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Manchester Enterprise BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

Published Thursday Evenings. Has a large ci sistion among Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Farmers and Families generally in the villages of

MANCHESTER, CHELSEA, SALINE, CLINTON, Norvell, Brooklyn, Napoleon, Grass Lake, And all adjoining country.

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A NOIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN meet in their hall, over Geo. J. Hessesler's Drug-store, on second and fourth Tuesday over inluss of sector month, ED. E. ROOT, M. W. C. NAUMARS, Recorder.

MANCHESTER TENT, No. 141, Knights of the Maccabers meet at their rooms over the deep of Friday in acach month. Visiting knights are invited to attend T. B. Balley, K. K.

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MARGUERITE AND PEGGY ANN.

Mistress Marguerite Anna Vandecker
And poor little Peggy Ann Bay
Before the mest tempting of windows
Paused a moment one cold winter day.
The lady was dressed in the warmest,
As well as the finest of clothes,
And a pair of bright golden rimmed glasses
Hung astride of her aquiline nose.
But only a shawl, thin and ragged,
Had Peggy for clock and for hood,
And she clasped in her arms, like a treasure,
--b-bundle of street grathered want.

and she clasped in her arms, like a tr - A-bundle of street gathered wood.

Mistress Marguerite Anna Vandester,
With a look of deep thought og her face.
To herself said: "I really am puzzled
As to what i shall get in this place.
The quite tired of jellies and sponge cake,
Owster pattles, blane mange, macaroons;
And chactote russe, chicken and saidd
I've had two or three afternoons.
Dear met what a bother i find it
For my luncheou to choose something ne
Ah! cream puffs and chocolate. Well, A
Must try if I can't make them do."
With a look of these threesters.

Must try if I can't make them do."

With a look of deep thought also, Peggy
Poor shivering Peggy Ann Ray—
Solitoquized: "Is there, I wonder,
Folks with have sich good things every day?
Oh, my: if there is, ain b it daisy!
But I scarcely can b lieve there can be;
For twould make 'em so good they'd go haive
with
All mizzer bie young 'uns like me.
Oh, drur' how I wish I'd a penny!
Froud an anything wouldn't I walk is.
An' buy me a shining brown bud!"

History Young People.

An Intelligent Newfoundland Dog Mr. Thomas Shanks, the mechanical engineer, 305 West Lombard street, is the possessor of a large, intellectual Newfoundland dog, who goes by the name of "Bonnie." Mr. Shanks walked into The American Shanks walked into The American office, and the dog lay very still upon the floor. After Mr. Shanks had finished his business at the counter he said to the dog, "Bonnie, are you ready to go home?" The dog immediately arose and stood beside his master. Mrs. Shanks then told the dog ately arose and stood beside his mas-ter. Mr. Shanks then told the dog that this was The American news-paper office, and after they had walk-ed down to Holliday street he wanted him the doy to good head walk-

clerks placed a paper in his mouth, which he bore safely to his master, who waited on the corner of Holliday and Baltimore streets. The dog is well known as the newsboys' friend. At night his master will tell him to go to the first newsboy and purchase of At night his master will tell him to go to the first newsboy and purchase a paper. He always throws five cents on the ground, which the dog picks up, runs off, and jumps on the first newsboy he finds, and; after dropping the nickel in the boy's hand and receiving the paper, he runs off, never everying the paper, he runs off, never waiting for change. It is for this generosity that the boys have named him the "Newsboys' Friend." He also mails letters.

Mr. Shanks says that it is unnecessary for him to have an alarm clock, as the dog regularly rings a bell and wakes the family up.—Baltimore

American.

American.

River Beacons.

In former times, there were no beaf cons or lights on the western rivers. "There were places then on the Mis-sissippi," said Devenny, "where we had to lie by all night. Sometimes we had to send a skiff across the river to build a bonfire as a guide to the channel. This was constantly changing from year to vein."

rins was constantly enanging from year to year. The going down the Ohio my attention was arrested by the new feature infreduced by the government, of beacons erected on the banks, which greatly lessens the dangers of navigation. These are petroleum lamps searching for six years, during which commonly set upon posts and shaded by small roofs. A small steamer, the Lily, plies on the Ohio between Lily, plies on the Ohio between Cairo and Pittsburg, supplies oil, pays there was no such thing as an Indian maiden. I began to believe that the content the heavitiful Pocahontas by small roofs. A small steamer, the Lily, plies on the Ohio between Cairo and Pittsburg, supplies oil, pays the keepers, puts up new lights where wanted and changes the old ones, which is often required from the changes of the changes.

changes of the channel.

The lights are placed on the channel side of the river, where the water is deep. Sometimes three or four bear-

deep. Sometimes three or four beacons are put upon a single farm. The steamers steer from light to light.

The farmers on the river largely consign the duty of attending to the lights to their wives and daughters who thus earn "pin money," some few dimes daily for each lamp. And the reflection is certainly interesting that along on these rivers, aweeping that along on these rivers, aweeping the margins of many states in the aggregate, are hundreds of worthy thrifty females daily, ascending tadders and attending to the lamps; and ders and attending to the lamps; and ders and attending to the lamps; and among them all I venture to say no five foolish virgins could be found so long as Uncle Sam with smiling visage stands ready with his huge cans to pour out the oil.—Howe's Histori-cal Recollections of Ohio,

Flate in London.

That the rent of flats in London is That the rent of flats in London is extravagant, and the accommodation contemptible, is the subject of complaint in The Daily News; but the first grievance is one that will not long endure. The speculative builder caught up the idea of "compound households"—and of course he has overdone it. Many of the great structures provided for the use of bachelors or married couples without encumbrances (few family men enjoy living brances (few family men enjoy living in a flat) are standing almost empty; and empty they will remain until the rents come down. Nor have the arrangements been always adapted to rangements oven always anapsed to the needs of the flatsters. Calebs in search of a home informs us that at several mansions which he visited he was told that the lift was working up to 12:30 o'clock at night—just the time (he said) when it ought to begin.

The Christian at Work prints a list of sensational topics announced by American preachers and says they compare favorably with dime novel titles. Here are a few of the sermon titles: "The Great Oil," "Straight from the Shoulder," "Hell, and the People who are Going There," "Taken by the Throat," Use Your Eyes, "Off-Goes the Roof," "Up (Comes the Man," "Boycotting the Dead,"

-St. James' Gazetta

PLAYED HIMSELF FREE.

The Adventure of a Bussian Fiantst Whe Wanted to Go to Germany.

Arthur Friedheim, the famous pianist, wished to cross the western Russian border, for the purpose of filling his engagement to play in several German cities. As a Russian subject he was obliged to go through all sorts of formalities with Russian officials before leaving the country. Two weeks before the date of his first concert he select the carrier of the two weeks before the date of his first concert he asked the captain of the city of St. Petersburg, where he was stopping, to ask the governor of Livonia to ask the mayor of Pernau, where he was born, for the consent of the Persau police to the departure of Arthur Friedheim to Germany. Of course, the mayor and the police of Pernau had nothing against Mr. Friedheim or his concert tour in Ger-many and they said so in a latter

Friedheim or his concert tour in Germany, and they said so in a letter which they sent to the captain of the capital by return of mail.

Owing to the wretchedness of the Liyonian mail service, this answer was stranded in a fourth rate postolice a few miles from Pernau and lay there four weeks. At the end of the second week Mr. Friedheim had proken two engagements to give conbroken two engagements to give con-certs in Germany. At the end of the third week he had broken four engagements and was receiving tele-grams by the score from German theatrical managers whom he had disappointed. The fourth week-brought telegrams and demands for an explanation, but no letters from

Pernau,
Friedheim was in despair, and resolved to cross the border without asses. He tried it, was arrested and aken before the chief of the district, aken before the chief of the district, who sent him to prison after confiscaing his papers. In Friedham's pocketbook was a package of his visiting ards and several newspaper criticisms of his playing. The chief concluded, hat he had caught the murdere of Arthur Friedheim. He had Friedaeim, whom he suspected of murder no himself and confiscating his own mr. Shanks left, so did the dog; but in about two minutes the clerks were surprised to see the noble animal enter the door, place his fore paws on the counter, open his large mouth, and stand in this way until one of the clerks placed a paper in his mouth which he bore safely to the counter of the clerks placed a paper in his mouth which he bore safely to the clerks placed a paper in his mouth who waited he was Arthur Friedheim, the pianist.
The chief wouldn't believe him. Finally Friedheim begged to be allowed
to prove his identity by playing. The
chief, who was something of a musician, consented. Friedheim was march-

story about the beautiful Pocahontas was all a myth. "I had nearly arrived beautiful Pocahontas at that doubting state of mind, when I would just as lief have believed that America was never discovered at all, when I found this willowy like, reacful, dark eyed Cheyenne beauty.
Yes, she was all of this and more, too. She was clad in the prettiest garment I have ever seen a woman wear.
Her dress was short and displayed her

finely formed buckskin leggins.

There were beads embroidered all over her dress. She would have turned the city green with envy. All this is no stretch of imagination. She was truly a beautiful Indian maiden my ideal was found at last and her name was "Enfaula"—Cor Pittsburg

"Stings for the Stingy,"

A very neat essay is one entitled "Stings for the Stingy," which relates to the miserly habits of illustrious men and the littlearnows shot at them by lavish and therefore impecutious literary archer. This is one on Marlborough, a couplet, about a bridge over a small stream at Blenheim:

The lofty arch his high ambition shows, The stream an emblem of his bounty flows. Once a rat was found dead in Lord Elden's house, and an anonymous epigram was composed for the occasion: Found dead, a rat—no case could sure be harder. Verdict—confined a week in Elden's larder.

Hook was once invited to dine at the Star and Garter by a skinflint peer. For a party of four there was a small chop apiece, a few potatoes and a pint of sherry. After the meager dinner, Hoek sang the national an-them with the refrain:

Rappy and glorious,

À plut between four of us,
God save the king.

scant. Alvanley wrote: The eye cannot feast where the stomach is stary ray, less of your gliding and more of your carv

The smartest thing is not in verse, but plain prose, and Hook said it. Invited to dine by a lady, a plate was uncovered and a bage of scant cutlets exposed, "Mr. Hook," said the host was, "you see your dinner." Thank you," observed Hook; "but where's wonse." San Wasnetsee, American yours?"—San Francisco Arronaut.

DECAY OF TRADITION.

The Invention of Writing Seems to Have Put an End to Folk Lore.

