that all the circumstances of five years previous were fresh in her memory. Observing that in 1881 the menagerie had again visited Tenbury, I wrote to Mr. Turley inquiring if "Lizzie" had again recognized her old "friend." That gentleman replied, bearing date May, 1881, that she again recognized him, beginning to trumpet whenever she beheld Mr. Turley among the spectators in the menagerie. On his speaking to his patient, she placed her trunk round his legs and lifted him from the ground, but in the gentlest manner possible. On Mr. Turley proceeding to examine one of her hind-legs, which had been under treatment, the elephant kept holding one of her fore-legs toward him in such a fashion as to draw his attention to the limb. As Mr. Turley, however, had had no concern with the fore-leg, he was puzzled to account for the animal's movement; but the keeper explained that the fore-leg in question had been treated by a veterinary surgeon for an injury, and that the latter had used his lancet to afford relief. The elephant was irritated by the operation, and expressed her resentment on again seeing the veterinary practitioner by striking at him with her trunk. The act of calling Mr. Turley's attention to the fore-leg was simply an expression of admiration for the gentler treatment to which he had subjected his patient, the quieter medical treatment contrasting apparently with the rougher surgical measure to which the fore-leg had been subjected. It is thus clear not merely that the elephantine nature is endowed with an active memory, but that a lively sense of gratitude for past kindness is also represented in the list of mental attributes of this giant race.—*Belgravia*.

How I Found Nine Acres of Land.

There is a narrow run bottom in the farm on which I live, and the numerous springs on the adjacent hill-sides pour their cold water down over it, rendering it unfit for cultivation, and it grew nothing but sour-grass, coarse weeds, skunk, cabbage, frogs and snakes. It also helped to produce the malaria, fever and ague and foot rot, and many other diseases that annoy both man and beast. The bottom is about ten rods wide and one hundred and fifty rods in length. It is what is commonly called a shoe-string meadow. A year ago last fall, I undertook to thoroughly underdrain it with tile. I put in fifty rods of eight-inch tile at the lower end, and then used a six-inch tile on one side of the bottom and a five-inch on the other.

I have one hundred rods of six-inch tile and one hundred rods of five-inch tile to connect with the eight-inch tile. These form the main ditches, into which all the springs and spouty places on either side are drained with two and three inch tile. There being some low places in the middle of the upper part of the meadow, I found it necessary to use about forty rods of four-inch tile to drain these thoroughly. I have used \$150 worth of tile in the nine acres. The work of putting in the tile has been worth about as much as the tile, but as I did most of that myself, I consider that it will all be made up in the ease with which I can cultivate the land, as compared with wet, undrained land. Before draining, the land was worthless; now it is the best field on the farm. We are planting it in corn this spring, and though we have had an unusual amount of rain, yet this piece of land is in fine condition. It is a rich loam, the accumulation of ages from the adjacent hill-sides. I got more than enough corn last year to pay for the drainage. Now, I wish to say that there are thousands of shoe-string meadows in the hilly-ports of Ohio and Pennsylvania that need drainage as much as mine, and it will be the most paying work in which any farmer can engage. I have found nine acres of the most fertile land in the neighborhood. I am not paying tax on land that does me no good. I have got rid of an unsightly nuisance by draining that swampy bottom. It will be a constant source of profit to me, and will repay an hundred-fold for my work. With an open ditch in the middle these bot-toms are too narrow to work on either side, and it is always difficult to get horses to cross. The open ditch is a constant annoyance. The tiles make the whole bottom sound and solid from one side to the other.

J. M. HARRISON.

The famous Dairymple farm of Dakota is to be divided, one-third of its 30,000 acres having been purchased for \$80,000 by George Howe, an oil prince of Pennsylvania. The purchase includes the bare land, subject to an encumbrance, which would make the purchase price about \$20 an acre. It was owned by some Vermont capitalists.

In the *Medical Herald*, Dr. Sebastian takes the view that pollen or bearded spores from foliage re the cause of hay fever. He also aims to have cured patients by having them wear a thick veil.

Powers' Cat.

There is a cat in the Powers household that knows when she has a soft thing, and during all the winter she has slept in the oven of the cook stove, the servant girl allowing the cat that privilege. A new servant took the place of the old one last week, and it was evident that the departing girl did not give instructions in regard to the peculiarity of the cat, because about six o'clock in the morning Mr. Powers was awakened by a peculiar noise down stairs. It sounded like the wail of a lost soul. Mr. Powers had never lost a soul, and didn't know what kind of a wail a soul would wail, if it got misled. It sounded some like a child, but Mr. Powers, who has only recently become the head of a family, knew that was out of the question unless some generous neighbor had left a basket on his doorstep. The wail changed to a howl, and Mr. Powers buckled up the armor of his night robe and went down below. The servant girl had got behind the ice box and was saying a miscellaneous assortment of prayers, the stove was red hot, and the pale air was full of yowls and a smell of burned hair. Mr. Powers at once located the difficulty, and opened the oven door, and he thinks that the cat that came out was bigger than a horse. She ran between his legs and jumped through a window. You know how difficult it is for a cat to go through between a man's legs, so it is no wonder that Powers became tangled, and while the toe nails of a cat are unpleasant at any time, when the toe nails are heated to a white heat, and claw around a man's legs, there is more or less misery. He will have his baked cat delivered by the bakery wagon hereafter.—*Ex.*

Representative Barker's Joke.

