HOME DEPARTMENT.

GEMS OF KNOWLEDGE FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Useful Information About Managing the Household—Recipes and Instructions for Use in the Kitchen—The Family Circle.

They That Sow.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth,
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And soon or late to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in heaven!
—Whittier.

Uncle Peter's Sermon.

"Wha's yo reco'd, tremblin' sinnah!
Wha's de tithes yo' bringin' in!
Do yo' 'spect t' be a winnah
Fo' yo' Christyun wuk begin!
Hussel up! Secuah yo' lodgin',
Whar de golden lante'ns glow—
Foh dey won' be any dodgin'
Wen de ho'n begins t' blow.

"Tend ter wu'k an' be a savin';
Yo' no Lijah—heah my song!—
Des a waitin' twell a raven
Cums a totin grub along!
Yo' may hab a peaceful lodgin'
Wha' de streams of marcy flow—
But dey won' be any dodgin'
W'en de ho'n begins t' blow.

"Put away de idle dreamin'—
Lif' Emanyul's bannah high!
Don' yo' see de lamps a gleamin',
On de buzzum o' de sky?
Ah, ye can't deadbeat your lodgin'
Wha' de hebenly roses blow—
An' dey won't be any dodgin'
W'en old Gabe begins t' blow."
—Cleveland Plaindealer.

How Russian Peasants Live.

Under the same roof which shelters the family, the cattle and other denizens of the barnyard are also housed, a continuous roof of thatch usually extending over both house and yard, says a writer in Demorest's. The relations between the stockyard and house are so intimate that at times, when the weather is particularly severe or a suckling calf may be ailing, it is brought into the house to share the only apartment with the family. The rear part of the house is partially occupied by a large stove, in which a fire burns continuously for eight months of the year. The stove is arranged somewhat like a baker's oven. The fire is lit in the morning, and, after two or three hours, when the wood is reduced to coals, the flue plate, or damper, is shut; the brick walls being very thick, the oven remains warm until the next day, when the fire is lit again.

This stove serves every purpose of the household, even supplying comfortable sleeping quarters on top for the old people, who can not stand the cold so well as the younger folks. The rest of the family pack themselves away at bed time in a gallery which runs across the rear of the apartment, above the stove, the children occupying one end, the seniors the other. In some sections an innovation has been made by inserting board partitions in the balcony, thus giving more privacy to the sleeping quarters of the different members of the family. On Saturday all the members of the family crawl into the oven in turn and have a good wash, using a little home made wooden tub and a bundle of birch twigs. An abundant supply of the latter is gathered in the spring while the leaves of the birch are green and fragrant. The furniture of the house is usually very meager, consisting of home-made benches and tables and a variety of articles which have found their way there from the homes of their wealthy neighbors.

Milk an Emulsion.

It has been found by experiment that various animal and vegetable oils can be mixed with water and broken up into minute globules of fat, quite evenly distributed through the water, forming true emulsions, says an institute speaker. Thus liquids can be made closely resembling milk and which act like milk. For a time, and while greatly moved, the emulsion is preserved. If left at rest, gravity acts to bring the fats into a mass at the top like cream. And by churning, the fats can be gathered into a kind of butter. In these and other ways, such artificial milks or emulsions act so very like true milk that, reasoning by analogy, there is a strong argument that cow's milk is simply an emulsion. If this is true, there is one important clue obtained to churning aright. If there are no sacs to rupture or break, there is no need of the violent beating which was given milk and cream, in former days to compel the butter to "come." Milk being a simple emulsion, and acting like other emulsions made by experimenters, all it needs is gentle agitation, under favorable conditions, to cause the fats to collect and form butter.

Rugs.—Those who possess a superfluity of rugs can make a charming effect by hanging them against the wall in the corner of a room, one at the head and two or three on the sides. Another rug is suspended lengthwise to form a top. A narrow divan seat with four or five large cushions is arranged at one end, and the rest of the space is filled with a small eastern octagon table (on which are laid cigars and cigarettes, matches and a silver taper) and a couple of oddly-shaped chairs. A Turkish lamp, with a red glass shade, gives just the amount of light desirable, and a few eastern arms arranged in the background of rugs will add greatly to the effect.

Rhubarb Pie.—Pour boiling water over two teacupfuls of chopped rhubarb, drain off the water after four or five minutes and mix with the rhubarb a teacupful of sugar, the yelk of an egg, a piece of butter and a tablespoonful of flour, moistening the whole with three tablespoonfuls of water. Bake with the lower crust only and make a meringue of the white of the egg with three tablespoonfuls of sugar; spread over the top of the pie and return it to the oven to brown.

Leaves for Food.

The recent experiments in Germany showing a high nutritive value in leaves of trees is being further emphasized by investigations by the French department of agriculture which is seeking to transform twigs and leaves into food for stock. There is nothing new, however, in all of this except the method of approach, as the Romans 2,000 years ago fed their work oxen on leaves and twigs. The question is one of economy. Shall we find a crop of leaves as economical as a crop of grass? There is but one answer to the question, where grass can be obtained. The experiments mentioned have been undertaken in Europe because it was a question largely of killing the cattle or feeding them on leaves and twigs, on account of the widespread failure of the grass crop.

A Cargo of Onions.—People who had occasion to go down to the Delaware river front last evening in the neighborhood of Dock street, encountered, as they approached the wharf, the pungent odor of onions to a marked degree. It was as though a ten-acre lot with onions laid only an inch apart was making itself heard from. Investigation showed that the smell came from the schooner Eva May, which has on board a whole cargo of onions—about 300 tons of them—which she brought from Bermuda. The captain never carried that kind of freight before, and said it was rather hard on his olfactory nerves just at first. However, he and his crew are used to the odor, and don't mind it. One advantage they have, which is that no one on board suffers from insomnia. The officers and sailors sleep like tops when off duty, and have to be kept moving to make them stay awake when on watch. This is due to the soporific effect of the onion smell, and any one who can't sleep and would like to, can gratify his desire by taking a stroll down to Dock street wharf.—Philadelphia Record.

Leveling Old Battlements.—With very few exceptions the old cities of Belgium and Holland have leveled the walls which have played such grand parts in the national histories, and they are converted into promenades after the manner of Chester and York. The walls of Antwerp and Malines have been replaced by boulevards. The old bastions of Amsterdam still remain, but the citizens of Arnheim and Utrecht and Hoorn and Zwolle and Haarlem and Leyden disport themselves on fine evenings upon the line of fortifications famous in the most stirring pages of what is perhaps the most stirring of European histories.

Cheap Kid Gloves.—The cheapest kid gloves in trade are made from the skins of kids and lambs that are born dead. The reason they wear out so quickly and tear so easily is because they have no elasticity. These dead skins are called schmachen kid and the gloves retail at $1 or less. To a judge of gloves the difference between a schmachen and a kid is as plain as the difference between a gingham and a linen shirt. Some of the heavy gloves sold for kid are made of colt skin.

Use and Abuse of Gloves.—When putting gloves on begin by buttoning the second button; then, when buttoned to the top, you can easily fasten the first button without tearing the kid. Never remove the gloves by pulling the fingers, but by drawing the part covering the wrist over the hand and leave them thus wrong side out for some time before turning them to their proper shape. Always lay gloves lengthwise—never roll them.—Ex.

Apple Slump.—Cut apples as for pies and fill a rich undercrust of a good thickness; cover with a thick top crust and bake in a slow oven for about an hour; when baked remove the top crust, add sweetening, seasoning, and butter half the size of an egg; then remove part of the apple. Place the top crust in an inverted position upon what remains, and the apple that has been taken out on top of that. Should be eaten hot.

Date Pie.—Soak the dates over night and stew until they can be strained; mix with a quart of milk, three eggs and add a little salt and nutmeg. Bake with an undercrust only. One pound of dates will be sufficient for three pies, and the other ingredients are given in proportion for that quantity of dates.

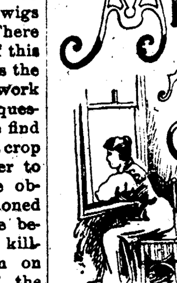
Lemon Pie.—Two tablespoonfuls of flour, two-thirds of a teacup of water, one teacup of sugar, yelks of three egg and one grated lemon. Bake in a hot oven. While in the oven beat the whites of three eggs to a froth and mix in three teaspoonfuls of sugar; turn it over the pie and return to the oven until nicely browned.

Strawberry Pie.—Into a rich deep undercrust that has been baked, put strawberries sufficient to fill and cover with sugar. Make a meringue of the whites of two eggs and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar; cover the pie with it and brown.

Making an Asparagus Bed.

Of all the crops for the market garden, especially if conveniently situated to a large city, asparagus is one of the most satisfactory, because it is easy to cultivate, easy to gather and easy to sell. The land should be heavily manured and worked up to a depth of at least ten inches, says Canadian Horticulturist. Trenches are then opened up to a depth of nine inches with a plow. The plants should be set about three inches apart in these trenches, and enough earth packed about the roots to cover them well, and the harrow will complete the job, throwing in a little additional earth upon them as it is drawn lengthwise over the rows. This work may be done in the fall or spring. At the end of the season the trenches will be partially covered in and during the next year may be cultivated level, leaving the roots eight or nine inches below the surface of the ground. Every spring the whole surface should receive thorough cultivation with the plow and harrow, and be well manured. Mr. Garfield of Michigan, who has had eminent success in growing asparagus, states that he applies stable manure and salt alternate years, the former at the rate of thirty-two tons per acre.

LA MIMOSA.



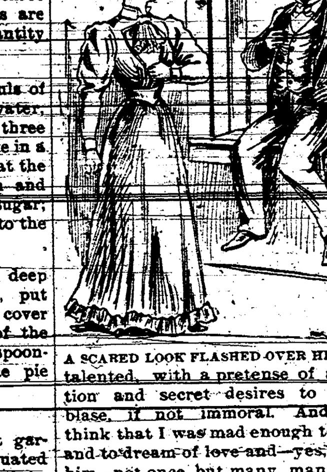
The vermin of the North — mosquitoes, worse a thousand times than any of tropical lands—and the other night insects, torture me in this square and stuffy room. Would to heaven I had never crossed under the line of Cancer! After many months of patience and resolve to endure and trust in God, I see no reason why one should continue to exist in this frightful region. Once, when scarce more than a child I was forced to lose a tooth with strong roots. The dentist caused me to inhale gas. I remember a sensation of motion and noise and half-deadened suffering and a sudden final stupendous pain and cessation. I think of all that as similar to this life of mine in a great city of the North; the pain, the jarring, the terrible noise of the town all day, through which I have not time to remember; the sudden sharp pang of recollection at night when I lay my head on the pillow and fall into exhausted slumber and oblivion. My daily toil is like the whirling of a wheel; I translate and revise translations in a large publishing house. My own language, my mother tongue, the Castilian, has lately come in fashion. Besides which they say I speak and write French with amazing perfection. I am quick and accurate and never seem to be thinking of my beauty or personal adornments. For that reason they pay me a reasonable salary. I need never be hungry or athirst; never go poorly dressed or lack for comforts. In a semi-fashionable neighborhood I occupy this square and stifling room in a most respectable boarding-house. When July comes I may have a fortnight's vacation to go to the seaside or mountains and breath fresh air. And there the people will say of me: "Oh, that is that Miss Roldan of Blank's. She is very tiresome and clever. She never smiles; don't ask her to join us!" and so I shall be among them, yet not of them; no one will take a fancy to me—unless some eccentric or curious old maid, who wants some one to talk to. Ay! And under my quiet, plain, severe gown, there beats a heart more burning and passionate than any among them. For, after all, I am not yet twenty-three! But we of Latin blood look old so soon, alas!

My mother, the child of English parents, was born under the equator; my father was a true son of the tropics. And I, too, am tropical. My mother died when I was a girl. My father, fierce, hot-blooded, unwilling to temporize, fell in a revolution against the oppressor of his country. That was four years ago. The oppressor still exercises the power. When he shall have gone from the land, I will return and claim my father's estates, too long and cruelly stolen from him. My cousins will welcome me back then—but shall I forgive them for turning traitors and deserting my father's cause?

In the meantime what am I? A suffering form, a grain of dust blown at the wind's pleasure in this cruel world of the North; this world that has a flat, pale sky by day, and small, cold stars by night, and in the streets of whose great cities devils walk or ride by day and night.

Devils in human shapes.

Sometimes I think I would like to stand face to face with him once more. I would like to scorn him—to spit upon him—to spurn him from my path. I never remember him, except in that brief flash of anguish that tears away my last sensation of consciousness when I lay my head on the pillow at night. By what right dared he invade my life? Blonde, volatile,



A SCARED LOOK FLASHED OVER HIS FACE.

talented, with a pretense of affectation and secret desires to appear blase, if not immoral. And I—to think that I was mad enough to listen and to dream of love and—yes, to kiss him—not once, but many, many times in that one hour! With all the madness of a woman's first great passion!

The next day he had forgotten it! I loathe him. I have told him so; he only laughed in my face.

I always dread my bedtime hour; it is the dire moment of life—like the moment in which the executioner comes to take the man from his cell to die—lived over and over each night.

It was he, himself, who said to me, "Why, you are too sensitive; you are the mimosa, are you not? Have you not seen it in the tropics—in your own country? And I answered him but truly that the hoofs of my horse had only too often trodden and torn the vine and the shrub, till all its quivering leaves were closed and its pretty pink or yellow blossoms drooped and could bear no more! Enriqueta Roldan — la mimosa! Laughing, he scrawled my name thus on the sheet of paper that lay on the table between us. I was making the Spanish translation of his book for my employers, and he had come to give me hints. It was a novel, with a heroine named Harriet, which is the same as Enriqueta, and which I translated Enriqueta. In his story the lover of Harriet treated her most cruelly, but she forgave him and so—died. He saw my scornful smile at her weakness.

"You think," he said, "it is not true to life? You think that Enriqueta should not forgive him?"

"I only know what I would or would not do in such a case," I answered carelessly.

"And you—what would you do?" he cried with appearance of intense interest.

"I think I should kill him," I said, calmly and smiling. "I think I would stab him through the heart or shoot him, first calling him to defend himself."

"But then you would be put in prison," he laughed.

"And what of that?"

He burst out laughing still harder. But, finally, he grew grave and went away. If he had known! I, to talk of killing. I, who used to brush the green grub gently from my roses in the great garden of my tropical home. I, who shrink at even a look of pain. I, who weep with every heart in sorrow, who would fain gather every tearful child to my bosom and hush away its grief!

Stupid, thrice accursed the stupid, far-sighted Anglo-Saxon race, these dull beings who discern well things and motives too distant to concern them seriously, yet must have stronglenses to read the open books of souls like mine, throbbing so close to them!

After that day he seemed to study me, to note me closely. Then came the night of all nights of my life for me—never to be forgotten, never to be forgiven! When he threw himself into my arms and into my soul—crying out passionately, "I love you—I love you!"

From that night on he never came to me again. And I made no complaint. Amazed, stupefied, tortured, I suffered in proud silence. It did not enter my head for long weeks that his only thought had been to gain a new experience—a new passion to be made use of in another novel—another vivisection of a soul! We met casually—in the street. He seemed to await something; fool that he was, he awaited my attempt to murder him—to avenge the injury to my heart. Fool that I was, not to know it! I only walked my way half dead—but cold and proud and apparently utterly forgetful of the clasp of his arms, the pressure of his lips!

Doubtless he had forgotten the mimosa, in which there is no deadliness—only a power to shrink and suffer.

Maria Santissima! How lonely one can be in such a great city! How tired one may grow of living! How purposeless may seem the struggle. I, who only desire to love and be loved—I, whose dearest wish for life would be to devote myself to a fond and faithful husband—to suffer in this way!. To reach out feverish hands for the pure and dew moist rose of love and only grasp the stinging nettle of deceit!

* * * * *

It seems as if years had passed since I wrote what comes before this. It may be an hour or two. A tap came at my door. I opened it and stood face to face with him. He came in without invitation, smiling, blond and with pretense of superiority.

"Ah, busy?" he laughed lightly. "But is it not warm here? Why do you not throw wide the windows?" He flung one higher and sat down on the sill, sat carelessly out in such a way as one might sit and easily lose his balance.

"Have care!" I said, sharply. But he only laughed.

"I have not seen you in so long," he said. "I thought you might be dead or married."

"I might say the same to you," I answered slowly. I had not given my hand. I stood by the table in the middle of the room.

"I?" he echoed, shrugging his shoulders. "Pas si bete! No marriage for me!"

"You can then live without love?" I asked composedly.

"Oh, no; I snatch the blossoms as I go—culling here and there a rare flower at the wayside to remember pleasantly for a day or two—until a fairer attracts!"

This from him to me! I made a quick step forward toward him. I swear before high heaven my only thought was to spit upon him—to call him dog—to command him to leave my room and never dare to look at me again. But he coward that he was—mistook my purpose. A scared look flashed over his face. He made a sudden movement to regain his balance on the windowsill and only lost it the more. With a choking cry he fell backward. My heart stood still at the sound on the stone flags below. They have taken him away in the ambulance—dying. I shall be held as witness. I have come upstairs to put away my papers. I wonder if I shall ever forget the look on his face as he fell? He will cull no more flowers—vivisect no more souls. The open window fascinates me. I must not look at it—or I shall run and cast myself out and die upon the very spot. Would it be sin? I am so tired and bruised. So tired! And yet one look from the sill down into the darkness! Oh, God protect—and save—save—

HOT ENOUGH FOR ANYBODY.

A Spot in Persia Where the Thermometer Shows 130 in the Shade.

The hottest region on the earth's surface is on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the borders of the Persian gulf, says an exchange. For forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above 100 degrees in the shade night and day, and to run up as high as 130 degrees in the middle of the afternoon. At Bahrin, in the center of the most torrid part of this most torrid belt, as though it were nature's intent to make this place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is something unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of 500 feet, but always with the same result—no water. Notwithstanding this serious drawback, a numerous population contrive to live there, thanks to copious springs, which burst forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore. The water from these springs is obtained in a most curious and novel manner. Machadores, whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrin, with the life-giving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated, and bring away with them hundreds of skin bags full of the water each day. The water of the gulf where the springs burst forth is nearly 200 feet deep, but the machadores—divers—manage to fill their goat-skin sacks by diving to the bottom and holding the mouths of the bags over the fountain jets; this, too, without allowing the salt water of the gulf to mix with it. The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the hills of Osmond, 500 miles away. Being situated at the bottom of the gulf, it is a mystery how they were ever discovered, but the fact remains they have been known since the dawn of history.

Soap Stilled the Stormy Seas.

