



VOL. 18.—NO. 50.

Independent in All Things. Devoted to State, County and Home News. MANCHESTER, MICH., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 935.

Manchester Enterprise... Proprietor: M. D. Blosser...

Desirable Medium for Advertisers... Village Officers... Common Council...

Societies... Rainier River Lodge... Knights of the Ku Klux Klan...

Churches... Catholic... Baptist... Methodist...

Notaries... J. D. Corry... J. W. Smith...

Attorneys... B. H. Norris... J. W. Smith...

Physicians... A. Taylor... A. Conklin...

Miscellaneous... Charles Younghans... T. W. Plunk...

The Whispers of the Poplars by the Stream... A breath comes to me from the old home...

THE ISLAND OF CEYLON... The island of Ceylon is 270 miles in length...

TACON'S STEEN-DEGREE... About two or three hours ride out from Havana...

TRAPPISTS IN CANADA... The severity of their discipline makes them short-lived...

A LOUST HUNT... I was quietly at work in my study at Capri one day in a very hot August...

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BY MAT D. BLOSSER

Headed at the Postoffice in Manchester as Second-class Matter.

We select correspondence and news items from all the newspapers.

Any correspondence or news items for publication should be accompanied by a return address.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unsolicited material.

Change of address notices should be accompanied by the old address and the new one.

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CHELSEA.

Miss Martha Allen of Salem, has been the guest of Mrs. H. Sweetland for the past few days.

Caravaning late has a rather deserted appearance, nearly all of the campers having returned home.

Miss Ada Norton, who has been visiting her friend, Mrs. L. Y. Hatch returned home on Tuesday evening last.

The first Annual Town Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings was witnessed by large and appreciative audiences.

The results of the election held in Chelsea on Friday, were as follows: The first prize was won by the team of the...

The kickpoo broke camp yesterday morning and started for Mass. They no doubt reaped a rich harvest here as they were well patronized and succeeded in drawing large crowds every evening.

Everything about was in neat order, the lawn closely mown, the grounds well watered, the committee well organized, the flock of sheep and were surprised to learn they were turned in the road.

A strange flock of lightning was observed in the beautiful large open field along an open field and the trunk entirely denuded of bark.

On motion the following resolution was adopted: That an opportunity be given the members at each meeting to ask any question they may desire of the club, and that persons outside the club have the privilege of asking questions of the club through any member or by communication to the secretary.

An order was ordered drawn on the treasurer for \$125 to pay the general expenses of the annual festival.

An excellent selection entitled "The Old Spinning Wheel" was read by Mrs. H. Bab, followed by Mrs. J. G. Palmer on "Building" the ideas in which commended themselves to all.

The subject of discussion "The cultivation of the soil, its object and effect in periods of wetland drought," was introduced by a paper by A. B. Palmer. The object sought in relation to be found in a combination of several things, the destruction of weeds, the pulverization and mellowing of the soil, the admission of air sifting in the decomposition of vegetable matter and other chemical changes, the retention of moisture in time of drought. This is generally regarded as of doubtful benefit to cultivate large corn in a dry year.

H. H. Bab read a second paper. Moisture and drought affect different soils differently. Can speak only of light soils, which are not so fertile and cultivate when dry. From several experiences does not think it ever advisable to sow in a dry year.

Several new cross walks have recently been put in by street commissioner Starrett.

Will Wood is improving the appearance of his house by the use of fresh paint.

Mr. C. B. McMaster and daughter returned from a visit at Norwell Monday.

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NORWELL Farmer's Club.

August 29th proved to be a beautiful day and the meeting held at the pleasant home of William Bancroft was favored with a large attendance.

H. H. Bab was appointed to act with the viewing committee and they made the round the exercises began delay.

After an excellent report, a general report and some music the club adjourned to meet with P. P. Cole, on Saturday, September 20th, at 1 p. m. The following is the programme: Select reading by Mrs. Halladay; essays by Miss E. J. Green and Mrs. C. P. Bancroft. Question: "At the present time, which promises the greater prize to the average farmer, the keeping of cattle or sheep?" The discussion to be opened by papers from C. L. Hall and C. P. Holmes.

