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Manchester Enterprise

BY MAT D. BLOSSER. Published Thursday Evenings. Has a large circulation 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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THE LIGHTING OF THE SUN.

Lying with half opened eyelids In the cold gray light of dawn. I watched the first winged apparitions turn The kaleidoscope of morn. Fairly pearl shades, fluctuating First with rose tints, then with blue, Deepened into royal purple And the violet tender hue. Then o'erspread a glowing crimson; And a sudden burst of flame Like a lamp through colored windows Of a great cathedral came. Bossie's bright blue eyes were watching—Bess, our bonny four-year-old, With the morning sunshine prisoned In the curling locks of gold— Lightly, then, she sought my bedside, As a bee the blossom's cup; "Oh, auntie, see! God's in the sun, 'Tis time for 'oo to get up!" —Wide Awake.

THANKFUL'S TRIALS.

"I'm sure," murmured Thankful Pennypacker, "I don't know what to do." Thankful Pennypacker had come to the far west on what the facetious inhabitants of Blue Gulch would have called "a wild goose chase." She was one of the great majority of unemployed women in the state of Vermont, and her cousin, Squire Todd, had heard from his nephew's wife, who had a sister at Blue Gulch, that there was a district school teacher wanted there. "Chance for you, eh, Thankful?" said Mrs. Todd. "Better get off as fast as ever you can, or it'll be snapped up. Such positions don't go a-begging long." Thankful looked up with big, wistful eyes. "It's awful cold weather to go west, isn't it?" said she, a little timidly. "Oh, if you're afraid of a little cold wind and a snow flurry or two?" said Mrs. Todd, elevating her nose. "And Thankful packed her trunk at once and departed. "Ain't it rather barbarous, mother," said the squire, "to send the poor gal off west in such a blizzard as this ere?" "Well, Joshua," said his helpmeet, "she's been here two good months now, and we want her room for your Aunt Eliza, that's got money to leave some day; and, besides, Dr. Lothair's a-comin' pretty soon to visit old Dr. Jennings' folks, next door, and it's just as well to have Thankful Pennypacker out of the way." Squire Todd's lower jaw dropped. "Why?" said he in amazement. "Why?" mimicked his wife. "Well, give me a man for solid thickheadedness! Hain't you got a darter of your own? and ain't Thankful Pennypacker a pretty gal, if she is past five-and-twenty year?" "Oh," said the squire. "Matchmakin', eh?" "Well, call it what you please," said Mrs. Todd. "Anyhow, it's time Electra was settled in life, and it's just as well to have Thankful Pennypacker off somewhere else." But when the Vermont girl reached Blue Gulch, old Mr. Wendell, the chairman of the board of trustees, professed himself exceedingly sorry, that the position had just been filled by a half sister of his own. "We always give western girls the preference," said he. So poor Thankful went back to "Squire Todd's nephew's wife's sister" in a frame of mind widely different from her name, and uttered the piteous sentence that heads our story. The nephew's wife's sister was called McCray—a stout, cheerful body, with bright blue eyes and a double chin. "I declare to goodness, Miss Pennypacker," said she, "I feel sorry for you, but I hain't a minute's time to spare a-listening to what Miss Wendell said just now. Two of our Chameleons have gone, and Bridget's stir into the dining room as long as Wong See is there. It's strange how she and the Chinese hate each other. And the train is due in forty minutes, and eighteen meals have telegraphed ahead." "Can't I help you?" said Thankful. "You? Why, you're an educated lady," said Mrs. McCray. "That's no reason I can't cook a fricasee, or bake a pumpkin pie," said Thankful, smiling in spite of her troubles. "And I have no special prejudice against Wong See; so I'd as soon go into the dining room and see to the tables as not." "Well, I'd be mortal obliged if you would," said Mrs. McCray, with a great sigh of relief. "Here's one of my little kitchen aprons to tie over your black serge dress, so it won't be spiled; and you'll find Wong See very teachable and docile." So that Miss Pennypacker was flying around presently in the neat, cool rooms of the railway restaurant, where long tables, draped with white, were decorated with evergreen and holly berries, and the glass and crockery, albeit of the coarsest, was sparkling and clean. The Blue Gulch meal station, as Mrs. McCray told Thankful, was celebrated all along the line for its pigeon pies, its toothsome waffles, and its dainty bits of home made cookery. "And now you're here to sort of keep Wong See straightened up," said she. "I can give you whole mind to the waffles. A keen wind howling down the railway cut; a cloud of drifting snow, sharper than needles and pins; and then the shriek of the train. Wong See adjusted his clean white tunic and rubbed his hands. "Supper also ready," said he. "Miss Cray she got waffle all cooked." "Oh, haythen Chinese," said Bridget, in her den behind the tea and coffee holder, as she scooped unutterable things at the smiling Celestial. The passengers rushed with one accord for the warm, cozy, savory smelling dining room, for the fame of the Blue Gulch waffles had penetrated far and wide—when all of a sudden there was an exclamation, a pause, a confusion. "What is it?" said Thankful, who, with swift hands, was carrying tea and coffee this way and that. "A gentleman has slipped on the icy car step," said Mrs. McCray. "I reckon

