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Manchester Enterprise

BY MAT D. BLOSSER. Published Thursday Evening. Has a large circulation among Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Families generally in the villages of MANCHESTER, CHELSEA, GRASS, CLINTON, Novell, Brooklyn, Napoleon, Saline, La. And all adjoining country.

Desirable Medium for Advertisers.

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Societies.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN. A meeting in their hall over Geo. J. Hensler's drug store, on second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month. M. D. KNOTT, M. W. M. Secretary.

MANCHESTER TRUST, No. 141, Kelleys of the Mechanics meet at their rooms over the J. Hensler's store, the second Friday of each month. Visiting subscribers invited to attend. T. B. BAILEY, M. W. Secretary.

ADONIAH COUNCIL, No. 24, R. & S. M. Assembly at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening of each month. All visiting companions are invited to attend. J. D. VAN DYKE, M. W. Secretary.

MEDICIAN CHAPTER, No. 48, R. & S. M. meet at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening of each month. All visiting companions are invited to attend. G. W. JAMES, M. W. Secretary.

COMPTON LODGE, No. 352, G. A. R. meet at the hall over Hensler's drug store, on the first Tuesday evening of each month. Visiting comrades invited to attend. J. C. GORDON, M. W. Secretary.

MANCHESTER LODGE, No. 148, F. & A. M. meet at Masonic Hall over Hensler's drug store, Monday evening, on or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited to attend. K. A. KNOTT, Sec'y. F. N. SKILL, M. W.

WORKINGMEN'S AID SOCIETY. A meeting in their hall in the Quonset building on the first Monday evening of each month. F. W. KERR, Sec'y. G. SCHMID, Treas.

Business Cards.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF MANCHESTER. Organized under State Law. Capital, \$50,000. Treasurer: General Banking Business.

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L. D. WATKINS, J. D. COREY, Joseph Mc Mahon, Frank Spalding, Fred Valentine, W. M. Clarkson, Jane Kinsley, A. F. Freeman.

A. TAYLOR, M. D. Office at residence on A. and Abbott street, Manchester. By day and night will receive prompt attention.

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DR. E. HUSTON, Dentist. Office over F. Case & Son's store, Clinton, Mich. Long experience enables me to practice in a most successful manner in all departments of the profession. All the latest and most approved methods used, and satisfaction guaranteed. I will be in Jackson Monday of each week until April or May.

F. A. KOTTS, Surgeon Dentist. All dental operations done promptly. Gas or vaporized Air administered for painless operations. Gold Fillings, Crowns and Bridges work a specialty. Gold aluminum, Waxed metal and rubber plates guaranteed to fit. Office over Macomber Bros. store, at Dr. White's office in Clinton every Wednesday.

S. F. MARTELLER, Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Cemetery and Building Work. A specialty of Granite Monuments. A large and complete stock of finished monuments and tablets always on hand. Commencement by mail, will receive prompt attention. Works on Chicago Street, CLINTON, and Railroad Street, Teannasch.

A NEW LINE of Imported JAPANESE CRAPE NAPKINS. Just received at the Enterprise Office.

A BUTTERFLY'S SOUL.

Through the fold where the brown quail whistles, Over the ferns where the rabbit lies, Flutters the formless down of a daisy; Is it the soul of a butterfly? See! how they scatter and then assemble, Filling the air while the blossoms fade, Delicate atoms that whirl and tremble In the slanting sunlight that strikes the glade. There goes the summer's innocent love, Drifting and wandering, faint and far; Only to hover about the daisy flower, Watched by only the twilight star. Come next August, when chilies blossom, See how each is alive with wings! Butterflies seek their souls in its bloom, Changed henceforth to immortal things. -T. W. Higginson in St. Nicholas.