It is said that the invention of writing injured the power of memory, and years ago, before the schoolmaster was abroad, as he is nowadays, it was possible to meet with many instances of strong memorizing capacity among persons who could neither read nor write. Complicated accounts could be kept by the aid of a "tally" only, and the memory of many a small far and the memory of many a small far-mer or petty rural shopkeeper was his only ledger and order book. It is cer-tain that since the art of writing has become an almost universal accom-plishment the faculty of memory, beplishment the faculty of memory, being less needed, is less cultivated. Long after the invention of letters our forefathers rested much upon oral tradition. Antiquarians assert that one of the ancient races of Italy possessed no written language, and even where written characters were in use, oral tradition formed an important supplement to them. Folk lore tales and tallads have been handed down from lip to lip for centuries with curious sidelity.

When oral tradition was recornized

Sdelity.

When oral tradition was recognized as a vehicle for actual information more care was taken regarding the accuracy than would be the case in these days. The old reciters jealously guarded a time honored form of words even in their prose narratives. Breton peasants, notably those who possess a talent as reconteurs, will repeat a legend or a story with scrupulous fidelity, to the established form in which they have always heard the incidents related, and will check a traveler who attempts to deviate from the eler who attempts to deviate from the orthodox version with "Nay, monsicur, the story should begin thus," repeating the regular form of the tale. The eastern story teller deviates little in his time honored recital of tales of "larg" advanture and recital of tales of m in time nonored recital of tales of love, adventure and magic; we recognize all our old friends from the "Arabian Nights" if we halt to listen to a professional reconcurr in the streets of any oriental town. In the streets of any oriental town. In the days of war against proscribed books faithful memories were often utilized to preserve prohibited works from oblivion. During the persecution of the Waldenses, in the Thirteenth century, when their version of the Scripture was prohibited and destroyed wherever found, their ministers committed whole books of the secred volume to whole books of the sacred volume to memory, and repeated chapters at re-ligious meetings. It would be tedious to enumerate the many instances in which tradition has preserved what written histories were forbidden to chronicle

On the whole, oral traditions are strangely accurate; strangely, when we consider how facts are frequently altered and distorted when occurrences leased on his promise to return to St.

Petersburg for his passes.

Upon his arrival in the capital Fried heim found the letter from Pernau and his others papers ready for him. Four days later he began playing in Germany with a record of seven broken engagements behind him. New York Sun.

A Medera Focahontas.

I have lived in the far west, where the red man roams over the plains, for the best part of my life, and during all of this time I have been searching for an ideal "Indian maiden." I wanted to find a dark eyed beauty with a wealth of black hair hanging down her back. I wanted her to be graceful, and I wanted the see the "finely molded brown arms" that I have read about so often in Mr. G. Fenimore Cooper's novels.

I wanted another Pocahontas. After searching for six years during which time I could only run across pigeon to define the properties of the facts that occurred and the time I could only run across pigeon to define the properties of the facts that occurred and the time I could only run across pigeon to define the properties of the facts that occurred and the properties. The child's game of "Russian Scandal" tin which a secret whispered to one of the sail of each of a letter out of all recognition when repeated to an circle of others, is usually altered out of all recognition when repeated to an circle of others, is usually altered out of all recognition when repeated to a circle of others, is usually altered out of all recognition when repeated to an circle of others, is usually altered out of all recognition when repeated to a circle of others, is usually altered out of all recognition when repeated to a circle of others, is usually altered out of all recognition when repeated to a circle of others, is usually altered out of all recognition when repeated to a circle of others, is usually altered out of all recognition when repeated to a circle of others, is usually altered out of all recognition when repeated to a circle of others, is usually altered out of all recognition when repeated to a cir

Tradition may at least claim to be as accurate as ancient history though this, perhaps, is faint praise. Oral tradition is usually free from conscious party bias. The repeaters of traditional lore carry on the tale as they heard it, but now many an elothey heard it, but now many an eloquent historian appears to assume a brief for one side or another in every party contest and to write his history with a view, not of elucidating facts, but of representing certain associal characters as angels or the reverse. Such writers are always the pleasantest to read; an "impartial historian" is suffly duly ag write but when a series of the read; is sadly dult, as a rule; but when a biased writer plays the part of Clie, tradition may often prove the safer guide of the two. Folk lore, if not an altogether reliable guide, is seldom totally at fault in its statement of facts, and tradition has frequently kept alive memories which might otherwise have perished altogether. Books may be destroyed and history willfully garbled, but it is less easy to extinguish local tradition.—Manches is sadly dull, as a rule; but when extinguish local tradition.—Manche ter (fing.) Courier.

Too Salt for Canaibals

The Maoris, like every other race in their part of the world, indulged freely in cannibalism in the olden times, al-though they long ago abandoned the habit. The reason for this practice is found in the fact—which maintains also, throughout mest of the islands of Oceanica—that their country, until the arrival of Europeans introduc ed pigs, cattle and other domestic animals, possessed no mammals whatever, and thus made meat, except that of the human subject, impossible to attain. The Maoris never ale their friends unless they were lungry, and chiefly regaled themselves on enemies who had been slain or captured in batan experiment, but very generally about them. He had left orders that abandoned the practice; as finding the flesh too salt—the result, no doubt Lord Alvanley was the guest of a standoned the practice; as finding the flesh too salt—the result, no doubt, adorned, but where the dinners were scant. Alvanley wrote:

The eye cannot feest where the stomach is starving: ily given up to any one who would exchange an old musket or a dozen cartridges for them. Money they did not care for, not knowing its use, and regarded sovereigns useful only to be pierced and hung in the ears, being quits willing also to exchange these for shillings, as being a trifle larger and regarded as more becoming.

It is not always easy to tell why woodpeckers select one tree rather than others of the same kind in the forest to begin their operations upon, or why they attack one side of a tree and leave the other untouched. Com-monly it will be found, no doubt, that

monly it will be found, no doubt, that worms or ants are concealed beneath the point selected, and that the woodpecker is guided in his search by the sense of hearing.

But there are circumstances which go to show that the woodpecker is not always searching for food or guided by sound. In the winter, when worms and ants are dormant and silent, he will wake every echo for a long distance around by tapping on a dead, dry branch, or on the hollow trunk of a tree. He does not then apply his ear to the bark to listen for the noise of the worms beneath, but his object seems to be to make all the noise he can himself. can himself.

The yellow hammer, or golden winged woodpecker, is most easily studied, because he is most fearless and most nearly domestic in his habits. Where hollow trunks of trees are easily found, he usually confines his atten-tions to them; but in "prairie regions he bores holes through hollow pillars, steeples of churches, and other struct-ures which promise an opening into

ures which promise an opening into an interior.

But there must be some other motive at times, for the writer has watched one of these birds working with unusual racket upon one side of an oak board, where by moving six inches he was at perfect liberty to look over upon the other side of the board and investigate whatever he could be hoping to reach by boring a hole through it. Indeed, it was perfectly immaterial upon which side of it he should begin operations.

begin operations.
One year the writer occupied a house which had large, hollow pillars in front. Some smooth, round holes in them, about two inches in diameter,

them, about two inches in diameter, indicated what freedom the yellow hammers had used and would use again. In the early spring they began operations, and it was impossible to sleep in that house after daybreak.

The birds would not have been harmed for this, even if it had become necessary to remove the house and pitch a tent on the spot; but some experimenting was done at their expense.

pense.

It was plain that noise was what they cared most for, as they would bore a hole within a few inches of one which was already formed, and which would answer every possible purpose as well as the new one. To try them on this point, a small, empty cask, probably a nail cask, was set bottom unwards on a carenter's hench in upwards on a carpenter's bench in front of the house. The yellow hammers could make no

The yellow hammers could make no progress if their intention was to perforate the stayes, but they could get out of the empty cask a wonderful volume of noise. They quitted work on the pillars at once, but the joke of the thing became apparent when it was found that, whereas they had disturbed one household, they now woke up the whole town.—Youth's Comup the whole town.—Youth's Companion.

Artists and men of letters sometimes insist upon doing their work under peculiar conditions, which people of other occupations often look upon as quite foolish and unnecessary. No doubt there is something to be said on both sides. Some writers, like Scott and Trollope, have been as methodical as any bookkeeper or mechanic. But, in general, if a man is to do his best at any kind of creative work, he must be surrounded by favorable conditions. When Emerson had a lecture to finish, he was accustomed to go to Bos-Artists and men of letters sometimes ish, he was accustomed to go to Bos-ton and take a room at a hotel, where he could be secure against interruption. But men are often more in dan ger from their own laziness or fickle

ness than from any outside intrusion.

The French painter, Gericault, had
an abundant head of hair, of which he was very proud. Being extremely desirous of finishing his picture, "The Wreck of the Medusa," he had his head shaved completely smooth, and, by the time the hair was grown again, his great picture was done.

"Lnever should have painted it,"
he said, "if I had not cut off my hair.

I was seriously tempted, again and again, to throw away my brushes and rush out; but, disfigured as I was, I didn't dare!"

Soitoux, the sculptor of a statue of the Republic which stands in front of the French institute in Paris found in necessary to complete this work with-out intermission except for the most necessary rest. Being mechanically ingenious, he devised a sort of cleck work which upset a glass of water upon his face after a certain time had

gone by.

Victor Hugo in writing "Notre Dame de Paris," had all his ordinary clothes taken from his house, and dressed himself in garments so fantastic that he dared not leave his room in

The painter Ziem, another Parisian, had himself locked in his studio while engaged upon a certain work, and confided the key to a man whom he could trust, and who was under or ders not to unlock the doors, even if the painter himself should command him, in the sternest manner, to do so. A hole was cut in the door, and Liem worked on in this way through the coup detat of 1851, when Louis Napoleon irreurped the government, and the most stirring events were tak-

His picture finished at last, he came out of his long capitvity to find that France had passed from a republic into a monarchy.—Youth's Companion.

"How often do you get a new rope for this elevator?" asked a stout gentleman, as the overloaded elevator slow-ly ascended to the tenth floor.

"Once every four months, and if we pull through safely today we are

During the war of 1812 a Montauk cattle keeper gained a signal victory over the English fleet, then lying in Gardiner's bay, under command of Admiral Hardy. Montauk was then a commons for the towns of East and

did he want to see the admiral for? To be paid for one of the cattle in his care which had been slain by the admiral's people. What was he going to do about it in case he was not paid? they inquired. Well, he was going to take it out of the English fleet. What was he going to take it out of the English fleet. What was he going to take it out with? With his rawhide!

The admiral was informed that a

his rawhide!

