



Independent in all Things. Devoted to State, County and Home News.

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ADVERTISERS KNOW OUR APPLICATION.

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COMMON COUNCIL meets every Tuesday and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Council Room, on the corner of Main and Second streets. President—J. H. Kingsley. Clerk—Ed. E. Root. Treasurer—V. P. Osh. Attorney—E. B. Norris. Marshal—James G. ...

BOARD OF EDUCATION meet on the 1st of each month at 10 o'clock, at the school house, on the corner of Main and Second streets. Director—Dr. C. F. Kapp. ...

SOCIETIES.

RAISIN RIVER LODGE, No. 27, I. O. O. F. meet at 7:30 p.m. every Friday evening. ...

CHURCHES.

CATHOLIC—St. Mary's Rev. J. Staus, Priest. Meetings every alternate Sunday. ...

NOTARIES.

J. D. CURRY, Conveyancer and Notary Public. ...

ATTORNEYS.

E. B. NORRIS, Attorney at Law. ...

PHYSICIANS.

A. C. TAYLOR, M. D., Office at residence, on ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES YOUNG'S, Tonalist Artist. ...

TOM S. PLANK, Auctioneer. ...

DENTIST.

B. F. ARTHUR, Licensed Auctioneer.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

THE STORY TELLS ITSELF

THE IRONY OF GREATNESS.

A plain, gray suit once grew quite celebrated. Dame Grundy met him with her bland smile. Mrs. Shady, finding him much pleased, gave him a dinner in her smallest style. Her dinner-table was a blaze of glory. Soft light from many colored candles fell upon the young, the middle-aged, and the old, and on those who "made up well."

A "DREADFUL LESSON."

Demonstrating That Things Might Have Been Worse.

"Your last day! Dear, dear! Must you go to-day, Harvey?" said Mrs. Seely, looking across the breakfast table at her son with affectionate concern. And her daughters, Kitty and Margery, echoed her words.

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For that they saw was a woman of apparently forty years, with a face powdered and painted in the most unblushing manner, with thin gray hair crimped over a wrinkled forehead in a sickening affectation of youthfulness, and with a diminutive, curly-trimmed "perch" thereon, with an affected, mincing gait and a smirking smile.



But Margery came towards her hastily, and seized both her soft hands in her own.

The waiting group looked up slowly. Would she not be still more terrible in the broad daylight—that artificial, shimmering horror? But it was not the sight they were prepared to see which the open door disclosed: it was not a painted, powdered semblance of a woman who came in slowly, with a timid smile and downcast eyes.

DRESS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Only Time When the Decollete Toilet Has Not Been Popular.

While her husband was President Mrs. Grant often wore a low-necked dress while receiving by gaslight. She had a very plump, pretty, white neck and a decollete toilet was becoming to her. Mrs. Belknap, while her husband was Secretary of War, Mrs. Robeson, while her husband was Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Williams, while her husband was Attorney-General, usually wore low-necked dresses at evening receptions held by the President and Mrs. Grant, whether they were receiving with them or among their guests.

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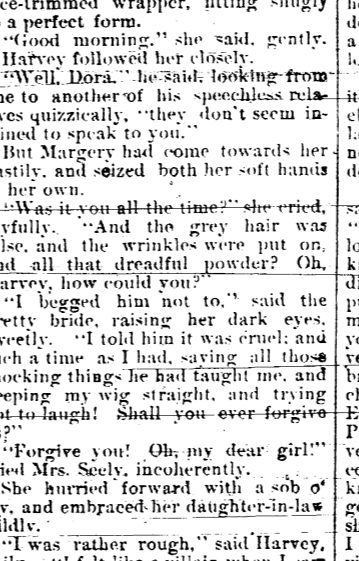
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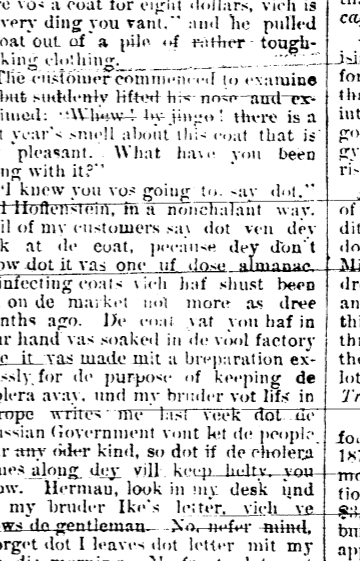
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THE ALMANAC COAT.