NAVAL SECRETARY TRACY.

SUDDEN INTERRUPTION OF A BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL CAREER. Early Struggles and Triumphs—Brilliant Military Career—Takes High Rank at the New York Bar—The Beecher-Tilton Trial—Heated Campaign and Fitting Reward. Benjamin Franklin Tracy, whose able administration of the naval department of the United States was so suddenly interrupted by an appalling calamity, was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., in 1830 and passed his early life on a farm, attending only the winter terms of an academy. From boyhood he was noticeably vigorous, earnest and reliable, and when admitted to the bar, in 1851, he soon made his mark in law practice. So rapid was his rise and so great the popular confidence in him that in 1853, and again in 1855, he was elected district attorney, though his party was in a minority in the county. He took the naval portfolio somewhat reluctantly, as his great wish was to be attorney general, which would certainly seem more in line with his talents and pursuits. For New York as a state, however, the naval secretaryship is vastly more important than the other place, and Gen. Tracy has most ably served the best interests of his city and party while serving his country in a way to command general approval. The official and semi-official intercourse between him and his predecessor, Secretary Whitney, was a most pleasing episode in the political movements of the day, and their personal relations, with suggestions for improvement of the navy, have been highly honorable to both. In addition to accepting the plans for defensive action (coast defenses and the like) which have been settled for some years as the national policy, Secretary Tracy purposed to go much farther, to the construction of line of battle ships ready for offensive action if desired, and on this point will come the first discussion of his policy. Gen. Tracy's domestic circumstances have been of the happiest, and the Brooklyn friends of Mrs. Tracy now recall with grief some of her expressions on leaving that city to the effect that she did not hope to be as happy in Washington as at her old home. She united two qualities not often found together—an extremely charitable disposition and good judgment in giving. She was one of the founders of the Home for Friendless Children. Personally she did not like "society in big doses," as one interviewer expresses it; small parties, small gatherings of personal friends she greatly enjoyed. Her place among the cabinet ladies, however, was well sustained; and the young and fair, as well as the official society, were looking forward to a winter of unusual enjoyment when death invaded the cabinet circle—and with such rapid blows! Scarcely had the American people time to express their deep sympathy with Secretary Blaine in his double affliction when they were shocked by the appalling calamity to the Tracys. In Brooklyn society there is, besides the general sorrow, a deep and special grief for Miss Mamie Tracy, who was so charming and cultured—lady with much musical and artistic talent, and it adds not a little to the grief of her friends that she, like her mother, did not favor going to Washington. Mrs. Tracy's maiden name was Delinda E. Catlin, and she was a native of the same county as her husband—Tioga, N. Y. Their three children, Frank B. and Mary Farrington, were also born there, in Owego. Miss Mamie was 26 years old, and received most of her education in Brooklyn, and was loved and admired by all who knew her. His career in the Army of the Potomac was brilliant. At the close of the battle of the Wilderness he was carried to a hospital, and, after a brief rest, led his regiment through the three days' fight at Spotsylvania. Being completely broken down he was then compelled to leave the service for a time, but soon took command of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States colored troops. He came out of the war a brigadier general, resumed the practice of law as one of the firm of Benedict, Tracy & Benedict, and for a few years the public heard comparatively little of him, though he held the office of United States district attorney for the Eastern district of New York from 1866 to 1873. No other fame, probably, is so evanescent as that of a successful lawyer—especially a city lawyer, and most of all one whose work is chiefly done in his office and concerns property interests chiefly—and it was, therefore, as a new man that Gen. Tracy came into prominence as counsel with Mr. Everts and others for Henry Ward Beecher in the protracted and exciting trial of 1875. It was in this connection that the first direct charge of unprofessional or not strictly honorable conduct was made against Gen. Tracy—a charge disregarded by the public at the time, but revived in heated political contests afterwards. Theodore Tilton's friends indignantly declared that the statement was as indignantly denied, and goes into the limbo of the insoluble along with so many other statements concerning that remarkable case. The public likewise remained in ignorance of the fact that Gen. Tracy was a great lover of fine horses; that he was often present when big races were run and allowed his own horses to be put on the track, though he never bet himself, until that heated campaign of 1886, which tore Brooklyn circles all to pieces and ventilated the lives of many. Gen. Tracy was candidate for district attorney of Kings county against James J. Ridgway, then the Democratic nominee for that office; there was a "great moral reform movement" in progress, and the campaign was savagely personal. The charge as to liking a good horse never hurt anybody in Brooklyn politics, but Gen. Tracy was defeated under circumstances which made him enthusiastically active against the Democrats in 1888. The success of the Republicans in New York that year was chiefly due to Brooklyn, and Gen. Tracy received much credit for it; it so happened also that he was the one man on whom all parts of his party in the state could unite, and his appointment was therefore a peculiarly happy one. It is no secret that