By the Irish. "I paid a visit to Ireland a few years ago," remarked Judge Noonan, of the Planters' house newstand, "and in going up through Galway I had to make use of a jaunting car. The driver, a thoroughbred peasant, of the peasantry, full of native wit and shrewdness, had in some way discovered that I was from America and after eying me keenly for a time, he said: 'It's from America ye are.' "I acknowledged that such was the case, and after a short silence, he asked again: 'How are the Oirish gettin' along over there?' " 'Bad,' said I, 'very bad. They are by far the worst citizens we have. They are worse there than at home even.' "He regarded me with a queer twinkle in his eye, and queried: 'Do you know what I think would be the best of your country if it wasn't for the Oirish?' " 'Well, I had not thought, I replied, 'but I am curious to know your opinion.' "He leaned over, and lowering his voice almost to a whisper, he said: 'I think it would be for rink.' -St. Louis Republic.

Foundlings in Russia. According to official statements relating to the Russian foundling hospitals at St. Petersburg and Moscow about 4,000,000 newly born children have been given over to them during the last hundred years, most of them illegitimate. Of this large number nearly 800,000 have died in the first months of their existence. The well known authority on statistics, Alexander Von Oettingen, who in his "Moral Statistics" has treated the state of things in these Russian hospitals, satirically calls it "Chronic Kindermord auf Staatskosten" ("chronic infanticide at the cost of the state"). It is now asserted that the Russian government intends to carry out a radical reorganization of both hospitals. Probably, says our St. Petersburg correspondent, a number of smaller foundling hospitals will be established in the provinces to take the place of the two large central hospitals, which now receive about 30,000 infants annually. -London News.

A Flery Plant. The fraxinella, or, as it used to be called, false dittany, has a peculiar property seldom noted except by those who make a particular study of plants. The whole plant emits an odor of lemon peel and when bruised it has a strong balsamic smell. This scent is strongest in the pedicles of the flowers, which are covered with glands of a rusty red color, exuding a viscid juice or resin, which exales in vapor and on a dark night may be seen to take fire. The fraxinella has a strong and agreeable perfume and may be easily cultivated in any ordinary garden soil. -Home Journal.

Packing Fish in Ice. The simple and obvious device of packing fish in ice for transportation in hot weather was first used in America in the forties. From this country it has since been introduced in general use in all civilized lands. The practice has been common in China from early times. In a book published in Nuremberg in 1680, Erasmus Franciscus refers to the Chinese custom and recommends its adoption in Europe, but his advice was unheeded and it was left for a smart Yankee to rediscover the simple expedient nearly two centuries later. -Deutsche Fischerei Zeitung.

Introduced in Style. Mrs. Livermore humorously tells this about herself: She went to a town in Maine to deliver a lecture. A young minister, who felt greatly his importance in introducing so large a light, announced to the women you have all heard of the illustrious man across the water, so beloved by his people, and who is known by the sobriquet of the "Grand Old Man." I now have the pleasure of introducing to you a lady beloved in Boston and known there as the "Grand Old Woman." -Lewiston Journal.

A Use for Pugs at Last. A-Ferguson is a sharp man. "You see, his wife never lets him have any money, so he steals her pug." "Steals her pug?" "Yes, he has made arrangements with a professional dog stealer. Ferguson hands dog over the fence to dog stealer. Mrs. Ferguson offers reward of \$5. Dog stealer gets reward and divides with Ferguson. Next week dog is gone again. Another reward, and more pocket money for Ferguson." -Davenport Signifier.

When the Trouble Began. "Did you see the beginning of this trouble?" asked the police judge of a witness against a man who had struck his wife. "Yes, sir; I saw the very commencement of the difficulty. It was about two years ago." "Two years ago?" "Yes, sir. The minister said: 'Will you take this man to be your lawful husband,' and she said: 'I will.'" -Merchant Traveler.

Be rude to none; rudeness harms not even the humblest and poorest to whom it is directed, but it injures the exhibitor.

Exercises Not Medicine.