The admiral was informed that a Yankee was on board threatening to lick the fleet with an armament of one cance, one Indian and a rawhide. The cance, one Indian and a rawhide. The damiral was not alarmed, but he was amused and interested. He came on deck in his cocked hat and epaulets aid all the glitter and glory of the tibed Rritish tar of eighty odd years that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as these are not the said that such men as the said that such men as

nial predecessors. And yet a decade and a half ago the paper collar, with its muslin foundation and its glossy its muslin foundation and its glossy veneer, was almost universally worn. It is now stated, as a reminder of the one time popularity of this collar, that between the years 1860 and 1770 over 1,000,000 of the collars were sold daily. The extent of yearly sales of these collars nowadays amounts to about 250,000. It is scarcely necessary to add that the paper collar still reigns supreme in the backwoods, and that the circulation of this article of apparel is merely confined to the reigns supreme in the backwoods, and that the circulation of this article of apparet is merely confined to the country places. It is difficult to persuade one's self that this collar was once the dear and particular "fad" of the young and old men of fashion throughout the country. It was first introduced to the favorable notice of the public by a well known New Yorker, a young man about town who had the courage of his convictions and his taste. The "dudes" of that day were as quick then as they are now to "catch on" to a good speed to the English Pail-Herbert Spencer, the English phil-Herbert Spencer, the English Pail-Herbert Spencer, the Engli that day were as quick then as 'they are now to "catch on" to a good thing, and the paper collar entered upon its long career of popularity.—
New York Tribune.

Bussian Children. What are our children like? Like ladies and gentlemen from the time they can speak. Instead of waiting for a child to get old enough for school, as you say here, we provide a governess, and from the very begin-ning the little one is taught respect, obedience, politeness and language. In Russia a child is never permitted to kiss the parents except on the hand. to kiss the parents except on the hand. He will never presume to examine or use any of their private belongings without first getting permission, and at the entrance of either into a room the child rises, offers his chair with as much deference as though in the presence of a sovereign, and will remain standing until told to be seated. At table the children are considered. At table the children are considered last and after the meal each one thanks the parent for it before leaving the dining room. And do you know what the result is? Such life long de-votion and reverence as few American parents ever receive. Here the old people are shamefully neglected thrust out of sight, and receive little more consideration than the servants. Old mothers and fathers in my country have the best rooms, the nicest clothes, the choicest dishes from the bittehmond every day the conthe kitchen and every day they are visited by the children and grandchildren and entertained and favored. In the evening no one is seated before the aged, and the daughter or guest who plays or sings always consults their choice.—Interview in Boston

Horace Greeley School Days.

An unpublished letter written by An anpublished letter written by Horace Greeley in November, 1869, to Mr. Richard Easen, of Boston, gives some facts relating to his school life and his teachers. "I did go to school," he wrote, "to Mr. John Vose—also to a Miss Parker—but not quite so long ago as 1812. It was the winter of 1818 19, if my memory serves; if not, it was the winter preceding. I remember Mr. Vose very well; also his brother Alfred (younger). I do not so clearly make out Miss Parker, as I—attended school but little in summer, having to school but little in summer, having to werk on my father's farm most of the time. Still, I remember the Parker going to get a new rope to morrow, oddest daughter, whom I presume I went to school to when I was 7 years old."—Boston Travellar

THE FAITH OF THE BRAHMIN.

His Belief Concerning God, Jesus Christ and the Future State.

The faith of the enlightened Brahmin is on a very different level from Admiral Hardy. Montauk was then a commons for the towns of East and Southampton. These townspeople pastured 1,000 or 1,200 head of cattle on Montauk during the summer. These cattle were in charge of three keepers who lived about three miles apart. I think the name of the keeper in question was Paine. He conquered the English fleet with a canoe, a rawhide, and a crew of one Indian. It came thus about:

The English had come ashore in their boats and killed one of the cattle in his charge. They wanted fresh beef and they got it. Mr. Paine did not propose that his herds should be thus ravaged with impunity. He armed himself with a rawhide. Next he found an Indian. He impressed the Indian with his rawhide and forced him to paddle off to the admiral'sship. Mr. Paine was hailed from the ship and was asked what he wanted. He said he wanted to come on board. He was then asked what he wanted. He was then asked what he wanted did he want to see the admiral for? To be paid for one of the cattle in his care which had been slain by the admiral work.

admiral was not alarmed, but he was amused and interested. He came on deck in his cocked hat and epaulets aid all the glitter and glory of the titled British tar of eighty odd years ago.

The admiral and Mr. Paine confronted each other. Mr. Paine did not back down. He repeated his demand and his threat.

"Well," said the admiral, "you are the bravest Yankee I've seen yet."
He ordered him to be paid. Mr. Paine received the value of the slain beast in hard, shining yellow, British gold. Then with his force he rowed ashore, having bained a brave but bloodless victory.—Sag Harbor Express.

The caprices of fashion order many changes in men's apparel, but it is almost safe to say that the return to popularity of the once all prevailing paper collar is about as probable as the return by the Nineteenth century youth to the powdered wigs, cocked hats and knickerbockers of their colonial predecessors. And yet a decade and a half ago the half ago the

guments, but also Tyndall's "Theory of Atoms," in defense of idol worship. He demonstrated thereby that noth-

been more corruption by railroads in the house of commons than has ever occurred in the federal or state legisla-tures of the United States; that today here are over 180 members of parlia ment who are simply agents of railreads and similar corporations, and that
most of these are lawyers who have
been elected by the reads they serve.
These members proclaim openly the
number of votes they can control in
the house. Members of both houses
are canvassed openly, and railway
legislation is very costly. Parliamentary expenses have varied from \$3,000
to \$15,000 a mile, most of which has
gone into the pockets of parliamentary lawyers. Mr. Spencer expresses
the opinion that the Union Pacific
scandal, which brought out Oakes
Ames' note book with the hames of
several congressmen who had receivment who are simply agents of several congressmen who had receiv ed stock, would have been conside a perfectly legitimate transaction England.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Benefits of Fencing

The success of the ladies' fencing class has proved beyond a doubt the propriety of fencing as a ladies' pastime. It is not too violent, for each one can regulate her activity to suit her-self, and remain on the defensive or assume the offensive as she feels like it. Twenty minutes of active fenc-ing will give more exercise to all the muscles of the body than two hours of pretty fast walking. One of the mem-bers of the ladies class said to the writer that in her opinion one month's fencing will teach a girl better how to walk and carry herself in a draw-

to wate and carry herself in a drawing room than a year's lessons in dancing or calisthenics

Those who have seen the lithestraight figures and graceful motion of the ladies who indulge in fencing will be inclined to agree with her fully and to wish success to those who have added to the list of torole at have added to the list of female ath letics an exercise so eminently fitted for the use of the fair sex and for their physical development.—New York Star.

Two Powerful Words Native-You have traveled in every country of Europet Traveler Yes

Native-And cannot speak any thing but English?

Traveler—No. Two English words
will carry you anywhere. Every
country understands them.

Native-What are they? Traveler—How much?

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If you have any business at the Probate Office make the request that your notice be published in the MARCHESTER EXTERPRISE. Such a request will always be granted.

Changes in displayed advertisements are m to the order of their receipt at this office, and can not be positively promised unless handed in at least upon the Tuesday morning before the

The MANGRESTER ENTERPRISE will be found or Bie at the office of The Clinton Local, where dvertisements, local notices or subscriptions can

THE CLINTON LOCAL will be found on sale at the counting room of the ENTREPRISE, and ad-

All articles for publication should be dressed MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE,

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

New York state has now a law requir life the appointment of women inspectors factories. They will inquire into the health and working hours of female operatives; also into the arrangements for safety, morality and cleanliness.

Princeton college for a long time fought against modifying the old fashioned college curriculum and giving more liberty in elective studies. But even this venerable institution has now yielded to the modern spirit. The committee of trustees recommend that increased opportunity for specialization be provided, so that students may anticipate their professional studies by the choice of elect-

New Process for Iron and Steel. A revolution in the iron and steel making industry seems at hand. Mr. John W. Bookwalter has made some important improvements in a French process for preparing iron and steel. The new method is a long step in advance of even the Bessemer steel process. One great advantage is that Mr. Bookwalter's plan can be applied to the production of both iron and steel. Its essential feature is à powerful blast of air across the horizontal surface of a mass of molten iron. The metal is kept constantly in a swift rotary motion. The biast of air thus blows the impurities in the metal to the farther side of the "converter." By Mr. Bookwalter's invention can be produced at pleasure pure iron, low or high steel, and every grade of this metal used in the arts and

Mexican Treaty with Japan. Mexico has been in advance of other civilized countries in making a genuine white man's treaty with Japan. By the agreement that has been ratified between the two governments, Mexicans in Japan become subject to Japanese laws. Heretofore in China and Japan law breakers from European and American countries were tried at their own consulates by what was called extra territorial jurisdiction, and tried by their own countrymen. Mexico has abandoned this policy and acknowledged Japan as a civilized nation by meeting her on equal-terms. Mexico fixes no rules or customs duties in her commerce with Japan. European nations and the United States still fix such duties and make their own trade regulations. In return for this liberality Mexican citizens are allowed to travel over all parts of Japan and engage in trade and large industrial enterprises. ve hitherto not béen allowed to do this. Though our sister republic has been the first to take this step, it is gratifying to know that a similar treaty is in negotiation between Japan and the United States

Irrigating Arid Lands.

The United States government is now making a survey of the arid lands of the west for irrigation purposes. The tillable public domain has been nearly all occupled, and if we are to have any more ands open to settlement, it will be in sections where the soil must be watered to make it produce.

The last congress appropriated \$250, 000 to continue the survey, which will include Montana, Colorado, New Mexico. Idaho, Nevada and California. With irrigation, much so called desert land has proved to be very fertile. The government work is divided into three parts the topographical, the hydraulic and the engineering surveys.

It is expected that irrigation can be made by means of canals from the upper Missouri, the Colorado, the Rio Grande and other rivers. Where the rivers cannot be utilized reservoirs can be constructed in the mountains, whence canals will convey water to desired points. In old mining districts of California abandoned reservoirs and ditches of the former gold diggers still remain and can be utilized.

Meantime a lesson or two on the subject of irrigation can be learned from the French in Algiers. Many years ago the American citizen, John Ericsson, invented a machine called the sun motor. The sun shining upon air confined in a cylinder heated it and caused it to expand. Ericsson managed to regulate this expansion so as to constitute it/a motive power. But Ericsson was never much regarded in his own America. We had plenty of land that needed irrigation, and plenty of water that needed to be pumped, but we did not pay any attention to the gifted in-

and his sun motor. The French, however, thought differently. They examined the sun motor and utilized it in Algiers. Today, throughout that dry country, the American's machines are lifting water from artesian wells, and thirsty travelers and mber with gratitud the name of John Ericsson.