ALMANACS OF LONG AGO.

SOME OF THE MILE POST RECORDS OF ANCIENT HISTORY. Their Origin and Growth—Dating Back Over Three Thousand Years—Early Styles and Devices—Hull to Suit the Tastes of the Day. The invention of the almanac was the beginning of history, in the sense that history is the history of the past, by example. Previous to that time there was practically no basis of comparison, no process of marking the course of time, no means of connecting the past with the present and the present with the future. The art of calculation, the whole great system of mathematics, had its origin in the pebble device, used to count sheep by dropping a pebble in a basket for each one as it passed until an entire flock got by, then enumerating another flock in the same way, and finally determining the relative numbers of the two by alternately taking a pebble from each basket until one was exhausted. Next came the chalk marks, or straight lines in blocks of five, the last being drawn across the other four at an angle, which plan is still largely employed; the first double entry idea—was evolved; then came the digit system, or counting in ones and tens with the fingers; and finally the Arabic notation, with its ten symbols or figures, superseded all other methods. PEBBLES AND CHALK MARKS. It is easy to understand that, while the world was thus slowly learning how to count, it could have no history. There was no way to record events or to adjust and combine facts. The pebbles and chalk marks and notched sticks only answered the crude purposes of a life that took no account of yesterday or tomorrow. It was not possible for the average mind to have any conception of dates or periods, distances or localities. The relation of what was to what had been and what might be did not enter into the prevailing order of thought and feeling. One day was as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. There was no intellectual growth, no permanent escape from the right of savagery, so long as the gift of measuring space and time was absent; men began to be men only when they acquired that advantage, and were able to connect the experiences of one generation with the necessities of the next, or in other words, to grasp the doctrine of accumulation, which is the source of all development. When they came to see that the whole was greater than any part, and that a part was nothing unless rooted to the whole, they were placed in the way of harmonizing themselves with their environment and accomplishing sane and useful results. Time was invested with appreciable value, and the procession of the days took on a practical purport. Wings were provided for intelligence. The caged reason of the race secured the soaring privilege, and its horizon widened with every effort. First the pebbles were cast away, then the notched sticks, then the digital device; and thus the dawn of history slowly but surely approached. EARLY ALMANACS. The first almanacs—that is to say, the first histories—were of Arabian origin, and reflected the local genius of the people in a very striking way. They served as models in other countries for hundreds of years. The oldest known copy of such a work is preserved in the British Museum, and dates back to the time of Ramesses the Great, of Egypt, who lived 1,200 years before the birth of Christ. It is written on papyrus, in red ink, and covers a period of six years. The entries relate to religious ceremonies, to the fates of children born on given days, and to the regulation of business enterprises in accordance with planetary influences. "Do nothing at all this day," is one of the warnings. "If thou seest anything at all this day, it will be fortune," is another entry. "Look not at a rat this day." "Go not out before daylight this day" are some of the additional cautions. This almanac was found in an old tomb, and is supposed to have been buried with its Egyptian owner when he was converted into a mummy for future explorers to dig up and dissect in the interest of science and literature. Next after this in point of age among the existing specimens of ancient almanacs are some composed in the fourth century. They are Roman church calendars, giving the names of the saints and other religious information. The Baltic nations, had calendars engraved on ax handles, walking sticks and other articles of personal use. The days were notched, with a broad mark for Sunday, and the saints' days were symbolized in various devices, such as a harp for St. David's, a gridiron for St. Lawrence's, a lover's knot for St. Valentine's, and so on. The Saxon almanacs are numerous and contain historical as well as ecclesiastical entries. It is possible to trace in these curious records all the changes of popular belief and taste. They were prepared to meet the current demand and to constitute a systematic story of what took place in successive periods and how knowledge increased with the revolving years. We owe to them most that we know of the people for whom they were made and by whom they were indorsed. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A SOUTHERN HOUSE.