Hon. Lewis Barker, well known as one of the best public speakers and wits in Maine, was a member of the Legislature. Of course, he was conspicuous; so too was his large black shaggy dog.

One day when "Lew" was addressing the House, in the midst of a very exciting debate (he was well under way pouring forth his smooth flowing but impassioned sentences), the dog also rose in the middle of the House, and looking towards the Speaker, commenced a vigorous bow-wowing in his big voice, completely drowning the silvery tones of his master.

"Lew" stopped, and called out to his dog: "Down, sir! down! I have the floor. It is against the rules for more than one Barker to address the House at one time."

The dog yielded the floor, and, of course, there was a tremendous laughter.

TWO GENTLEMEN.—I SAW TWO young gentlemen on a street car to-day. One of them was grown up. He was handsomely dressed in a gray business suit, and had very neat kid gloves and fine boots. The other was about twelve years old. His jacket had several patches, and needed more; and his shirt was of brown cotton and not very clean. Do you wonder how I knew he was a gentleman? I will tell you. The boy went through the car to give some message to the driver, as he returned, he gave a little jump through the door, and as he did so, his bare foot touched the grown gentleman's knee, and left a little mud on it. Turning round on the platform, he raised his straw hat, and said very politely, in a clear tone, "Please excuse me." Then the other gentleman bowed in his turn—just as he would have done to one of his own age—and said with a pleasant smile, "Certainly."

The Iroquois Indians, many of whom are very fine gentlemen, say sometimes of a rude person, "His mother did not teach him manners when he was young." I am inclined to think that the mothers of both my young gentlemen had taken a good deal of pains with their manners, because their politeness came so naturally and easily.—*Selected*.

THE TWO MEN INSIDE.—An old Indian asked a white man to give him some tobacco for his pipe. The man gave him a loose handful from his pocket.

The next day he came back and asked for the white man: "For," said he, "I found a quarter of a dollar among the tobacco."

"Why don't you keep it?" asked a by-stander. "I've got a good man and a bad man here," said the Indian, pointing to his breast; "and the good man says: 'It is not mine; give it back the owner.' The bad man says: 'Never mind; you got it, and it is your own.' The good man says: 'No, no; you must not keep it.' So I don't know what to do, and I think to go to sleep, but the good and bad man keep talking all night, and trouble me; and now I bring the money back, I feel good."

Like the old Indian, we have all a good and a bad man within. The bad man is temptation, the good man is Conscience, and they keep talking for and against things that we do every day.

Who wins? That is the question, and the answer decides a child's character for this life and the life to come. Who wins? Stand up for duty. Down with sin! Wrestle with temptation manfully. Never give up till you win.—*Youth's Temperance Banner*.

I have read somewhere an old legend, in which a man was offered his choice of three voluntary acts: to murder his father, burn down his house, or get drunk. Laughingly he chose the latter, as that could not be very harmful. He got drunk. While in that state he became furious. Enraged at his father's attempt to control him, he struck him a blow with a hammer that lay near and killed him. Then, filled with horror at the deed, set fire to the house, thus to destroy the body and hide his crime.—*J. B. Gough*.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Detroit and Bay City Division.

TRAINS SOUTH.			TRAINS NORTH.		
am	pm	am	pm	pm	am
7:10	5:40	10:40	1:40	9:15	6:45
7:38	6:08	11:27	1:05	8:43	6:45
8:00	6:30	12:10	1:45	8:25	6:45
8:13	6:43	12:40	1:23	8:12	4:40
8:20	6:50	1:10	1:19	7:58	4:30
8:36	7:06	1:40	1:08	7:48	4:00
7:55	4:10	.....	3:25	.....	7:05
8:55	7:25	3:10	11:50	7:25	3:10
8:57	7:35	3:20	11:46	7:21	3:20
10:50	9:50	.....	7:15	4:15	.....

CARO BRANCH.

TRAINS NORTH.			TRAINS SOUTH.		
am	pm	pm	am	pm	pm
Vassar.....Dep.	8:15	12:55	8:35	.....	.....
Watrousville.....	8:35	1:15	8:55	.....	.....
Watrousville.....	9:05	1:55	9:25	.....	.....
Vassar.....	9:09	1:40	9:15	.....	.....

SAGINAW BRANCH.

Leave Vassar at 5:10 a. m., 12:50 p. m., and 8:30 p. m. Arriving in East Saginaw at 6:30 a. m., 1:40 p. m., and 9:15 p. m.