A Hebrew Departure.

The Jewish race in America have developed traits different from their brethren in the Old World. There is now a movement among them to bring poor boys of their blood and faith into the mechanical trades and make Jewish carpenters, machinists, etc. There is at this time a Jewish manual trade school in New York where boys of this race receive a thorough technical training. The school is called the Hebrew Technical institute. Youths who have been trained in it pass into the mechanical trades and shops and at once take good places, passing rapidly ahead of those who lack such preliminary education. Drawing is one of the branches in which the young mechanics are trained most carefully.

So that in a few years we shall have Jewish artisans in all the manual labor departments. This invasion of the trades is something quite new in the history of

the race in modern times. The school is a benevolent institution, free to students. It is supported by a number of prominent and wealthy Jewish gentlemen. In explanation of this new departure they say that the ranks of trade and commerce are already crowded till they can receive no more recruits. So are the professions. The boys who are now in the technical school are poor, and would be forced to stand upon the street and sell shoe strings and matches and become petty peddlers. They could not be anything else than tradesmen in a meager and miserable way, because there are so many of them. With a thorough manual training, however, they can go into the world and hold their own with the best.

Our British Landlords.

correspondent of The New York World has been at pains to obtain some facts in reference to the investment of British capital in the United States. The facts will be a surprise to many.

The ownership of land is so great that it amounts to a system of genuine absentee landlordism. The managers of British interests are usually very reticent about their business, but it is estimated that not less than half a million acres of land are owned in Kansas alone by subjects of Great Britiain. One-William Scully, of London-owns 80,000 acres of choice land in Kansas. He rents this to farmers, and reproduces here the features of English landlordism pure and simple. The same Scully possesses 100,000 acres of the best farming lands in Illinois. He draws from the United States an income of \$200,000 a year, every cent of which is spent in England. His tenants are foreigners like himself.

In Arkansas absentee British landlords own \$5,000,000 worth of property. In Texas there are 4,000,000 acres of land belonging to absentee and alien Britons. These men do not become citizens and do not want to. On the whole, they have a contempt for America and Americans. British gold has also purchased 2,000,000 acres of orange and timber lands in Florida. Almost the only landlord who has even made a prefense of visiting his ssions is his grace the Duke of Suth erland, who spent part of last winter in Florida. He has 425,000 acres of land in the state.

One Canadian land company own more than a million acres in Mississippi. Vast syndicates and land and investment companies have usually taken the place of individual owners. In the Yazoo delta, Miss., an English syndicate has bought a million acres of timber lands and is shipping lumber to Europe.

The rough estimate made by the cor respondent makes it apparent that in the Union there are 30,000,000 acres of land owned by aliens, who only care to get all the money they can out of the country. In California some of the property rights have been acquired by rank fraud. The amount of foreign capital in mines and manufactures can only be estimated by the hundred million. The Contest and Clark's thread factories are worth \$4,000,000.

The New York board of health re ports that during the first quarter of the year there were fifty-seven suicides in the city. Two-thirds of the people were foreign born. Of the whole number only thirteen were women. In 1881 a law was passed in the state punishing attempts at suicide with imprisonment for two years and by a fine not exceeding \$1,000. Since the law was passed the number of suicides has measurably decreased, the report of the health board declares. It is hard to see, however, how fine and imprisonment could have any terrors to the person who is desperate enough to wish to tāke his own life.

The Nationalist party begins to attract some attention in New England. Its principles seem to represent a mild form of state socialism. The party organ is a recently established magazine called The Nationalist. To the party belong many distinguished literary people, of whom at least it may be said that their hearts are in the right place. Their headquarters are Boston, of course.

The less heart and brains parents and teachers have, the more varied and torfuresome are the punishments they devise for helpless children. A school teacher has been found who first flogs his pupils severely and then subjects them to shocks from an electric battery. How they will revere that man in after

The National Guards have never been in better shape than they are at present. Congress apportioned \$400,000 for militia expenses among the states according to population this year, and the citizen soldiers in some of the states are making good use of it.

A member of the medical staff of the Chicago insane asylum thinks that death would be better for women than being sent to that asylum.

It is said that in 1890 one candidate nor will be Senator Quay in the state of the Quakers.

The average layman considers that, when he employs a physician, he has the right to know what drugs are used in the treatment. He can scarcely be persuaded that in witholding such information his attendant has no selfish motive, but does so purely in the interest of his patient. Generally, the physician is ready to give such information if he is dealing with a person of intelligence, but in some in-stances it is clearly his duty to decline. If a person has been much benefited by a certain drug, of course, if he knows the name of it, he is cerwho has a complaint like his. Or if a prescription has been given him calling for agents which he knows nothing of, he loans his friend the empty bottle, or copies for him the number on the label, the same medicine can then be obtained of the druggist who on the label, the same medicine can then be obtained of the druggist who holds the prescription. In this way a great deal of harm is often done, leading, as it does in some cases, to the abuse of powerful drugs, while in others to the application of the most erroneous treatment. The same disease in two persons often demands quite distinct methods of treatment; a drug, or mixture of drugs, which is indicated for one might be clearly forbidden for the other. A correct application for drugs requires a discrimination which no non-professional can possess. Regarding the danger of popular prescribing The Medical News says: The self prescriber has already heard of sulphonal, and is taking it in the maximum dose in order to produce sleep. He is also recommending it to his friends who cannot sleep, in doses which are not free from danger. it to his friends who cannot sleep, in doses which are not free from danger. The popular use of antipyrin, which has been going on for over a year, has done no little injury; we have known thirty grains to be advised by one layman to another as an initial dose. We predict that the time must come, through the multiplication of these potent neurotic medicines, when physicians will insist upon the nonrenewal of these potent prescriptions by pharmacists without a written order. It seems to us quite probable that we have simply arrived at the threshold of this department of chemical work, and that the profession will be compelled to throw additional safe-

Big Trees in New Jersey. There are some very large oaks and other trees still standing in swamps, or on ground surrounded by swamps, in Cape May county, N. J.—trees which were doubtless there when white men first visited the country; but there are, I believe, no considerable tracts of unbroken primeval erable tracts of unbroken primeval forest in that region. Mr. Richard S. Leaming and Dr. Coleman F. Leaming told me of a white oak which was 9 feet across the stump and 40 feet to the first' limb, and this limb was over 2 feet in diameter. At this height the tree was more than 4 feet through, and all below this was sound. A Methodist clergyman counted over 800 rings of growth. The same gentleman told me of a tulin tree 10 feet in diameter, with a clear trunk 40 feet or more in length. Both the sweet and sour gums grow very large in that region. Mr. rength. Both the sweet and sort glims as the achieves, might carry long disgrow very large in that region. Mr. Richard Leaming is a shipbuilder, and has had much experience with different kinds of timber. He says that carried by the Azorean flora are well cape May county oak and gum timber adapted to be carried by the methods

guards around the unauthorized use of these powerful agents,—Boston

Only boarding school girls finish their ducation. The bald headed professor which Mr. Wallace thinks has recent which has been studying all his life been carried over 900 miles of ocean feels confoundedly ignorant in the face of the many things he does not face of the many things h feels confoundedly ignorant in the face of the many things he does not know. A child can ask him questions how. A child can ask him questions he cannot answer. The young man goes to college to be educated. The most college can do for him is to put him on the road leading to knowledge. It takes everybody to know everything, and very little of anything is yet known. Run away from the man who claims to know it all. He will make you tired exposing his own make you fired exposing his own ignorance.—New Orleans Picayune.

Referring to the blue grass region of Kentucky and its fine horses, a young lady of Mississippi was visiting that section and was entertained at a dinner party at the governor's man-sion. During the course of the dinner dinner party at the sion. During the course of the dinner a degenerate son of the governor talked loosely about things in general, and among them of a visit through Mississippi, remarking that he had not seen a pretty woman in his tour through the state. The fair young through the state. The fair young ment of its kind ever tried in the lumber business.—St. Louis Globe-Demothrough the state. The fair young girl from Mississippi awaited her opportunity, and during a short lull in the conversation turned and asked the governor if what she had heard of the gentlemen of Kentucky were true. The governor wanted to know what it was, and the attention of the whole company was directed to the lady's response.

response. "Well," said she, "I heard that Kentucky gentlemen educate their horses and turn their sons out to grass."—Washington Post.

Slaves to Habit.

According to the general idea of slaves to habit or taste, the morphine fiend is one of, if not the worst. We're bad enough, I'll admit that, but there are others that are just as bad, and of whom the public knows nothing. Now for instance I know the state of the s and of whom the public knows nothing. Now, for instance, I know of one man who takes autimize stiff was flour, and he couldn't possibly get along without it. He is a man who takes regularly, taking probably a lenglasses of whisky, often more, a flay. With every drink of whisky he takes a spoonful of quinine. It is kept at the bar for him at all times, and is handed out to him like a piece of loaf sugar would be to another man. Another fiend is the one who man. Another fiend is the one who habitually takes antipyrine. He is really one of the werst. When this

There are many kinds of headaches In these days the nervous headache is a very distinct variety. It is generally located in front of the head across the forehead over the eyes. It may be in other parts, though—at the top of the head, at one or both sides, top of the head, at one or both sides, at the back, or all over. It is painful, depressing, disabling. A man feels at the height of the paroxysm like a hunter who has galloped his legs clean off, and who could not leap a three foot ditch to save his life. The spur is of no use, neither is the whip. The pain in the head is worse to bear than either and the region will than either, and the patient will rather endure both whip and spur than make any kind of effort which will make the head pain worse. Physic by itself is of no use. There is not a single drug known to medical and permanently cure a nervous head-

On the other hand drugs are not always needed. A complete change of air and circumstances will usually take away the pain in ten or twelve hours. Perfect rest of a duration proportioned to the severity and long continuance of the symptoms will make the cure permanent. There are of course, methods of relieving and diminishing the pain until such time as it may be possible to obtain the complete rest. But the rest is the thing to be secured at all costs. If not, the pain goes from bad to worse and the risk from less to greater. The final consequence it is impossible to predict, except that a breakdown sooner or later is inevitable, and the breakdown may be for a year or for

increased, and, if continuous, a catastrophe is imminent. The driver must put on his breaks at all hazards, or he will probably soon have a leap for his life. There are very few sets of circumstances in which it is a man's duty to go on with his work when he is in a this condition, at all visits. From this condition, at all risks. Even a threatened bankruptcy had better be risked than a threatened life. Besides a man who is in the unyielding grip of a permanent headache is not really the best judge of his own circumstances. He magnifies and distorts things amazingly. He takes counsel of his fears and abandons his hope and courage altogether. Rest immediate and sufficient is the sovereign remedy. Two weeks at once may be better than a year very soon.—Doctor in New York Mail and Express.