WAMPLER'S LAKE. Mr. & Mrs. B. Davis and Miss Jessie Brewer, of Dundee, visited friends here last week.

Mr. Albert Walker went to Colwell last Saturday where he expects to attend school this winter.

The rain came in season and nearly all of the plowing for wheat is done. There will be some wheat soon this week.

Charles Akin dropped in on his friends last Saturday. He is a fine specimen of a young man and is expected to attend school this winter.

Mr. Poe went to Ohio, and furnished his club and returned on Friday after Mrs. Poe. They expect to go the last of this week. Success to them.

Mr. & Mrs. J. Brewer and daughter Nellie, of Dundee, came to E. D. Mat's last Sunday to visit a few days, and on Monday morning Mr. B. was taken suddenly ill with epilepsy.

Julian Aynworth traded his old engine to a new one with all of the late improvements in traction and self-steering. On Saturday they attempted to get some work on the engine, but it would not get started in the marsh, and it took nearly all the afternoon to get out.

Work has begun on the foundation of the Baptist church in Brooklyn.

M. Nielson, of Jackson, has just received a flower plucked from the tomb of Robert Burns, in Scotland.

Burglars entered four houses in the western part of Jackson city last Friday night but escaped with but \$15.

Warren D. Davis, of Jackson, whom the officers have been on the lookout for during the past few months, was arrested near Charlotte last Friday charged with burglarizing three stores in Jackson last July.

A large party of Grass Lake people assembled at the home of C. W. Owen, late editor of the News, a few evenings before his departure for Bromson, to give them a good bye visit. A number of the party were present.

Hop-growing can be made a successful one in this glorious climate, as well as fruit or grain. Eli Smith has grown 10,000 pounds this year on his Grass Lake farm. He hopes to see "TV" get out with a good, round price—Jackson Star.

A gang of boys have been stealing watermelons from the Merriman farm, north of the lake, in Grass Lake, for some time past, and a few nights ago while in the midst of their work, they were surprised by the appearance of the owner who captured them and made them understand the business must cease.

Lebanon County Items. An Adian-photographer takes pictures by electric light every evening.

Money is being raised in Adrian to purchase the former service flag.

A. E. Marion, former editor of the Adian County, has gone to Luther, Lake county to start a paper.

A number of persons in attendance at the encampment at Devil's Lake, last week, had their pockets picked, one man losing \$150.

The advance agent for Buffalo Bill's "wild west show" was in Adrian last Friday making the final arrangements for the show at the fair grounds, fourth day.

Wesley Betser and Spencer Morgan, of Mason, while hunting a few days since, killed a family of eight muskrats on the one being two feet long and having six rattles, and the seven young ones were 10 inches long with one rattle each.

Charles Meyersbach, a compositor on the Adrian Times, left home on Saturday last for a trip to his home in Detroit and there to look for the team.

Toledo at which place he again mounted his bicycle and arrived home Monday evening.

A lady at Devil's Lake, last Friday, on returning to the camp in which she had left her babe asleep, saw a strange woman stealing rapidly away with the crying child in her arms. The mother rushed to the rescue, but the child, but the woman escaped before any arrest was made.

A. F. Peters, the man whose finger Dr. Jenkins, the Tipton postmaster, "chewed up," the 10th of August, was in town today, to have an operation performed on the injured digit, which is in bad condition. If Jenkin's bark was as bad as his bite, it would be surprising that he should have the impression that he was not hurt. It is a pity that he had the use of his hand since he was bitten, and from the appearance of his finger today, he is not likely to have it for some weeks to come.—Adrian Times.

DEEPEST CUT OF ALL!

The Knife Has Struck Bottom.

We will sell for the next Thirty Days

LARGER SACRIFICE!

Than ever heard of before in order

TO REDUCE OUR STOCK!

Preparatory to receive our fall assortment.

Do Not Buy a Dollar's Worth

IN THIS LINE UNTIL YOU HAVE OUR PRICES.