During a late storm in the Adriatic Captain Gall of the steamship Senegal, Massageries Français, made an experiment of the effect of soapy water in arresting the fury of the waves. He dissolved six pounds of soap in seventy quarts of water, and poured the mixture on some unraveled ropes, down which it ran slowly into the sea. In this way a zone of smooth, soapy water was formed around the steamer of about forty feet in extent, against which the waves broke without being able to reach the steamer. This was while the vessel was lying to, but when she began to move the zone of quiet water moved with her until the engine had made forty-five revolutions.—London News.

Old Wounds That Give Trouble.

Two extraordinary cases of bullet wounds becoming active after a lapse of twenty-four years are reported by a German medical paper. One is that of a watchmaker named Kleeman, living at Dusseldorf, who was wounded in the Franco-German war. Three years ago he had a bullet successfully extracted from his right shoulder, and a week ago, after a month's illness, a second bullet was extracted from his left side. The second case is that of a station master who a few days ago was operated upon at Bonn and had a French bullet, which pierced his right shoulder in the war, cut from his right side.

The Dante Cult.

Maude—That man Grinner has no manners whatever. Last night at the literary soiree, when Miss Highcult had been talking beautifully about Dante's works for half an hour, he interrupted her to ask what were the names of Dante's works.

Ellen—Well?

Maude—And before that he had hidden the biographical dictionary so that none of us could find out.—Chicago Record.

Information Wanted.

The City Girl, summering in the country—Oh, dear; what a cunning little animal?

The Farmer—Yessum. It's a yearling.

The City Girl, with interest—Indeed? And—er—how old is it?—Chicago Record.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Young men in the village of Lee, Me., thought they would like to see what dynamite would do when it exploded. So they touched off a big charge in the center of the town. Nobody was killed, but all the windows of the neighborhood were broken.

In his book of "Reminiscences" General D. H. Maury tells of an old Virginia lady reduced to keeping boarders who said to her housekeeper, "Nancy, there's nothing in the house but mush for dinner. Give that to my boarders. If they are Christians they will eat it and be thankful; if they are not Christians, it is much better than they deserve."

A fete was recently given in Berlin in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of a girl into the service of a distinguished family. Auguste Prill is the name of this model domestic. The occasion was celebrated in the most brilliant manner, all the members of the family, some of whom lived at a great distance, rallying to do the faithful servant honor, and bringing with them many costly and beautiful gifts.

At Meadville, Pa., was an old house was being torn down it was found to have been made from two old log houses, one of which was a block house erected in 1764. The frame was made from hewn timbers, and upon one of the logs was cut the following: "I. May, hewer, 1764." One of the large logs had holes cut in it about six inches by four inches and about four feet apart. It evidently came out of an old French block house.

The Yale corporation has fixed the prices to prevail for rooms in the new dormitories, and so for the time given their answer to the charge that Yale is providing for a rich clientage only. The schedule for Vanderbilt hall varies from $4.50 to $10 per week for a suite of one study and two bedrooms. The prices for Berkeley hall, the new building this year erected by the corporation, will range from fifty cents to $4 per week. At present the college dormitories will accommodate about 400 men, who pay an annual rental of less than $93.

The Best Things to Eat

Are made with ROYAL BAKING POWDER—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with ROYAL BAKING POWDER, all these things are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TAX-GATHERER.

The taxes of the people of this country equal about $10 to each inhabitant.

Finland is the least taxed country in Europe. The total taxes amount to only $4 per head of population.

The revenue of nations raised mostly by taxation has trebled since 1850, increased over five times since 1810, and fifty-five times since 1680.

The royal library of Nebuchadnezzar recently unearthed at Babylon, contains innumerable tax lists and records of taxes paid and unpaid.

There are 2,954 persons in Great Britain who pay tax on an income of more than £5,000 a year, and 975 who pay taxes on more than £10,000.

The people of Italy are the most heavily taxed of any civilized nation. The state taxation equals twenty-two per cent of the earnings of the people.

The revenue of the United States government last year was $385,818,629 of which all but $3,000,000, from the sale of public lands, was derived from taxation.

The people of the United States pay more taxes than the people of any other nation on the globe. The estimated total of national and local taxation is $630,000,000.

Coffee is taxed £62 a ton in France, £56 in Italy, £40 in Austria, £25 in Portugal, £23 in Norway, £20 in Germany and Spain, £15 in Russia and £14 in Great Britain.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

Under Iowa law husband and wife are one and can not conspire, bargain or do any of the numerous other things which it requires two to accomplish.

Search has been instituted in New York for Sophie Neumann, who in 1876 eloped from the Netherlands with Adolf Nohl, a good-looking but shiftless young man. Sophie's brother has just died, leaving her a $400,000 sugar plantation. Nohl died in New Jersey in 1886 and his widow has been lost track of.

Ball's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75c.

Man's yesterdays should be his proudest monument.

Valley, Plain and Peak.

An art book of Northwestern scenes, from photographs, over 100 views, with descriptive matter, elegantly printed, sent with other publications of much interest to investors and homeseekers, for 10 cents in postage. Equal to gift books sold for a dollar, with much less information and beauty. Address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

The abandonment this year of two more Indian companies of infantry has led to the suggestion that the present plan of enlisting the red men in troops and companies of their own in the regular regiments will gradually be given up.

A young married couple from Texas were doing Niagara falls. They were conducted under the falls by the guide. "You must take care now, for if you let your foot slip you will be lost," said the guide. "Jane, you go ahead," said the man.

EXPOSED.

All Kinds of Weather Enough to Shatter the Health of Any Man.

DEPARTED.

The Aching Back, the Suffering and Pain Departed, and a Man of 56 Becomes Young Again.

Mr. R. Ulch, of Kingsville, Ontario, is not a very famous man, but he is an honest man, much respected in Kingsville. Exposure to all kinds of weather brought about a severe kidney trouble, going from bad to worse. His condition became one of intense suffering. After many failures he finally obtains relief and cure, and, appreciating the fact that backache is almost universal in its magnitude, and kidney complaints more prevalent than any other malady the flesh is heir to, he, in his gratitude, wishes the public to receive the benefit of his experience, and gives the following account of his wonderful cure: "About two years ago I had such a lame back brought about by kidney trouble, that I was almost helpless, and could not do any work. I had tried several physicians, but without any relief. Having heard of your Kidney Pills I went and got a box, took a trial, and after using one box and part of another one I was well and have never been troubled since. They will indeed do all that is claimed for them. My business is such that I am exposed to all kinds of weather, but I feel as good and active today as when a young man, although I am fifty-six." Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all dealers.

Think twice before you hit once.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."
Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

A bad boy is condensed cussedness.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.
The great Blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation. 25c. 50c. $1.

It is easier to marry than it is to love.

A woman has a right to change her mind often, because she can't change her heart.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.
Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Man's mind to him a kingdom is, while woman's heart is that to her.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough and colds quicker than any other remedy, because it combines the lung-healing quality of the pine tree with other valuable medicines. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction.

First Nighter—The man who writes the dramatic criticisms for your paper doesn't know a good play from a bad one. Editor—I know it, but what can we do? He is the only man on the staff who is tall enough to see over the bonnets.

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Investors and home seekers should investigate the chances for making homes and money in Western Montana, with its fertile farming lands, surrounded and interlaced with fine forests, large rivers and lakes, and mines of precious metals, iron and coal. Splendid climate and scenery. No blizzards and cyclones. Kalispell is county seat and headquarters of Great Northern Railway; has 2,300 people, Waterworks, Electric Lights, Mills, etc. For printed matter and information address, C. E. Conrad, Kalispell, Mont.

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of people who visit the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., are many who are sent there, by those who have already, from personal experience, learned of the great **Triumph in Conservative Surgery** achieved by the Surgeons of that famed institution. Little heroic, or cutting surgery is found necessary. For instance, **TUMORS** Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are removed by Electrolysis and other conservative means and thereby the perils of cutting operations avoided.

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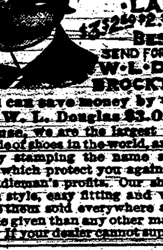

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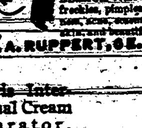

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—W. N. U., D.—XII—30.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention this Paper.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

AN INDEPENDENT, LIVE, LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

VOL. 27—NO. 47. [Entered at Manchester Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.] MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894. WHOLE NUMBER 1398.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Societies.

UNITED FRIENDS OF MICHIGAN meet in their hall over Lehr's store on first and third Thursday evening of each month. Geo. J. Nisle, Sec. JOHN ROLLER, Com.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN meet in their hall over Haeussler's store on second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. ED. E. ROOT, M. W. J. Blum, Recorder.

MANCHESTER TENT NO. 141, K. O. T. M. meet in their hall over Lehr's store on first and third Tuesday in each month. Visiting knights invited. D. O. STRINGHAM, Com. C. J. Robison Record Keeper.

MANCHESTER LODGE NO. 148, F. & A. M. meet at Masonic Hall Monday evenings on or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. MAT D. BLOSSER, W. M. Ed. E. Root, Sec.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER NO. 48, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall Wednesday evenings, on or before each full moon. Companions cordially welcomed. J. H. KINGSLEY, H. P. C. J. Robison, Sec.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL NO. 24, R. & S. M., assemble at Masonic Hall Tuesday evenings, after each full moon. All visiting companions invited. C. W. CASE, T. I. M. Mat D. Blosser, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER NO. 101, O. E. S., meet in Masonic hall Friday evening on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. MRS. CLARA FREEMAN, W. M. Mrs. Eva Spafard, Secretary.

COMSTOCK POST NO. 352, G. A. R., meet first and third Tuesday evenings of each month at their hall over J. Brann's store. All visiting comrades invited to attend. GEO. NISLE, Com. George Sherwood, Adjutant.

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W. H. LEHR, Dealer in GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Glassware, Notions, TOBACCOS, Pure Wines and Liquors. Fresh Lager Beer ALWAYS ON DRAUGHT. South side of Exchange Place, Manchester, Michigan.

THE STATE NEWS.

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN.

Hon. Chauncey Wisner, of Saginaw, Died Suddenly—New Style Coat Adopted for State Troops—An Almost Complete Report of the Population of Michigan

Burrows and Aitken Re-Nominated.

The Republican congressional conventional of the Third district comprising Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Kalamazoo and Hillsdale counties was held at Albion. Resolutions were adopted complimentary to the Republican party and its platform, indorsing Gov. Rich and Representative Burrows, and expressing regret at the death of Senator Stockbridge. William A. Foote, of Kalamazoo, renominated Julius Caesar Burrows, of Kalamazoo for representative in congress. The nomination was carried by a rising vote.

The Sixth district congressional Republican convention was held at Lansing. Honorable Sam W. Smith, of Pontiac, placed Mr. Aitken in nomination and a motion to make the nomination by acclamation prevailed. A letter from the nominee was read in which he placed himself squarely upon the platform of protection to American industries, and urged his party to make a courageous stand for free silver coinage.

New Style Coat for State Troops.

The state military board has adopted a regulation for a new coat for the members of the M. N. G. A partial description is as follows: For marches, drills, fatigue duty and ordinary wear —A sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge, single-breasted; standing collar, fastened with hook and eye; coat to close with a flap containing five concealed black buttons and button-holes; the skirt is extended from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee, according to hight of wearer; to be cut to fit the figure easily, back in a single piece with curved side streams; a vertical opening in each side at the hip; the sword-belt to be worn underneath the coat, the sword-hook emerging through the opening in the left side; the shoulder strap to be worn; the insignia of the corps or the number of the regiment on each side of the collar.

WISNER DEAD.

He was an ex-Member of the State Legislature.

Hon. Chauncey W. Wisner, the well-known ex-member of the legislature from Saginaw, died at his home on the Bridgeport road, southeast of Saginaw. The cause of his death was a complication of diseases.

Mr. Wisner was born in Mt. Morris, N. Y., April 26, 1835. He came to Michigan, locating in Flint in 1848, practicing as an attorney there till 1863, when he moved to Saginaw. He was elected mayor of East Saginaw for one term, and ran on the Greely ticket for congress in 1872. He was a member of the state senate for three consecutive terms, from 1887 to 1892. He was defeated for renomination to the senate in 1893, but was elected to the lower house.

Michigan, 2,239,374.

The first count of the population schedule of the state census of 1894 has been completed. It is believed to be complete for all territory in the state, except the township of Irving, in Barry county; Newton, in Mackinac county; St. Charles, in Saginaw county, and the Island of Isle Royale, from none of which have the census returns been received. The totals given are supposed to be substantially correct, but are, of course, subject to correction. The population of the state June 1, 1894, was 2,239,374, as compared with 2,093,889 June 1, 1890, and 1,853,658 June 1, 1884. The increase in four years has been 145,485, or 6.95 per cent, and in the ten years since 1884, 385,716, or 20.81 per cent. Of the total increase since 1890 (145,485), 31,959 is in the city of Detroit, and 19,156 in the city of Grand Rapids.

Ironwood Strikers Submit.

At a meeting of the Miners' union held at Ironwood the strike was declared off. About one thousand men have been working for the past week and a rush of union and non-union men for places would have been made whether the union had declared the strike off or not. The military companies have left. It is now six weeks since the strike was instituted, and the men go back under practically the same conditions as before. Owing to the lateness of the season not more than half the strikers will be able to get work, and the companies refuse to discharge the men working.

Four Drowned in a Collision.

The whaleback steamer Pathfinder ran down a small schooner thought to be the Glad Tidings, on Detroit river. It is believed that a crew of four on the wrecked boat were drowned. Nothing was seen of the small boat after the collision and she is believed to have sunk immediately.

Croswell voted to bond the village for $9,000 for a water works system.

James Madigan's home burned near Kalamazoo and only a sewing machine was saved.

John C. Hart, a Bay City switchman, was killed at Fordham, Ill., by an Illinois Central train.

Forest fires reached dangerously near Cadillac, but favorable breezes prevented damage in the city.

A can of kerosene too near a stove caused an explosion which burned the home of Ephraim Hudson at St. Louis.

Supt. A. B. Atwater and Asst. Supt. McIntyre have been preparing a black list at Battle Creek of all the men discharged by the C. & G. T. for active participation in the recent strike. It is proposed that none of the men shall ever be employed again on any American road.

A large stone was thrown through a Michigan Central car window as the train passed St. Charles, Saginaw county. C. C. Latta, an Indiana traveling man, was struck on the side of the head and knocked unconscious. The train was stopped and a search made for the coward who threw the stone, but without success.

MINOR MICHIGAN NEWS.

Minden City wants electric lights.

Northville has a new public drinking fountain.

Chesaning votes for water works August 8.

Copemish is surrounded by forest fires, but the most danger is thought to be over.

President Fish, of Albion college, is very ill at Bay View with an attack of peritonitis.

The board of education of Escanaba has decided to build a new $7,000 schoolhouse.

James Dougall, of Chicago, was drowned near Grand Haven. He was 30 years old.

Eight large piles of lumber were burned in the Whitehall mill at Cheboygan. Loss $5,500.

George J. Lomas, who ran the first locomotive on the Michigan Central, died near Ann Arbor.

The St. Joseph river is so low that passengers are landed from steamers in skiffs at Berrien Springs.

The city fathers and a number of business men of Jackson combined, and the result is a public bath.

The baby daughter of Wm. Walter fell into a boiler of hot water in Allegan, and was shockingly scalded.

Grasshoppers are so plentiful in some parts of Sanilac county that they delay harvesting, clogging the reapers.

Frosts are reported from Bloomingdale. Several of the farmers maintain that several fields of corn were killed.

Tekonsha will have a regular licensed liquor saloon, with Albert Cone as proprietor—the first in over ten years.

The board of supervisors, of Gogebic county, have appointed A. W. Peterson, a brother of the late county treasurer, as his successor.

The 4-year-old daughter of Frank Prouse, of Negaunee, was so severely burned while playing with matches that her life is despaired of.

Charles E. Welch, an aged colored man, fell eight feet from a hay loft at Niles, striking his head and breaking his neck. He died instantly.

The Grand Rapids Mineral Paint, Gas and Oil company is a new association at Grand Rapids, which will bore for the articles named in the title.

Secretary of State Washington Gardner used his eloquence to good effect at Benton Harbor, and the debt of $4,200 on the Methodist church has been wiped out.

A 6-year-old boy named Lester Woodruff was drowned in Eagle lake, near Battle Creek. He was the son of Rev. James Woodruff, of Ohio, and was visiting his grandparents.

Charles Chattuck, of Lansing, was found guilty of brutally beating his little daughter until she was covered with bruises. He was fined $25 or 90 days in the Detroit house of correction.

A daughter of John Curtiss, a farmer living near Belding, was criminally assaulted while in the woods picking winter-greens. Her assailant is unknown. The girl is in a precarious condition.

Ionia has struck a gusher in its new well just added to the city's water system. A sheet of water was found at a depth of only 15 feet, which is feeding 500,000 gallons a day of cool and sparkling water.

Gerritt Wennick, Jacob Kosten and George J. Wennick were arrested at Grand Rapids and taken to Holland, where they are wanted on the charge of stealing horses from a pasture in Blendon township.

The body of the unknown man found half burned in the woods near Ironwood has been identified by the number in his watch as Wm. Spry, of Hurley, who disappeared three years ago. He was demented.

Rev. Fr. Bogatski, of Posen, near Alpena, lost his barns, crops, farming implements, stock and house by forest fires which are raging through Presque Isle county. Tousey & Sons have lost their lumbering camps also.

The strike among the stevedores at Gladstone has ended by the men abandoning the A. R. U. and turning over their cards of membership. Some of the more turbulent of the leaders were not permitted to return to work.

Forest fires in the outskirts of Traverse City are doing considerable damage. Quantities of grain in shocks, valuable timber, telegraph poles and small buildings have been destroyed. It is dangerously close to several mills.

Edward McGuire, the 13-year-old son of the captain of the barge Peshtigo, was playing in the yawl at Bay City, when he fell overboard and was drowned. He was not missed until nightfall. The boy's home was in Duluth.

The Miners' union at Ironwood decided at a meeting to continue the strike. All the mines, with the exception of the East Norrie, are in full blast, and the mine bosses say they have more applications for work than they need.

Branch county fair will have a novel thrashing contest which will consist in firing up an engine, starting from a given point at a signal, run to a stack, thrash twenty bushels of wheat and return to starting point. Test, best time and nicest work.

Charles Forrest, a young barber, was arrested at Cedar Springs for burglary at Carey, O., and Howard City, Mich. The crime was committed last summer, and he with another prisoner, was confined in jail at the latter place, but burned their way out and escaped, although they were handcuffed together.