Design and Plans of a Home for Winter Use in Florida. While this plan was designed for a winter home in Florida, it is in mind that conditions might exist that it would be occupied during warm weather. I have often thought in connection with the planning of southern houses that the problem was not so different from that which belongs to a northern house as is generally supposed. The conditions of comfort and convenience apply alike under any circumstances, and a house that will be comfortable in the south during warm weather will also be comfortable in the north under the same conditions. It is true that the temperature is quite often as high in some of our northern cities as it is in the south, though the continuance of the heated period is not usually so great. It is also true that a house planned with reference to being cool in summer will be warm in winter—that is, the walls should be sheathed, papered and weather boarded in the case of a frame house for a southern home the same as for one in the north. This house may have a cellar and is provided with two full stories and an attic. The plan combines the features of two houses which have been recently built in the north. The key to this plan is the reception hall. It is the feature of the house. It is open from front to rear. There is the front door and the window to the right of it. At one side is another window. Then at the opposite end of this hall over the stair landing, which is a little over eight feet from the floor, is a large window divided by mullions, which is nearly the full width of the hall. Thus during the heated period this hall can be open from front to rear at proper times, and thus a draft of air secured. During the periods of ordinary temperature this feature adds to the comfort of living in this building. It makes a very attractive feature architecturally. A hall which is open from end to end, and which at the same time affords the conditions of utility which belong to a house of moderate cost, cannot but be delightful. At one end near the stairway is a corner fireplace. During a chilly day in the winter the prospect from the vestibule as one enters the hall would be pleasing indeed. The vestibule, which would afford a place in which wraps could be hung, and the fireplace at the other end of the hall, would make this hall from a mere passage space to one which would be regularly occupied. Up over the fireplace and extending the full width of the hall, is a gallery from which one may look down into this room. Under it is a china room; lighted by a widow at one side. Next to this china room is a lavatory, in which may be placed a washstand and water closet. It may be entered either from the sitting room or reception hall. The water closet would be placed in the space directly under the steps. This room would be well lighted and ventilated by means of the window shown. The china room forms a passage from the kitchen to the dining room. There are double swing doors connecting this room, and in this way the kitchen is sufficiently isolated. The kitchen is arranged with due regard for convenience and ease in the movement of housekeeping. There is the sink and arrangement of tables on each side of it. Conventional here is the kitchen range. Near by is a pantry, in which may be placed all proper fittings. The passageway to the cellar is near thereto, and between it and the stairway leading to the second floor is the kitchen closet. The parlor, dining room and sitting room are shown in their proper relations to the other. The door which connects the dining room and parlor is not a sliding door, but is hung on hinges so as to make the separation from these rooms complete at proper times. A desirable arrangement of porch is shown. On the second floor there are four bedrooms, a dressing room and bath. The most economical way of heating rooms not provided with a fire with a furnace. Nothing can be better, even in a warm climate, than a furnace which will do good service during chilly days. There is no more trouble in keeping a fire in a furnace than in one stove. It may be regulated so that the air of the entire house is tempered at once. Then the first cost and the cost of maintenance is not so great as with stoves. The passageway to the attic is shown in the front hall. By examining the bedrooms it may be noticed that there is proper wall space for all furniture. LEWIS E. GUNSON.