SILVERS, THE CLOTHIER.

OF OUR

CLOSING OUT

SALE OF

Clothing for Cash!

Our

CLOSING SALE!

OF

Clothing, Hats, Caps

AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!

Will Continue

Thirty Days Longer!

FOR THIS IS NO HUMBUG SALE!

PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU,

CALL AND SETTLE

AT ONCE.

GREEN & GREEN,

The Low Price Clothiers.

Clothing.

Clothing.

Clothing.

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BY MAT D. BLOSSER

Traveler's Guide.

YALE ROUTE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

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The Strength of Gibraltar.

French and Spanish troops, 40,000 in number, for four long years, from June, 1779, till February, 1783, beleaguered the fortress of Gibraltar, then held by Gen. Elliot, with a garrison of 7,000 men. The enemy erected batteries right across the sandy isthmus, while in the bay they had forty-seven ships of the line and ten "battering ships," besides countless lesser craft. One night the rock narrowly escaped being taken by surprise. A goatherd having undertaken to guide the Spaniards by a path then unknown to the English, 500 troops followed him one dark night, and crept silently to a hollow called the Silletta, or little chair, and thence to the signal station, where they slew the guard. There they awaited reinforcements from below; these, however, were delayed, and the garrison meanwhile were aroused, and, after a gallant fight, drove back the invaders. The Silletta was immediately filled up, and the path utterly destroyed and made impassable, and the siege wore on through weary months. At last a furious general attack was met by an incessant fire of red-hot balls on the enemy's fleet (five thousand were thrown in one day), till at length the battering-ships took fire, as owing to the thickness of their timbers, the red-hot balls sank deep into the wood and could not be dislodged. The scene that ensued in the darkness of that terrible night must have been awful indeed, and so fearful were the groans and shrieks of the wounded and dying that brave Englishmen forbore to let their foes perish in the flames, and ventured to their rescue, the marine brigade being foremost in this work of mercy, which added fresh laurels to their victory. It was said that in this engagement the Spaniards lost three thousand men, while the garrison had only sixteen killed, and damage done to the fortress was repaired in a few hours. A few days later a formidable English fleet came to the relief of the town, the siege was raised, and Britain once more left in undisputed possession of the stronghold, which, in the days of Queen Anne, she had acquired as a sort of luck-penny, while fighting on behalf of the Archduke Charles, in whose name it had been seized by Sir George Rooke, July 24, 1704, who surprised it when garrisoned by only eighty men. Of course, our holding Gibraltar is an arrangement about as pleasant for Spain as it would be for England to have a French garrison in full possession of Dover castle and fortifying impregnable galleries in Shakespeare's cliff, beneath the protection of which any number of smugglers might find safety, whereas any rash revenue cutter venturing within range would be forthwith fired at, and probably sunk. No wonder then, that would claim this heaven-built bulwark of her shores.—Belgravia.

What a Higher Education Means.

When a "higher education" is demanded, for any class of persons—women—it means that it has become desirable to train their faculties for more difficult work than that traditionally assigned to them, and also that it is desirable to enable them to get more enjoyment out of any work that they do. The necessity for a re-orientation of the possession of power is the opportunity for their exercise. The existence of a larger class of effectively educated women must increase their demand for a larger share in that part of the world's work which requires trained intelligence. Of this, literature and other arts are only one portion. The work of the professions of the upper regions of industry, commerce, and finance, the work of scientific and of political life, is the work appropriate to the intelligences which have proved themselves equal to a course of training at once complex and severe. A person destined to receive a superior education is expected to develop more vigorous mental force, to handle more complex masses of ideas, than another. From the beginning, therefore, he must not merely receive useful information, but be habituated to perform difficult mental operations, for only in this way can the sum of mental power be increased. The order, arrangement, and sequence of the ideas he acquires must be as carefully planned as is the selection of the ideas themselves, because upon this order and internal proportion his mental horizon depends. He must be trained in habits of sustained attention, and in the collection and association of elementary ideas into complex combinations. Since ideas are abstractions from sense-perceptions, he must be exercised in the acquisition of accurate, rapid, far-reaching, and delicate sense-perceptions, in their memorization, and in the representative imagination which may recall them at will, and may abstract from them, more or less remotely, ideas. Habits of rich association of ideas must be formed, and of pleasure in their contemplation. And very early must be offered to the child problems to be solved, either by purely mental exertion, or by that combined with manual labor.—From "An Experiment in Primary Education," by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobin, in Popular Science Monthly for August.