The citizens of Niles are agitated over the discovery of iron ore on the farm of Nicholas Eich, two miles south of that city. Specimens of the ore have been examined by an expert and pronounced good. Steps are being taken to investigate thoroughly the supposed vein.

The Michigan University at Ann Arbor is to have the largest central heating plant in the country. It will not only provide for the heating of all the buildings at present on the campus, but also for six additional buildings, including an art gallery, which, it is probable, will be erected within the next two years.

There is talk of uniting Croswell and Falcon.

Gladwin will now be lighted by electricity.

The Sunday school rally at Kalamazoo, August 29, is to be made a big event.

The Imlay City Driving club will hold its summer meeting August 22 and 23.

The common council of Centerville has decided to light the streets of the city with electricity.

Damas Desjarain, an old resident and business man of Alpena, was fatally overcome by heat.

The St. Stanislaus Kosta church building, Polish, at Bay City, was destroyed by fire. Loss $8,000.

Frank Platt, a fireman in the paper mill at Three Rivers, was struck by a belt and killed.

Quincy thinks she needs better fire protection and will vote on water works August 6.

L. B. Osborn, a well known farmer near Sherwood, died from a kick in the abdomen by a horse.

The state board of pharmacy will hold a meeting at Houghton, August 8, to examine candidates for registration.

Charles McRorie, the 2-year-old Bay City boy who lost both feet by being run over by an F. & P. M. train, is recovering.

An unknown man was struck by a train and killed near Stevensville. He was 45 years of age and "F. St. John" was stamped on his shirt bosom.

Owosso's census should have shown greater gains this year, considering that there is one block in which live 38 children, all under 8 years of age.

Nine deaths and five prostrations resulted from the heat in Philadelphia. The greatest suffering was occasioned by the long continuance of the hot weather.

Col. H. S. Dean, of Ann Arbor, has received the famous flag of the old Twenty-second Michigan infantry, but it will not be unfurled until the reunion at Lapeer.

An old lady named Hall, living in Moore township, Sanilac county, went out to shut up the chickens during a heavy thunderstorm. She was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Work on the buildings for the new upper peninsula insane asylum at Newberry has been begun and will be pushed rapidly forward. Several carloads of material are arriving daily.

An attempt was made to derail the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee passenger train No. 15 at Nunica. A rail was placed in a switch, but was discovered before any serious damage was done.

Forest fires are raging all around Thompsonville, hundreds of acres having already been burned over. The people of the town are becoming frightened, as there is no protection against fire there.

The town of Sand Lake, Kent county, came near being burned, but the flames were confined to a large barn owned by C. B. Jones containing 230 bushels of wheat one horse and a Jersey bull, all of which were lost.

The 2-year-old son of H. N. Fellows, of Leroy, Ingham county, must go through life with only one hand. He was allowed to play near a hay fork and had his hand drawn into the pulley. Flesh and bones were ground into pulp.

Mrs. Humiston's gasoline stove exploded at Benton Harbor. While throwing her household goods out she became so excited that she plunged headlong through the window, breaking her arm and suffering severe internal injuries.

The Battle Creek bondsmen of Jas. W. Wood, the defaulting treasurer of the grand lodge of the A. O. U. W., have located him in Wisconsin. As Wood is trying to make an honest living, the bondsmen will give him a chance to square himself.

Mrs. Flora Simmons, living near Constantine, thought she would gather some eggs recently, after dark. She was considerably shocked to put her hand on a lively black snake that lay coiled up in the nest. The snake measured almost six feet in length and had nearly swallowed an unbroken hen's egg.

Every one of the 21 saw mills on the Menominee river are in constant operation and the boom company is sorting 3,000,000 logs daily. M. & M. paper mills are producing 250 tons daily of paper and pulp. The weekly shipments of lumber amounts to 15,000,000 feet and every industry on the river is in full operation.

Charles Miller, an old man claiming his home as being in Detroit, was found dead in a ditch near Capac. A pint bottle was found near his side, which had evidently held whisky. It is thought that the man emptied the flask after which he became tired and rolled over on his face, and was smothered by the soft soil.

Coldwater was in gala attire in honor of the first grand rally of the Branch County Sunday School association. All public buildings were decorated with flags and bunting, and about 10,000 strangers were present. The exercises were presided over by ex-Gov. Luce. Elvin Swarthout, of Grand Rapids, made the address of the day.

Gov. Rich has refused to grant the requisition of the governor of California for the extradition of Alonzo J. Whiteman, the ex-senator of Wisconsin, who was charged with forgery. It was proved to the satisfaction of the governor that the signature that was alleged to have been forged by Whiteman was genuine. Whiteman will be given his liberty.

The mining company which was organized at Owosso for the purpose of mining for coal appears to have struck it rich. Two fairly good veins of fuel have been struck, one at a depth of 50 feet and the other at 85 feet. The company have leased 400 acres of land, and expect to put about 50 men at work immediately. The coal is said to be of a superior quality.

The national Demorest diamond medal contest at Hackley park assembly, Muskegon, was won by Miss Gussie Barnhart, of Whitehall, Mich., who won her grand gold medal in 1893. The diamond medal is worth $250. There were seven other contestants.

TOWNS DESTROYED.

FURIOUS FOREST FIRES BURN WISCONSIN VILLAGES.

Weeks of Dry, Hot Weather Without Rain Make the Conditions Favorable for a Fearful Conflagration—Many Hundreds of People Homeless and in Sad Want.

Dispatches from several Wisconsin cities tell of awful devastation from forest fires in various portions of the state. Owing to railroad bridges and telegraph wires being destroyed there is little communication with the burned districts and particulars are very scarce. From Ashland the following is sent out:

Forest fires are producing great suffering and loss throughout this vicinity, and railroad companies have never before experienced such damage from fires. On the Wisconsin Central it is impossible to move trains. Phillips, the headquarters of John R. Davis' lumber company, a manufacturing town of 2,000 people, is totally destroyed by fire. A dispatch from Fifield, a small station a few miles from Phillips, says that 500 women and children from Phillips are in the woods there without shelter. They sent a request for food and supplies, as the supply at Fifield is very short. A relief train was started but was obliged to return, as bridges are totally destroyed a few miles south. Communication with Fifield is now shut off and it is feared that that town is also on fire. Along the Omaha line the fires are raging with terrible fierceness. Shores Crossing a little village eight miles west of Ashland, was destroyed, and the homeless families were brought to Ashland. The railroad bridges near there were destroyed and a fast Omaha freight and 16 loaded cars were entirely burned. Both the engineer and fireman were injured and the brakemen are missing.

Mason, a small town south on the Omaha line, caught fire. The White River Lumber company's mill with 40,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards were destroyed and when the latest report was received the entire town was threatened. The Omaha bridge across the White River, at Mason is burned. Railroad officials say the loss at Mason is fully a million dollars.

Homesteaders in the outlying districts are all fleeing into the nearest towns, leaving their homes to the fury of the flames. The fire department is carefully guarding the outside limits of Ashland, and the city is not in any immediate danger. News from Hurley states that the town has been enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke all day, with fires on nearly every side.

Thirteen Lives Lost.

Later.—Dispatches from an improvised telegraph station at Phillips, Wis., tell of the loss of 13 lives as a result of the fires at that place. Thirty-nine buildings out of seven hundred stand amid smoke and ashes on the scene of what was the flourishing city of Phillips, the county seat of Price county and one of the wealthiest and most prosperous of all the towns in the timber regions of Wisconsin. Three thousand people are homeless except those who have been offered shelter in the neighboring towns.

Worse than all, at least 13 people are known to have lost their lives. All the dead were drowned in Elk lake while trying to escape from the fire, except an unknown man whose body was found in the ruins of the house of F. W. Sackett, editor of the Phillips Times. The property loss cannot at this time be accurately estimated, but it will reach at least $1,250,000. The immense plant of the John R. Davis lumber company is a total loss, amounting to between $500,000 and $600,000. On this property there is an insurance of about four-fifths of the value of the plant.

Briefly summarized the fires in that locality have burned as follows: The city of Phillips is entirely wiped out; the city of Mason is practically destroyed, with the White River Lumber company and 30,000,000 feet of lumber; headquarters of the Ashland lumber company, near Shores Crossing, is entirely wiped out; a special train on the Omaha, consisting of 16 cars and the locomotive were all burned, having broken through the bridge near Ashland Junction; the camps of the Thompson Lumber company were burned at White River; two bridges on the Wisconsin Central road, both on the main line south of Ashland. These are the losses specifically. Besides the above the damage to timber and logs scattered through the woods to individual homesteaders, houses and other property, to cut cord wood, etc., will swell the general damage to appalling figures.

Three Children Suffocated in a Closet.

Raymond, 9; Leroy, 7, and Freddie, 4, the children of James W. Ganlon, a locomotive engineer at Hartford, Conn., who had been missing three days, when they went to bathe in the Connecticut river, were found dead in the closet of a freight caboose standing on a side track near the round house, not 400 feet from their home. The caboose was newly painted and the children went in to play. It is supposed they closed the door and could not open it and soon suffocated in the stifling hot air of the narrow enclosure.

Fatal Wreck Near Cincinnati.

The St. Louis express on the Ohio & Mississippi railway ran into a freight on the siding at Cochran, Ind., 28 miles from Cincinnati, wrecking the passenger engine and a dozen freight cars. The freight had taken the siding expecting to follow the express, but the switch was left open and the express crashed into the freight, killing the passenger engineer, fatally injuring the fireman and cutting off the leg of a tramp stealing a ride.

Minneapolis Suffers a Big Blaze.

The third disastrous fire in the history of Minneapolis broke out in the lumber yards of the Shevlin-Carpenter company, on the bank of the Mississippi river. It spread with remarkable rapidity, and before it was controlled, destroyed property valued at nearly $500,000.

Gov. Flower says he will not run again unless the New York Democrats harmonize.

Mayo College, the leading educational institution of north Texas at Cooper, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Senate.—186th day.—Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, who was secretary of the interior and later postmaster-general during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, replied at great length to Senator Gorman's attack upon the President. For two hours he held the floor, amid the wrapt attention of the Senate and galleries, delivering his scathing rebuke of the Maryland Senator. He denounced Mr. Gorman's assault as wanton, reckless and unjustifiable, and though he declared that Mr. Cleveland needed no defense at his hands, he took up seriatim the charges made by Mr. Gorman, and met them with masterly skill and logic. He made his statement, he said, in the interest of the truth of history. In conclusion he eulogized the personal character and public integrity of Mr. Cleveland in the most glowing terms, declaring with dramatic fervor that the President of the United States, who had received so many evidences of the honor and respect of the American people, could not suffer from this unjustifiable attack of the Maryland Senator. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Vilas explained that, in view of the fact that Messrs. Gorman, Brice and Smith had assured him that his motion to recede from the one-eighth differential in favor of the refiners of sugar must fail, and the further fact that a Democratic caucus had not decided to agree to a further conference without instructions, he would withdraw the motion. After some general remarks by Mr. Stewart against the interference of the executive with the legislative branch of the government, Mr. Hill's motion that the Senate recede from its amendments placing a duty of forty cents a ton on coal and iron ore were voted upon and defeated. Mr. Washburn (Rep., Me.) renewed Mr. Vilas' motion to instruct the conferees to recede from the one-eighth differential on refined sugars, but Mr. Gray immediately made the point of order against it that it was not competent for the Senate to instruct in a "full and free" conference. The point of order was debated for some time, but had not been decided when the Senate adjourned. House.—The day's proceedings were dull in the extreme. The conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill was agreed to. The day had been assigned to the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce, and some twenty or thirty bills reported from this committee were passed.

Senate.—187th day.—After a week of speeches the Senate agreed to the further conference on the tariff bill asked by the House of Representatives. The test of the strength came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the Senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differential of one-eighth of a cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard. After an hour and a half of debate on the pending points of order, the president pro tem., Mr. Harris, sustained the point of order and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from and a motion made to lay the latter motion on the table. Both motions resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists uniting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote of the Senate on Mr. Washburn's motion. Intense excitement prevailed, owing to the closeness of the vote. In case of a tie the motion is lost, according to parliamentary law. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the Senate to the direct vote on the Washburn motion. Upon the result hinged perhaps the fate of the measure. But, though the Republicans scored the victory in securing the vote on the one-eighth differential, it developed that they had no reserve strength, and the vote on the Washburn motion also resulted in a tie, and consequently was lost. After these votes on attempt was made to delay matters, and the resolution to agree to a further conference was agreed to, without division. The chair then reappointed the conferees. Messrs. Voorhees, Jones, Vest, Harris, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich. House.—There are not a quorum of members at any time and all the business transacted was by unanimous consent. Only once was there a hitch and in this case advantage was taken of the absence of a quorum to prevent action on a bill. The message announcing that the Senate insisted on its amendments to the tariff bill and agreed to the request of the House for a further conference was received without any demonstrations. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session was devoted to private bills.

Senate.—188th day.—The Senate rested from the excitement of the week. House.—The House held a very short session, but managed to transact a good deal of business of a private character. The only thing of importance in the day's proceedings was the discussion without action of a bill to amend the revised statutes so as to give federal courts additional powers in dealing with violations of the copyright law, as it applies to plays and operas. A joint resolution was adopted still further extending the appropriations for 1894 until August 14, and as the thermometer was near the century mark at 2:20 p. m. the House adjourned.

Senate.—189th day.—The Senate wore an aspect of peace and serenity in striking contrast to the excitement of the previous week. Vice-President Stevenson had returned and occupied his accustomed seat. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Allen to provide for the issue of $50,000,000 in treasury notes to be distributed pro rata among the states "for the relief of the worthy poor." It was referred to the finance committee. The report of the conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill announcing agreement on all the amendments but the one appropriating $1,000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistle, was agreed to. The Senate formally insisted on this amendment and sent the bill back to conference. The sundry civil bill was presented. The House joint resolution further extending the appropriations until August 14 was passed. House.—Beyond the passage of a few unimportant bills by unanimous consent nothing was accomplished. Mr. Boutelle offered a resolution congratulating and recognizing the Hawaiian republic, but on a point of order it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Senate.—190th day—The only feature of interest in the proceedings was a discussion on the site for a new government printing office, which came up during the consideration of the sundry civil bill. The general deficiency appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar, as was also the House bill to provide a uniform system of bankruptcy. The report of the conference committee on Indian appropriation bill was adopted. Agreement was had on some of the Senate amendments and disagreements on others and the bill was sent back to conference. House.—The session of the House was brief. Most of the time was spent discussing the Senate amendment to the agricultural bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistle in the northwestern states. The House instructed the conferees to further insist on its disagreement to the amendment.

Lynching Too Good for Them.

Dan Betts, Sylvester Cisco, John Harter and Boyd Boughton were arrested at Grover Hill, O., for assaulting Flora Sweeter, a 13-year-old girl living three miles southwest of Grover Hill. John Harter called for the girl, telling the parents that he would take her to a dance and bring her home at 11 p. m. On his way to Grover Hill he forcibly assaulted her. He then brought her to the livery barn of Sylvester Cisco, at Grover Hill, where the three other men were, and there, between 8 and 12, she was repeatedly assaulted by these four men. Harter and Betts then took the girl and drove to a dense wood near town and remained there till noon next day, continuing their cruel treatment. The assaults have prostrated the girl and she can hardly live. Her parents are poor. The citizens swear if the men are released on bond they will suffer lynch law. Four other persons are said to be implicated, but as yet have not been apprehended.

James Powers was probably fatally overcome by gas while inspecting an idle coal mine at Mineral Range.

Fire that started in the basement of the six-story building, 82 and 88 Fulton street, New York City, did $150,000 damage.

President Debs disclaims all connection with an alleged new labor organization—the American Labor union—a combination of all kinds of workingmen.

A disastrous conflagration destroyed 2,000 houses at Cottrel, a town in Bulgaria. Full details of the disaster have not been received, but it is believed that many persons perished.

Fearful forest fires have been raging in the mountains about Kalso, Wash. At least $200,000 worth of damage was done. Several towns narrowly escaped total destruction and at least five persons perished. There is great suffering among the destitute and homeless.

BIG STORM DOWN EAST.

Several Persons Killed and Considerable Property Destroyed.

Manchester, N. H: The most disastrous storm that visited this locality in years did a great amount of damage. At Lake Massabesic, four miles from the city, the storm was accompanied by a cyclone, which wrecked buildings, blew down large trees and destroyed much valuable property. Eighteen or 20 summer cottages were partially wrecked and half that number demolished. There were scores of pleasure boats on the lake when the storm struck, and three went down with a total of eight or 10 lives lost.

Tarrytown, N. Y: Thomas Pickett, his son, Edward Pickett, and James Martin, were drowned. They went out in a sail boat on the Hudson river, and as they did not return it is supposed that during the storm their boat was upset and the men were drowned.

New York: A small yacht, carrying six persons was capsized in the Hudson river opposite Hastings during a severe storm and three of the passengers were drowned.

Newmarket, N. H: During a heavy thunderstorm on Great Bay, a small boat containing William R. Byrne and Michael Carroll was capsized and both were drowned. Another boat met with a similar accident, and its occupant was also drowned.

HOT SEA FIGHT.

Japan Comes Off Victor in a Brush With China's Warships.

Shanghai: News has been received of a desperate battle between the fleets of China and Japan, in which the Chinese were defeated and the Chen-Yuen, the largest battleship but one in the Chinese service, was sunk and two other large Chinese vessels, said to be first-class cruisers, were captured or destroyed. The battle was hotly contested, but the Japanese appear to have handled their guns, ships and torpedoes with more skill than the Chinese. The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly 1,000 men and a large number of them are reported to have been killed or drowned.

Later dispatches say that few if any of the Chinese engaged in the battle escaped. The German officials in command of the Chen-Yuen are reported to have met death with the crew of that vessel.

THE MARKETS.