Distribution of Seeds.

Mr. Darwin found that the small portions of earth attaching to the feet of migrating birds contained seed. Nine grains of earth on the leg of the woodcock contained a seed of the toad rush. From six and a half ounces of earth whell sixty a half and ounces of the toad rush. earth rolled into a ball and adhering earth rolled into a ball, and adhering to the leg of a wounded partridge he raised eighty-two separate plants of five species. Migrating birds often frequent the edges of ponds ere their departure, and in six and three quarter ounces of such mud he raised under glass 537 plants. Seeds furnished with orowns, hooks, or prickles readily stick to the plumage of birds, which all such birds, and especially such wanderers as the alkatross, might carry long disas the alkatross, might carry long dis

as the aparross, might carry long distances.

Applying bless facts to the case of the zores, Mr. Wallace found that most of the Azorean flora are well Cape-May county oak and gum timber is more durable than any other with more dither pappus or winged seeds, 65 to over with fleshy fruits which are greedily eaten by birds, some have hispid seeds, and & are glumaceous plants well suited to conveyance by winds and currents. The only trees and

> of ocean migration than that offered by the Azores, and it is believed that the phenomena in question are still in progress, and that 900 miles do not form the limit of the distance to which this same ocean carriage of plants ex-tends.—Edinburgh Review.

Baffing That Didn't Pay.

It is now all of twenty years since a raft of lumber went from the Northern Lumber company to New Or-leans. There was only one raft, and that was sent as an experiment by a St. Louis firm, but when the accounts were balanced it showed a loss for the enterprise. The trip required too long a time, and when the lumber got there it did not suit the trade. The

Lace neck cloths, carefully arranged, were worn by men of fashion up to 1692. In the continental war against Louis XIV, the style altered in a curious way. At the battle of Steinkirk, when the brigade of Bourbonais was flying before the onset of the allies, there was no time for foppery and the finest gentlemen of the court came sourring to the front with their rich the mest genuemen of the court came spurring to the front with their rich cravats in utter disorder. It became, therefore, the fashion of the swells of Paris to wear around their necks kerchiefs of fine lace, studiously disarranged. The collars were called "Steinkirks" and remained long the mode.—Chicago Times.

A man in Old Forge township owns two male canary birds that hate one another. Neither will sing a single note when they are in the same room, but place them in separate rooms and they will hoth warple for hours at a time. They are fine singers, but the moment they get sight of one another their music cases and they another their music ceases, and they remain silent until they are separated. Once in a while the man lets them. really one of the werst. When this drug gets a good hold on a person there is really no getting away from there is really no getting away from the is offer the game cocks, but their away the cocks in the cocks are the second of the cocks are the second of the cocks are the cocks ar

The Handsomert Lady
IN MANGHESTER, remarked to a friend the
dother day that she knew Kemp's Balam
for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as
is stopped her sough instantly when other ough
remedies had no effect whatever. Bo to prove thus
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I legs thereon, belonging to the estate of Philma Quick, late of Bridgewater, Washtenaw county, duces, and the same is stude of the same as the of Union read, and south of the farm of S. S. King, us Bridgewater township abrocaad. I will rost the adove premises for a term of one year, cash rest, or I will sell the same of necesonable terms. For particulars conjuire of the undersigned administrator of estate of Philma Quick, deceased. 15 Pieces Ingrain Carpets in all grades. 30 Fieces Orina or Straw Matung. 50 Fairs Chenill Surtains. Fine Silk Umbrellas and Parasols!

If you want a pack of late atyle

Fine Visiting Cards,

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CTATE OF MICHIGAN, COURTY OF WASRYELD AW.—sa. Al a session of the Frobate court of the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate seem of the State of of th A nervous headache is a danger signal; if it be frequent the danger is increased, and, if continuous, a catas-

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THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES.

Alumni tomorrow night.

They are putting up Dan Gage's house

The lake shore railroad paymaster was in town on Monday.

Lewis Kobbe has moved his portable saw mill back to Freedom

There were over 80 persons in attend ance at the M. E. Sunday school last Sun

Mr. Hause of Clinton brought a lot of furniture to one of our citizens on Satur

The baptist society and friends, will meet with Mrs. Wait, next Tuesday after-

We learn that Dr. Hunter of Clinton talks of coming here one day of each week to practice dentistry.

Clark Bros have built a nice row boa for Charlie Van Valkenburg, and it will be put on Iron creek pond.

Wool buyers have been here this week looking at the large piles of wool in the store houses of our local dealers.

will meet at the residence of Henry Gil bert, on Thursday afternoon, July 4th. The subject of sermon at the univer salist church next Sunday, June 30th at

10:30 will be "The Bow in the Cloud." Sunday being a pleasant day, it was greatly appreciated by those who wished to ride out and the livery men gathered

in the sheckels. Rev. A. A. Fries of Clinton will preach in the baptist church on Sunday, June 30th, morning and evening in exchange

with Rev. Kerr. J. H. Kingsley's horse frightened at a paper blown under it, broke the fastening and ran away, breaking the buggy. Do

not throw papers in the streets. We wish that those who wish copies of next weeks paper containing the report of commencement week exercises, would hand in their orders on or before Tues-

The large crowd of people on the street on Saturday evening watched a paper balloon which was sent up, until it disappeared in the distance, towards the wilds of Bridgewater.

A good test to prove whether a horse is rer" or not, is to pull his nose in road agent there, has returned home: towards the right side of his chest, and punch him slightly in the ribs. If he is a "roarer" he will show it at once

The east end of Madison street from J. F. Nestell's house to the river has been The street is not much used excepting by the ice men but it needed repairing.

A new volume of Petersons magazine begins with the July number. Each fresh volume of the magazine offers new and varied attractions. It numbers among its contributors some of the leading writers of the country.

They have been doing a little work on nearly every street in the village and on some streets a good deal has been done. The cross walks now require attention as they are nearly all too low, while many are in a dilapidated condition.

. J. J. Briegel proprietor of the Goodyear house barber shop now has a bath room in connection, a convenience which will doubtless be appreciated by his patrons. Water is supplied from a tank in the basement and the water heated by a patent gasoline burner underneath the

Rev. Pope performed a very important part in the services at the M. E. church Sunday morning. The organist being absent he invited the best singers in the congregation to take seats with the choir, and seating himself at the organ, played and sung the hymns, then took his place in the pulpit and delivered an excellent

Our readers should not torget the celebration at Wampler's lake on Thursday next. July 4th. Mr. Moore always tries to make it pleasant for his guests and he gives free use of his grove to those who rish to enjoy a picnic. Sports of various kinds will amuse the crowd and the needed rest. h cornet band will discourse the music. A dance will be held afternoon and evening.

The closing chapters of the Lincoln found interesting as they describe the dent's renomination and Mr. Horace Greeley's self-suggested peace trip to Ningara. Lincoln's sagacity in dealing with men and measures, and occasionly, his humor; Chase's appointment to the chief justiceship; the executive dealing with the "copperhead;" the account of es adopted by the religious denominations in support of the administration, &c.

It may not be generally known that the United States express Co., do business on the Lake Shore while the American have the Michigan Central. When the Lake Shore lessed the D. H. & S. W. R'y the Ypsilanti to Hillsdaie and they have remained so, but there is now likely to be a change and the U. S. will take charge of the offices and route. E. R. Hogel, an arent of the company was here a few days ago investigating the matter and it as there is no competition between them, of repairing.

Mrs. Loomis has a brother and sister laiting her.

Mack Robison went to Jackson Monlay, on business. Miss Carrie Fowle of Moscow is visit-

ing friends in town. Spencer Case went to Grand Rapids or

Monday, on business. Dr. Kotts and B. W. Amsden visited

in Saline on Sunday. Miss Metta Adams of Ypailanti is visit-

ing at C. J. Robison's. Mrs. Elmer Cushman of Delhi Mills is

visiting in this vicinity. Will. Gage came down from Jackson

o visit and fish for a week or two. Wm. Baxter went to Jackson to attend

Mr. Fountain's funeral on Tuesday. Miss Nettie Clarkson of Jackson visited

friends in town a few days last week. Mrs. S. F. Twist went to illanti on Tuesday to visit friends a week or byo.

Albert Case of Summit was shaking hands with friends in town on Saturday

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Wiggins of Adrian risited at Chas. Trefethern's on Sunday Miss Ella Morey of Clinton came here vesterday to attend commencement exer-

Prof. & Mrs. Loomis will go to Cass The ladies of the presbyterian society county where his parents reside, in a few

> Jacob Perrin has recovered from his long and serious illness, sufficient to walk up town.

> Miss Ella Calley of Jackson, formerly teacher in our school, is visiting at M. 1). Case's.

Miss Carrie Case vanie here on Monday to visit school friends on commence ment week.

M. McDougal of Bridgewater was in town on Saturday for the first time in about a year.

Mrs. Theo. Crane of Tecumseh has been visiting hef sister, Mrs. C. J. Robison, the past week. Prof. Thomas F. Moran of Elk River,

Minn, arrived in town on Tuesday to visit his parents. Mrs. George Miller and daughter and

Miss Anna Neebling, visited in Bridgewater on Sunday. Our venerable friend James Graham of Norvell, paid us a visit yesterday and re-

newed his subscription. Allie Hough who has been at New Era, nd with his brother Will, who is rail

On Sunday last N. Schmid entertained Messrs, Moerhead, Hulbert, Lehr, Marx and Pfeifle, at his collage at Sand Lake

We understand that Michael Brenner, of Ann Arbor sprained his wrist in gelgraded so that it is safe to drive down it, ting off a freight train at Pinckney, last

> Will. Reichert and John Burkhardt who have been attending the university at Elmhurst, Ill., returned home last Saturday.

Rev. W. B. Pope intends to go to Fremont. Ohio to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ex-president Hayes, with whom he was well acquainted. Mr. & Mys. Zell L. Baldwin arrived in

town on Thursday last from the east, and visited here until Saturday when they continued their journey homeward.

Dr. F. A. Kotts went to Saline yester day afternoon where he acted as "right bower" for his brother dentist, Dr. Kel-

Marsteller, of the Clinton marble works was in town on Friday last and made us a call. He is getting ready to set some

fine monuments in oak grove cemetery. Capt. Allen was in town a few hours on Saturday. He had been to Raisin Valley to attend the commencement exercises at the Seminary, where he delivered an address.