A Wonderful Garment That Will Forestall the Weather and Keep Away the Cholera.

"Herman," said Hollenstein, as he entered the store and hung his hat on a peg, "I had almost had a big surprise, you know."



But Margery came towards her hastily, and seized both her soft hands in her own.

"How was that, Mister Hollenstein?" inquired Herman, noticing that the old man was in good humor. "Well, you see, I goes up mit de exhibition dis morning, and sat you tink, I needs Jake Lowmending and Solomon Myers, vat was old frim's of mine in Vicksburg twenty-five years ago. Loes weinburg vas at de exhibition as von of oos' Turks, and vas selling beads and oter little things, and Myers told me dat he vas dere as an Egyptian, and vas making plenty of money. Vell, you sees dose fellows it takes my breath right away, because I tink de vas dead. Myers' header-dake vas courting my wife Leah at de same time it vas me, vas vas great frents. Meggs deks me dat Jake failed in pishes," at Leddo Rock a short vile ago and vas doing vell, because he falls on von side of his store and runs de oter."

A CRANK.

Not Always Safe to Convince a Man As One Because He Wears His Hair Long.

There was a long-haired man in the smoking car and some of the younger passengers were making sport of him. They called him a crank. "Tut, tut, boys," said an elderly passenger, don't call a man a crank simply because he has long hair. I met one years ago down East. One day I noticed a long-haired man walking around my place in a very queer way. I asked him what he was doing and he said he was just looking around a farm. But he was there again the next day and the next. Finally I insisted on his telling me what he wanted, and he said: "Well, farmer, there's buried treasure under your farm, and I've been trying to locate the best place to dig for it. I've found the place, and now I'll make a bargain with you. You do the digging and we'll divide the treasure equally between us. I agreed and went to digging where he told me to. I spent all the money I had on earth putting that hole down, notwithstanding that the neighbors laughed at me and called the man a long-haired crank."

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

There are 29,000 English-speaking Episcopal clergymen in the world.

Mr. Moody has associated with him in his evangelistic labors Mr. D. B. Fowler, late pastor of Union Chapel, Covington, Ky. The engagement is for five years. President McCosh, of Princeton, said recently that the age of nine or ten was the time for learning languages. Then the child can acquire more in this department than a man of twenty-five. Ex-President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, although over eighty-two years old, preserves his mental faculties unimpaired. He recognizes with ease the faces of men who were his pupils half a century ago.—Troy Times. Hampton Institute, Virginia, had enrolled this year 548 negroes and 127 Indians. The "Butler" primary day school, taught by the institute teachers and graduates, had 360 little colored children. More than one thousand pupils have been instructed on the institute grounds.—Chicago Tribune. Mrs. A. T. Stewart has signed an agreement to give \$1,000 annually to the support of the institutions recently transferred by her to the corporation of Garden City, L. I. and has executed a penal bond in the sum of \$300,000 to secure its payment in perpetuity.—N. Y. Sun. The question whether women can sit as delegates in a religious convention was decided adversely by the Southern Baptists, who met recently in Augusta, Ga. Two women representatives were accredited from Arkansas, but their admission was opposed so strongly that they voluntarily withdrew.—Chicago Herald. De Candolle, the distinguished Parisian scholar, has spoken a good word for the children of the clergy. He shows that the hereditary effect of religion on intellect for the last 200 years has been good. And he gives a long list of clergyman's sons and daughters who have risen to eminence. The Hungarian Episcopal is one of the richest in the world, but the condition of the lower clergy in the kingdom is most miserable. The Magyar Mission of Warsaw, reports, has addressed a circular to the Archbishops and Bishops, asking their aid in this contrast. The Prince Primate and three Bishops have answered saying they are considering how to improve the lot of their poorer brethren.—N. Y. Tribune. The University of Strasburg, founded in 1567, was reorganized in 1871, and is thus in a certain sense a monument of the new political conditions. Since the reorganization over \$2,500,000 has been expended for new buildings, etc., and there is an annual appropriation of nearly \$250,000 for its support. Its new edifices are a series of magnificent palaces, and its library contains 500,000 volumes. No other institution in Europe has so rich a provision for higher education. It now has seventy-three ordinary and nineteen extraordinary professors. Last year there were 838 students.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Poets in the olden times used to spend a whole week on a single line. It would be a good thing for the public if the modern versifiers had kept up the honest custom. N. Y. Post. Judge: "How old are you, madam?" "Widow—91." "Have no personal knowledge of my age and my say testimony, I understand, is not accepted in this court."—Boston Beacon. A man in Luzerne County has had a portion of his brain removed. Should he recover, his friends fear he will become a dupe; but the fact that he has some brain left should dispel that apprehension.—Norristown Herald. "Pa, who was Shylock?" "Paterfamilias, with a vengeance (and a horror)." "Great goodness, boy, you attend church and Sunday-school every week and don't know who Shylock was?" "Go and read your Bible, sir."—Lambler. "Doctor, I'm worried about my husband! Do you think him seriously ill?" "To the best of my judgment, madam, he is suffering from gastritis." "I know it. I told him he had gas from fooling with that gas meter yesterday."—Pokers Gazette. "If you have been moving and can not find the blacking-brush, don't spend your time looking in this corner and that, but go directly to the box where you keep your white neckties and you will find it. If you can't find your white necktie, look in the blacking-case. These rules always hold."—Boston Post. An Irishman tried to shoot a sparrow with an old Queen Anne musket. He fired, but the bird was not hit, and flew away unscathed in the background, and Pat was swiftly and noiselessly laid on his spine in the background. Picking himself up, and shaking his list at the bird, he exclaimed: "Be jabers, you wouldn't a chipped if you'd been at this end of the gun."—Chicago Tribune. A gentleman visiting in town was much pleased with the appearance of a lady to whom he was introduced, and asked several questions in regard to her. Upon being told that she kept a shooting gallery he was much surprised and shocked. After he had given vent to his astonishment in several interjections, his informant told him that she only meant that she was a school-teacher and taught "the young idea how to shoot."—Lawrence (Mass.) American. "Young gent-man," said the lecturer in chemistry, "most exposed to the elements loses ten per cent. of its weight and power. This is due to the action of the alkali constituents of..." "But what if there is a dog sleeping near the coat, professor?" "None of your levity, young man; this is a serious matter." "That is what dad thought when seventy-two per cent. of his coal pile disappeared during three nights of exposure. Then he asked my advice as a student of chemistry, and I told him to buy a dog. He bought a dog with bay-window teeth and the spring-lip in the upper lip, and now he don't lose one per cent. of his coal a month. That's the kind of a practical chemist I am."—New York on with your theory.—Chicago Herald.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