Boerhaave, the famous physician, declared that a man was more likely to get well by climbing a tree than by drinking a decoction made of its leaves; that is, he thought exercise better than medicine. It is on this principle that the queen of Sweden, whose nervous condition has given rise to much anxiety, is being treated. She is ordered to make her bed and sweep her room, besides taking a large amount of walking exercise. This method—the "hygienic treatment," as he calls it—has inspired a cynical journalist with some suggestions which are perhaps wiser than he knows. He advises the "office boy treatment" for the dyspeptic millionaire, the "groom treatment" for the Cressus whose liver is too much with the "country postmen treatment" for the obese financier, the "nursemaid treatment" for the hysterical woman who cannot stand a child's cry, and the "old clothes woman treatment" for the fine lady who faints at the sight of powder. Probably the "treatments" would be efficacious—if the patient would submit. -New Orleans Picayune.

Wealthy Jews in Britain.

It is a fact in Great Britain that the Jews taken collectively, far more wealthy than the remainder of the population. Some little time ago figures were published which showed that the average yearly income of the Jewish inhabitants of London was \$106, while that of the whole of the inhabitants of the kingdom, taken collectively, amounted to only \$35; that is to say, the Jews are nearly three times as wealthy as the non-Jewish residents of Great Britain. In another way, the Jews form only one seven hundred and fiftieth part of the population, but have between them one hundred and fiftieth of the national wealth. The following figures show the matter looked at from a different aspect: One Jewish family in every hundred taken collectively, far more wealthy than the remainder of the population. 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No. 405.—A Recent Novel Craze. In earnest, not in jest. In worst, not in best. In black, not in white. In loose, not in tight. In short, not in long. In right, not in wrong. In loose, not in taut. In cold, not in hot. In this, not in that. In slim, not in fat. In crooked, not in straight. In early, not in late. In ten and in one. Whole is a late and noted work of fiction.



No. 406.—Illustrated Rebus. The answer to the accompanying rebus is a proverb referring to the possible weakness of that which seems strong.—St. Nicholas.

No. 407.—The Prisoners in the Tower. An old king, a beautiful princess and a page were imprisoned in a high tower to which there was but one opening, a window 150 feet above the ground. The only means of escape was afforded by a rope which passed over a pulley fixed to the outside of the tower and on each end of which hung a basket. When ever one basket was at the window the other was on the ground below the tower. The rope itself was inclosed in such a way that a person in one of the baskets could neither help himself by means of it nor receive help from the other prisoners. In short, the only way the baskets could be used by placing a heavier weight in the one than in the other. Now, the old king weighed 195 pounds, the princess 105 pounds, the page 90 pounds, and they found in the tower an iron chain weighing 15 pounds. The weight in the descending basket could not exceed that in the ascending basket by more than 15 pounds without causing a descent so rapid as to be dangerous to a human being, although such a speed would of course not injure the chain. Furthermore, only two persons, or one person and the chain, could be placed in the same basket at the same time. How did the party manage to escape and take the chain with them?

No. 408.—A Perfect Diamond. * * * * *

The single stars represent the same consonant. The row of three, the topmost point. The row of five, an ornament of precious stones worn upon the head. The row of seven, a precious stone noted for its brilliancy. The row of five, that which people often are who possess the row of seven. The row of three, a conjunction. The vertical row of seven, a precious stone noted for its hardness.

No. 409.—Charade. A worthless first I do despise, And every one I would advise To make them last. The whole was heard in olden time, As it pealed forth the evening chime, That day is past.

No. 500.—Behaved Animals. Behave an animal and leave part of a flower. Behave an animal and leave a propeller. Behave an animal and leave a parlor ornament. Behave an animal and leave a fluid. Behave an animal and leave a Mexican tree.

Varieties. It is the late cat that catches the early boot-jack. It was too many Roman punches that did the business for Julius Caesar. When trains are telescoped the poor passengers see stars. A little enlightenment is more to be desired than a big gas bill. The best way to make the hours go fast is to use the spur of the moment. An umbrella, like a pancake, is seldom seen after Lent.