We learn that Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Robison of Ann Arbor went to Phelps, N. Y. last week to attend the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the place by his grandfather.

We learn that Prof. J. W. Robison will not teach at Wolcott, N. Y., another year, but has secured another situation We also learn that Mrs. R. will not teach at all the coming year but will take much

Sam Osborn, son of W. B. Osborn of Sharon, was one of the 78 graduates from the Ann Arbor high school this year and was chosen to deliver the oration. It is history, in the July Century, will be our pleasure to say that he stood at the 71,000, which is a pretty large lot for one head of the class.

> Cyrus H. Fountain, who many years ago was a resident of this village, but of the city of Jackson for the past 25 years, and he has held various prominent offices. was stricken with paralysis and died in a few hours, on Saturday. His wife died last fall.

Ira B. Laffin of Ypeilanti township, died of consumption very suddenly Monday afternoon, June 17th, at his sisters in the city, aged 28 years. He formerly tought the Clinton schools and was engaged to superintend our schools, when he found that his health would not permit, and Prof. Phillips was engaged in his place. Since then he has gradually lost strength, yet he has made an effort to earn a living for himself and family, and worked until noon on the day he died.

is likely the change will soon be made. watches since he came here and has a fine walk, but the marshall appeared and the hal will lieve Manchester with eply line fou hand, also sliver-ware, knives, beligerent Ludwig suddenly remembered me express office, but then it matters not forks and spoons. He makes a specialty

PERSONAL.

THE GLORIOUS POURTH. How it will be Celebrated in Manches

The german workingmen,s benevolen ciety of this village concluded that the most appropriate time for dedicating the new grove, would be on the 4th of July, and set to work making arrangements for

it. The groye, which is out Ann Arbor street will be fitted handsomely. A large bowery will be built to dance in, and a pavillion large enough to shelter a large number of people in case a rain storm should come up, will be erected. Seats and other conveniences will be provided. Refreshment stands, lunch counters etc.. will of course be sufficiently large to accommodate the throng which is expect-

At sunrise young america will proceed to wake up the villagers and if any are successful in getting a pap after the first gun is fired they will be given a chromo. At 10 o'clock a procession will form on Exchange Place, in the following order:

Chelses Cornet Band Comstock Post G. A. R. Fire Department. Manchester German Workingmen.

Car with Children Representing States Visiting Secieties. Citizens in Carriages.

Citizens on Foot.

After parading the principle streets it will march to the grove where the declaration of independance will be read, the national songs sung, and an oration delivered by Prof. Thomas F. Moran of Elk River, Minn.

There will be all sorts of sports, for

prizes, to amuse the people and lots of music to sooth the savage breast. In the evening the grounds will be illuminated with colored lights and a dis-

play of fireworks.

Worse than Weavel.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE.-In all wheat fields that I have examined there has been found a new enemy to-our grain crops, viz: Sipho-aphis, or grain aphis They feed on wheat, oats and barley, but rve seems to be their favorite food and if is due to the general growing of this crop that this new enemy has been brought among us. I need not discribe them, strike a handfull of grain heads in your open hand and you will find hundreds of them. They feed on the kernel, puncturing and sucking the juice, causing the

kernel to shrink away to a mere chaff. Entomologists estimate that a single female under favorable circumstances will within 20 days be the progenitor of more than two millions of individuals. Late reports state that these pests have already destroyed more than one-half the grain; crops on large sections of Indiana and

School Items.

The junior class motto is O. D. Y. W. Y. K. (?)

John G. English has invited the senior class to his beautiful country residence. on Saturday next

Union school chapel was crouded last night and the exercises of the junior class were great. "There are no flies on the

The innier and senior classes of the high school were entertained at the residence of M. D. Case on Monday evening, and report as having had an extremely

As the junior class chronicles did not explain why one of its members and Prof. Loomis remained so long at the M. E. church yesterday afternoon, we will say

The following scholars in district No. 8 have been neither absent or tardy during the term ending June 21: Emma Gall, Byron Lamson and Charles Stringham. 18 scholars enrolled. Average

attendance 13. On Sunday evening, June 23d Emanuel's church was filled with people who listened with interest to an excellant sermon to the senior class, by Rev. W. B. Pope. His words to the class were very well chosen, and many have pronounced the sermon the best one that has been delivered here.

Saturday was the greatest wool delivery day of the season and farmers from towns in all directions came in early and late with their wagons piled high with fleeces of wool for which they received prices ranging from 20 to 30 cents a pound. It was a fine lot, Schmid & Hulbert took 23,000 pounds; J. F. Spafard 25,000, and Wm. Burtless, 23.000. Making in all day. There was upwards of \$25,000 passed over the counter of the People's bank that day either in cash or certificate, and the merchants got some of It, but their

best chance at it will come later, when

the women get hold of the pocket books

On Saturday afternoon Ludwig Walker of Sharon and Wm. Bueierle of Freedom met in town and had a wordy war about a dog. Walker loosened up that waspytongue of his and William fell upon his neck, whereupon Ludwig felt aggriced and sought William's arrest, but the marshall and justice could not see it and he his Sharon retreat, but he would not go which he proceeded to deliver when the brawney hand of the Freedomite came in contact with his anatomy with such vigor that the crowd which had assembled expected to see his goze spattered over the

his belongings hastened homeward.

PREEDOM.

Where will you celebrate the 4th? At

Frank Dettling went to Ann Arbor on

sines last Saturday. Most of the farmers have sold their Wool

ont some are holding for a higher price. Alice Guinan closed a term of school in the Silver lake district, Friday last. Julia Vogel received a card of honor.

The Scottish Free church has followed the example of the Presbyterian general assembly, and has ordered a thorough examination into the existing dissatisfaction with the Westminster confession of faith. The examining committee will also consider what changes should be made in the creed to adapt it to modern thought.

It is said that an execution syndicate has been incorporated in Illinois. The company will take contracts to execute criminals in every state in the Union derer is to be sent into eternity by the new road of electricity, the execution syndicate will provide for his case the latest improved dynamo. If he goes by the old fashioned route, the same com pany will erect an proved pattern of a gallows tree and the le the criminal to

All the heroic souls who helped at Johnstown have had their due meed of praise except the newspaper reporters. The reporter is a man literally whose work speaks for him. He is rarely mentioned, and then sometimes not with entire respect. But wherever pluck, endurance shrewdness, intelligence and manly cour age are needed, there the reporter is found, and is equal to the occasion. He may go cold and hungry, he may be beaten by the pitiless storm, he may have no sleep for half a week, but he must get the news before the people. What does anything else matter? His own personal discomfort few know, and none seem to care for After the Johns. town disaster those who really suffered the most physically were probably the brave and untiring reporters who got the facts and told the story of the great calamity so well. They deserve the thanks of their fellow countrymen.

Sherman at West Point. Gen. Sherman never speaks but he says something worth hearing. In presenting diplomas to the West Point graduates, recently, he remarked that he had looked at one of their diplomas, and it was exactly like one he had received forty-nine years ago. Then he said: Now, young gentlemen, after you get home and have a little vacation, which will slip by pret ty fast, I tell you, you will get another parchment and that will be your commission, which you should read carefully, and remember that it is pledge on your part that you will serve with fide-ity to the government. A little while after that you will go to some military post and perhaps be

Then you will have to watch sharp and be ready when your superiors come around and ask how many dollars you have in your cash box, or how many tenpenny nails you can put in one ling. That's more than any of you can tell. I think, but to know how many is of more importance than some of the things you study out on the blackboard. You have got to learn to account for everything put into your care. There's an old house buried down south somewhere that I never saw that I had to pay for. Gen. Stanley here and I have been all through the mill, boy's re-

marks were these:
The army is now merely a school, but a ma

The army is now merely a school, but a man may learn actions error if the is past; seventy just as if he were seventsen, although the young man's memory is better. When I left here forty-nine years ago, it was just such a peaceful time as we are having now, and we were complaining of the slowness of promotion, but only a short time after we were ordered to Florida to fight Indians. Then came the Mexican war, and in 1960 the great rebellion.

bellion.

The American fing is the emblem of the best country and the best government on the face of the earth. Be true to that fing as the needle to the pole.

Fifty Years Ago.

Within the last half century ocean telegraphs and ocean cables have been brought into use. So have the telephone, the phonograph and photography in its present form. Petroleum, natural gas, electric lighting, the exquisite aniline colors, steam fire engines and the use of anæsthetics in surgery were undiscovered in the year 1839. There are perhaps two million Spiritualists in the world. Fifty years ago Spiritualism as

name and a faith was unknown. Our ancestors then knew not the deady dynamite. The gold mines of neither California nor Australia had been discovered. The vast silver deposits in the western next of the Union were un dreamed of. California was not even a part of the United States, but belonged o Mexico. So did Texas. Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, much of Kansas and Colo rado were a vast, mysterious, terrifying region, known on our maps only as the

Dynamite, that most terrible of all explosives, had not been invented. There were no sewing machines or bicycles Stenography as an industrial occupation was unknown. Typewriting machine and pretty typewriter girls existed no even as a dream.

Our most important scientific discov erfes have been many of them mad within the half century. Spectral anal vais and the solar spectroscope, among the most far reaching of chemical dis coveries, have been laid before us in that time. So has the application in all its forms of electricity to the industries. Steam as a motive power was indeed known, but the training of its giant arm to do the work of millions of men and orses in a myriad directions is th

achievement of the last half century. The mighty discovery of the correla ern philosophic thought, dates back to within a few years. And the suggestion of the kinship of forces has been followed by the hint that perhaps the varied forms of matter, too, may some day he transmuted into one-even the dream of the old alchemists. The doctrine of evolution has also been put before the world within the same period. Verily it Will: the next one be such a marvel of unfoldment? Con it bol

NORVELL.

Howard Schofield came home on Saturday to visit a few days.

German meeting was held at the school ouse in the village, last Sunday.

Frank Hay of Brooklyn was in town on Tuesday, gathering cream for the creamery.

Mrs. Charles Pardy returned from Owasse where she has been visiting her brother, on

Mrs. Watkins, who has been visiting at Mrs. Lown's, will go to Colon in a few days

to visit friends. Mr. A. N. Austin of Mason was in town last Saturday and Sunday, a guest of his brother A. J. Austin.

Wool has brought a good price this season 28 cents being the highest price paid, and nearly all in this section have sold. Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Austin and daughter

Mabel, of Belton, Texas, have spent a few

days visiting their cousin A. J. Austin, on their way to N. Y. city. Mr. Brewster and family, of Ohio have moved here. They will stay with Mrs. B's brother, Frank Norton, until Oct. 1, when

Washtenaw County Items.