A Disease More Prevalent Than is Generally Supposed. Why should we look one common fault to find when one in every score is color blind? If here on earth they know not red from green...

of the prevalence of this defect, proving more clearly that there is the great reason for the zeal shown in various circles to have all employees who deal with colored signals tested as to their ability to readily distinguish the primary color, particularly those most used—red and green.—Albany Argus.

RUSSIAN SCHOOL-GIRLS.

A Description of the Class From Which the Nilivists Obtain Valuable Recruits. The new-comer had journeyed more than a thousand versts to spend her vacation at home. Looking at eighteen younger by at least three years, she had all the sprightly buoyancy and ease of manner that characterize feminine society in the Russian capital. Her features were strikingly oval; the smallness of the nose and mouth gave the face an almost infantile expression, but the forehead was lofty; in merry moments the brown-black eyes scintillated with light and motion; the countenance, normally pale, flushed faintly under excitement. Sophie Vassilievna had teeth of peculiar whiteness, and laughed with a clear, silvery laugh that to a lover must have sounded like music. A child in manner, she was a woman in experience, with a strange history and an education only to be paralleled in the country of her birth. Her earliest memories were of the storms of an inland coast where the Mongol toilers of the sea and the khitikas dot almost every shore and islet of the Caspian. At the age of ten she was entrusted to the care of an intelligent Russian family in Astrakhan, and there, three years later, she again found herself under the paternal roof. On the completion of her studies at the local gymnasium she proceeded to St. Petersburg, and had, at the time of my meeting with her, already spent three years at the "Higher Courses for Women" in the capital.