Toledo—Grain.			
Wheat—No. 2 spot	50¾	@	$ 51
No. 2 September	51¾	@	52
Corn—No. 2	47½	@	48
Oats—No. 2 white	30	@	32½
Cleveland.			
Cattle—Best	$4 00	@	$4 50
Other grades	3 00	@	3 80
Hogs	5 25	@	5 50
Sheep	2 25	@	3 00
Lambs	3 00	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 red	51	@	51
Oats—No. 2 white	48	@	48
Corn—No. 2 mixed	50	@	51
Pittsburg.			
Cattle	$3 75	@	$4 80
Hogs	5 50	@	5 65
Sheep and lambs	2 25	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2 red	51	@	51
Corn—Mixed	50	@	51
Oats—No. 2 white	48	@	48½
Cincinnati.			
Cattle—Good to prime	$3 75	@	$4 40
Lower grades	2 25	@	3 50
Hogs	5 35	@	5 60
Sheep and lambs	2 25	@	4 15
Wheat—No. 2 red	48¾	@	49
Corn—No. 2 mixed	47	@	47½
Oats—No. 2 white	30	@	30½
New York.			
Cattle—Natives	$4 50	@	$4 80
Hogs	5 75	@	6 25
Sheep—Good to choice	2 50	@	4 75
Lambs	3 75	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 red	54½	@	55
Corn—No. 2	49½	@	50
Oats—No. 2 white	41	@	41½
Chicago.			
Cattle—Best steers	$4 00	@	4 50
Common	3 50	@	4 00
Sheep and lambs	2 25	@	4 25
Hogs—Mixed	4 75	@	5 20
Wheat—No. 2 red	50⅞	@	51⅛
Corn—No. 2	44¼	@	44½
Oats	34	@	36
Mess pork, per lb	12 75	@	12 80
Lard, per cwt	6 95	@	7 00
Detroit.			
Cattle—Good to choice	$3 50	@	$3 85
Lower grades	2 75	@	3 50
Hogs	5 00	@	5 15
Sheep	2 25	@	3 00
Lambs	3 00	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 2 red spot	50½	@	51
No. 1 white spot	53	@	53
Corn—No. 2 spot	46	@	47
Oats—No. 2 white spot	38	@	39
Hay—Timothy	11 25	@	11 50
Potatoes, new, per bu	1 90	@	2 00
Butter—Dairy per lb	14	@	16
Creamery	19	@	20
Eggs, fresh, per doz	10	@	10½
Live poultry—Spring chickens	12	@	13
Fowls	8	@	9
Ducks	7	@	8
Turkeys	8	@	9

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

New York.—Dun's review of trade says: The heavy outgo of gold, the fall of the treasury reserve and of the price of wheat to the lowest point on record and the increasing uncertainty about the tariff have entirely overshadowed other industries. Business delayed for months by two great strikes now crowds the railroads and swells returns and gives the impression of revival in business, but it is not yet clear how far there is an increase in new traffic, distinguished from that which has been merely blockaded or deferred. In some branches there has been more activity, but in others less, because events led many to infer that no change of tariff would be made. The internal revenue receipts on whisky suddenly dropped more than half, and sales of wool greatly increased. But the uncertainty is not removed and much of the business done seems to be in the nature of insurance against possibilities. Wheat has found in the lowest depths a deeper still and has sold below 55c. making the monthly average at New York the lowest ever known. Corn was stronger with accounts of injury to part of the crop and the exports are trifling. Cotton declined. Official reports count for nothing in comparison with enormous visible stocks. Textile industries have been perceptibly stimulated, according to dealers, by disagreements which many suppose may prevent change of the tariff and there has been more buying of cotton goods with slightly higher prices for a few, notwithstanding the closing of some important mills. In woolens, the goods famine, which clothiers prepared for themselves by deferring orders is slowly compelling more purchases of wool for immediate use are large. But there is no change for the better as respects orders running into future, and, indeed, some concerns have withdrawn spring samples on which very low prices have been fixed and will make no effort for trade at present. While scarcity of coke delays resumption of work in many central and western iron mills, the light inquiry for finished products at Chicago and the disappointing demand for most of Pittsburg raises doubt whether material increase can be expected until the tariff question is out of the way. For the week failures have been 249 in the United States against 396 last year and 29 in Canada against 23 last year.

New York.—Bradstreet's review of trade says: Leading influences affecting the course of general trade throughout the United States within the week have not resulted in a net gain. Prolonged drouth and hot winds have damaged corn and other crops. Without early rains the reduction in the yield of corn is expected to be considerable. The outlook for the yield in the spring wheat states is regarded as unfavorable which reacts upon country merchants and checks demand. Several thousand striking miners in Ohio, Indiana and Alabama refuse to return to work at rates agreed upon in conference, and this continues to depress business throughout tributary regions. Advices from western and northwestern cities do not show relatively as much improvement as to feeling or demand. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville (except for leaf tobacco), Detroit, Omaha (owing to crop damage), Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting general trade as characterized by more than usual midsummer dullness.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2, 1894.

BOSTON'S crematory has been running six months and has disposed of forty bodies. It is not impossible to warm up a Bostonian if it is gone about in the right way.

ACCORDING to Ward McAllister, there are 278 American women who have married foreign titles. A few of these were fortunate enough to get men along with their titles.

PROBABLY it is the same person who claimed to have discovered tyrotoxicon in ice cream who now declares that the odor of the rose produces partial asphyxia of persons breathing it, as well as blood poisoning. But the dear girls keep on eating ice cream, heedless of medical warnings, and still live. So will it be with roses. Any young man who supposes that he can get out of an offering of "Jacks" or "American beauties" by throwing out mercenary hints as to asphyxia and blood poisoning has failed to understand the feminine gender.

UTAH'S admission to the union, making the number of states forty-five, leaves only Arizona, New Mexico, Indian territory and Alaska under the territorial form of government. The two former may achieve the honors of statehood soon, but the treaties with various tribes will keep the Indian territory out of the sisterhood for years to come, and it is doubtful whether Alaska will ever be more than a federal dependency. It is likely, therefore, that barring the possible division of some of the larger states, the present generation will not see more than forty-seven stars in the flag. The limit has been reached.

ATLANTIS is the name that will hereafter dignify and distinguish a location in the Atlantic ocean about sixteen miles east of the Highlands of Navesink and thirteen south of the Long island shore. Here a palatial structure is at once to be erected on huge iron stilts. The foundation of this building will consist of thirty-six iron cylinders fifteen feet in diameter and 120 feet in length. These piles will extend thirty feet below the bed of the ocean, and will be secured to each other, according to the claim of the engineer, by girders, cross-bracing and in other ways, so as to defy the mightiest storm wave that ever rolled in the Atlantic.

A STRANGE discussion is going on in Connecticut over an automatic hanging machine or gallows which has been introduced there. It is so arranged that when the culprit steps beneath the gallows the machinery will be set in motion by its own weight. The board of charity contends that this will not be an infliction of the death penalty by the state, but an act of suicide by the condemned man. The warden and directors of the prison and the medical inspectors argue, on the other hand, that the act of the murderer in stepping upon the platform will be involuntary, and, therefore, that there can be no suicide. The Connecticut mind must really have a more analytical bent than it has usually been credited with.

A CERTAIN class of lawyers show a degree of enterprise in collecting small debts that if employed in better business would soon make them millionaires. Of these must be reckoned those who in some college cities have taken to the practice of making attachments on the diplomas of graduating students as security for debts they are owing. It goes without saying that students equally with other people ought to pay their honest debts. But it is equally a fact that the great majority of students when they leave college are more harcly pinched for money than they ever were before or are ever likely to be again. To take advantage of such students by attaching their diplomas can hardly be regarded as fair practice. It is almost on a par with attaching for debt the youngest baby in the household.

THE frightful instrument lately invented by M. Turpin, which might properly be termed the "human family exterminator," consists of specially designed cannon, each of which can, when required, be made to work separately, but can work better together, and with more deadly effect. The cannon are to all appearances ordinary field pieces, but running from under the breech to the ground is a hollowed out tube full of mechanism, so arranged that nothing but a shot from the enemy could upset its workings. Six of these cannon are placed in line, and the tubes are inserted in a trough on wheels, which has been beforehand filled with small shells. As soon as the joinings have been made, which takes seven to ten seconds, the six guns begin automatically to belch out their fire, the artillerists having merely to direct them.

LANDSCAPE advertising will have lost its efficacy when it occasions unfavorable comment to a great proportion, and the day is not far off when advertisers will, of their own accord, discontinue its use, for it is deemed to follow in the wake of hand bills and town criers.

SOME of the placards in shop windows inviting people to come in to see "a dead drive at boots and shoes" or "a tremendous slaughter in dress goods," are enough to make nervous folks' flesh creep.

THE accident in New York, where a woman caught the heel of her boot in the cable road slot, will probably not cause the ladies to abjure French heels. Our women are bound to get up in the world even if they have to stand on an inch or two of leather to do it.

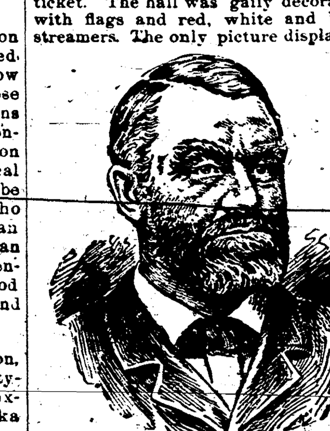
A MAN sent to the penitentiary for three years for embezzlement but just pardoned after serving nearly a year, is released in time to see the only piece of property he owned sold at sheriff's sale.

HERE'S THE TICKET.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Gov. Rich Re-nominated After a Rather Stormy Time—Pingree's Name Withheld—The Platform Strongly Republican—Proceedings of the Convention.

The Republican state convention was called to order in Hartman's hall, Grand Rapids, by Secretary Bates, of the state central committee, with the prospect of a very stormy time over the naming of a leader of the state ticket. The hall was gaily decorated with flags and red, white and blue streamers. The only picture displayed


GOV. JOHN T. RICH.

was a three-quarter life-size crayon portrait of James A. Garfield. Rev. J. W. Smith opened the proceedings with prayer. The Grand Rapids Glee club sung two songs, parodies on free trade and Democratic things generally. Secretary Bates then read a letter from the state chairman, Senator McMillan, containing his regret at being unable to attend the convention, "but my duty is in Washington," said the letter, "so long as there is a chance to defeat a tariff bill, justly called infamous alike by its opponents and its defenders."

Mayor Fisher, of Grand Rapids, delivered a short address of welcome and Senator Colgrove was introduced as temporary chairman. After referring to the unanimity in the Republican party of Michigan he gave a shot at Don M. Dickinson, speaking of him as the Democratic boss, and said he seemed to be looking for a crash that would bring victory to his party in the state this year, but he would listen in vain for it. Denouncing the Wilson tariff bill, he said that the McKinley law, instead of being doomed, was the liveliest political corpse in America today. He spoke of how much better times were before the Democratic federal administration came into power, and insisted that, if agitation had not been started for the revision of the tariff laws, and the McKinley bill had been allowed to stand unchallenged, the hard times that have come upon us would have never been known. Relative to silver, Mr. Colgrove said that there was no use disputing the fact that the idea of silver remonetization is rapidly gaining strength in the Republican party. Bi-metalism and protection, he declared, must receive recognition from the Republican party. He closed with predicting 60,000 majority for the ticket this year.

A. W. Smith, of Adrian, was elected temporary secretary, and H. W. Newkirk, of Dexter, and Col. J. W. Sumner, of Kalamazoo, assistant secretaries.

The convention adjourned at noon until 1:30.

The hall was crowded to its utmost when the convention was called to order for the afternoon session. Temporary Chairman Colgrove was made permanent chairman. A message was read from U. S. Senator Patton expressing regret at his enforced absence.

Chairman Fox, of Tuscola, chairman of the credentials committee, reported that there were no contesting delegations. The report was adopted without debate.

The committee on organization and order of business reported that the temporary officers be made permanent and also reported the order of nominations. The report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions were not ready to report, and on motion of George A. Farr, of Ottawa, nominations were proceeded with. Farr himself then took the platform to present the name of Gov. Rich. He said the state election in Michigan this year is of more than usual importance. Two years of Democratic misrule has led to a universal call for Republican success. The interests of the country demand the success of the Republican party. Such being the case he asked if it was possible that any Republican comes to the convention nursing a feeling of resentment or gangrened by feelings of selfish interest? Mr. Farr tried to pour oil on the Pingreeites, by saying that he knew that there were no such disappointments, but the oil did not soothe. When he shouted with dramatic force, "who shall be our standard-bearer?" a yell came from the Wayne delegation, "Pingree." Pingree—Gov. Rich's friends took up the cry for him, and for some time the speaker's voice was drowned in cries of "Pingree," "Rich!" until the Rich men finally drowned the yells for Pingree, but the storm continued throughout Mr. Farr's speech. He became weary of it, and gave the Detroit man some back-handed jabs by saying that Gov. Rich was not a man that had peculiar notions, who insisted that the Republican party must come around to his views or he would sulk. He predicted that Gov. Rich would carry Michigan by 75,000 majority.

When C. L. Benjamin began his speech, placing in nomination Col. Bliss, of Saginaw, the Pingree gang again undertook to interrupt, but Benjamin silenced them with this sarcastic shot: "What's the use of your yelling for Pingree; hasn't he told us that he is not going to be with us, but is going it alone?" This brought a derisive shout from the Rich delegates, and Mr. Benjamin was not interrupted again.

Odell Chapman, of Shiawassee county, seconded the nomination of Bliss and severely roasted both Pingree and Rich. Ralph Ely, of Gratiot, seconded John T. Rich's nomination. The Wayne delegation continued their interruptions at every opportunity and Chairman Colgrove was finally compelled to step to the edge of the platform and call them down. Rich's name was further seconded by Capt. Allen, of Portland, and Gen. Pritchard, of Allegan, and Senator Hopkins supported Bliss. Pingree's name was not presented at all.

When all the speeches were finished the balloting began, and Hon. John T. Rich was named by the overwhelming vote of: Rich, 710; Bliss, 98; blank, 1. It was moved to make the nomination unanimous, and only Wayne county voted against it.

Before the next order of nominations were reached Gov. Rich and Col. Bliss were brought on the platform for speeches. The governor spoke for protection and for stricter immigration laws. Col. Bliss was introduced as a man who has a future in Michigan, at which the mass of Rich men gave him a great yell. Col. Bliss said that Gov. Rich would not lose a single vote in the state on his account or on account of the men who have supported him in his campaign. Rich, he predicted, would be elected by the biggest majority ever given for a governor of Michigan. He proposed three cheers for Gov. Rich, and when they were given, the convention gave three cheers for the colonel.

After these speeches the other nominations were proceeded with. George Turner, of Coldwater, named Alfred Milnes for lieutenant-governor. Jay Hubbell nominated Thomas B. Dunstan. There were several seconding speeches. No other candidates were named. Milnes was chosen by a vote of: Milnes, 621; Dunstan, 317.

Secretary of State Gardner was, on motion of Burton Parker, renominated by acclamation.

George A. Steele, Clinton county's candidate for the state treasurer, was presented to the convention by Prosecuting Attorney Norton, of that county. State Treasurer Wilkinson's name was presented by George Waite, of Menominee. The result of the ballot was: Wilkinson, 579; Steele, 387.

For the office of auditor-general the names presented were: Stanley W. Turner, J. H. D. Stevens and Roscoe D. Dix. Turner received 534 votes, securing the nomination.

The remainder of the ticket was chosen as follows: For attorney-general, Fred A. Maynard, of Kent county; state land commissioner, William A. French, of Presque Isle county; superintendent of public instruction, H. R. Pattengill, of Ingham county; member of state board of education, Perry F. Powers, of Wexford county.

Chairman Colgrove, being attacked with sudden illness, was obliged to leave the hall, and E. P. Allen took the chair in his stead.

The platform was adopted by a good majority. There was, however, considerable wrangling over the silver plank, which finally assumed much the same form as that adopted by the Republican league at Denver. The platform was in substance as follows:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of Michigan, in convention assembled, hereby affirm and renew our faith and hope in the cardinal principles and purposes of the Republican party—the principles which have made our country great and prosperous, and the purposes which will lead it from the present most unhappy and demoralized era of Democratic misrule out again through night to light, into an era of hope and happiness and prosperity for our country and our state.

We heartily approve of the administration of the duties of his office by Gov. John T. Rich, and unreservedly commend his attention to public interests and his prompt and fearless performance of every duty devolving upon him.

We reaffirm our adherence and increased devotion to the American doctrine of protection. We believe that the present unhappy industrial condition of our country is in great part due to the threat and purpose of the Democratic party to destroy the American system of protection. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be duties level equal to the difference in wages abroad and wages at home.

We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals, to be maintained in circulation on a perfect equality and incontrovertibility. We recognize the so-called silver question as one of the paramount political issues of the day and believe that the people of this state and country do look to the Republican party, the party of ability and progress, as the only party that can give a wise and adequate solution of this problem. We, therefore, pledge the Republican party of Michigan to use every effort in its power to restore silver to its historic position in the United States as a money metal. We pledge this in the belief that permanent prosperity will not be assured or justice be done until silver takes its time-honored place side by side with gold as one of the two great money metals of the world.

We believe that the doctrine of reciprocity, as advocated by that matchless statesman, James G. Blaine, should, under our protective system, be the policy of our government and applied in our trade relations with other nations.

We recognize that the employment of both capital and labor is necessary for the prosperity of our people, and that the enactment of such laws as will properly and wisely avoid and settle labor difficulties is one of the duties of the Republican party, which has always been and still is the friend of the humblest toiler. While we believe that government was instituted to protect the weak against the strong, and to substitute right for might, and that it is, therefore, the duty of the state to regulate all corporations and combinations, so as to protect every right and liberty of the laborer, we declare ourselves opposed to all mob rule, riot and bloodshed, and insist that law and order must be maintained, and that the ballot box and court of justice, and not the sword and torch, must settle economic differences. We believe in arbitration as one of the means to solve labor disputes, and favor the enactment by the legislature to carry out the provisions of section 23, article 8, of the constitution of the state of Michigan, which provides for establishing courts of conciliation, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law.

While we recognize the value and worth of the great body of naturalized citizens and people who have sought, with a patriotic heart, and adopted this as their home and country, we believe in protecting American wage-earners and the peace and prosperity of this nation against the evil effects of indiscriminate emigration from the pauper and criminal classes of Europe by wise laws that shall properly restrict and regulate emigration.

We believe in the protection and elevation of the standard of American citizenship, and that the safety of this republic depends upon the intelligence and loyalty of its supporters, that it should be sustained for the welfare and happiness of its people, and that for the preservation thereof the right of suffrage should be limited to those who have fully acquired American citizenship. We believe that the security of life, the free exercise of personal rights and the enjoyment of equal opportunities before the law are the essence of liberty, and should be the first care of all governments. As there can be no liberty without free speech and the free exercise of personal and political rights of citizens, we denounce the action of the Democratic party in the repeal of the election laws, whereby the courts of the United States are rendered powerless in the protection of honest voters or the punishment of fraud, and such action is an invitation to fraud and violence [illegible] people, and we demand the enactment and enforcement of laws that shall protect the citizens of the republic at home as well as abroad.

A further resolution commended the efficient service to the party rendered by the Republican press of the state.