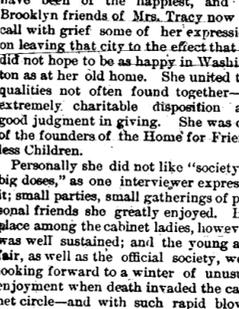
THE TRACY MANSION.

In 1861 he was elected to the legislature, in which he was made chairman of the railroad committee, and won fame by defeating the first selfish organization to place a surface railway on Broadway. He entered on the fight almost single handed, but his exposure was so effective that he soon gained adherents, and the scheme went into local history as a "desperately defeated job." The time came when New York city regretted that there was not a Tracy at the head of the same committee in the house. On June 22, 1862, Governor Morgan personally requested Mr. Tracy to raise a regiment in the counties of Broome, Tompkins and Tioga. He soon did that and assisted in raising another, and was commissioned as colonel of the first—the One Hundred and Ninth New York. His career in the Army of the Potomac was brilliant. At the close of the battle of the Wilderness he was carried to a hospital, and, after a brief rest, led his regiment through the three days' fight at Spotsylvania. Being completely broken down he was then compelled to leave the service for a time, but soon took command of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States colored troops. He came out of the war a brigadier general, resumed the practice of law as one of the firm of Benedict, Tracy & Benedict, and for a few years the public heard comparatively little of him, though he held the office of United States district attorney for the Eastern district of New York from 1866 to 1873. No other fame, probably, is so evanescent as that of a successful lawyer—especially a city lawyer, and most of all one whose work is chiefly done in his office and concerns property interests chiefly—and it was, therefore, as a new man that Gen. Tracy came into prominence as counsel with Mr. Everts and others for Henry Ward Beecher in the protracted and exciting trial of 1875. It was in this connection that the first direct charge of unprofessional or not strictly honorable conduct was made against Gen. Tracy—a charge disregarded by the public at the time, but revived in heated political contests afterwards. Theodore Tilton's friends indignantly declared that the statement was as indignantly denied, and goes into the limbo of the insoluble along with so many other statements concerning that remarkable case. The public likewise remained in ignorance of the fact that Gen. Tracy was a great lover of fine horses; that he was often present when big races were run and allowed his own horses to be put on the track, though he never bet himself, until that heated campaign of 1886, which tore Brooklyn circles all to pieces and ventilated the lives of many. Gen. Tracy was candidate for district attorney of Kings county against James J. Ridgway, then the Democratic nominee for that office; there was a "great moral reform movement" in progress, and the campaign was savagely personal. The charge as to liking a good horse never hurt anybody in Brooklyn politics, but Gen. Tracy was defeated under circumstances which made him enthusiastically active against the Democrats in 1888. The success of the Republicans in New York that year was chiefly due to Brooklyn, and Gen. Tracy received much credit for it; it so happened also that he was the one man on whom all parts of his party in the state could unite, and his appointment was therefore a peculiarly happy one. It is no secret that