Key to the Puzzle. No. 487.—Hidden Fruits: Orange, pear, date, banana, peach, plum, lime, lemon, mango, apple. No. 488.—A Geographical Puzzle: Mississippi, De Soto, Lafayette, Carroll, Jefferson, Lawrence, Wayne, Monroe, Calhoun, Madison, Washington, Newton, Franklin, Scott, Choctaw, Sunflower, Pike, Warren, Jasper, Bolivar, Smith, Leake, Aikie, Holmes. No. 489.—The Crown Problem: Place the 4th on the 1st, the 6th on the 9th, the 8th upon the 3d, the 2d on the 5th and the 7th on the 10th. No. 490.—Behavings: Bare—are; main; aim; four—our; lone—one. No. 491.—Transpositions: Nest—sent; slate—stall; table—blast; steps—peas; bowl—blow; shoe—hoose; leaf—leaf; pear—spare. No. 492.—Proverb Making: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. A H S U B E R T B E N I G N I R O T U N D O W I N S U F F I C I E N T N O R T H Y U N D E R B O L T H O U S E B R E A K E R E H A N D I S W O

No. 493.—Enigma: Clarif; Clark. No. 494.—Riddle: Because it's a notion (an ocean). When it turns to lay, because it is the end of port. When it is ground, because he is faithful to the last. Because the cat'll (cattle) eat it. Observations upon the sway of tall chimneys during high wind show that one 115 feet in height and 2 feet in total diameter at the top varied 20 inches during a heavy gale, and another 164 feet high, but with a 6 feet diameter of flue, moved through an arc of only 6 inches.

Front of Music. Dr. Ford, the pastor of Melton, England, was an enthusiast in music and a great humorist. He was especially fond of Handel's music. His admiration of the "Messiah" was carried to such an excess that he never made a journey from Melton to Leicester that he did not sing it quite through. His performance served as a pedometer, by which he could note his progress on the road. As soon as he had crossed Melton bridge he began the overture, and always found himself in the chorus. "Lift up your heads!" when he arrived at Brooksby's gate; and at "Thanks be to God!" the moment he got through Thomas-town toll gate. As the pace of his old horse was pretty regular he contrived to conclude the "Amen chorus" all ways at the cross in Belgrave gate. Although not a man of undoubted piety, his eccentricity was at times not restrained, even in the pulpit. He had a good opinion of his own vocal powers, and once stopped his clerk who had just set the tune, saying: "John, you have pitched it, too high; follow me;" then justly began the tune. When the psalmody went to his mind he enjoyed it, and his parrot, yams of delight would assume attitudes in the pulpit which could by no means be deemed elegant or fitting. Once, when preaching a charity sermon at Melton, some gentlemen belonging to the hunt established in that town entered the church in their scarlet dresses, rather late. He stopped and cried out: "Here they come! here come the red coats! They know their Christian duties; there must be a man among them that is not good for a guinea!" The doctor was himself a performer, and had an excellent library of music, and always took the "Messiah" with him when on his musical journeys. At the Birmingham musical festival once, he was sitting with his book on his knee, humming the music with the performers, to the great annoyance of an attentive listener, who said: "I didn't pay to hear you sing, sir." "Then," said the doctor, "you have all that in the bargain."—Youth's Companion.