The following was adopted as an independent resolution:

Whereas, intelligence from authentic channels having reached this country that the people of the Hawaiian Islands, after a peaceful revolution, did, on the fourth day of last July, the national day of this great republic, issue through their constituted authorities, their proclamation of independence and announce to the nations of the earth their establishment as a free and independent republic among the nations. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Republican state convention of Michigan, representing a large majority of the liberty-loving people of one of the brightest stars in this sisterhood of states, send a hearty greeting and welcome to our young sister republic of the seas, and assure her of our most earnest sympathy and best wishes for a glorious future.

There was a wrangle over the silver plank in the committee and the following minority report was presented, but failed of adoption:

The American people, from tradition and imperative interest, favor bimetallism and the Republican party of Michigan demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money and measure of values. In the name of the producers of the country, its farmers and workingmen, we declare without equivocation or reservation in favor of a wise and patriotic American money policy that will, at the earliest possible moment, secure to our people the free and unlimited coinage of all gold and silver, the product of American mines, at a ratio of 1 to 16, and that each and every dollar coined shall be clothed with full legal tender power and be receivable in payment of all debts, both public and private. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds by the government in time of peace.

McMorran & Company's big coal and oil warehouse on the river dock, at Port Huron, was destroyed by fire. The wind from the river caused the fire to burn very fiercely, but it was confined to one building. A large quantity of coal oil was consumed and some 2,000 tons of coal damaged or destroyed. A large fishing boat lying at the dock, was burned to the water's edge. Loss $10,000, covered by insurance.

WAR IN THE ORIENT.

INFORMATION OF INTEREST IN REGARD TO THE TROUBLE.

A Sketch of the Army, Navy, Officers and Advantages of China, Japan and Korea—The Origin of the Present Trouble and Its Probable Outcome.

The kingdom of Korea is not quite twice as large as the state of New York. Its population is estimated at 8,600,000. It is a peninsula stretching out from the continent of Asia in a southeasterly direction, between Japan and China proper, with the Yellow sea on one side and the sea of Japan on the other. The average width is 135 miles, and the whole length is about 600 miles. The native name for the country is Tsyosien, or Chosen. The Chinese call it Kao Lee. The Japanese know it as Korai, from which comes the English name. The climate is cold, and in the summer rain is frequent.

Chemulpo—where the hostile troops are glaring at one another and where the United States cruiser Baltimore and a British warship have landed marines to protect the American and English legations—is the port for the capital Seoul, a walled town of 250,000 inhabitants, about 25 miles inland, and joined to its seaport by a badly made road. The harbor of Chemulpo is picturesque, but the water is very shallow, and the trade of Korea is so small that only about once a month can the small steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (a Japanese company) be seen in the bay. Seoul is the heart of Korea, and it is the one aim and object of every Korean to live there.

Korea is rich in minerals; gold, silver, copper and coal are all common. Gold mining is strictly prohibited, the permission to work silver mines has been revoked, the copper mines are neglected and the use of coal is confined to a few districts. There are a good many cattle, horses, dogs, pigs, sheep and goats. The sheep and goats are a royal monopoly and are only used for sacrifice. The people eat the dogs.

What will be the Result?

In many places where a thorough acquaintance with both nations is displayed, it is believed that the Japanese will be victorious for many reasons. One is that she is in the right. The Japanese soldier is the better of the two. He is better equipped and better trained. He has had a modern military schooling that gives him big advantage in spite of the fact that China has much the bigger army. The navies are about on an equality unless the favor is on the side of Japan, and her marines are certainly better trained and better capable of hard fighting. All in all, China's only hope for victory seems to be to overwhelm Korea with the number of its land forces.

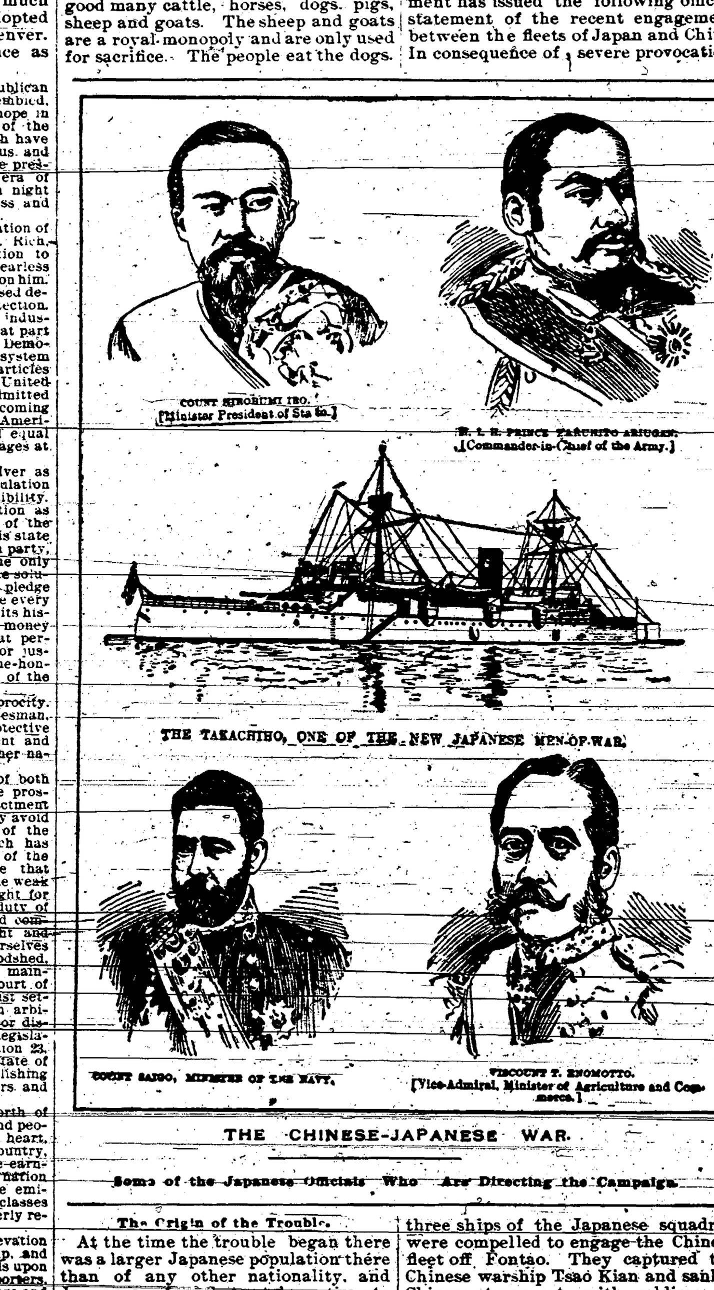
The commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces is Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, and that he is an efficient officer. Gen. Oshima, who is in command of the troops in Korea, has a high reputation in army circles.

How the Fight Progresses.

The first meeting which resembled a fight between the powers occurred when the Japanese fired on and sunk the steamship Kow Shung, belonging to Hugh Mathieson & Co., of London, which had been chartered by the Chinese government to convey troops to Korea. A Japanese cruiser sighted the Kow Shung and signalled the transport to put back. The transport continued steaming ahead until the cruiser fired a shot across her bows. No attention being paid to this the Jap opened fire in earnest, put a number of shot into her, and the transport eventually sunk with all hands. The number of people drowned is not known, but it is believed that there must have been about 1,000 Chinese soldiers on board. The next day the Chinese Trading company's steamer Toonan, which was also being used as a transport, was sunk by the fire from a Japanese warship.

At Seoul a conflict took place between the Japanese and some Chinese and Korean soldiers, the Japanese being victorious. Shortly afterward the Japanese made a prisoner of the king of Korea.

Yokohama: The Japanese government has issued the following official statement of the recent engagement between the fleets of Japan and China: In consequence of a severe provocation, three ships of the Japanese squadron were compelled to engage the Chinese fleet off Fontao. They captured the Chinese warship Tsao Kian and sank a Chinese transport, with soldiers on board. Unfortunately one of the largest Chinese ironclads escaped to China, and a Chinese torpedo cruiser escaped to Fusan, in Korea. The three Japanese warships escaped without injury.


COUNT HIROBUMI ITO. [Minister President of State.]
H. I. H. PRINCE TARUHITO ARISUGAWA. [Commander-in-Chief of the Army.]
THE TAKACHIHO, ONE OF THE NEW JAPANESE MEN-OF-WAR.
COUNT SAIGO, MINISTER OF THE NAVY.
VISCOUNT T. ENOMOTTO. [Vice-Admiral, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.]

THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR.

Some of the Japanese Officials Who Are Directing the Campaign.

The Origin of the Trouble.

At the time the trouble began there was a larger Japanese population there than of any other nationality, and Japan was forced to take action to protect the interests of her subjects. Japan had been endeavoring to have some reforms made in the government of Korea that would have been of advantage to the country itself and to all the civilized nations that do business with it. The reforms included changes in the system of taxation and the removal of restrictions on trade, agricultural and mechanical interests which were subject to arbitrary regulations that caused trouble and frequently popular uprising. Japan did the banking business of the country and the government was frequently called on to press the Koreans for money due. Japan also wanted the Korean judiciary system reformed, as under that in vogue cruel and unusual punishment was inflicted and inquisitorial methods prevailed to the injury of Japanese business men. Furthermore, the Japanese wanted assurances of greater liberty and safety of travel throughout Korea.

Japan had reason to know the need of these reforms, for her subjects were the ones who had suffered in previous uprisings in Korea. In 1882, when an uprising took place, the Japanese delegation in Seoul was looted, members of the minister's suite were murdered and the Japanese minister himself was driven out of Seoul and forced to take refuge in a fishing boat, from which he was rescued with difficulty. An indemnity for this outrage was agreed upon, but before a single payment had been made on account, the debt was forgiven. In 1884, when another formidable revolt broke out, 42 peaceful Japanese were murdered in the streets of Seoul, and the minister with his suite and a guard of 140 soldiers were obliged to fight their way out of this city of 300,000 people. Again an indemnity was promised, but after one payment had been made the amount remaining due was remitted. After this affair at the Tien Tsin convention, the Peking government acknowledged that Japan had as much right to send troops to Korea for the protection of its subjects sojourning in the kingdom as China herself had. It was agreed that neither government should send soldiers to Korea without consulting the other. The agreement was broken by China, which dispatched troops to Korea without a word of warning to Japan. Not until then did the mikado's ministers forward a force for the defense of their fellow countrymen.

London: An Associated Press correspondent finds that the consensus of opinion in London shows that England is in sympathy with China. This is owing mainly to Russia's active wish to see Japan successful, and thus form a barrier to England's progress in the east. Some of the Anglo-Chinese traders suggest doubts as to China's ability to cope with Japan, as it is known here that much of the Chinese war equipment, recently purchased in Europe, is bad.

The King of Korea.

Li Houi, the king of Korea, cuts very little figure in the contest. He is the twenty-eighth sovereign of the dynasty of Han, and though only 43 years old, he has been on the throne 30 years. He has a variety of titles, such as "Son of Heaven" and "King of Ten Thousand Isles," yet his hereditary claim and all his grandeur did not save him the humiliation of being obliged to ask China's permission to assume rulership or pay heavy annual dues. The Chinese emperor has regarded him as a vassal, but the king of Korea is so holy a personage in his own country that it is a sacrilege to even mention his name. His queen, who belongs to the noble Min family, is nearly a year older than he. Their son, Li Tchok, the hereditary or crown prince, was born February 4, 1873. Li Houi has a few ideas of modern ways, such as introducing the electric light into his palace. His time is largely occupied in religious ceremonies.

For many years the empires of China and Japan have been jealous of each other and the only reason why they have not been involved in open war before long since was because neither wished to take the initiative. The trouble between the two great Oriental powers regarding Korea has been of long standing and each has been making preparations for an open rupture for many years. Each has claimed a suzerainty over Korea, but Japan has by far the best claim, owing to its trade relations with the country. Its influence has always been beneficial to Korea, while China's has been just the reverse.

WE DON'T WANT YOU

To Think That . . .

JOHN KENSLER

Is not right after the dollar, because he is; but he is

Going to Give You More Goods

For it than any other merchant. THE STORE IS CHOCK FULL OF GOODS, the Winter [illegible] and

THEY MUST GO

At some price to get them off our hands in order to be ready for the

Latest Styles

Next Spring. We can't enumerate, come in and price the goods before buying elsewhere.

Bring Your Butter and Eggs to

KENSLER,

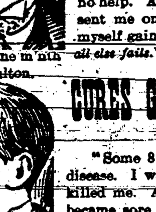
He is the recognized King of the Market and pays the highest prices in cash or trade. It will pay you to

Come to MANCHESTER,

and to Kensler's.

WEAK, NERVOUS & DISEASED MEN:

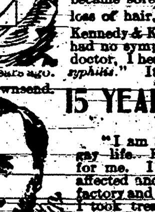
• Thousands of Young and Middle Aged Men are annually swept to a premature grave through early indiscretion and later excesses. Self abuse and Constitutional Blood Diseases have ruined and wrecked the life of many a promising young man. Have you any of the following Symptoms: Nervous and Despondent; Tired in Morning; No Ambition; Memory Poor; Easily Fatigued; Excitable and Irritable; Eyes Blur; Pimples on the Face; Dreams and Drains at Night; Restless; Haggard Looking; Blotches; Sore Throat; Hair Loose; Pains in Body; Sunken Eyes; Lifeless; Distrustful and Lack of Energy and Strength. Our New Method Treatment will build you up mentally, physically and sexually.


Chas. Patterson.

Read What DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN Have Done.

"At 14 years of age I learned a bad habit which almost ruined me. I became nervous and weak. My back troubled me. I could stand no exertion. Head and eyes became dull. Dreams and drains at night weakened me. I tried seven Medical Firms, Electric Belts, Patent Medicines and Family Doctors. They gave me no help. A friend advised me to try Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. They sent me one month's treatment and it cured me. I could feel myself gaining every day. Their New Method Treatment cures when all else fails." They have cured many of my friends."

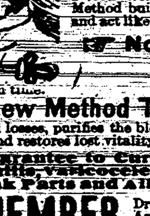
Cured in one month. Dr. Moulton.



CURES GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

"Some 8 years ago I contracted a serious constitutional blood disease. I went to Hot Springs to treat for syphilis. Mercury almost killed me. After a while the symptoms again appeared. Throat became sore, pains in limbs, pimples on face, blotches, eyes red, loss of hair, glands enlarged, etc. A medical friend advised Drs. Kennedy & Kergan's New Method Treatment. It cured me, and I have had no symptoms for five years. I am married and happy. As a doctor, I heartily recommend it to all who have this terrible disease—syphilis." It will eradicate the poison from the blood."

Cured 5 years ago. Capt. Townsend.



15 YEARS IN DETROIT. 150,000 CURED.

"I am 33 years of age, and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. I became weak and nervous. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's disease. Married life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Drs. Kennedy and Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. Try them."

Cured in time.

☞ No Names Used Without Written Consent of Patient.

Our New Method Treatment never fails in curing Diseases of men. It strengthens the body, stops all drains and losses, purifies the blood, clears the brain, builds up the nervous and sexual systems and restores lost vitality to the body.

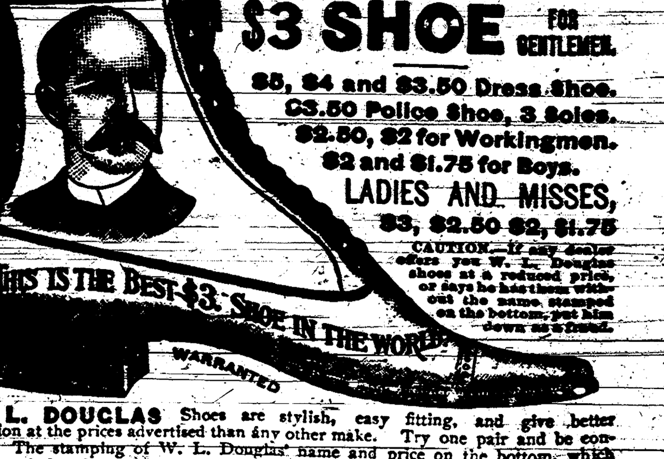
We Guarantee to Cure Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Weak Parts and All Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

REMEMBER Drs. Kennedy & Kergan are the leading specialists of America. They guarantee to cure or no pay. Their reputation and fifteen years of business are at stake. You run no risk. Write them for an honest opinion, no matter who treated you. It may save you years of regret and suffering. Charges reasonable. Write for a

Question List and Book Free. Consultation Free.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN 148 Shelby St. Detroit, Mich.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

$5, $4 and $3.50 Dress Shoe.
$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
$2.50, $2 for Workingmen.
$2 and $1.75 for Boys.
LADIES AND MISSES,
$3, $2.50 $2, $1.75

CAUTION.—If any dealer offers you W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without the name stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Catalogue free upon application. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Sold by C. E. LEWIS.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894.

LOCAL NEWS GALORE.

Gathered by Our Hustling Pencil Pushers.

If we get rain soon we will have a big corn crop.

Everything but weeds seems to be suffering for rain.

Have you seen the new banner of local lodge No. 1, knights of rest?

There are some cross walks about town that ought to be raised higher.

George J. Nisle has moved into the Conklin house on Jackson street.

Our citizens have not been troubled much by mosquitoes this summer.

The school catalogue for 1894-5 will be ready for distribution on Monday.

The C. E. society expect to have a picnic at Wolf lake in about two weeks.

N. W. Holt is putting some new and latest improved machinery in his mill.

Harvey Rose is delivering some of his excellent celery to customers about town.

The Spafard families and friends will picnic at Wampler's lake next Wednesday.

There is but little sickness about town and our physicians can go fishing if they like.

The german workingmen's monthly meeting will be held on Monday evening next.

A good many of our citizens have gone to Wampler's lake today to attend the farmers' picnic.

We very much need a good, long rain, one that will soak down into the very bowels of the earth.

Attention is directed to the change in Anderson's advertisement. They are having a special sale.

Fishing parties to the surrounding lakes are getting quite truthful, they say that the fish refuse to bite.

We learn that Harve Anthony talks of buying Mrs. Ryan's house opposite the central school building.

The band boys would like to get the use of the upper front room in the council building to practice in.

Subject at the baptist church next Sunday morning, "Christ-like love." In the evening, "The three nails of the cross."

We learn that Mrs. Vogelbacher has bought the cottage corner of Washington and Boyne streets, opposite M. D. Case's.

Manchester arbeiter verein will go to Chelsea german day. They will be accompanied by the Manchester cornet band.

Friends of the ENTERPRISE who have business at the probate court, will please request judge Babbitt to send their printing to this office.

One of our leading farmers informs us that his oat crop will be far better than he expected. May all farmers be as pleasantly surprised.