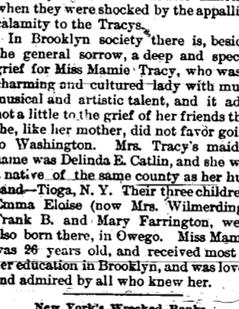


THE TRACY MANSION.

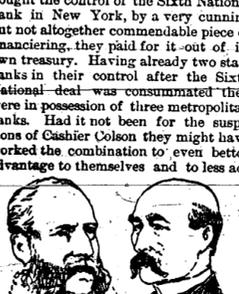
Secretary Tracy. Hon. J. C. Power, Republican, is one of the "Big Four" now waiting for the United States senate to decide which two of them are to hold seats in that body for Montana. He is emphatically a "western hustler," one of the kind so often described in romances of the west, one whose business career is a sort of romance, yet who makes romance subsidiary to business. As carpenter, surveyor, town boomer, government contractor and heavy investor in railroad and steamboat stock, he has been always active and often successful, is very nearly the wealthiest man in Montana and is still active. He was born in 1839 in Dubuque, Iowa, and has kept on the border ever since. He is below the medium size and rather sallow in appearance, but his bright eye redeems his face, and he is ever on the alert. He entered politics four years ago, and was a candidate for governor last year, and was defeated by the Democrat J. K. Toole. He represents the western half of the state.



SECRETARY TRACY.



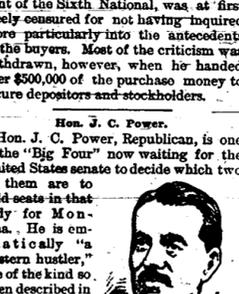
HON. J. C. POWER.



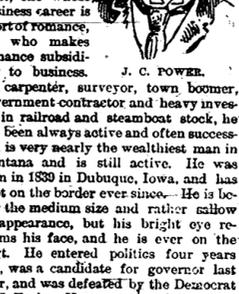
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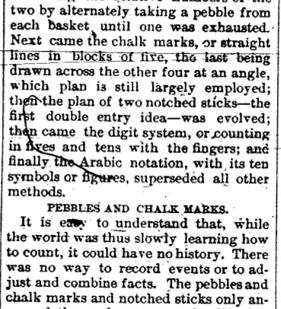
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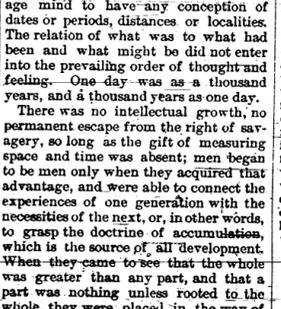
HON. J. C. POWER.

RESEMBLANCES IN MARRIED COUPLES.

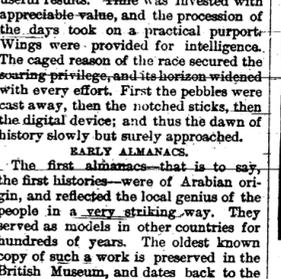
At a recent meeting of the Photographic Society of Geneva, Switzerland, Professor H. Fol presented a paper on resemblances in married couples. According to the British Journal of Photography, he stated that out of seventy-eight young couples photographed for the purpose of his investigations, he found that in twenty-four cases the resemblance in the personal appearance of the husband and wife was greater than that of brother and sister, in thirty cases it was equally great, and in only twenty-four was there a total absence of resemblance.



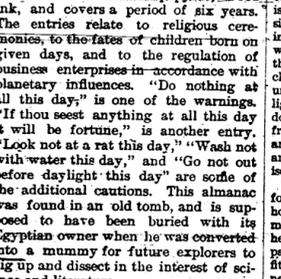
A desirable arrangement of porch is shown.