Leave East Saginaw at 7:10 a. m., 5:40 p. m., and 10:40 p. m. Arriving at Vassar at 7:55 a. m., 4:25 p. m., and 12:00 m.

Trains daily, Sundays excepted, and by Chicago time.

W. A. VAUGHAN, Division Supt. Bay City
H. C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass'g. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

POR HURON & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Time Table, Taking Effect Mar. 27, 1882.
All Trains run by Port Huron Time.

EAST SAGINAW DIVISION.

GOING WEST.		STATIONS.		GOING EAST.	
a. m.	p. m.	am	pm	a. m.	p. m.
9:20	4:20	Lv. Port Huron.	Ar.	4:10	10:20
10:25	5:40	Brookway Center.	.....	10:25	9:20
11:25	6:40	Marlette.	.....	9:20	8:20
11:40	6:55	Clifford.	.....	9:18	8:15
12:05	7:20	Mayville.	.....	8:53	7:50
12:45	7:55	D. & R. G. Junction.	.....	8:25	7:20
1:20	8:00	Vassar.	.....	8:25	7:15
1:30	8:40	Ar. East Saginaw.	Lv.	7:41	6:30

GOING WEST.		STATIONS.		GOING EAST.	
a. m.	p. m.	am	pm	a. m.	p. m.
1:40	9:15	Bay City.	Ar.	7:10	5:40
1:40	9:15	Ar. Caro.	Lv.	7:10	5:40

Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal.

SAND BEACH DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.		GOING SOUTH.	
p. m.	a. m.	am	pm	a. m.	p. m.
3:10	10:15	Lv. Port Huron.	Ar.	10:35	7:40
4:05	11:20	Saginaw Junction.	.....	9:40	6:25
4:50	12:20	Crossville.	.....	9:00	5:45
5:45	1:04	Carsonville.	.....	8:27	5:05
6:25	1:25	Deckerville.	.....	8:25	4:30
7:05	1:55	Vassar.	.....	8:25	3:55
8:10	2:35	Ar. Sand Beach.	Lv.	6:45	3:05

Flag Stations—Trains stop only on Signal. *Stop for Dinner. †Stop for Supper.

HENRY McMOHRAN, I. R. WADSWORTH, General Manager, Superintendent.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Little drops of water, from the garden hose, hits the passing hummer on his ruby nose. And in his mind there riseth vague memory of the nest.

"I think I've known this fluid!"—he catcheth on at last!

"Long years ago my mother used some stuff like this

To bathe me in the mornings, then finished with a kiss.

And it seems to me I drank it in my early youth! Yet I ain't quite certain, and that's the solid truth!"

And the poor old hummer, numbing as he goes, Wipes the long-forgotten fluid from his ruby nose.

[Elmira Advertiser.]

—Married folks fight If you don't be lieve it get married.

—Miss Nellie Gamble is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. R. E. Gamble.

—Charlie Graham, the popular clerk of the Caro House brightened our sanctum last week.

—The "D" says he thinks the farmers ought to bring into the office samples of fruit and get a puff.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet at the residence of Mrs. Jacobs, next Wednesday afternoon. All are invited to attend.

—We would say to our readers. Call at William Wickware's store, and take advantage of the bargains he is offering for the next sixty days.

—Down in Kentucky they tax a man one cent and costs for walloping his mother-in-law. The burdens upon the down trodden south must be removed.

—Pyramids of new furniture unloading at Armstrong's furniture ware rooms. Young man! no excuse for not getting married. You can get all your supplies right there!

—There will be an ice-cream social and dance on Saturday night, July 22nd, at N. A. Waugh's, for the benefit of the Gage-town Cornet Band. Everybody invited.

—General Insurance agent, Hugh McAlpin, reports an increasing business, but says it takes more time to write up school houses than any other kind of property.

—We are glad to state, that the thief, who figured in Adamson & Fritz's store the other night, was not as reported, young Mahoney, but another breed altogether. So says the firm.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Austin returned last Thursday from their visit to Shiawassee county, both feel brightened up by their visit, and Frank buckles down to business with increased zeal.

—It is very surprising to the "D" to see all the young Misses' in the village visiting the poet editor every day. We will mention no names. After the editor returns we are sure said visits will cease.

—The dining and ice-cream parlors of John Butler, are bright with new furniture and partitions, curtains etc. Young man! when out walking with your girl take the other side of the street, unless you have lots of change.

—Whoever devised the "take off" on the renowned (?) fire department of Caro, which composed the major part of the procession on the 4th, had an eye to "sarkasm" rarely equalled. It was the best thing of the day by all odds.—Caro Advertiser.

—The "Pro tem." editor, the "D" and all the subscribers would bow and extend to the real editor their compliments and their best wishes for his future welfare. Mrs. Berry is assured of a warm welcome to her husband's home.

—Prof. C. H. Smith entertained a select company at the hotel parlors last Friday evening to some choice selections of vocal music. It is always a treat to listen to the professor. Among the audience we noticed the captain of the Newbury Band.