Fr. Ternes informs us that he expects to move St. Mary's church onto the lot on south Macomb street, next to the rectory, in a short time.

The methodist Sunday school picnic at Wampler's lake Tuesday was attended by a good many church people and others, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Demorest's Magazine for July is certainly a pretty number but the August number bids fair to excell it. Why not subscribe now, we club it with the ENTERPRISE.

Our rural readers who have children to send away to school should send to or call upon Dr. Kapp or other members of the Manchester school board for a copy of the catalogue for '94-5.

Quite a number of our young people went to Ann Arbor yesterday to attend the teachers' examination, among them being Misses Julia Conklin, Mae Aylesworth, Ida Silkworth, Ella Braun, Julia Martin, Julia Kirchhofer and Mrs. Dillie Hall.

J. H. Kingsley informs us that he intends to purchase a larger water-wheel this fall and will then be able to furnish electric lights to those of our citizens who wish them in their residences. That's right, give us further light.

We have, during our absence, been observing the condition of sidewalks and crosswalks in places we have visited, and find that in nearly every case the crosswalks are raised above the street level, so that they are dry when there is water or mud in the streets.

The programme for the next meeting of the S. W. farmers' club has been prepared as follows: Press clippings, Steven Merithew; select reading, Mrs. Elva Green; essay, Mrs. Eva Spafard. Are crop reports of any benefit to farmers? Paper by president English. The time and place of meeting will be announced later.

The midsummer number of the Century has an interesting sketch of the city of Washington. The "Tale of the Kentucky mountains" is continued, also "Across Asia on a Bicycle," and they seem to increase in interest. The Coleman collection of antique glass, will interest some while Dr. Morton's discovery of Anesthesia will interest others. There are some charming stories besides letters and editorials on current topics, making the Century a magazine if not for the masses, certainly a prize to a person of culture.

A. M. Yocum's brother, who recently returned from Kansas and has been visiting his parents in Chelsea, is his guest.

We had the pleasure of meeting our friend A. H. Munger, of Kansas City, at Detroit a short time since. His family are enjoying the cool breezes of Lake Huron. He enquired about many of our old inhabitants and showed an interest still in his former home and friends.

Charles Kempf of Spokane, Washington, arrived in town on Tuesday noon and is visiting at Dr. Kapp's, Mrs. Kapp being his sister. His wife and little daughter, it will be remembered, have been visiting there for several weeks. He says that times are not so bad in Spokane as they are east.

St. Mary's choir, consisting of Misses Teresa Ternes, Caroline Kirchgessner, Anna Jacquemain, Dell Bradley, Messrs Sebastian Gehringer and Ambrose Kirk, and Miss Louise Kramer, organist, went to Cambridge on Sunday last with Fr. Ternes, to assist in the services at the church there. There were also in attendance from here, Messrs Jas. Kelly, Jos. Kramer, Wm. Brighton, Peter Ryan, Walter Lehn, Mrs. Michael Henzie and family, Misses Bertha and Ella Lehn and Helena Souders.

Christian Marx left Tuesday for Blissfield where he has accepted a position in a dry goods store. It is a new concern, and Christ. will go to New York to purchase the stock for them. We are sure that our citizens will join the ENTERPRISE in wishing the young man continued success. He began work for Mack & Schmid some years ago and by industrious habits, honesty and gentlemanly deportment worked his way up to a responsible position. The change in proprietors of the store caused him to look for another place.

Base Ball News.

The Napoleon club wants to play Manchester a game.

The Bridgewater and Sharon teams intend to play ball on our grounds on Saturday.

The Norvell kid nine will probably come here tomorrow to play the grammar room nine.

The foxy coxies of "local lodge No. 1 knights of rest" challenged anyone to play a game of ball with them. A nine of "busy bees" got together, accepted the challenge and swiped them to the tune of 13 to 8. It was hard work for the sons so they threw down the bats after six innings had been played.

The Brooklyn ball club came here last Friday to play a return game of ball and were defeated by a score of 26 to 19. Ye gods, what is going to happen? The Manchester team has won a game. It is said too that they not only played Brooklyn but Napoleon and surrounding country, only three being properly from Brooklyn. They were short one man then and C. L. Hall was put in. The batteries were: Brooklyn, Ide and Hewett; Manchester, Ryan and Naumann.

Prepare For School.

The annual catalogue of the Manchester schools has been issued from the ENTERPRISE press and copies are now ready for distribution. They may be had by calling upon the director, Dr. C. F. Kapp, or any member of the board.

We take great pride in our schools and wish those who reside in neighboring towns to send their children here, assuring them that every effort will be made to give them equal advantages with our children to gain an education.

Our public schools, our pride. The board of education takes pleasure in presenting to you this circular inviting your attention to the facilities and advantages of our public schools.

Our aim is to furnish our young people a thorough, practical education, prominence being given those studies most essential in every-day life, and best fitted to make intelligent and useful citizens.

While this is true, our schedule embraces all studies requisite for admission to the higher institutions of the state, and especial care will be taken to prepare thoroughly those who contemplate a collegiate course. The high standing of our schools in years past is evinced by the success of its alumni, a list of whom is appended. Among these names will be found many who are filling positions of honor and trust.

Our accommodations are ample, our instructors capable, our facilities excellent and increasing, and our scheme of studies well adapted to all requirements.

We invite the critical attention of the young people of the surrounding country to our schools. If you desire to prepare for college, to fit yourself for teaching, or for any advanced work, or simply to make the best of your school days, we certainly offer you excellent advantages and special efforts will be made to accommodate you and to secure for you the most advantageous use of your time.

It is recommended that children who enter school for the first term begin during the first week of the school year.

Pupils whose qualifications entitle them to grades above the first primary will be received at any time and classified accordingly.

Candidates for admission to the HIGH SCHOOL who bring diplomas granted by the COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS enter the ninth grade without examination. Others must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and U. S. History.

Pupils of the High School have access to a good working library consisting of cyclopedia, scientific references, historical works and writings of the best authors.

Washtenaw County.

The old flags of the 22nd Michigan infantry have been returned to Ann Arbor by special act of congress and are in the hands of Col. Dean.

We learn that Ann Arbor commandery will try to arrange for a trip to Boston and the triennial conclave next year, taking the same route the Michigan press association took.

The National Beta Theta Pi fraternity at the convention in Niagara Falls Tuesday, elected Junius E. Beal of Ann Arbor, president. Mr. Beal's predecessor was governor Beaver of Pennsylvania.

A young lady read the item last week about the fellow who preferred "schooners" to all other "Ships that pass in the night," and she remarked: "He is a fool. Little smacks are the most pleasing sort. —Courier.

The Washtenaw county fair will be held at Ann Arbor, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28. The society is making every effort to have the fair a success and will issue 12,000 copies of the "Washtenaw Fair News" for general distribution.

During the past week the poultry farm of G. J. Nisly has been quite the scene of mourning, between 100 and 200 chickens having been killed, many of them of his most choice breeds. In consequence of the above some 40 choice cats in the neighborhood have been caused to straighten out from the effect of so many doses of coarse shot.—Observer.

The Michigan Bell Telephone Co. intend soon to materially improve their service between here and Ann Arbor by putting in a ground wire running a mile and one-half out of that place, which will cut off all induction. This will make it possible to hear as distinctly between the two cities as calling up the central office. By the way, speaking of telephones, has anybody heard of the whereabouts of the Automatic Co.'s line?—Times.

Work will probably be commenced on the street car line next week. Mr. H. W. Plummer, of Bangor, Me., representing the eastern bondholders, has been in the city for the past three weeks adjusting the differences of the company and everything is now practically settled. New and improved cars will be put on, the lines will be extended and many other conveniences added. It is expected that the cars will be running by the first of September.—Democrat.

Jackson County Items.

Arrangements have been made for a grand Sunday school rally at Jackson, Aug. 30.

The masonic fraternity of Brooklyn will hold its 5th annual picnic at Clark's lake on Wednesday Aug. 15. Judge McGrath past grand master, is expected to deliver an address.

Carrie L. Coppernoll filed a bill for divorce last Saturday against her husband Sidney Coppernoll, on grounds of cruelty and adultery. Mrs. Coppernoll lives in Grass Lake township. Her husband is serving a term in Jackson prison.—News.

The Austin, Tomlinson & Webster wagon company will, on the expiration of its present contract with the state, give up its prison convict labor, build a large factory and manufacture the famous Jackson wagon with free men. The company has had a good share of its work done by convicts for 50 years.—Citizen.

Yesterday Peter Oberlee sold to W. S. Culver the last three years' wool clips, amounting to 12 cents a pound. Two years ago Mr. Culver offered to buy that year's clip at 18 cents a pound. Last summer he offered him 15 cents a pound for the two years' clip. Moral: Farmers sell your crops, whether grain or wool, as soon as ready for market. Mr. Culver has purchased 77,000 pounds of wool this season.—Exponent.

Yesterday a party of threshers from Leoni who have been doing work in this vicinity had just got their machine set up at Lora Harris' and nicely commenced operation when the entire outfit was blown to atoms. The cylinder was blown up through the roof and the man at the feeder knocked out of the barn and his ankle was hurt. Aside from this no one was injured and there were no further damages. The explosion was caused by the cylinder being out of balance, one of the rings that hold the bolts being broken. —Exponent.

Lenawee County

The next Lenawee county fair comes off Sept. 24-28. Some great track attractions are being arranged for this year's meeting. It is to be hoped, too, that the merchants of the county will co-operate with the farmers and producers in making the exhibit all that it should be in the various departments.—Times.

The republican convention at Adrian last Saturday appointed the following as part of the county committee: Jas. E. Gibbs, Cambridge; L. W. Kimble, Clinton; H. C. Bramble, Franklin; H. C. Conklin, Tecumseh. Of those elected to attend the state convention we mention: E. S. Parker, Clinton; Joe. R. Keeney, Franklin; Geo. Tiffany, Tecumseh and Fred B. Kline, Woodstock. Of those elected to the congressional convention are: A. C. Huntington, Clinton; Elmer Wilson, Franklin; J. D. Shull, Tecumseh and Hope Welch, Woodstock.

Unheard of prices for the next twenty days on Carpets, Lace and Chenille Curtains. ANDERSON & Co., Tecumseh, Mich.

Wanted—Good Girl for general housework, 3 in family, Good Wages. Address, Geo. S. Cook, Brooklyn, Mich.

BRIDGEWATER.

Miss Teema Reed of Jackson is visiting friends here.

Miss Cora Gauss has gone to Lansing to visit her grandmother.

The young ladies' society of Bethel church in Freedom will meet with Miss Anna Schellenberger, Thursday.

WAMPLER'S LAKE.

John Nelson of Manchester visited E. D. Main last week Wednesday.

Miss Clara Boomer of Napoleon is here visiting her parents for a short time.

Wm. Cole and Wm. Dresser attended the farmers' picnic at Clark's lake last Thursday and report a slim attendance.

Wells' resort, with the grove full of tents, looks like a camp of troops. Parties are here from Adrian, Toledo and Cincinnati, besides from surrounding towns.

Last week Wednesday evening during the electrical storm, lightning struck the fence near E. H. Demings and set the grass a-fire near his barn and stacks. It was discovered and put out shortly otherwise everything would have burned.

FREEDOM.

Ernest Brenion preached at Adrian last Sunday.

Miss Anna Guinan visited her sister, Mrs. Geo. Nordman, at Lima, over Sunday.

Threshermen report wheat to yield 13 to 17 bushels per acre.

Arthur Staib and sister Clara, of Clinton, visited relatives here over Sunday.

But little plowing has been done on account of the dry weather.

Miss Mary Alber of Chelsea visited Mr. & Mrs. Joe. Gehringer last week.

The Misses Dettling are spending the week at the "lakes."

SHARON.

Miss Myrtie Wisner is quite sick.

Mr. & Mrs. Pierce spent Sunday at Wampler's lake.

The ladies' society meets with Mrs. Helen Gillett this week.

Mrs. John Mount is recovering from a protracted illness.

Mr. & Mrs. M. E. Keeler are preparing to go east on a visit.

About 20 of Sharon's fairest daughters will camp at Wampler's lake.

Marie and Julia Kirchhofer were here calling on friends Tuesday.

Mr. & Mrs. Ed. Pierce were in Ann Arbor last Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Wm. Merithew of Ann Arbor visited at Josiah Sloat's last week.

Mrs. Bishop of Jackson has been visiting at her brothers', Geo. and John Mount.

Harry Payne and Gotlob Houck went to Virginia, Md., yesterday to herd cattle.

Addis Leeson of Manchester preached at the center church last Sunday. John Mount also favored our people with an address.

BROOKLYN.

The people's church picnicked at eagle point on Tuesday.

Mrs. John R. King is spending the summer at Charlevoix.

Masons commenced laying brick on Frank North's store Monday.

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. S. Cook spent Sunday at eagle point, Clark's lake.

The Brooklyn band played at Wampler's lake Saturday night and Sunday.

The party of eight boys that was camping at Vineyard lake returned home Tuesday.

Miss Blanche Coulson returned home on Monday from a visit with friends at Manchester.

Besides the trotting matinee on Saturday, Aug. 4th, there will be a balloon ascension and parachute drop by a woman.

The weather is hot and dry and with the thermometer at 98° in the shade it is no wonder that people go to the lakes.

They have commenced taking in cucumbers at the factory. The indications are that there will be a large crop, if it ever rains.

Clark's lake has had its share of the patronage this season. The season opened the middle of June and the hotels have been full ever since.

NORVELL.

Hot and dry!

Chas. Kreitner went to Newport yesterday to attend a clay pigeon shoot.

Mrs. Rob't Whitney of Morenci is the guest of Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Beckwith.

Quite a number of our citizens intend going to Brooklyn Saturday to attend the trotting matinee.

Dr. Hyndman and Herman Krauss have purchased bicycles. The doctor rides a victor, Herman a Ben Hur.

The cucumber business has commenced and farmers are now seen coming in with the pain-producing vegetable.

The clay pigeon shoot between the Norvell and Napoleon clubs last Saturday was won by the former by eight points.

Have you seen the new skull cap fitting about town? The wearer being "Skiny," it makes him look slimer than ever.

Mrs. Geo. Boschon was kicked by a horse on Tuesday and the bone of her limb was broken. Dr. Hyndman reduced the fracture.

Bids for the township building will be received in this village until August 4. Soon after we may expect to see operations begin.

A phonographic entertainment takes place at the church this evening. The entertainment is good and it is safe to say it will be largely attended.

Mrs. Sarah Palmer, who had been in poor health since the attack of la grippe, passed away on Monday. She would have been 75 years old on her next birthday. The funeral on Wednesday was largely attended.

In the death of Thos. Ashley who passed away on Wednesday of last week the village loses one of her oldest citizens, Mr. Ashley having moved to this vicinity from New York 65 years ago. For some time past he had been poorly, until at last the venerable body could no longer stand the strain and he passed quietly away.

None of our citizens went to Devil's lake yesterday on the masonic picnic.

IRON CREEK.

Vergil VanWinkle went to Sparta again on Saturday night, his brother being much worse.

Mrs. Van Wormer, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Holmes, returned to her home in Lapeer on Tuesday.

Died.

ASHLEY.—In Norvell on Wednesday, July 25th 1894, Mr. Thos. Ashley, aged 88 years.

Funeral was held at his late residence on Friday July 27th.

PALMER.—In Norvell on Monday July 30th 1894, from effects of la grippe, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, aged 74 years.

Funeral was held at her late residence on Wednesday August 1st.

Commercial.

Home Markets.

BUTTER—Good demand at 10c@13c per pound.
EGGS—Good demand at 9c@10c per doz.
POTATOES—New, 50c@60c per bu.
ONIONS—New, 50c per bu.
HAY—For baling, $7.00 per ton.
WOOL—Unwashed, 8c@9c per lb, washed, 11@13c per lb.
OATS—Good demand, 40c per bu.
LIVE HOGS—Fair demand at $4.25@$4.50 per cwt.
WHEAT—45c@46c per bu.
BLACKBERRIES—8c per qt, $2.75 per bu.
HUCKLEBERRIES—$2.50 @ $2.75 bu
GREEN CORN—8c@10c a doz. ears.
CABBAGE—3c per head.
CUCUMBERS—50c per bushel.
APPLES—20c@30c per bu.
TOMATOES—75c@$1 per bu.
PEACHES—$2@$2.25 per bu.
POULTRY—Spring chickens 8c, fowls 10c per lb.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF— The UNION SAVINGS BANK

At Manchester, Michigan, at the close of business, July 18, 1894.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$ 8,232 50
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc	441 75
Furniture and fixtures	33 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	96 50
Due from banks in reserve cities	20,231 53
Checks and cash items	25 00
Nickels and cents	18 95
Gold coin	277 50
Silver coin	221 35
U S and National Bank notes	4,127 00
Total	$33,705 08

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$15,000 00
Undivided profits	4 71
Commercial deposits subject to check	4,514 88
Savings deposits	2,246 19
Savings certificates of deposit	11,939 30
Total	$33,705 08

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. I, Ed. E. Root, cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ED. E. ROOT, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: B. G. ENGLISH, GEORGE HEIMENDINGER, JOHN WUERTHNER, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1894. N. SCHMID, Notary Public.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK

Commenced business June 30th 1894. Benj. G English, president; Geo. Heimendinger, vice-president; Dr. C. F. Kapp, 2d vice-president.

4 PER CENT. Interest paid on Savings Deposits

Commercial Accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking. ED. E. ROOT, Cashier.

WE PUT UP A PACKAGE OF FINE Writing Paper and Envelopes

We will sell it at a lower price than box papers are sold. Send 3c in stamps for sample and Fine Steel Pen.

Manchester Enterprise

HAVING OPENED THE GALLERY

Previously occupied by Mr. Dey, I am now prepared to furnish you with FINE PHOTO'S. Call and give me a trial. I have not come here to stay only a few months, but have come to stay a few years, so do not be afraid, but come and have some photographs taken of Yourself and Children.

All work promptly attended to at WELLING'S STUDIO, Manchester, Mich.

SEND YOUR Laundry Work TO THE Manchester City Laundry.

Fine Laundry Work and Lace Curtains a specialty, also White Dresses, Shirt Waists, Gents' White Vests, etc. laundered in the latest fashion. Family Washings AT REDUCED RATES. Work will be done by a process warranted not to injure the goods.

RHEUMATISM is cured by P. P. P. Pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles and wrists are all attacked and conquered by P. P. P. This great medicine, by its blood cleansing properties, builds up and strengthens the whole body.

Sold by Geo. J. Haeussler.

SUMMER READING.

Circulating Library

Try our Circulating Library of Standard Books.