The county pomological society will meet at Ann Arbor Saturday at 2 p. m. Capt. Allen delivers the bacalaureate

morrow evening. We understand that the Clinton M. E Sunday school will picnic at Wampler's lake on the 4th of July.

It seems to be . pretty hard work for Manchester to keep its reservoirs full of water.—Argus. Humph! that's all you know about it. It is for lack of a little work that they are not kept full.

The farmers of this vicinity have shipned over 10,000 nounds of wool direct to Boston, the past month. It was largely composed of unwashed and was handled for them by F. C. Wood of Lodi, says the HAEUSSLER'S Saline Observer.

W. E. Boyden of Delhi Mills, has sold to W. B. Collins of Unadilla, four young merino ewes which cut an average of 15 pounds for their last fleeces. He also sold to S. H. Ellinwood of Rose Center, to head his herd, the Rose of Sharon bull

J. E. Beal of the Ann Arbor Courier has arrived in Ireland well and hearty, after a pleasant ocean yoyage. I tour of the islands will be made on his bicycle. He writes "There is nothing these irish wheelmen will not do for us. They all feel so grateful over America's liberality towards them, that they overwhelm us with kindness. Even the old men and women along the route greet us with a "God bless you," "Good luck to ye's, "Rah for the yankees, Rah for 'merica, etc. It is quite surprising to see how many of our flags they have, and even by the Probate court for said country they sew red strips of cracesive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Museon flannel to a piece of white cloth, with a Goodyear, late of said country, deceased, hereby blue piece up in the corner."

To Our Patrons.

To Our Patrons.

To Our Patrons and demands of all persons against the estate of Museon give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased and that they will meet askie sw office of A. F. Freeman eg., in the village of Marchester, in said country of Washiesaw, on Sairday the 17th day of Auxast, and on Monday the 18th day of November patrices and said and the said of the country books to lock at the country books to lock at the country of the said of the country deceased, and the said of the country of the count

on our books, to look at the figures opposite their names on the paper and if they are in arrears, call and settle up. We dislike newspaper duns, but we need the money and if those who owe us do not come forward without asking, we must ask them for it. Please remember that half a loaf is better than no bread.

tions with Mr. Renshaw a practical cut ter and tailor, late of London, Eng., and will open up first class merchant tailoring in connection with their Ready made business. Styles and fit guaranteed Will be ready to see you in about 10

Spring Opening. Having bought an unusually fine line of Millinery Goods for the spring and mmer trade, I wish the ladies to call at my rooms and examine them and get prices. I shall do work in the latest styles and at lowest prices.

MRS. GEORGE KAY.

Ladies, I have a large line of em broidery silks, chinelle and ribbon chinelle in all desirable colors and shades, for doing fancy work.

The elegant line of Jewelry of the latest and best patterns at Fausel's is offered at reduced prices.

Why not buy a Watch and Chain now while Fausel is selling them at a discount. Ladies call at Fansel's and see his new

stock of Ear Rings, Pins, Rings, &c.

Orders for Spring Chickens through P box 213, promptly filled. Seed Ruckwheat at the Sharon Mills

A. T. Kirkwood.

You can find no better goods than a New line of Trunks at Parsons' the

For cheap prices in Watches, Jewelry, etc., go to Fausel's. You can get Ice Cream by the Dish of

Quart. at the Bakeryr Parsons sells pants for 90 cts, worth \$1

Parsons clothing store plow shoes \$1.

Hats new at Parson's clothing store.

PACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

FIGURES WONT LIE

We Boss the Market

WE MAKE THE PRICES.

And we Sell the Coods.

BECAUSE

We Lead, We Beat, We Undersell

Dry Goods and Notions

Groceries and Crockery

they will take possession of the Chaffee farm. In Piles, Stacks and Cords. Give us a call and be Convinced. Bring us the

JOHN KENSLER.

address to the senior class at Saline, to- TESECS

On your Apple, Cherry and Plum

London Purple

Drug Store, where you will find a

WALL PAPER

5 Cents a Roll and Up

Never had such a rush before. Reand give you a good assortment to chose from besides, which you can not get at other places.

Commissioner's Retice.

TATE OF MICHIGAN. Court of Wash of them for it. Please remember that half a loaf is better than no bread.

MAT D. BLOSSER, Publisher.

Robison & Koebe have closed negotithing with Mr. Renshaw a practical cut.

Robison & Koebe have closed negotithing with Mr. Renshaw a practical cut. 20 per cent., as we can lose nothing in

call and see for yourself. Our Stock of

WADE.—In this village, on Wednesday une 26th, 1889, of old age, wife of Michael

The funeral will be held on Friday more ing at 10 o'clock at St. Mary's church

Commercial.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUTTER.-Demand light and stocks rge. Market dull and weak at 11@12c for EGGS-Market quiet at 121c in large lots

nd 13c for single crates: BEANS.—Very few in the market a resent. Easy at \$1.60@1.80 per bushel

87c afterwards bids; July, 50,000 bushel at 801c: No. 1 white, spot, 8 cars at 89c, cars at 89c, 2 cars at 89c, 2 cars at 881c, CORN.—No. 2 spot, 6 cars at 341c. OATS.-Light mixed, 1 car 27c.

Home Markets.

\$4.00 per cwt.

HAMS-Country, but few offered, at 8@ LARD-Country, is scarce, at 9@10c #

OATS-Are dull at 26c 7 bu POTATOES-In good demand at 30@40

WHEAT-Is in fair demand, at 80@82

WOOL-Is decidedly higher, our buyer are paying 25 @ 30c.

EVERYBODY.

Butter and Eggs and get the highest market price.

AND

and secure a good crop of fruit, by doing so, and the place to buy it is

is still complete at extremely low

member. I will not be undersold,

CEO. J. HÆUSSLER,

receive, examine and adjust and claims. Dated May, to receive, examine and adjust and claims. Dated May, 17, 1899

AM ARIAH CONKLIN,
JAMES RELLY,

Died.

Wade, aged 73 years..

Derrott Inne 26 1889. dairy and 17@18 for creamery per pound

for city handpicked.

WHEAT—The demand for cash wheat was active to-day and the market firm. The market for future was steady and very active. No 2 red, spot, 3 cars at 891c, cars at 86c, 3 cars at 86clc. 4 cars at 86lc

BUTTER-Dull, at 10@12c. EGGS-In good demand, at 11@12c HOGS Live, in fair demand, at \$3.50@

Enterprise Steam Printing Office.

Another New Line of

TUST ARRIVED :

As my sales have been so good in Wall Paper this spring by far more than Lanticipated,

I have had to order another lot.

DON'T BUY A CENTS WORTH

until you see my line, or you.... will regret it. Prices as low as the lowest.

PARIS GREEN

London Purple,

Bug Finish! In large quantity. The purest, best and cheaper

Insect Powder and

F. STEINKOHL.

Telephone Drug and Book Store.

NO one will dispute the fact that by selling goods and giving credit that a higher price must be asked to make good losses that every merchant experiences who

CREDIT By selling for Cash or its equivalent we can save for the purchaser from 10 to

poor accounts. Don't be deceived BUT

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery

We mean what we say and can convine you if you will call and examine our

CHEAP

Highest Cash Price paid for Butter and Eggs. Yours, truly, -T. B. BAILEY.

TON'T PAIL TO CALL

GOODS.



Photograph Cards of which we will sell at Reduc-

BY MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, JUNE , 27. 1889.



No. 482.—A Pleasing Puzzle drawnang man wall exteh at a straw. The ather parts as always at fault. Hx that expresses nat knaws nathang. Hanry in the meeth excess the perse.
Weter rin by well not tern the mell.
Drank as the esher of death.
The press of the padding as an th

axixng.

10. Gxvx that which yax affar.

11. Gxxd wards east nathang bat ara warth

12 Francy may balt bran and thank at

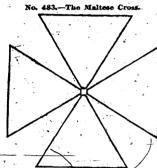
13. X kxnd ward exsts nx mxrx thxn a

crass ana.

Lang as the arm of the needy.

15. Mxrx hxstx lxss spxxd.

Insert a vowel wherever there is an x in the liteen sentences above. When they are complete select a word of five letters from each sentence. When these fifteen words are rightly selected and placed one below the other, the central row of letters, reading downward, will spell what June is often child.



The walks in a certain garden were laid out in the form of a Maltese cross. Four peross. Four person walked around a different triangle, the mother at the rate of two miles an hour, the daughter at the rate of three miles an hour the father at the rate of four miles an hour and the son at the rate of five miles an hour It was agreed that they should go in to dinn whenever all four should meet for the third time at the house. The distance around each triangle was one-third of a mile. At what time did they go into dinner?

No. 4SL-Transpositions. My first's a simple piece of wood,
Which hath the farmer's herd withstood Transposed a little coin of Spain, Which would add little

My third's a coin of Italy, Which little more in value see

My fourth, for fear of being caught, The tiger in the jungle sought. If you were called fifth to your face You would esteem it a disgrace.

No. 485 .- The Legacies. Kear to my house there lived a bachelor, Reputed rich, and servants three he had: A valet trim to shave his lather d jaw. A buxom maid and a mischievous lad. Now, on a day, my triend was taken ill, Now, on a day, my triend was taken in, And earth for mer, said he, "I'm going to die, Bring pen and paper here and make my will I did as I was bid, then, by and by, He whispered, "I must add a redicill."

This, too, was done, and fourteen ten pound it was the and instity to the servants three. Were left, and justly, to the servants three
He who had folded up his master's coats,
And brushed his hat, had-twice as much as she
Who buttered muffins for his worship's tea;
And she had thrice as much, had buxon Ann,
As the young scapegize who erands ran.
And now tis plain to every thinking head
What legacy each servant pocketed.

No. 486.-A Hollow Square

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 The upper horizontal, "notes taken at a meeting." The right vertical, "a few." The lower horizontal, "the seed of the flax plant." The infant's age Cribbage.

The collector's age-Dunnage. The minister's age—Parsonage. The cabman's age-Cabbage. The broker's age-Bondage. The lawyer's age-Damage. The lover's age-Marriage. The cashier's age-Shortage The deadhead's age—Passage The plumber's age-Leakage. The Coal dealer's age Tonna The doctor's age Pillage. The butcher's age-Sausage.

Key to the Puzzler. No. 474.—Beheaded Rhymes: (a) Chimes—lines (b) Scorn—corn. (c) Block—lock.
No. 473.—Numerical Enigma: First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his

I dare do all that may become a man; Who dares do more is none. o. 477.—A Date Puzzle: 1492. No. 477.—A Date Puzzl No. 478.—A Pyramid:

G E M MEDAL TARDIER-No. 479.—A Double Diamond:

A-R-T-T_____ No. 480. Easy Word Squares

United States.