—Albert Wickware is buildin' a store seven miles east of this village, on the four corners, which he will stock next week, with a general stock. It is a good neighborhood. The worst we wish you, A. I., is abundant success. He will also move his family.

—Charles Goodman, of the Boston clothing house, was immensely tickled on Tuesday night, by the receipt of a letter from his brother, stating that he had taken passage for these free shores, and, D. V., would make him a visit as soon as steam would wait him.

—We are glad to announce to our readers that we are to have a brick yard. Mr. King S. Work has associated himself with H. Y. Depew, under firm name of Depew & Work. This enterprise is a much needed one, and we bespeak for the firm a brilliant success.

—D. J. McArthur handed us a sample of wheat and rye grown on his farm. "One stool of rye had 148 stalks, these samples grew adjoining his regular field. Mr. McArthur also drew twelve large loads of hay from three acres of land—a yield of over four tons per acre. Elkland ahead.

—Prof. C. H. Smith is meeting with the success he deserves. In selling his book, "Treasury of Song," those who have not already bought will do well to secure this very desirable book. The Prof. is not small by any means, but those that run may easily see him, and give him their order.

—The enterprising firm of Adamson & Fritz have bought and put into their office a No. 3 burglar proof Jumbo safe from the Detroit Safe Company. Weight 25-50. We are glad to note this evidence of the firm's prosperity. As Mr. Adamson is township treasurer the people can feel assured that their funds are safe.

—During the day the Cass City Band did much toward the success of the celebration. Although young players this band plays well and indicates not only that it is composed of natural musicians, but that a large amount of practice has been done. Cass City need not be ashamed to send out these young men, and Bad Axe will be pleased to welcome them again.—Huron Tribune.

—An intelligent farmer says: "When I hear a man say he can't afford to take a paper, I know the boudry lines of his fields are marked by tumble-down fences; that his barns and sheds have a shabby, shivery look; and that his cattle resemble the lean kind which Joseph once saw in his dream. Oftentimes a single suggestion or receipt is worth to him the price of his paper."—Caro Jeff.

—Mr. John Striffler would feel under very great obligations to Cass City ladies when driving across his land, if they would kindly take the trouble to notify him of the fact so he could put up the bars after them, and keep his stock in, and neighbors' out of his enclosure. Mr. Striffler being an obliging gentleman would not ask them to put them up, but would willingly take the trouble himself. "Nuff sed."

—Rev. Peter Carey from Rodney, Ont., has been visiting his brother, Dr. A. W. Carey, for the past week. Mr. Carey held a series of meetings last week in the Methodist church. He is a forcible speaker, and the result of his preaching is a very marked interest in this community, in regard to their spiritual welfare. The Rev. gentleman leaves here with the best wishes of a host of new friends.

—The P. O. & C. railroad company has recently delivered 1500 tons of steel rails at Oxford, and have three thousand tons more on the way for Caseville and other points. A construction train is soon to be put on at Oxford. When the road is completed from Caseville to Cass City, which will be in about six weeks, a regular train will be run between the two places. The road now delivers wood to the Caseville furnace. The last pay roll reached \$28,000.—Huron County News.

—Early on Monday morning of last week, "Sam Barber" armed with fishing tackle, wended his way up the South Branch of the Cass to the dead waters, fully determined to economize by laying in a supply of fish, meat being so tarmal dear. After dark on Tuesday night, he was seen quietly stealing into the village with two diminutive fish of pickeral species. When asked what luck he had, he owned her up like a Washington. By golly I never got a bite, Atwell caught three and gave me two, but the fishing was good.

—A new regulation has been made by the government in regard to the disposition of boxes in the various post office of the country. The rate charged for boxes is always fixed by the department and no boxes shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent thereof shall be paid one quarter in advance. In every case the postmaster is required to give a receipt for money received for rent. A stub bearing a record of the number of the call-box, lock-box, or lock-drawer and for what quarter, must be returned to the auditor of the department accompanied by the accounts for the quarter. The department also rules that boxes can be used for only one family or firm, and that we stop putting mail for

the whole neighborhood, in one box.—Caro Citizen.

—C. W. McPhail, cashier and proprietor of the Cass City bank, with his usual push and energy, opened the outer doors of his safe, and attempted to open the burglar proof department. Mc. says now that he is expert. The man that ran might have read in Mc's elongated countenance that something was wrong, in fact, he could not open his safe. Naturally he thought if he failed his partner Wisley could open said safe. But after getting Wisley here, he also failed. The result was the firm had to send to Detroit for an expert. The safe will be open and ready for business to-day.

—There is a rumor in the air that a certain prominent citizen of this village is being somewhat duped by a certain fair widow. Our reverend friend beware.

Elkland Farmer's Column.