I found Sophie Vassilievna well acquainted with general literature and history. She could converse with fluency in French and German, and had a critical knowledge of her own and foreign literature, fortified by the smattering of ecclesiastical Slavonic usually entailed by the theological course in Russian schools. With modern science, particularly chemistry and astronomy, she was surprisingly familiar. Sociology was her favorite study. She knew Darwin had reached her by a route singularly circuitous. It was Pissarev who, in opposing his "natural school" to the aesthetic system of the great art critic, Bielsky, produced a body of ethical revelations, which is to-day the ground-work of almost all free thought in Russian educational establishments. Of native writers, one for whose compositions she had great partiality was the novelist Dostoevsky, an author who, with a mastery power of analyzing motives, painted the sufferings of the poor, and himself paralyzed, delighted to inflict mortal wounds upon his readers. Sophie Vassilievna had also adopted some of the ideas of the famous economist and exile Chernishevsky, whose socialistic romance, "What's to be Done?" exerted, even long after its publication, an enormous influence upon the Russian youth of both sexes. Some of these apparently digressive facts I mention in order to present a reader, as well as an individual for this young Russian, with a personality thoroughly her own, had been moulded by influences that sway a whole class. Communicative, fond of change, eminently unpractical, easily moved by enthusiasm or indignation, idealistic in her views of life, receptive of new ideas and openly critical in her rejection of many old ones, interested in human nature for its own sake, with a strong intolerance of oppression in all its forms, Sophie Vassilievna seemed to suffer from the same nobleness of impulse and meanness of opportunity as those which afflict her sisters of the new generation of Russian women.—Edmund Noble, in Atlantic Monthly.

Color blind persons are divided into two general classes—those totally blind or nearly so, and those who distinguish only darkness and light, and those partially color blind or able to distinguish some colors and not others. The latter persons may be totally red blind, green blind, or violet blind, and they may also be defective in one or all. The totally color blind are very few in number, and, of course, are aware of their infirmity. The partially color blind are more numerous and very often ignorant of their defect. Color blindness may be hereditary or it may be the result of injury and disease. It is a very difficult disease to treat, and when congenital is incurable. Cases have been known where color blindness has been inherited in several families for as many as four generations, and there is no reason to think that it will not exist in the blood of these families for all time to come. It does not attack every member of the family, but who many other hereditary diseases, is uncertain in its time of appearing. Some very curious mistakes have been made by the color blind. An architect had to release an apprentice in consequence of finding him copy a brown house in bluish-green paint, the sky, rose color, and roses, blue. A tradesman had a hired boy who offered to a customer pink and pale green paper as good matches, and who kept getting his master in trouble by binding books in wrong colors. Many ladies report that when working with colored worsteds they must have the skins marked. A post-office clerk in Prussia was found to be constantly in trouble with the stamps. Sometimes he sold for more money than the stamps sold for were worth, at other times less. It was at length discovered that he could not tell red stamps from green. A sea captain who used to work embroidery when time lay heavy on his hands lost all appreciation for colors by overlooking his eyes and was afterwards unable to distinguish red worsteds from green. An amusing story is told of Dalton, the celebrated English chemist. He was a Quaker, and although about to be presented at court, was unwilling to wear the scarlet robe of a doctor of civil laws, as scarlet is forbidden to Quakers. But Dalton was color blind, and when offered the scarlet robe he was unable to see anything strange in it, and not only wore it at court but also on the street for three or four days, until his Quaker brethren in conversation expressed their horror at seeing him so attired. Dalton was so embarrassed that it is said he burned the robe. Color blindness has been found very common among sailors and sea captains. Prof. Holmgren found, out of 4,000 Swedish sailors, ninety-four color blind, and this is about an average of this disease, found in the examinations of pilots in this country. The increase of collisions at sea is an indisputable fact. How many remain unexplained or are referred to another cause which are no-doubt due to the color blindness of a single man. If good color perception is necessary anywhere, it is on sea. After the loss of the French vessel Ville du Havre, the newspapers stated positively that the green light was not recognized in time. The English Admiralty decided that the English sailing vessel was free from blame in the collision, and the French Admiralty exonerated the officers of the French ship. Many scientists, however, believe that the cause of the accident was color blindness in the officer of the watch of either of the vessels. Many other examples might be given.