Rental, 5c to 10c Each.

A new line of Choice TABLETS received. Neatest and cheapest line ever shown.

Geo. J. Hæussler.

$1.25, Express Paid, TO YOU.

A very handsome Chenille Table Spread, 1¼ Yards Square. Fringe all round. This is a Spread that would be $1.75 anywhere in the State.

L. H. Field, Jackson.

ONLY TEN DAYS

More of our Special Sale

DON'T

Miss this opportunity to buy Choice Dry Goods Cheap.

ANDERSON & CO.

JUST IN Another Lot Of GASOLINE STOVES

We also carry a full line of SCREEN DOORS, SCREEN WIRE, Window Screens, Cream Freezers, And all kinds of Summer Goods in our line.

BINDER TWINE, Get Prices.

ORTTENBURGER & CO., East Side Grocers and Hardware Dealers.

The Store, Manchester, Closing-Out Bargains!

Good ladies' Shoes (new) $1.29 — Best grain leather Plow Shoes $1.39
Boys' and Girls' Goat, spring heel, $2.25 shoe 1.60 — Gents' best calf Goodyear welt, worth $2.50 to $3 2.10
Gents' best calf, Goodyear welt, worth $3.50, $2.75
The above are new styles and values, bought below the market value

FOR CASH!

All the Mack & Schmid stock of shoes, including the best makes, at less than the cost to manufacture.

DRY GOODS

1 bale of GOOD 1 yd wide cotton worth 5c to 6c, 3½c — 1 bale GOOD 1 yd wide cotton worth 8c, now 5c
1 case Fruit of Loom bleached cotton, 7½c — 18c Denims—tickings, now 12½c
All best Calicoes at 4c & 5c — All best staple Ginghams, 5c

Closing Summer Goods Sale

500 yds assorted 12½c percales — 600 yds outing flannels worth 10c to 12½c
200 yds assorted and crinkle seersuckers worth 12½c — 300 assorted and white goods, worth, 30c
100 yds assorted Madras curtain goods worth 25c
All the above on one table Choice 7½c yd.

All Linings at less than cost — Entire stock of Fall Dress Goods at about ½ price
12 pairs Lace Curtains worth $1 now 79c — All wool, one yd wide Extra Super
10 pairs Lace Curtains worth 1.25 now 98c — Ingrain Carpets worth 65c@75c at 48c
Part wool ingrain Carpets worth 50c at 35c

Everything in "The Store" to be closed out in the early Fall

WALTER C. MACK.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Notice to the Public.

Advertisers wishing to CHANGE THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS, must get the copy to us so the work can be done as early as Tuesday else it will be set after the paper is out and be inserted the next week.

Advertisers wishing additional space should inform us of the amount desired as many days before publication day as possible, in order that we may arrange for it.

Notices of church socials and meetings, free; but notices of any kind where a fee or admission is charged must be paid for the same as other business announcements.

Those having business at the probate court are requested to ask Judge Babbitt to send their printing to the ENTERPRISE office.

Birth, marriage and death notices, free. Obituary notices, five cents a line.

Card of Thanks, five cents a line.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894.

FROM LAKE TO OCEAN.

Annual Excursion of the Michigan Press Association from Detroit to Toronto, Quebec, the White Mountains and Boston.

THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL AND THE CITY OF TORONTO.

Our journey from Detroit to Port Huron had been so quickly made that we were there before we were aware of it. We had spent the time in getting acquainted with our fellow travelers and trying to figure out what relationship existed between us and our friend across the aisle whose wife's mother was a cousin to my wife's grandmother. So we were somewhat startled when the conductor announced that all who wished to inspect the St. Clair tunnel should go to the rear platform.

As we stood there gazing at the solid blocks of stone that surrounded and flanked the tunnel on either side, we remembered how we had stood, as others have done, on the old ferry boat which was used by the Grand Trunk to transport cars across the river before this gigantic marvel of engineering skill was consummated, and watched the fishes in the clear waters of the river or beheld the great ships, steamboats and other craft at anchor or gliding proudly on the bosom of the stream under which we were soon to pass.

The construction of bridges of various kinds over streams narrow and wide, is well understood by the average reader, but the construction of a submarine tunnel more than two miles in length through which great trains must pass with speed and safety while above it flows uninterrupted all the waters of the great lakes, is more than the average mind can compass.

The old ferry boats were slow and tedious; they interrupted navigation in the summer and when the ice in winter blocked the stream, passengers and freight were often delayed so the Grand Trunk company undertook the gigantic task of constructing a tunnel under the river.

The work was begun at both sides of the river in September 1888 and carried on until the two sections met under the center of the river. It perforates a bed of blue clay. The borings were made by means of cylindrical steel shields with cutting edges, forced forward by hydraulic rams and as fast as the clay was cut away a section of the iron wall of the tunnel was bolted to its fellow section. The bottom of the tube is filled with brick and concrete on which stringers are laid to support the iron rails.

The tunnel is the shape of a bow partly drawn. Air shafts are sunk on either side of the river, which connect with the tunnel and to which pipes are run to carry off the smoke from the locomotives and supply fresh air.

The engines used are of a special pattern, for tunnel work only, and are said to be the largest in the world. They have ten driving wheels. The boilers are 74 inches in diameter. The engines weigh about 100 tons.

The cost of the tunnel was $2,700,000 but as 4,000 cars can be moved through it in a day, it ought to yield a fair profit on the investment. Certainly the old ferry boat is not in it. The tunnel was finished in October 1891 and was appropriately termed "The link that binds two great nations," and it will remain as a lasting monument to its projectors and a tribute to the energy and resources of the Grand Trunk company, who in the construction of the victoria and suspension bridges, successfully overcome nature's barriers.

Before entering the tunnel the doors and windows of the cars are carefully closed and the lamps lighted, so the opportunity to change ones shirt en route, is lost. Emerging on the Canada side, the oft repeated expression, "How different things look from what they did on our side," greets our ear and we are conscious of having arrived in queen Vic.'s dominion.

We had a special train from Sarnia to Toronto which, owing to the solid road bed and smooth track, was able to make very quick time. We passed through some of the finest farming country in the dominion, praising the sturdy farmer for his skillful tillage his evident love of home, and admiring the solid if not artistic business houses and residences in the villages and cities.

At Guilph we had a distant view of the agricultural college and farm about which so much has been said, and all along the route we observed the little school house in the rural districts and the more pretentious ones in the cities, showing that the people are progressive in educational as well as in other matters.

We reached Toronto, "the queen city of the west," whose forest of spires and many factory shafts gave evidence of a prosperous community not quite as numerous as that of Detroit. In 1812-15 Toronto, which was called "Muddy York," was sacked and partly destroyed by the american forces. But time obliterates old scars, they say, and none of the Michigan press association would have thought they had ever met with such a disaster.

We were met at the station by representatives of the city and press and taken in carriages for a drive. We found the streets spacious, well laid out and regularly built. The most striking objects on our way were, the custom house, bank of Montreal, board of trade building, royal insurance building, city hall, etc. Arriving at the parliament building, which is a fine looking structure but differing in architectural design from most administration buildings, we ascended the broad, stone steps and were "kodacked." Entering the legislative chamber, the ladies and gentlemen occupied the representatives' seats, which instead of being arranged in a semi-circle were divided by a wide aisle, the chairman, Mr. T. H. Preston, of the Brantford Expositor, occupying the speaker's chair in the center. He made a racy speech of welcome followed by Mr. Hardy, commissioner of crown lands and Hon. A. T. Pirie of the Dundas Banner. The latter commented upon the unusual sight of ladies occupying chairs in parliament. He spoke of the high position american ladies hold in social and commercial affairs and prophesied that the day would come when they would occupy positions in the legislative affairs of the country. He was loudly applauded. President Quinby of the Detroit Free Press and Perry Powers of the Cadillac Express replied, then inspection of the building and a continuation of the drive followed. The parliament building is new, built of brown stone and cost something over $1,500,000. Queen's park in which it stands, is right in the heart of the city. Near by are the university buildings.

Our drive took us through Rosedale ravine, a tract of very rough land on which are situated many elegant private residences. The bridges across the ravine must be from 60 to 100 feet in height. The streets in the resident portion of the city are in perfect order.

Toronto has an island at the entrance of the harbor, and a hotel named after Hanlon the great oarsman. It is said to be a delightful resort and the city is expending considerable money to beautify it.

After dining at the Queen's hotel, a reception was held and speeches were made by the mayor and aldermen and a few members of the association. Miss Constance Jarvis, a sister of Harold Jarvis, of Detroit, sang two pretty solos then all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and after hearty hand-shakes we repaired to our cars and were soon on our way to Kingston. MAT.

George Freeze and other enterprising business men of Clinton put on working togs and went out on the sand road west of that village to make a thoroughfare fit for the kings to ride over. They turnpiked the road, drew on clay and covered it all with gravel. When it gets packed down, it will be a delight to bicyclers and a joy forever to the farmers. It is singular that the farmer who has heavy loads of wheat, wood, etc., to haul to town and lumber, feed, etc., to haul home, do not go to work and make the roads hard and smooth, instead of waiting for bicycle riders to do it. Farmers are certainly standing in their own light. Their inactivity in the matter of road-making will result in bringing about exactly what they do not want: a money tax for the improvement and maintenance of highways. Bicycle riders of the country are becoming more and more numerous, they want good roads to travel over and are working tooth and nail to get the people to favor their efforts in influencing congress to take action on the subject. The league of american wheelmen is strong; its members comprise congressmen, senators and other public officers, besides thousands of people who will not be taxed one cent to build roads, but who will be willing to vote to have other people pay the tax, if the farmers do not get a hustle on them and make roads better themselves. We have read letters and other documents which lead the ENTERPRISE to believe that its warning is none too soon.

Kansas and Nebraska are suffering from the hot winds which wither the crops and cause great destitution among the farmers. Two weeks ago it was estimated that Nebraska had contributed 400,000,000 bushels of corn to the world's product of 1894. It is now thought it will be necessary to ship corn into many counties to support farmers until another season.

The cucumber season is now in its height and doctors are hopeful. It is estimated that the world's cucumbers are worth $8,000,000 annually to the gardeners who raise them, and twice that sum to the doctors and druggists.

The front of the post-office and of the city laundry have been freshly painted. The interior of the post-office has also been painted and the cases will be varnished, then we will have the neatest post-office in 17 counties.

We have received an invitation to be present at the exercises of commencement week—Aug. 5 to 11—of the agricultural college at Lansing.

Mrs. Wm. Brighton received word yesterday that her sister's child was dead and she went to Adrian this morning to attend the funeral.

A pamphlet has been received from the department of state at Lansing, which gives the population of Michigan from 1884 to 1894.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.

Fred Freeman spent Sunday at Sand lake.

Mat Root of Tecumseh was in town on Monday.

Miss Anna Kern of Adrian has returned home.

Ernest Kuenzler went to Sand lake on Tuesday.

Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Kelly visited at Brooklyn over Sunday.

Miss Drake of Philadelphia is visiting at C. W. Sandford's.

Caleb Carr of Wisconsin is visiting his brother, Elijah G. Carr.

Zadia Dickerson went to Grass Lake yesterday to visit friends.

Albert Morschheuser returned home from Jackson on Tuesday.

Miss Kittie Weir started for La Porte, Ind., today to visit relatives.

The Misses Koch and Lehn returned from Sand lake last evening.

Miss Allie Lazell spent Sunday with Miss Grace Smith, in Saline.

Mrs. Roberts of Jackson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. James Tracy.

Elmer Cushman of Ann Arbor is in Boston this week on business.

Philip Stall and Ernst Stockinger visited in Ann Arbor last Sunday.

Albert Robison drove to Ann Arbor on Monday and returned Tuesday.

Mrs. Oslager of Jackson is visiting her brother, Jacob Miller, this week.

A. C. Torrey of Monroe drove here on Monday to visit his son Orlando.

Esther and Thomas Matthews of Clinton spent Sunday with Mrs. Lapham.

Mrs. George Miller returned Monday from a two weeks visit at Ann Arbor.

Mr. & Mrs. Nash returned Monday from a two weeks visit at Grass Lake.

Mr. & Mrs. Jas. Yerdon attended Mrs. Palmer's funeral at Norvell yesterday.

Fred Martty and family of Ann Arbor are spending the week at crooked lake.

Miss Emma Schultz went to Tecumseh Monday to spend a few days with friends.

Miss Katie Unterkircher has come home from Jonesville to visit her parents.

Rev. J. E. Platt and sister spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Saline friends.

Miss Welling of Tecumseh visited her brother, the photographer, over Sunday.

Miss Christina Uphaus of Ann Arbor came here yesterday to visit a few days.

Miss Mina Wisner returned from Jackson Monday, where she had been visiting friends.

Mrs. G. H. Anthony and children were visitors in Jackson from Friday until Monday.

Henry Bollinger's children of Jackson are visiting their grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. M. Fisk.

Mrs. Steinkohl and little son, of Lansing are visiting her son Fred and family in this village.

Mrs. John Kaby has moved into the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Hudson, on Macomb street.

W. G. Dieterle and family of Ann Arbor visited at Fred Steinkohl's and John Keck's over Sunday.

F. P. Maginn went to Detroit Monday with little Joe Andress to have the latter's eyes operated upon.

Miss Helen Kirchgessner returned from Detroit yesterday accompanied by Miss Clara Karrer of that city.

Jacob Foerster of Ypsilanti visited in town on Tuesday. He will be remembered as a clerk for Conrad Lehn.

A. F. Freeman went to Grand Rapids Monday as delegate to the republican state convention held there on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Way, who has been a guest of Mrs. Wm. Stoddard and Mrs. Ed. Kief for some time, returned to Chicago today.

Miss Louise Uphaus visited her sister at Ann Arbor from Saturday until Tuesday. She was accompanied by her sister Carrie.

Herman Kreckle of Cleveland was in town yesterday visiting at Mr. Wager's. He was in the cigar business here a few years ago.

Chas. Wuerthner and brother drove to Tecumseh on Tuesday to see the ball game between the Ypsilanti and Tecumseh teams.

Chas. J. Robison and family returned Tuesday night from a pleasant visit with her sister on the shore of lake Erie, near Cleveland.

Mrs. J. F. Ohlinger and children returned last Thursday night from an extended visit at Fremont, O., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Kirts, who have made their home at the Goodyear house the past four weeks, returned to Detroit Tuesday afternoon.

B. A. Gordanier rode his wheel to Toledo Monday p. m. to remain the week visiting friends. He expects to return home Saturday.

Our esteemed friend, Charles Rowe, of Redlands, Cal., has our thanks for copies of his town papers. They are very interesting reading.

Rev. & Mrs. Merrifield will be absent on a vacation during the whole of this month, visiting relatives in Oceana and Kalamazoo counties.

Mrs. A. S. Hall and daughter, Mrs. W. H. Link, of Toledo, are visiting the Spafards and Farrells. On Saturday Mr. Link is expected here.

A letter from Miss Alta Sheldon of Three Rivers, who had just arrived at home, announces that she found her mother in very poor health.

Miss Lillie Flieman, who has been spending the past two weeks as the guest of Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Koebbe, returned to her home in Holland on Tuesday.

Mr. & Mrs. Mat D. Blosser returned home last Friday night from their trip down the St. Lawrence, to the White mountains and the Atlantic cities.

Dennis Torrey pulled the dollars over the counter of the people's bank on Tuesday while cashier Case was at Wampler's lake with the methodist Sunday school.

Prof. Thos. Moran writes from Long Prairie, Minnesota: Wheat a failure, oats, corn and potatoes cooked in the sun—this is the wail heard on all sides.

Rev. D. R. Shier of Marine City arrived in town yesterday and went to Wampler's lake in the afternoon where he delivered an address this afternoon at the farmers' picnic.

Great Dress Goods Sale commences Saturday, July 21st, and continues twenty days, at Anderson & Co's, Tecumseh, Mich.

Take Notice!

We buy Spring Chickens and Old Fowls Tuesdays and Thursdays. OTTENBURGER & CO.

Try Dr. Lynch's Perfect Baking Powder. None stronger or better can be made. Price only 40 cents a pound.

Remember Anderson & Co.'s Special Sale commencing July 21st and continuing only twenty days.

Two of the strongest men in this town cannot rip the Sweet, Orr, pants. Sold only by Kensler.

John Kensler is sole agent in this village, for the Sweet, Orr, pants. They will not rip.

Call at Miss J. A. Hough's, in the Gwinner block opposite the hotel, for fine millinery.

Dr. Kotts will hereafter go to Clinton on Thursdays instead of Wednesdays.

James Kelly has a quantity of first-class brick for sale at the coal yard.

For Sale—Young new milch cow. GEO. L. UNTERKIRCHER.

Dr. Hunter, dentist, in Manchester every Thursday.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PEOPLE'S BANK.

At Manchester, Michigan, at the close of business, July 18th 1894.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$49,345 90
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	19,088 10
Overdrafts	288 38
Banking house	6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,607 13
Other real estate	22,820 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	86 63
Due from banks in reserve cities	11,717 65
Checks and cash items	232 99
Nickels and cents	27 77
Gold coin	1,320 00
Silver coin	1,077 00
U. S. and National Bank Notes	5,376 00
Total	$118,932 55

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	5,200 00
Undivided profits	446 23
Commercial deposits subject to check	17,350 82
Commercial certificates of deposit	45,935 50
Total	$118,932 55

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, C. W. Case, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. W. CASE, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: J. A. GOODYEAR, J. D. COREY, A. F. FREEMAN. Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July 1894. FRED M. FREEMAN Notary Public

OPEN FOR BUSINESS!

Brick Store

Next to Union Hall Block.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK

Of Manchester

Will pay interest at 4 per cent. per annum if left 3 months.

OFFICERS.

B. G. ENGLISH, President.
GEO. HEIMERDINGER, Vice-President.
DR. C. F. KAPP, Vice-President.
ED. E. ROOT, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

B. G. English, C. F. Kapp, A. J. Waters, W. C. Mack, G. Heimerdinger, J. Wuerthner, J. Horning, B. H. Kuhl, Fred Breitenwischer

YOU WILL FIND

A Supply of

SHIPPING TAGS

At the

Enterprise Office.

For Sale in any Quantity,

PLAIN OR PRINTED

With or without Wires or Strings.

NOTHING is so efficacious as P. P. P., at this season, and for toning up, invigorating, and as a strengthener and appetizer take P. P. P. It throws off the malaria and puts you in good condition. Sold by Geo. J. Haeussler.