John Striffler came from the State of N. Y., twenty-two years ago, and located in Elkland, where he has 300 acres of land, and by hard work and economy he has today one of the finest farms in Tuscola county. He has 110 acres well improved, under a high state of cultivation, his buildings will compare favorably with those in older parts of our state, fences are as good as the best. Mr. S. has grown 41 bushels of wheat to the acre, with just ordinary cultivation. His orchard is one of the very best in this township. Two years ago Mr. S. erected a building and put in improved machinery for the manufacture of Sorghum syrup which has proved a success to him, as well as to the numerous farmers who grow Sorghum.

Our Merchants and Business Men.

L. A. Dewitt moved to this township from Steuben county, New York, in the fall of 1868, bought a farm 2 mil s from this village, and lived there until the spring of 1869, when he moved into the village, where he bought the cabinet and carpenter shop of William Clark. In the summer of 1870 he built the Cass City school house. Mr. Dewitt gradually increased his business until the fall of 1875, when he bought the interest of H. S. Wickware, of the firm of Wickware Bros., in the Cass City planing mill, the new firm name being Wickware & Dewitt. The power to run the planing mill had hitherto been obtained from the grist mill. The new firm bought a boiler and engine, adding new machinery in their mill. The new firm enjoyed a good patronage. Among the buildings erected by the firm was the Methodist Episcopal church of this village, the work being superintended by Mr. Dewitt. The edifice being a credit alike to the builder and the society. In Dec. 1880 Mr. Dewitt bought the interest of Mr. Wickware thus becoming sole proprietor. The boiler in use by the old firm being defective. Mr. Dewitt exchanged his old boiler and put in a new one of greater power, from the factory of McKinnon & Co., Bay City. He also added new machinery, now having a first class planing and matching mill, and sash and door factory. In connection with his mill he deals quite extensively in furniture, the furniture ware rooms being adjacent to the mill. Another feature of his business is undertaking, having added a hearse at a cost of eight hundred dollars. He still owns his fine farm two miles from the village, on which there is sixty acres cleared, which is leased to Arthur Rose for a term of years. Mr. Dewitt is a hard working energetic man, with a great deal of push in him, which is bound to make him succeed. His family consists of himself and wife. Mrs. Dewitt is a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and makes their home a home in its truest sense. One visit begetting the desire to enjoy another.

Married.

SOMERVILLE, WRIGHT—At the residence of the bride's father, on July 4th, by Rev. C. England, Mr. Peter Somerville of Austin Sanitic county, to Miss Mary Wright of Elkland, Tuscola county.

BORN.

On the 14th of July, the wife of Geo. S. Farrar, of a daughter.

DIED.

An infant son of J. C. Alexander, township of Greenleaf, aged nine months.

CARO.

Crowded out from last issue.

J. D. Knight has returned to Caro, from his Wisconsin trip, and will probably remain here this summer.

Your reflection on the enterprise of our village officials, in regard to fire protection, fits 'em snug—We are afraid we shall have to wait. Lo these many years.

We did not see many Cass Cityites in Caro the 4th. Bad Axe attractions must have been stronger.

The assessed valuation of the corporation of Caro, approximates a half a million dollars.

The fence of the Caro district agricultural society is completed and work is commenced on the main hall and sheds. These buildings will all be erected in the most substantial manner. The future of the society has a golden tint.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Caro dist. agricultural society J. C. Laing of Cass City was elected one of the vice presidents. This is not entirely an honorary office, as the vice presidents are ex-officio members of the board.

Our political horoscope has revealed to us the following candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket. Sheriff 3, Prosecuting Attorney 4, Clerk 7, Treasury 1, Register 3. Go in boys and the d-l take the hind most.

Geo. Ralston is back from his prospecting trip to Dakota. George had an idea

when he went there, of locating, but he now says. "None of Dakota on my plate, thank you, Michigan is good enough for me." So say we all.

Miss May Lee, of N. Y., who has been instructing a class of young ladies here in the art of decorative painting, closed her term of lessons by giving an art reception last Friday evening at the residence of C. O. Thomas. The collections of paintings were very fine and reflect great credit on the ability of Miss Lee as a teacher.

EVERGREEN ECHOS

Too late for last week.

Nice weather for wheat.

Harvest is almost here and wheat is looking fine, with prospects of a heavy yield.

Haying has commenced in this locality, and is a good crop.

Our picnic on the fourth of July was a pleasant affair, and passed off quietly. The two boweries for dancing and three lemonade stands were kept busy. The declaration of independence was read by M. S. Platteau and an interesting address delivered by C. J. Lowrie, of Cass City, the usual games of running, jumping, sack race etc., were competed for. Everybody felt as though they had enjoyed a pleasant time.

A New Dental Disease.

A child, aged ten, whose teeth six months ago appeared to be all perfectly sound, came to me with toothache in the right lower canine. I found that a large portion of the enamel had disappeared from the front surface of the tooth, as if it had been chipped violently off, the dentine was all exposed, but there was no softening or appearance of decay. The disease, which has commenced in several of the other incisor teeth, appears first as a small white spot in about the thickest part of the front surface of the enamel, which it seems to penetrate; and then, suddenly disintegrating, this comes away, and exposes the remaining sensitive enamel and the dentine. This disease is altogether a different thing from the gradual decay, or wear at the neck of the teeth frequently met with in adults, for in this case the patient is only ten, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the incisors and canines never have been known to decay in the manner above described. We are often at our wits' end to cope with the increasing prevalence of caries in the teeth of the very young; and if this be (as I fear it is) a new form of destructive energy, the sooner it is recognized the better.—Cor. British Medical Journal.