STEEL PENS. The Evolution in Writing Utensils Which Resulted in Their Invention. In the days of parchment and papyrus, pens were, unknown because there was no need for them. The ink was thick then as printing ink now is, and a brush was the thing with which to apply the ink to the parchment. To the present day the Chinese still use a brush for this purpose, as do also most of the Oriental nations. But the invention of paper necessitated more delicate touches than could have been made with a brush, and the first effort to meet the need was a split reed. For a long time this answered the purpose, but when greater nicety was demanded, the goose-quill was pressed into service, and for ages supplied the demand. During the last century, many efforts were made to improve on the quill, the necessity of constantly mending it being found a drawback to its use, but all were unavailing. The attempts were principally directed to fitting the points with some substance harder than the quill, so that mending would not be needed. Points of steel, copper, agate and even diamond and ruby being tried, but all to no purpose. In the first years of the present century pens began to be made entirely of metal, and the survival of an old habit was plainly prominent in the first steel pen or metal pens made, they being shaped in the form of a quill as nearly as possible. They were fearfully hard, stiff things, went scratching over the paper with a most abominable noise, and spluttered at a great rate, and as they sold for fifty cents each, were not very popular. In 1820 Gillott, the pen manufacturer, made a wonderful improvement in their manufacture, giving the pen three slits instead of one, which gave more flexibility. Improvements in machinery reduced the selling price so that he was able to sell these three-slit pens for about forty dollars a gross. It is worthy of note that a letter article of pen is now made and sold for twenty-five cents a gross, than could then be made for forty dollars, the difference being in the perfection of the machinery, calling for less attention from the men employed. The cheaper pens are made entirely by machinery, but the better grades are made partly by hand, and it is computed that the various manufacturers turn out every year about four hundred million pens, to be used for pen or fountain and those thrown away. The process of manufacture is exceedingly interesting, and the persons employed in slitting the pens by hand acquire wonderful skill, so that a quick cutter will shape fifteen thousand pens in a day, and a good slitter will cut the slits in twenty-eight thousand. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

VERMIN.

How Growing Animals May be Relieved of the Pests.

The losses by reason of vermin of various kinds which infest animals are very great. Where careful precautions are not exercised the wretched beasts swarm with pests which perforate their skin, suck their blood, and weaken them by the constant irritation. Worry, and pain which they inflict. Because this is not perceived the evil is tolerated to the great loss of the owners. With the advent of warm weather these pests increase with great rapidity, and frequently destroy miserably the young animals which they infest. Poultry are attacked by several kinds, red, brown, and blue lice, and fleas, which at times drive the hens from their nests or worry the young chicks until they perish. Calves are chiefly annoyed by the large blue lice, which fasten firmly into the skin and defy the efforts of the young creatures to dislodge them. Lamb ticks, the large reddish brown insects, each of which will take a whole drop of blood at a meal, and which very quickly kill their victims when they happen to be numerous. These are the worst pests of the season, and need immediate attention before they do mischief by their rapid increase in numbers. The poultry vermin are encouraged by filth; they are also brought in and spread by rats and mice, and where these creatures abound it is impossible to keep the buildings clear of fleas and lice. The poultry house is the first point of attack. If the fowls are kept in or adjacent to the barn and stable, they could be removed, because they become a source of infection to other animals. Horses have been known to die from the effects of those intolerable but minute pests known as chicken fleas—small red mites which creep over a person who carelessly handles the fowls in the evening, and who soon after that he is attacked by a fiery hot irritation produced by these pests over his whole body. For these reasons fowls should be kept where they can be kept clean and the house free from filth. Dry air-lacked lime should be dusted over the whole house and kerosene oil drenched over the perches and nest boxes, especially in the joints and cracks. If these precautions are used, and the breeding places of the vermin destroyed, the fowls will soon free themselves and keep clean. Calves can be easily freed from their pests. Perhaps some severe measures must be taken to destroy the vermin in their harbors, but once this is done it is easy to keep them at a distance. The skin should be dressed with a mixture of four ounces of lard, one ounce of sulphur, and one teaspoonful of creosote, well rubbed together. This must be done daily, or it will not be effective. Cows should be treated in the same manner. And the pests are dislodged the animals should be well brushed once a day. This cleansing of the skin is a great help. It removes the dry, scurfy matter among which the vermin harbor and perhaps feed upon. When any lice are left it will be a good plan to pour a small quantity of kerosene oil upon the brush and work it into the animal's coat. This will very soon clear the animal of all the pests. It is an excellent method for horses should they become infested. The ticks upon sheep and lambs require harsher methods. These tough, leathery insects seem to be proof against all milder remedies than a strong dose of tobacco and sulphur. A pound of strong tobacco is steeped twelve hours in a gallon of boiling hot water; four ounces of flowers of sulphur are added and the liquor stirred several times. It is then strained and cooled to one hundred and twenty degrees, when either the lambs are dipped in it or it is poured along the back and distributed along the sides, shoulders, and flanks in such a way that the wool holds it. This kills the ticks, but it sometimes sickens the lambs. Some farmers have found a mixture of buttermilk beaten up to an emulsion with a small quantity of linseed oil and kerosene sufficient to give the whole a strong odor, and poured over the body as above described, to be quite effective in dislodging the ticks. It must be repeated in two weeks to kill off the newly hatched larvae.—N. Y. Times.