NAPLES IN 1850 AND 1889.

Wonderful Changes That Took Place the City During Thirty-nine Years. I visited Naples, exclusively for reasons connected with the health of my family, in the winter of 1856-51. my lamily, in the winter of 1868-9. The change which has passed upon the city during these thirty-nine years may, without exaggeration, be called enormous. At the earlier epoch the reaction which followed the abor-tive efforts of 1848-9 for national deliverance, was celebratisty not only its triumph but its saturnalia. Personal liberty was deprived of every quarantee, and the trial of Pria and his associates, who had assisted the king eighteen months before in establishmes as he schembly swore by his

lishing, as he solemuly swore, by his own free will and deliberate conviction, a free constitution, was proceeding under a government of perjury and violence, to its predetermined issues in the judicial condemnation of the patriot culprits.

But at the later period there lay

upon the surface every sign not only of change, but of transformation. There was a free press, free speech, free worship and freedom of person, with every sign of a vigorous munifree worship and freedom of person, with every sign of a vigorous municipal life, replacing the stagnant uniformity of a despotism, both local and central. The notes, indeed, of material progress surpassed everything which could have been expected. The basking, loitering, lolling, loafing population, so peculiarly Neapolitan, seemed to have become extinct. The filth, which formerly made the city offensive to eye and nostril, had disappeared in great measure. In all disappeared in great measure. In all the frequented parts of the city the

population was well clad:

I made it my business to look for stockingless and shoeless feet; and I stockingless and shoeless feet; and I found them, between young and old, in four cases only during my whole stay. An excellent service had been organized, through the main streets, of omnibuses, trams and steam trams; and it was largely used, not only by the middle, but by the working class. Of the butchers shops, as the measure of the recognition of animal Of the butchers shops, as the measure of the consumption of animal food by the people, I cannot speak in the exact language of statistics; but from the evidence of the eye I should say that they were multiplied in some proportion, approaching five to one. Mendicity, formerly amounting to a public nuisance, had become comparatively rare; the most importunate beg-gar that I encountered was a Sister of Charity.

Charity.

A supply of water, faulty alike in quality and quantity, had been replaced at great cost by one of first rate purity and abundance; and, as a result, typhoid fever, formerly endemic, had been expelled from the place. In the old quarter, or citta vecchia, another vast operation was about its beginning. Lying below the level of the sea, it was still a constant or frequent nest of disease. But municipal enterprise had the remedy prepared in a great evisceration. prepared in a great evisceration. The peccant part was sentenced to disappear altogether; and partly with change of levels, partly with a system of powerful pumping, a new quarter was to rise.—Gladstone in The Nineteenth Century.

A Peculiar Duel.

A very peculiar preliminary to a countries wrote in Greek. The Romans and death sentence that deserves to be put on record was that in vogue in Francounia in the Fifteenth century—that Minor, where the conquests of Alexander the is, in the days of the ordeal, in which Greet had made Greek a common vehicle of

way:

A regular ring was formed for spec-A regular ring was formed for spectators and chairs were placed for the judges. In the middle of the ring was a hole about three feet deep, in which the man, armed only with a club, had to defend himself against the woman, who was armed with a stone weighing a pound tied up in a handkerchief and attached to a slender willowy stick.

Thus, too, those evangelists who wrote tor Gentiles often add the interpretation of a word in the interpretation of a word tiving its name as the Jews had then the Greek equivalent, which their readers understood. Golgotha in Hebrew was Calvaria in Latin. Mark, Luké and Yeule were Greek names, though borne by Jews. Simon, Levi, etc., were Hebrew attached to a slender willowy stick. attached to a slender willowy stick. The lady had a space measuring ten feet in diameter in which to evolute

arm or hand he made one error. If he made three such, or if the woman succeeded in disarming him, he was declared defeated, and was then delivered clared defeated, and was then delivered succeeded in the succee over to the executioner to be put to death, which was by being buried in the same hole in which he had vainly attempted to defend himself. But if the man succeeded in thwarting the attacks of the woman or in disarming her, he was declared the victor, and the woman herself was then the vic-tim, and was sentenced to death and buried alive New York World

Nutmegs.

The nutmeg is the innermost kernel of the truit of a small tree that grows about thirty feet high. It is a native of the East Indies, but it is cultivated in the East Indies, but it is cultivated in other tropical lands. It has a small, yellow flower. The fruit is small and peach like, but with a smooth surface, and turns yellow when ripe. The exterior, a thick, fleshy husk, dries up and cracks, disclosing the nut. The outer covering of this nut is what we legs, but if the accused was a Boman either turns yellow has a mace. It is red at first, but zen or was charged with reason to Rome, be turns to a light brown when dried. Next comes a hard shining shell, and inside that is the nutmeg. The tree bears about the eighth or ninth year from the seed. The mace is taken off and dried in the sun for one dayand for eight days in the shade, then dampened with sea water and pressed in bags. The remainder of the aut is very thoroughly dried, when the shell is broken and dried, when the shell is broken and the nutmegs are assorted, the best ones being exported. They are first pickled in lime water, then left to sweat and finally packed for shipment. The Penang nutmegs the best, are about an inch long, pale brown, corrugated on the surface, with red streaks in the gray interior.—Good Housekeeping.

The Dime Museum Lecturer. A New York dime museum possess-

This, ladies and gentlemen, is Cin-gales, the sword and spike walker. She is a native of Lucknow, India, a) C A R E & D P L E A

A C I D L E A P

B I C E F A S E

E D E N A r E S

No. 481.—Enigma: Pea, peace, pear, peach, pearl, pearl, pearl, pearl, pearl tion of \$2,500,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the United States which is equal to one-third the daily accur.

The second and spike walker. A Maine Fish Story.

A Maine

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER. 10 TOU VIANT

TERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 30.

Alternative Possibilities of Happiness or Misery-Condition and Population of Pai-

year deal with the later teachings and most ntous prophecy of Christ—that concerning the destruction of the Temple, the end of the world and His second coming-and with the last scenes of his life, and the thrilling incidents attendant on his resurrection.

will compare for one moment in interest with ant that, if true, all other truths are by comparison unimportant; if false, all other false hoods are by comparison harmless and imag-nificant. If we could believe that the writer of the New Testament and their immediate successors had fabricated this impressive harrative we should at once be driven to the conclusion that, far beyond all men that ever lived, they discovered the art of making falsehood far more vital in its spirit an more powerful in its effects than fruth, for all the admitted truths recorded in profane history have had less effect on the subsequent course of the world, and today have less effect upon the lives and consciences of men than this simple parrative. We should, in adopt ing that theory, be compelled to the utterly absurd conclusion that a little band of Jews, most of them ignorant and nearly all poor, had, with most marvelous ingenuity, with a skill in fiction surpassing all the masters in that art, fabricated a story which revolution lied the civilized world, forged a theology which survived all forms of government, and innounced a delusion which has fired the hearts of hundreds of millions of people and led them to despise danger and welcome death. Such a theory is too preposterous for

narration and what awful con ability to eternal woe, then an incarnate on the lowest principles of self love, awaker every man to earnest inquiry. That there derstood should not weigh for one momen guage which aid in making clear the mean

ing of the Gospel history.

First, it is to be noted that the four gosels were written in the Greek language though there is evidence that Matthew first sed his in Hebrew, and that they were ficiently numerous to create a demand for a complete record, each gospel being devised to meet the needs of a special class. These the Hebrew language as a popular speech, and at the time of Christ spoke the Syro-Chaldaic; the country was ruled by the Romans, so the language of the laws was Latin, while the scholars of Palestine and adjoining countries wrote in Greek. The Romans had heaven itself was supposed to take a speech and writing. The Jews retained Hehand in the distribution of justice. brew as their sacred language. Hence we In case a woman had been made to see that the inscription over the head of suffer in reputation by a man she was at liberty to challenge him to combat, which took place in the following and the people in Jerusalem who were not and the people in Jerusalem who were not Jews as well as the residents.

the name one was known by in both lar guages, whether a totally different name of merely the same name translated. Simon is Hebrew; Peter is Greek, from "petros," a rock. The rules were as follows:

If the man in attempting to strike he woman touched the ground with maner, as Nazareth, Bethlehem, Capernaum;

Casarea, Philippi.
The government was in like minner composita. It was the practice of the Romans to slaughter without mercy till a country was singner without mercy till a country was conquered, then grant universal annesty, take the leading men of the conquered coun-try into the Roman service, interfere not at all with religion and as little as possible with local customs as long as government was re-spected and the taxes paid. The Roman gov-ernors appointed for the conquered countries were not only instructed, but it was obviously their best policy to be considerate of local prejudices, and they often yielded to what they considered folly or injustice because they "feared a sedition of the people." Plate, whose office included the functions of local governor and judge advocate, repeatedly interceded for Jesus and declared that he "found no fault in the man," nevertheless

he gave Him up to the Jewish council, and they condemned Him under Jewish law. The interlock of local and general law was very similar to that in British India and the zen or was charged with treason to Rome, he had to go before the higher court. Filate declared that Jesus had done nothing that Romans cared to punish, and as to the rest he was willing to please the Jews; but St/Paul inherited Roman citizenship from his father, so the local authorities "dared not leave him bound," nor could be be put to death till be had had his appeal to Rome. Even when the inferior courts condemned the Romans often executed the sentence, as in the case of Jesus; crucifixion was a Roman method, as that of the Jeys would have been by stoning. Despite Pilate's anxiety to please the influential Jews his troubles constantly increased (for they were restive under Roman rule), and he finally ordered a massacro in Samaria, for which he was recalled sacre in Samaria, for which he was recalled to frome. He was found guilty and banished to Vienne, in Gaul (France), where he died nine years after the crucifixion. His ene-nies in Frome averred that he committed sui-

A Maine Fish Story.

LESSON XIII, SECOND QUARTER, IN-

The lessons for the second quarter of this

On the other hand, admit the truth of this once rise to impress the mind: God, efernity, sin, moral accountability, retribution and lirection, eternal happiness. The bare possi-bility of such alternative results should, even are points in the prophecy not yet determined and statements in the history not fully unagainst the awful impo clear. The teachings of each lesson have been noted in their turn; but it may be well to set forth a few facts in history and lan-

valo is consequence of his disgrace, and there is an old tradition that he sank into a hope-less melancholy, lived alone in a hut on Mt. Filstus, and finally drowned himself h. Lie

driving a pair of oxen with bits and reins. The ox knoweth even-more than Holy Writ credits bim with.

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