—A New York fireman threw a satchel containing \$46,000 in bonds out of a window, and it kicked around for six hours before its owner found it. Some folks don't know when they have a good thing.

—Over 2,000 more brass bands in this country this year than last, and yet the base drum pounders go at their work without the quiver of a lip.—New Haven Register.

WE CARE NOT FOR PROFITS.

Every Dep't complete at the Boston Clothing and Boot & Shoe House.

It is wondered at how it is that we are continually doing business while others complain that it is dull on account of the backward season. The secret of this is, we turn our stock over at prices that cannot help but sell itself. Those small profits and quick returns are what tell, besides our stock being so much larger than other dealers, gives the public something to select from, and knowing that to keep up the trade to its usual standard, we must cut prices. This we have done and the result has been beyond our expectations; our trade is increasing every day. Other dealers still clinging to the old fogy style of doing business, pile up the profits and keep the goods piled up from one season to another until they become so shop-worn that people will not have them at any price.

Come to us for CLOTHING. Come to us for BOOTS & SHOES. Come to us for HATS & CAPS.

Come to us for your FURNISHING GOODS. HIMEELHOCH & LEWENBERG.

Grand Combination
HOT WEATHER, TIN GLASSING,
LOW PRICES.
Every Dep't complete at the Boston
Clothing and Boot & Shoe House.

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Come to us for CLOTHING. Come to us for BOOTS & SHOES. Come to us for HATS & CAPS.

Come to us for your FURNISHING GOODS. HIMEELHOCH & LEWENBERG.

GREETING

To the Citizens of Cass City and Vicinity.

I have opened an exclusive
BOOT and SHOE
store in the store formerly occupied by P. R. Weydemeyer.

My Stock is complete,
ALL NEW AND OF THE LATEST STYLES

All Goods marked at the
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED
that it is so.

J. D. CROSBY,
CASS CITY, MICH.

NEW
GROCERY. Look Here!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Cass City and vicinity that they have opened a grocery opposite the opera house, where they will keep always on hand a full line of

GENERAL GROCERIES,
LIME,
And everything needed in the grocery line.

GIVE US A CALL,
And we will convince you that we can sell goods as cheap as anyone else.

DUBOISBROS,
Cass City, Mich.

Fresh Bread
CAKES,
BISCUITS,
WECKS,
etc., etc.
FRESH EVERY DAY.
BY
Heinrich Schust.

New Goods, New Prices!

COME ONE, COME ALL,
—AND—

Examine our new stock of Fine Dress Goods. Lace Goods in endless variety, such as Tidies, Lambrequies, Ladies Collars, Bed Spreads, Curtains, Shams, etc.,

Our stock of Parasols is now complete in all the different styles, having been just in receipt of a large stock

Our Glove and Fan stock is one of the finest ever put on exhibition in any business house in Tuscola county

Thanking you for past favors in giving us a share of your patronage, a cordial invitation is now extended to you to examine our Stock, as we have everything new the market affords.

Yours,
Lewenberg & Hirschberg,

Cass City, Mich.

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, Alpaccas, 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.
T. C. LAING,
Prop.

ONWARD!

"A nimble sixpence is worth a dead shilling." A penny saved is worth two earned." are old and good sayings

READY PAY

is the ROCK which we propose to build upon, and invite you to assist and receive

A Mutual Benefit

Yours Truly,

J. L. HITCHCOCK.

—Dealer in—

HARDWARE

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cass City, Mich.

Insects in India.

You have recently arrived in the country, are living in a kutch house (built of sun-dried bricks and mud-mortar), have made yourself comfortable therein, and are going to have your first dinner party. All your knick-knacks are proudly displayed on your table, and in its center blazes your lamp, just unpacked. The dinner hour approaches, and you neverously take a look round to see that all is right. One or two insects, new to you, are fluttering about the lamp or on the table, and in brushing them off you perhaps notice that the same insects are swarming out of a corner from the floor. Your guests arrive; and while receiving and marshaling them into dinner the insect invasion has assumed formidable proportions, so that when you sit down to soup you find the air around the lamp alive with termites, and your fair cloth covered with them. Every soup-plate is stuffed with them, as also your glasses of sherry. In despair you appeal to the company, or to your table attendant, and are advised to remove the lamp at once from the table. On doing so, the invaders on the wings are dispersed; and then you notice that the thousands on the table have dropped their wings broadcast, and are now chasing one another about. In comparative darkness you finish your dinner and adjourn to the drawing room. When your guests have left curiosity takes you back to the dining-room; and you find the table and the site of the removed lamp strewn with myriads of wings, and their owners nowhere.