Failures in Business.

The man who has never failed in business can not possibly know whether he is honest or not, can not possibly know whether he has any "get-up" in him or is worth a button. It is the man who fails and then rises who is really great in his way. Peter Cooper failed in making hats, failed as a cabinet maker, locomotive builder and grocer, but as often as he failed he "tried and tried again," until he could stand upon his feet alone, then crowned the victory by giving \$1,000,000 to help the poor boys in time to come. Abraham Lincoln failed to make both ends meet by chopping wood, failed to earn his salt in the galleyslave life of a Mississippi flat-boat man, he had not even an inch to run a grocery, and he made himself the grandest character of the nineteenth century. Horace Greeley tried three or four lines of business before he founded the Tribune, worth today \$1,000,000. Patrick Henry failed at everything, until he made himself the orator of his age and nation.—Golden Argosy.

In length of life Gen. Grant fell sixteen years short of his father and twenty-one years short of his mother. His father died in 1783, his mother in 1883. Both are buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati.

CLEANINGS.

The roll of doctors who are women in the United States now includes more than 2,500 names.

A prominent dentist says that tooth brushes and tooth powders do the teeth more harm than good.

Mexico has now a well organized merchandise and money express service. It is controlled by Americans.

The average enameled watch hanging at the waist belt of the average girl contains a powder puff—nothing else.

Mrs. Mackay, the millionaire's wife, has taken up her residence in London, not for fashionable purposes, but to be near her sons, who are at school there.

In Arkansas the law forbids the building of a saloon within two miles of a church; hence the natives build the saloon first and then erect the church just across the road.

The anthem of "God Save the Queen" was first publicly sung by Henry Carey as his composition at a dinner given in honor of the victory of Admiral Vernon at Portobello in 1759.

In some sections of New Hampshire children of school age are remarkably scarce. In Warren there is one school district which contains but one pupil; four districts have but two pupils each, and two have only six between them.

A thrifty resident of Milford, Conn., who is worth \$40,000, walked ten miles to Birmingham to receive his July dividend on a \$5,000 investment, amounting to about \$300. He said he could not afford to hire a team or pay his fare on the cars.

The income of Austrian tobacco manufactory amounted in 1884 to about 730,000,000 florins. The number of home manufactured cigars sold in that year reached the enormous total of 1,245,000,000, and that of cigarettes was upward of 280,000,000.

L. Q. C. Lamar Jr., the son of the greatest of all Southerners, is a drummer, strictly a shoe drummer.—He says he is satisfied to let his father go into business, but as for him, he is more than satisfied to sell solid and fine shoes to the people of his native South.

Geologists are interested in the discovery of a large deposit of volcanic dust and water-worn grains of volcanic sand containing glass and every sort of mineral almost, save quartz, near Plymouth, Neb., the only deposit of the sort east of the Rocky Mountains.

The actual cost of what are usually sold as ten cent cigars at retail is thus stated by one who claims to be posted: Actual cost of tobacco (namely, what the tobacco raiser gets for it) 1,000 cigars, \$2; cigar boxes, \$1; wages for 1,000, \$4; packing, \$1; stripping, 60 cents; total cost of production, \$12.50, or 12 cents a cigar.

At present copper is sold as low as \$44 and \$44 pounds a ton. Forty-eight pennies as nearly as possible—some amount, and 102.50 per ton, which, being circulated as pennies, and half-pennies is of the value of \$340. The cost of coining a ton is computed at \$4, so that there is a net profit of \$396 on every ton of copper dealt with.