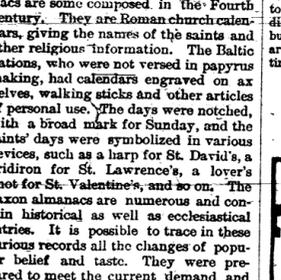
GROUND FLOOR.



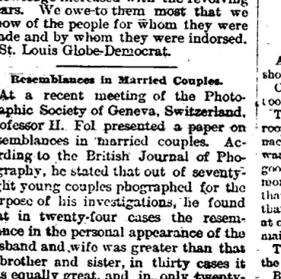
SECOND STORY.



SECOND STORY.



SECOND STORY.



SECOND STORY.

THE AYRSHIRE COW.

Rapid Development of This Breed Throughout the Dairy Regions of the World.

The Ayrshire cow now ranks very high as to both the quality and quantity of its produce.

An Ayrshire cow generally shows 13 per cent. of solids, 18 to 16 per cent. of cream, and 34 to 44 per cent. of butter fat.

In the milking competitions of the London dairy show and the Oxfordshire and other shows, the Ayrshire has stepped far ahead of the Shorthorns, Guernseys, etc., in the quantity and quality of the milk which they yielded.

The milk of the Ayrshire is pre-eminently suited for cheese making.

As to the butter yielding properties of the Ayrshire dairy cow, the ordinary milk shows about 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. of butter fat, while selected animals come up to, if they do not exceed, the Jerseys.

The average yield, so far as records go, ought to be something about 240 pounds per annum.

The writer has had recently tested a 4-year-old Ayrshire cow, which is yielding fifteen pounds of butter per week.

It is customary with some breeders of cattle to speak disparagingly of the Ayrshire from a butcher's point of view.

We venture, however, to maintain that of all the races of milk producing animals, she dies best and most profitably when no longer desired for the milk pail.

The development of this breed within the past fifty years has been very marked and rapid.

The Ayrshire cow is fast superseding other races in England. She grazes innumerable dairy farms in Holland, has crossed the wide Atlantic, and feeds along the northern as well as the southern shores of the river St. Lawrence and rests beneath the shadows of the Rocky mountains.

Pests Worth Noting. Plenty of whitewash should be used; not only for the brighter appearance, but also as a disinfectant.

The Rolfe apple, a month later than the Gravenstein, is highly recommended by Maine pomologists.

To have a gentle cow it is well to begin handling her when she is a calf. Especially is kind and careful treatment necessary when a cow has her first calf.

In buying fertilizers there is now but little danger of being deceived in their composition.

How It Was Explained. An irascible old gentleman shuffled down four flights of stairs in the Corn-law yesterday morning and over to the desk.

"I don't want any bellboy," continued the Denver man. "What I want is satisfaction, sir."

"Ah, yes," replied the clerk, waving the bellboy into the perspective. "I'm very sorry," he continued, "but we must try to bear with this disturbance."

"Gimme a club!" "Ah, sir, the man who disturbed you is not to blame. He is here under the care of a physician.

WHEN THE SUN GOES DOWN.

Though the morning may be dreary, And the day be long and weary, And the clouds may darkly lower, And the tempest fiercely frown, We shall quite forget the shadows, That have lagged in the meadow, If there be a bright tomorrow When the sun goes down.

ROSINE'S ROMANCE.

When Miss Magnolia carefully withdrew the dress from the great cedar trunk, unpinned the old damask tablecloth which enveloped it, and spread out its shining folds for the admiration of her niece, Rosine, that young lady clasped her pretty hands and quoted Keats:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever!" she said. Miss Magnolia nodded and smiled. She was small and round and brown as a maiden lady of a decidedly certain age could be.

"Yes, my dear, it is a thing of beauty! And to think I never wore it but twice. Dear, dear!" "You had a lover then, auntie?" asked Rosine.