Watch the insects outside and the sight is equally wonderful. From a spot in the ground where you would least expect it you find one or two termites fluttering in the air; watch them narrowly and you will find a minute hole, far too minute for the hordes which are squeezing out of it and then rising into the air. Around the hole half-a-dozen wingless workers are fussing frantically. But let us watch the perfect insects, and return afterward to the workers. Soon we see a pyramidal cloud of insects in the air, the apex resting over the hole. This becomes denser and spreads wider as the breeze catches their wings. News of the flight has been telegraphed far and wide. Sparrows and crows, fly catchers and king-crows, kites and mynas, flock to the scene and gorge on the fliers. (Kites feast laboriously; every termite is individually seized with the talons and then disposed of with the beak.) If evening is setting in, bats and even frugivorous flying-foxes join in the revel; and termites are devoured in myriads. Turn again to the hole whence the last termite has emerged, and you will find the workers busily engaged in plastering it up again and destroying all traces of the flight. The few survivors of the swarm seek the earth, drop their wings and disappear. The dropping of the wings is a marvelous process; two pairs, with all their machinery of blood vessels, nerves and ligaments, are instantaneously dispensed with, and the insect seems livelier than before; and this mutilation occurs precisely at the exact moment. Seize a termite by the wings at the wrong moment and he will struggle violently to escape, the wings remaining firm in your grasp. Seize it at the right moment and you will see it lift its body upward and backward like an earwig, deliberately unhook its wings and so escape.—Chambers' Journal.

Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

A paper was read by Mr. John Evans, D. C. L., LL.D., on "L. S. D. or the Origin of Pounds, Shillings and Pence." In treating of the development of the three principal English coins, the lecturer proceeded to trace the history of the penny downward, and exhibited an interesting specimen of Offa's (King of Mercia, A. D. 759-796) coinage, that monarch being probably the originator of the penny coin. The earliest English piece with a date is one supposed to have been struck for Perkin Warbeck in 1404. From the time of Edward I. the penny silver coinage underwent a steady process of degradation, until in 1797 copper pennies, weighing one ounce avoirdupois each, were first issued by royal authority. The derivation of the name of "shilling" is doubtful, but in medieval times the word was always Latinized as *solidus*, a Roman coin, which was originally of gold and about seventy grains in weight. Though the term was well-known in Saxon times it was only in use in accounts. Henry VII., who was the first to introduce the pound in gold, also struck the first shilling in silver in 1504. Edward VI. was the first to introduce silver crowns, half-crowns and sixpences, and he also reformed the coinage of shillings, which his father had greatly debased. In 1816 the great recoinage commenced, and by 1819 upwards of 60,000,000 shillings and 30,000,000 sixpences were struck. The pound weight of silver originally corresponded with the money pound of account, there being in it 240 dwts. No gold currency existed in this country until nearly two centuries after the Norman Conquest, the first gold coin struck having been a gold penny, in the year 1259, which Henry III. ordered to be current for twenty pence. In 1343 another attempt to introduce a gold coinage was made, gold florins of six shillings, and half and quarter florins being then issued, but they were almost at once called in. They were succeeded by the noble, and in the reign of Edward IV. the angel, each being originally current for six shillings eight pence. In 1489 the sovereign, equivalent to twenty shillings, was coined, the name being derived from the representation on the obverse of the sovereign seated. With various changes in quality and value the sovereign or pound remained in currency until after the Restoration, when the piece obtained the name of guinea, from the gold of which they were made having been brought from Guinea by the African Company, and their value was enhanced to twenty-one shillings. The present sovereign dates from July 1, 1817, when it was made by proclamation based upon Act of Parliament, the sole standard measure of value and legal tender for payment without any limitation of amount.—London Post.

—Stock that will not pay to keep in good condition at all seasons is not worth keeping at all. No excuse is sufficient for keeping stock in a half-starved condition.

SPITLER & SON,

CARRIAGE & WAGON SHOP,

—Next door East of Weydemeyers Hardware—

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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

Prices Moderate.

CASS CITY, MICH.

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.

BROWN & BENTLEY, JOB AND HORSE-SHOEING SHOP,

In Jno. Bader's old stand, south of the New York Store.

WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

Special Attention Given to Horse-Shoeing.

Prices Moderate.

CASS CITY, MICH.

W. L. PARKER,

CARO, MICH.

Manufacturer of Fine

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,

AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE

—AND—

AMERICAN and SCOTCH GRANITES.

Executed in Plain and Ornamental Designs. Do not go abroad for your monuments and Tombstones before seeing our work and getting prices.

BUCKEYE T. H. HUNT

REAPERS

And

MOWERS

Manufactured by

Aultman Miller & Co. AKRON, O.

For Sale By

JAMES DOYING,

Cass City, Mich.

—GO TO SHOETTLER'S—

Drug Store

—FOR—

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEM. CL. PERFUMERY.