Of William M. Everts' alleged romantic marriage a gossip says: "The story is all right, except, as he remarks, that the other day, that his wife's name is not Mary, that her father is not state Treasurer and Governor of Vermont, that the match was not opposed by her father, and that there was no greater amount of romance in the engagement than is ordinarily the case with young people."

Everything will conspire hereafter to involve a period of steady-paced industry and low rates of interest on money, in the latter part of the century. More than \$100,000,000 have been already expended, and the probabilities are that if the canal is ever finished it will be after an outlay of \$400,000,000. The prediction is freely made abroad that when Mr. de Lesseps dies the whole scheme will collapse.

In the number of hands employed in manufacturing establishments, amount of wages paid and total value of products, New York stands first, Philadelphia second, and Chicago third. The remainder of the twenty great manufacturing cities, according to the 1880 census, are in the order named: Brooklyn, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Providence, Milwaukee, Louisville, Detroit, New Orleans and Washington.

An English physician claims to have discovered a method of reducing the human nose. The process, which he calls "multiple punctiform sacrifice," consists in rapidly pricking the nose with a number of minute double-edged steel blades fixed in a handle.

From 1860 to 1884 punctures are made at a certain point in the operation of performing every work of two or three months meanwhile the organ is kept well nourished. At first sight the operation does not seem attractive, but the doctor says it "is not painful."

Rev. Sam Jones is a regularly ordained minister of the Southern Methodist church. He was a pastor for a number of years, but for a long time has been manager of the widow and orphanage fund and asylum. It is this he has chosen to be an evangelist. He has rather a thin face, with a brown mustache, a keen black eye, with a broad forehead. He is about five feet ten inches high and weighs about 140 pounds. His dress is usually a plain blue suit with few ornaments, but is far from being clerical. The only remarkable thing about him is his preaching.

A stranger stopped into the Stafford house office yesterday, and, calling the bell-boy said: "I'm going to send a prize dog on a long trip through Canada. Go to the kitchen and tell the girls to fix up some nice pieces of bread and meat to put in the box so he can have something to eat. I'll make it all right with you." The boy hastened to the culinary department, and presently returned with a plate full of sliced bread and juicy meat. "That's all right," said the stranger, taking the plate, "but I want some mustard on the meat. Go and get the mustard cup." The boy returned to the kitchen; the stranger passed quietly out of the door with his dog under his arm, and has not been seen since. "Was a new freemason racket—only this and nothing more."—Buffalo Courier.

Miscellaneous.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST—GASOLINE STOVE—Easiest Regulated—BEST OVEN—"QUICK MEAL!"—HARDWARE!—Stoves and Tinware, Paints, Oils, Etc.—Lowest Prices!—C. LEHN.

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"Maryland, My Maryland." From Mrs. Burton Harrison's recollections of a Virginia Girl in the First Year of the War, we quote the following, as to the origin of some of the Confederate war songs: "It was at this time, after a supper at the headquarters of the 'Maryland line' at Fairfax, that the afterwards universal war-song, 'My Maryland,' was set almost upon the tide of army favor. We were sitting outside a tent in the warm starlight of an early autumn night, when music was proposed. At once we struck up Randall's verses to the tune of the old college song, 'Laurel Horation,' a young lady of the party from Maryland, a cousin of ours, having recently set them to this music before leaving home to share the fortunes of the Confederacy. All joined in the ringing chorus, and when we finished a burst of applause came from some soldiers lying in the darkness behind a belt of trees. Next day the melody was hummed far and near through the camps, and in due time it had gained and held the place of favorite song in the army. No doubt the hand-organ would have gotten hold of it; but, from first to last during the continuance of the Confederacy, those cheerful instruments of torture were missing. (I hesitate to mention this fact, lest it prove an incentive to other nations to go to war.) Other songs sung that evening, which afterwards had a great vogue, were one beginning 'By blue Patapsco's billowy dash,' arranged by us to an air from 'Puritania,' and shouted lustily, and 'The years glide slowly by, Lorena, a ditty having a queer little quivering triplet in the heroine's name that served as a pill to the military singer. 'Stonewall Jackson's War' came next the second afterwards, later in the war."

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