MOTHS. Some Hints Respecting the Care of Articles Likely to be Affected by Their Ravages. The destruction of moths is one of the greatest vexations which careful housekeepers have to contend with, and their depredations are not to be remedied after they have once made inroads. Houses heated by furnaces are especially predisposed to have moths, but every housekeeper must be on the watch for them, for from the time when the windows come to be left open the trouble begins. Heavy carpets some times do not require taking up every year, unless in constant use. Take out the tacks from these fold the carpets back, wash the floor in strong suds with a tablespoonful of borax dissolved in it—dash with insect powder or lay wet tobacco soot along the edge and detach. All moths can be kept away and the eggs killed by this means. In grain or other carrels, after shaking, are brightened by sprinkling a pound of salt over the surface and sweeping carefully and thoroughly. It is also an excellent plan to wipe off the carpet with borax water, using a thick flannel cloth wrung tightly, taking care not to wet it, but only to dampen, open the windows and dry the carpet before replacing the furniture. Other woollens, including blankets and wearing apparel, must be beaten and brushed and folded smoothly. Be careful to clean every spot with ammonia and water, not too strong, and a dark woolen cloth. The pieces of camphor into little bundles and put one in each article. Wrap the article in a newspaper, or printer's ink is a great preventive of moths, and sew them up in strong sheeting bags, labeled, so that it will not be necessary to open them during the summer, except for use. This is a good way for those who do not possess cedar boxes, and the articles need have no other care if every spot is treated as directed, and the garments are not left hanging in the closet too long before putting away for the season.—Boston Budget.

A very pretty tidy may be made of an oblong piece of satin or velvet, bordered by broad ribbon and edged with deep lace. In one corner a spray of flowers is worked in silk. Old gold satin with deep purple passages has a rich effect, or a vine of blue convolvulus on a crimson ground is very graceful.—Boston Post.

Miscellaneous.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

GASOLINE STOVE. Made. The simplest and Easiest Regulated.

BEST OVEN. Buy the "QUICK MEAL!" Of Conrad Lehn. A full stock of HARDWARE!

Stoves and Tinware, Paints, Oils, Etc. At the lowest prices!

C. LEHN. ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

CLARK BROTHERS, Contractors and Builders!

Steam Planing Mills. We are prepared to manufacture on short notice.

Sash, Mouldings, Etc. And do First Class Style.

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Manchestera, Mich. DON'T FAIL TO BUY OUR WALL PAPERS!

G. W. DOTY'S STORE. FREE OF CHARGE. GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS, ETC.

Cheap for Ready Pay! 3 Cakes Oat Meal Toilet Soap for 10c Butter and Eggs Taken in Exchange.

IT MAY SEEM STRANGE. To go to a printing office to buy

FANNING MILL! But if you can get one there and Save \$5 or \$10 by so doing it is a good place to go.

WE HAVE THEM TO SELL! And don't you forget it.

MAT D. BLOSSER, Extra Office, Manchestera.

Miscellaneous.

READ, READ! OUR SEMI-ANNUAL

CUT SALE! All Wool Suits Reduced to \$5.00!

These are no Shoddy Goods, but fine all-wool suits, costing \$8, \$10, 12, 13 and \$15.

They Must Go Under This Cut. ALL OUR CUTAWAY AND SACK SUITS, Costing 14, 15, 16 and 18 Dollars for 8 and 9 Dollars. No such bargains were ever offered by us at any time.

We Beat the World ON CUT PRICES. When we begin no Half-way Business with us. Our \$20, 22 and 25 Suits, Now \$15.

One Hundred All Wool BOYS SUITS, Costing \$5, 8, 10, in all ages from 8 to 20 years at \$3. The biggest cut we ever had in children's clothing.

Hats, Hats, Hats. We shall offer all our \$2.50, 3.00 and 3.50 hats, all new styles, Derby shape, light and dark colors, at \$1.

Everything Goes! We shall make it lively again for a few days. All our Summer Coats costing \$4, 3, 2.50, for \$1. These coats are fine alpaca, mohair and pongee.

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WHAT IS THE EXCITEMENT! Why, they are all going to

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WE WOULD INVITE the few who have not been in and asked

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