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded, and orders by mail promptly filled at the Lowest Prices.

G. F. SHOETTLER.

Opposite Caro House, Caro, Mich.

CASS CITY FOUNDRY AND

MACHINE SHOP

Is running now and is doing all kinds of

REPAIRING

at present. Saws gummed at low prices.

MUOLDING

Has commenced,

On and after Wednesday the 26th, we furnish Points and Castings of all descriptions.

HIGGINS & OSTRANDER,

Proprietors,

Cass City, Mich.

T. H. HUNT

—SELLS—

Groceries, Provisions,

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, and TOBACCOS a Specialty.

—ALSO KEEPS—

Crockery, Glassware, Woodenware.

Best Market Price Paid For BUTTER and EGGS.

Opposite the Grist Mill,

CASS CITY, MICH.

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

L. A. DEWITT,

PLANING MILL

—AND—

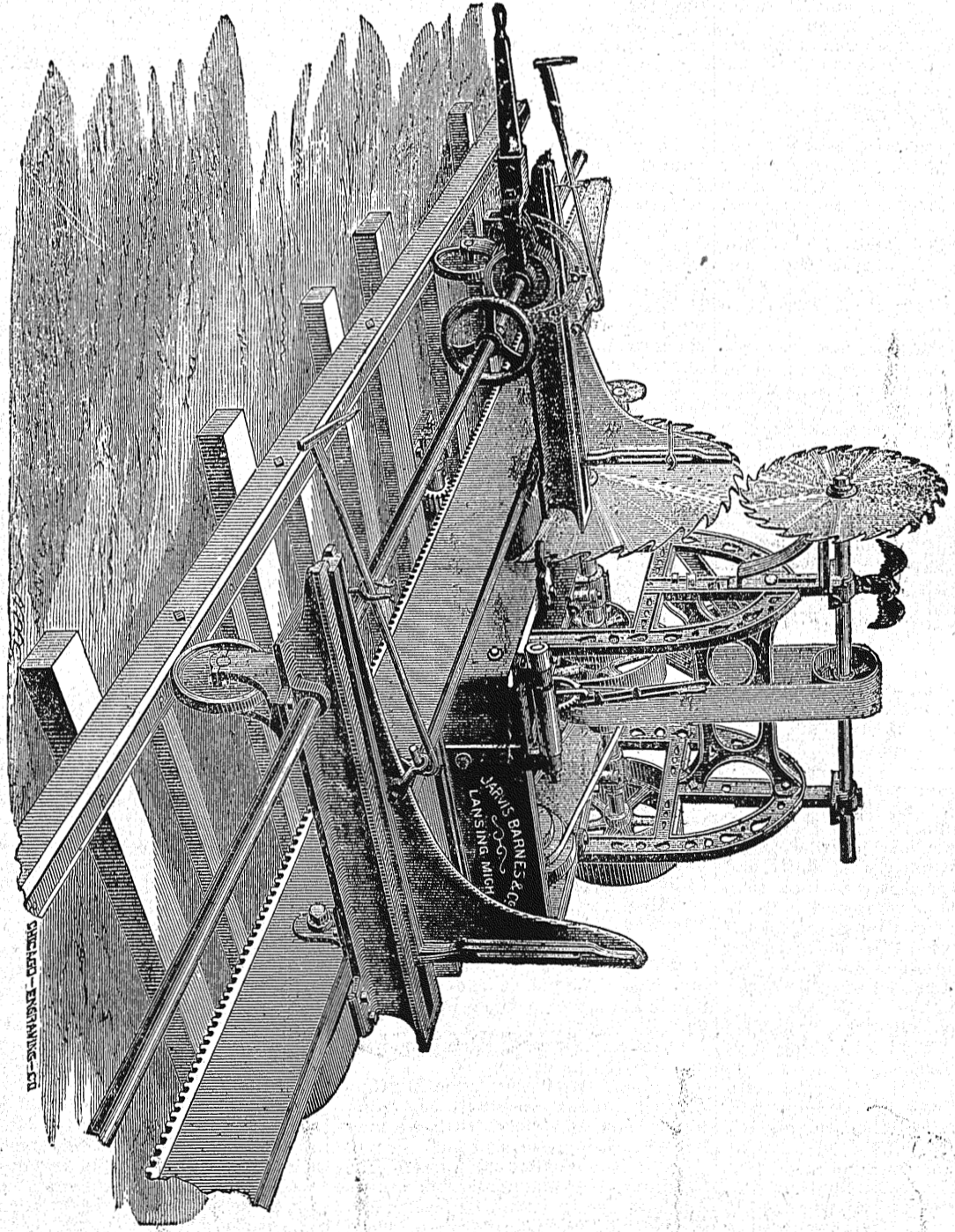
Furniture

Wareroom,

ATTENTION SAW MILL MEN!!

C. H. VAN WAGONER

Keeps the Best Saw Mill Machinery in the State



CALL AND EXAMINE.

State Street, Next Door to the Post-office, Caro, Mich.