"Yes, pet. This was one of the dresses I got for my marriage. But he went away—on business, he said. And he never came back for the admiration of her niece, Rosine, that young lady clasped her pretty hands and quoted Keats:

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WANT COLUMN.

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One Dozen Dennison's Tourist's Tags! For attaching to Trunks, Baskets, Packages, etc. 10c.

Without strings, ready to tie on Sent by mail on receipt of six 2c stamps or sold at the Enterprise Office.

Prof. Loissette's MEMORY DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD

F. G. SCHREPPER, PROFESSIONAL VETERINARY SURGEON

Who graduated from the university at Göttingen, Germany, and has had considerable practice in the German army, has Located in Manchester Village.

CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED Office at the residence, corner Clinton and Boyne streets

DON'T FAIL TO CALL and see our line of CARDS!

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ALL KINDS OF TYPE WRITING, Like a printing press it produces Sharp, Clean, Legible Manuscripts.

THE CHINESE Evolution Theory. The rocks are the bones of the divine body, the soil is the flesh, the metals are the nerves and veins.

LAGER BEER! For Family Use. J. KOCH, PROP'R.

An incandescent lamp—16 candle power and 46 volts—lasted 11,005 hours before it gave out.

BLOOD OR BUSINESS.

That's what we do after. This established fact that this has been a very backward season for Clothing Dealers.

Fine Satin Lined Overcoat former price \$16.50 now 12.00 Blue Chinchilla " " 15.00 " 11.00 Black " " 12.00 " 9.00

Youths, Boys and Childrens Overcoats out in the same way. Suits, Gloves, Mittens, Fur and Scotch Caps, all must go.

Robison & Koebbe. Daylight Clothiers.

IF YOU WILL NOT SELL YOUR CREAM, SAVE MONEY BY Making GOOD Butter!

At home with the Buckeye Churn. Don't pass me by if you want HARDWARE!

Get a GALE Plow! Take Your Wheat to KINGSLEY'S ROLLER MILL

J. H. KINGSLEY. East-Manchester and have it exchanged for flour

WHAT WOULD MAKE A BETTER HOLIDAY PRESENT THAN AN Upholstered Chair!

Reed Rocker, or Camp Rocker, Fancy Antique Oak Rocker, a Platform Carpet Rocker, in fact a Nice Bed Room Set

Or, if you want to do the handsome thing, give A PARLOR SUITE

You will find we have a fine stock of all these goods and will make Special Prices for the Holidays. We have Oil Paintings and Artotypes!

With Stylish Frames. We have Mouldings and can make Frames to Order. See what we have FOR THE CHILDREN!

Tables, Lounges, Rockers, etc. Call and see them. JENTER & RAUSCHENBERGER.

HERE WE HAVE IT. AND YOU NEED IT. The Grand Oil Stove!

The Best and CHEAPEST HEATING STOVE In the market. Consumes One Gallon of Coal Oil a Day.

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HALLETT & DAVIS, STEINWAY AND ALMENDINGER ORGANS AND PIANOS!

Dr. C. F. KAPP, Manchester, Mich. ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

CLARK BROTHERS, Contractors and Builders

Are prepared to take contracts for building of all kinds. With our new Steam Planing Mills

We are prepared to manufacture on short notice Sash, Mouldings, Etc.

Turning, Planing, Scroll Sawing, Etc. First-Class Style

Mills at Care's Lumber Yard, near Lake Shore Depot. Manchester, - Mich.

WE HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT of Blank Books!

Notes, Receipts, Township Orders, School Orders.

They are all neatly printed on good paper and substantially bound. We make them for the trade and sell them in quantities or at retail. We also make

TABLETS of various qualities and sizes, also Writing and Composition Books, and many other things in every day use by stationers and every.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES at the Enterprise Steam Printing House JUST RECEIVED

A new lot and two sizes of Japanese Napkins! of the latest designs and patterns, at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

LADIES' PEERLESS EYES Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home. They dye everything. They are sold every where.