Bleeding to Death. It is not now generally remembered, but it is literally true, that Washington was bled to death by his doctors. The doctors were not to blame for this. They only did what their professional forefathers had been doing under similar circumstances for ages, and what Washington himself would probably have desired had he been caught without medical advice. But—we speak under correction in this (says The Nation)—it is probably at least fifty years since any distinguished man has run any similar risk in the United States. In other words, within the past half century, American, English and French doctors have abandoned the practice of bleeding. Washington was bled to death by the same means which they applied in nine out of ten cases which fell into their hands. A more striking illustration of the uncertainty of the medical art its revilers are not able to produce. It is true the doctors try to weaken the force of the illustration by pleading that the characteristics of diseases have changed, that they are no longer of the inflammatory type as they used to be, or so much the result of plethora; but this does not make much impression. The practice is still kept up in those countries in which medical education has made least advances—Spain, for instance, and Italy. Within our own time, another great man of the Washington type, Count Cavour, has been slain by medical bleeding practice at Washington was. The worse Cavour grew, the more his doctors bled him, and he finally succumbed under the treatment, in the flower of his age and in the midst of his usefulness.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Cause of Our Railway Problem. When legislative inducements were made to investors for the construction of new railroads, capitalists were pleased to be relieved of ordinary prudence in making their investments, and upon the strength of such legislation continued to build railroads in excess of commercial wants, expecting to adjust the traffic rates as to insure to them good profits; but this was never the purpose of the shippers or of the legislators who represented them, for by the construction of numerous lines, they expected to arouse a spirit of competition among the railroads which would lead to cut rates and reduced cost of service. Thus the original laws which stimulated the organization and construction of railroads polarized the interests of the investors and the shippers, and made mutually repellent forces which should have mutually attracted. Each was deluded by false hopes, for neither considered the rights or interests of the other, and all subsequent legislation, which has aimed to preserve the benefits of unwise and premature railroad construction to the public has shifted all the evils and consequent losses upon the railroad companies, while the efforts of railway companies to avoid all competition by a division of revenues would throw the entire burden of supporting the construction of the public, and it is this unbalanced condition of affairs which has led to aggressions upon the part of railroads, adverse verdicts by juries, and hostile legislation by the states, all of which are in the nature of reactions due to the disturbance caused by the original laws.—Benj. Reese in a Popular Science Monthly.

A Co-operative Maid. There was a movement made by a New York woman a short time ago to hire what she called a co-operative maid—and a good idea it is, too. Some young woman, clever with her needle, might easily take it up and earn her living, without the opprobrious title of servant. There are many hard working women in this town who are journalists and teachers of the arts, living in boarding houses and flats, who can never find time amid their duties to attend to the details of the wardrobe, and must, for lack of an opportunity, allow clothes to go un-mended, gloves and shoes without buttons, while unchristian disorder reigns in closets and bureau drawers. Now the proposition is to find some women who will be given a number of patronesses, each paying a modest sum for the privilege of having some one set them in order each week and relieve their minds of the annoying thought of personal carelessness. This should be a want easily satisfied, and myself, I know of a number of women who would willingly contribute for a share in such an honest luxury as a weekly maid.—New York Star.

ELI'S SORROWFUL DEATH.

LESSON II, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 14.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. iv. 1-18—Commit to Memory Verses 17-18—Golden Text, I Sam. iii. 13—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.) When Samuel told to Eli the message from the Lord the attitude of his heart towards God's messenger is his reply: "It is the Lord; let Him do what seemeth Him good." His meek submission is commendable, but prompt and decisive dealings with his sons would have been better.

The word of Samuel came to all Israel. That is the word of the Lord through Samuel, for he, as the Lord's prophet, would speak the Lord's message (Hag. i, 13); and thus all Israel would know through him the will of the Lord.

Israel was smitten before the Philistines. This smiting that God was not with them, for had He been in their midst victory would have been certain; "one should chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight." He had promised to fight for them when He sent them forth (Deut. i, 30; iii, 22; xxxii, 30), so that this going out against the enemy and this defeat was not the result of God's leading.

"Let us fetch the ark of the covenant of the Lord; * * * it may save us." They did not look to the Lord to save them, they were not at this time worshipping Him, but idols, and they speak of it as a holy vessel as if it were an idol, which perhaps may have more power than the other idols which they worshipped; but their iniquities had separated between them and God, and their sins had hid His face from them.

"So the people sent to Shiloh, that they might fetch from thence the ark of the covenant of the Lord of Hosts, which dwelleth between the cherubim." Thus they add sin to sin and are so blinded that they see not the enormity of this sin. Consider the significance of this holy vessel, mentioned eleven times in this chapter, and that it is the ark of the Lord of Hosts, which dwelleth between the cherubim. Thus they add sin to sin and are so blinded that they see not the enormity of this sin. Consider the significance of this holy vessel, mentioned eleven times in this chapter, and that it is the ark of the Lord of Hosts, which dwelleth between the cherubim. Thus they add sin to sin and are so blinded that they see not the enormity of this sin. Consider the significance of this holy vessel, mentioned eleven times in this chapter, and that it is the ark of the Lord of Hosts, which dwelleth between the cherubim. 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