Cromwell

is the name of one of the

Best Fitting,

Best Made,

Best Quality

Fine Shirts on the market, and we have them, pleased to say. We will take measures

For SHORT & STOUT,

TALL & SLIM,

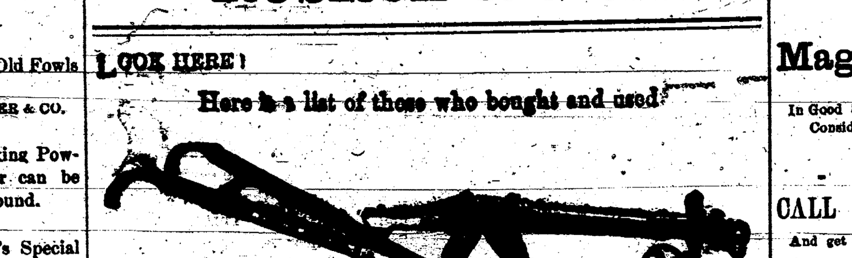
LONG ARM MEN.

In case you are hard to fit in a Shirt, call on us, we can help you out.

Robison & Kœbbe.

LOOK HERE!

Here is a list of those who bought and used



The Wiard Plow

LAST SEASON:

GEORGE PAUL	HENRY BREITENWISCHER
JOHN BENSLER	PAUL FRITZ
PHILLIP SEIGLER	JACOB WEBBER
PAUL KRESS	JOHN BREITENWISCHER
HENRY BUSHTON	THEODORE BAAB
JOHN SCHILLER	JOHN ZINKE
ADAM FREY	WEB. LOGAN
WILLIAM SCHWAB	JOHN FELDKAMP

HAVE ALSO ON HAND

Burch & Oliver Plows, Wheel & Floating Harrows,

BUGGIES, WAGONS, WOOD AND IRON PUMPS.

Pump repairing done promptly.

WURSTER BROS.

WE ARE SELLING

BALBRIGGAN

Gents' Underwear!

Lock Stitch, Trimmed Seam, Good Value at 35c,

FOR 25 CENTS.

Men's Colored Balbriggan Underwear—Combed Yarn, a bargain at 75c, Selling at 50c. Ladies' Ribbed Vests, a genuine 15c garment, Selling at 9c

Ladies' Fancy Jersey Vests, at 25c

Silk Finish, regular Price, 35c. Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, the best 50c garment, Selling at 35c. Coats' thread, 4c.

BARGAINS IN ALL OUR DRY GOODS.

Smoking Tobacco in cloth bags, 15c. A good Fine Cut Tobacco, 25c

Canned Corn, 8c.

A Good Cooking Molasses, 20c.

We are giving a GOOD EGG CARRIER for $5 in trade.

CIESKE & BLUM.

AS USUAL

E. W. FREESE & SON

Are Selling Everything in their Line

The Best Goods for The Least

POSSIBLE MONEY.

Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery!

Underwear, Carpets and Lace Curtains.

AN EARLY CALL WILL BE APPRECIATED

Yours truly,

E. W. FREESE & SON, Clinton

LADIES of Manchester,

I am prepared to furnish

Spring and Summer Millinery

Of the latest and neatest styles. I invite you to call and inspect my stock. South side Exchange Place, 1st door east of bridge.

LOUISE PFISTER.

FROM Enterprise Printing and Stationery House, Manchester, Michigan.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Send to us for

Pretty Picture Cards!

We have a Fine Assortment worth 1c, 2c and 3c each. Cards of Honor, 3c each. Certificates of Scholarship, 3c each. Report Cards. Send Price and Stamps for Samples.

Manchester Enterprise

WE HAVE ADDED

To our Facilities for Doing

BOOK BINDING!

Until we now have a very well Equiped Bindery and are turning out some very Neat and Substantial work. We are prepared to do

Magazine Binding

In Good Style, and already have Orders for a Considerable Quantity. The best time to have that work done is

NOW.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES

And get prices at the ENTERPRISE office, Manchester, Michigan.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.—IN CHANCERY

George K. Osborn, Complainant, vs. Randolph K. Fellows, Emily E. Fellows, Emily H. Fellows and Pyron V. Fellows, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said court, made and entered the 19th day of December A. D. 1893, in the above entitled cause, wherein said Osborn is complainant and said Randolph K., Emily E., Emily H., and Pyron V. Fellows are defendants; notice is hereby given that I shall sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1894, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County Michigan (that being the building or place in which the Circuit Court for the said County of Washtenaw is holden) the following described real estate, lands and tenements, being the same mentioned and described in said decree, to wit: The east half of south west quarter, except fifty-six acres off the west side of same, the east half of north-east quarter, except the north one third of same; and the west half of south-east quarter, all of section number thirty three of the township of Sharon, Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, (said premises lying together as one parcel or farm, used and occupied as such.)

Dated August 2nd, A. D. 1894.

TRACY L. TOWNER,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Washtenaw County, Michigan.

A. F. FREEMAN, Solicitor for Complainant.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the seventh day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four,

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Smalley deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George Smalley, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to himself and Jane Smalley, the executors in said will named or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Manchester Enterprise*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

WITHOUT THE

Non-pull-out

BOW (RING)

It is easy to steal or ring watches from the pocket. The thief gets the watch in one hand, the chain in the other and gives a short, quick jerk—the ring slips off the watch stem, and away goes the watch, leaving the victim only the chain.

This idea stopped that little game:

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Sold by all watch dealers, without cost, on Jas. Boss Filled and other cases containing this trade mark—

A watch case opener sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

STATE OF MICHIGAN Banking Department, office of the Commissioner.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK

of Manchester, in the Village of Manchester, in the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, has complied with all the provisions of the

GENERAL BANKING LAW

of the state of Michigan required to be complied with before a corporation shall be

Authorized to Commence

The Business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore C. Sherwood, Commissioner of the State Banking Department, do hereby certify that the UNION SAVINGS BANK OF MANCHESTER, in the village of Manchester, in the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section seventy-one of the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF

Witness my hand and seal of office at Lansing, this 25th day of June, 1894.

T. C. Sherwood,
Commissioner of the Banking Department.
No. 132.

WE HAVE A

Fine Assortment of

REGRET CARDS

AND ENVELOPES,

Size 3¾x4¾ inches, Plain, plain bevel, gilt edge, and gilt beveled edge.

SEND 5c IN STAMPS FOR SAMPLES

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

IF YOU

WANT A

FANCY HARNESS

Heavy Work Harness, Whips, Robes, Blankets Fly Nets, Combs, Brushes, &c., you will always find what you want in my complete stock of

HORSE GOODS.

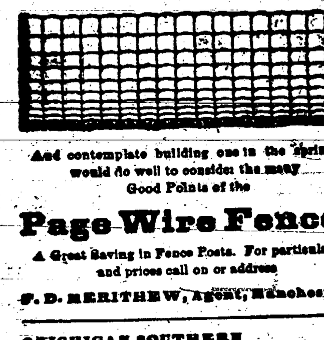
Repair work done promptly and reasonably. Come and see me.

JOHN BRAUN

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Those in need of

A GOOD FENCE!



And contemplate building one in the spring, would do well to consider the many Good Points of the

Page Wire Fence.

A Great Saving in Fence Posts. For particulars and prices call on or address

F. D. MERITHEW, Agent, Manchester.

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Brewery

And

BOTTLING WORKS

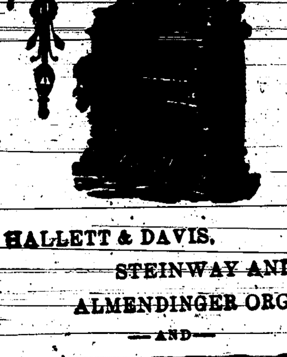
Lager Beer by the Barrel, Keg or Case.

Extra Bottled Lager

For Family Use.

Chas. Adrion & Co

MANCHESTER, MICH.



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Every style and finish at the Lowest Cash Prices

If you want a Piano or Organ let me know as I can save you money.

DR. C. F. KAPP,

MANCHESTER, MICH.

P.P.P. CURES ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

P.P.P. CURES SCROFULA.

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LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors, Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, Ga.

Sold by Geo. J. Haeussler.

"NARROW ESCAPES,"

THE SUBJECT OF DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Text Being Taken from Job 19: xx, "I Am Escaped with the Skin of My Teeth"—Don't Confound Christianity.

BROOKLYN, July 29.—Rev. Dr. Talmage has selected as the subject for his sermon for to-day, through the press: "Narrow Escapes," the text being taken from Job 19: xx, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

Job had it hard. What with boils, and bereavements, and bankruptcy, and a fool of a wife, he wished he was dead; and I do not blame him. His flesh was gone, and his bones were dry. His teeth wasted away until nothing but the enamel seemed left. He cries out, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

There has been some difference of opinion about this passage. St. Jerome and Schultens, and Drs. Good, and Poole, and Barnes have all tried their forceps on Job's teeth. You deny my interpretation, and say, "What did Job know about the enamel of the teeth?" He knew everything about it. Dental surgery is almost as old as the earth. The mummies of Eypt, thousands of years old, are found to-day with gold filling in their teeth. Ovid, and Horace, and Solomon, and Moses wrote about these important factors of the body. To other provoking complaints, Job, I think, has added an exasperating toothache, and, putting his hand against the inflamed face, he says, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

A very narrow escape, you say, for Job's body and soul; but there are thousands of men who make just as narrow escape for their soul. There was a time when the partition between them and ruin was no thicker than a tooth's enamel; but, as Job finally escaped, so have they. Thank God! Thank God!

Paul expresses the same idea by a different figure when he says that some people are "saved as by fire." A vessel at sea is in flames. You go to the stern of the vessel. The boats have shoved off. The flames advance; you can endure the heat no longer on your face. You slide down on the side of the vessel, and hold on with your fingers, until the forked tongue of the fire begins to lick the back of your hand, and you feel that you must fall, when one of the life-boats comes back, and the passengers say they think they have room for one more. The boat swings under you—you drop into it—you are saved. So some men are pursued by temptation until they are partially consumed, but after all get off—"saved as by fire." But I like the figure of Job a little better than that of Paul, because the pulpit has not worn it out; and I want to show you, if God will help, that some men make narrow escape for their souls, and are saved as "with the skin of their teeth."

It is as easy for some people to look to the Cross as for you to look to this pulpit. Mild, gentle, tractable, loving, you expect them to become Christians. You go over to the store and say, "Grandon joined the church yesterday." Your business comrades say, "That is just what might have been expected; he always was of that turn of mind." In youth, this person whom I describe was always good. He never laughed when it was improper to laugh. At 7, he could sit an hour in church, perfectly quiet, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, but straight into the eyes of the minister, as though he understood the whole discussion about the eternal decrees. He never upset things, nor lost them. He floated into the kingdom of God so gradually that it is uncertain just when the matter was decided.

Here is another one, who started in life with an uncontrollable spirit. He kept the nursery in an uproar. His mother found him walking on the edge of the house roof to see if he could balance himself. There was no horse he dare not ride—no tree he could not climb. His boyhood was a long series of predicaments; his manhood was reckless; his midlife very wayward. But now he is converted, and you go over to the store and say, "Arkwright joined the church yesterday." Your friends say, "It is not possible! You must be joking!" You say, "No; I tell you the truth. He joined the church." Then they reply, "There is hope for any of us if old Arkwright has become a Christian!"

In other words, we all admit that it is more difficult for some men to accept the Gospel than for others.

I may be addressing some who have cut loose from churches, and Bibles, and Sundays, and who have at present no intention of becoming Christians themselves, but just to see what is going on; and yet you may find yourself escaping before you hear the end, as "with the skin of your teeth." I do not expect to waste this hour. I have seen boats go off from Cape May or Long Branch, and drop their nets, and after a while come ashore, pulling in the nets without having caught a single fish. It was not a good day, or, they had not the right kind of a net. But we expect no such excursion today. The water is full of fish; the wind is in the right direction; the Gospel net is strong. O, thou, who didst help Simon and Andrew to fish, show us to-day how to cast the net on the right side of the ship!

Listen to two or three questions. Are you as happy as you used to be when you believed in the truth of the Christian religion? Would you like to have your children travel on in the road in which you are now traveling? You have a relative who professed to be a Christian, and was thoroughly consistent, living and dying in the faith of the Gospel. Would you not like to live the same quiet life, and die the same peaceful death? I received a letter, sent me by one who has rejected the Christian religion. It says: "I am old enough to know that the joys and pleasures of life are evanescent, and to realize the fact that it must be comfortable in old age to believe in something relative to the future, and to have a faith in some system that proposes to save. I am free to confess that I would be happier if I could exercise the simple and beautiful faith that is possessed by many whom I know. I am not willingly out of the church or out of the faith. My state of uncertainty is one of unrest. Sometimes I doubt my immortality, and look upon the deathbed as the closing scene, after which there is nothing. What shall I do that I have not done?" Ah! scepticism is a dark and doleful land. Let me say that this Bible is either true or false. If it be false, we are as well off as you; if it be true, then which of us is safer?

Let me also ask whether your trouble has not been that you confounded Christianity with the inconsistent character of some who profess it. You are a lawyer. In your profession there are mean men and dishonest men. Is that anything against the law? You are a doctor. There are unskilled and contemptible men in your profession. Is that anything against medicine? You are a merchant. There are thieves and defrauders in your business. Is that anything against merchandise? Behold, then, the unfairness of charging upon Christianity the wickedness of its disciples. We admit some of the charges against those who profess religion. Some of the most gigantic swindles of the present day have been carried on by members of the church. There are men in the churches who would not be trusted for five dollars without good collateral security. They leave their business dishonesties in the vestibule of the church as they go in and sit at the communion. Having concluded the sacrament, they get up, wipe the wine from their lips, go out, and take up their sins where they left off. To serve the devil is their regular work; to serve God a sort of play spell. With a Sunday sponge they expect to wipe off from their business slate all the past week's inconsistencies. You have no more right to take such a man's life as a specimen of religion than you have to take the twisted irons and split timbers that lie on the beach at Coney island as a specimen of an American ship. It is time that we drew a line between religion and the frailties of those who profess it.

To-day I invite you back into the good old-fashioned religion of your fathers—to the God whom they worshiped, to the Bible they read, to the promises on which they leaned, to the cross on which they hung their eternal expectations. You have not been happy a day since you swung off; you will not be happy a minute until you swing back.

Again: There may be some of you who, in the attempt after a Christian life, will have to run against powerful passions and appetites. Perhaps it is a disposition to anger that you have to contend against; and perhaps, while in a very serious mood, you hear of something that makes you feel that you must swear or die. I know of a Christian man who was once so exasperated that he said to a mean customer, "I can not swear at you myself, for I am a member of the church; but if you will go downstairs my partner in business will swear at you." All your good resolutions heretofore have been torn to tatters by explosions of temper. Now there is no harm in getting mad if you only get mad at sin. You need to bridle and saddle these hot-breathed passions, and with them ride down injustice and wrong. There are a thousand things in the world that we ought to be mad at. There is no harm in getting red hot if you only bring to the forge that which needs hammering. A man who has no power of righteous indignation is an imbecile. But be sure it is a righteous indignation, and not a petulancy that blurs, and unravels, and depletes the soul.

There is a large class of persons in midlife who have still in them appetites that were aroused in early manhood, at a time when they prided themselves on being a "little fast," "high livers," "free and easy," "hail fellows well met." They are now paying in compound interest for troubles they collected twenty years ago. Some of you are trying to escape, and you will—yet very narrowly, "as with the skin of your teeth." God and your own soul only know what the struggle is. Omnipotent grace has pulled out many a soul that was deeper in the mire than you are. They line the beach of heaven—the multitude whom God has rescued from the thrall of suicidal habits. If you this day turn your back on the wrong, and start anew, God will help you. Oh, the weakness of human help! Men will sympathize for a while and then turn you off. If you ask for their pardon they will give it, and say they will try you again; but, falling away again under the power of temptation, they cast you off forever. But God forgives seventy times seven; yea, seven hundred times; yea, though this be the ten thousandth time he is more earnest, more sympathetic, more helpful this last time than when you took your first misstep.

If, with all the influences favorable for a right life, men make so many mistakes, how much harder it is when, for instance, some appetite thrusts its iron grapple into the roots of the tongue, and pulls a man down with hands of destruction! If, under such circumstances, he break away, there will be no sport in the undertaking, no holiday enjoyment, but a struggle in which the wrestlers move from side to side, and bend, and watch for an opportunity to get in a heavier stroke, until with one final effort, in which the muscles are distended, and the veins stand out, and the blood starts, the swarthy habit falls under the knee of the victor—escaped at last as with the skin of his teeth.

The ship Emma, bound from Gottenburg to Harwich, was sailing on, when the man on the lookout saw something that he pronounced a vessel bottom up. There was something on it that looked like a sea gull, but was afterward found to be a waving handkerchief. In the small boat the crew, pushed out to the wreck, and found that it was a capsized vessel, and that three men had been digging their way out through the bottom of the ship. When the vessel capsized they had no means of escape. The captain took his penknife and dug away through the planks until his knife broke. Then an old nail was found, with which they attempted to scrape their way out of the darkness, each one working until his hand was wellnigh paralyzed, and he sank back faint and sick. After long and tedious work, the light broke through the bottom of the ship. A handkerchief was hoisted. Help came. They were taken on board the vessel and saved. Did ever men come so near a watery grave without dropping into it? How narrowly they escaped—escaped only "with the skin of their teeth."

Try this God, ye who have had the bloodhounds after you, and who have thought that God had forgotten you. Try him, and see if he will not help. Try him, and see if he will not pardon. Try him, and see if he will not save. The flowers of spring have no bloom so sweet as the flowering of Christ's affections. The sun hath no warmth compared with the glow of his heart. The waters have no refreshment like the fountain that will slake the thirst of thy soul. At the moment the reindeer stands with his lip and nostril thrust into the cool mountain torrent, the hunter may be coming through the thicket. Without crackling a stick under his foot, he comes close by the stag, aims his gun, draws the trigger, and the poor thing rears in its death agony and falls backward, its antlers crashing on the rocks; but the panting heart that drinks from the water brooks of God's promise shall never be fatally wounded, and shall never die.

This world is a poor portion for your soul, oh business man! An eastern king had graven upon his tomb two fingers, representing as sounding upon each other with a snap, and under them the motto, "All is not worth that." Apicius Cœlius hanged himself because his steward informed him that he had only eighty thousand pounds sterling left. All of this world's riches make but a small inheritance for a soul. Robespierre attempted to win the applause of the world; but when he was dying a woman came rushing through the crowd crying to him: "Murderer of my kindred, descend to hell, covered with the curses of every mother in France!" Many who have expected the plaudits of the world have died under its Anathema Maranatha.

Oh, find your peace in God. Make one strong pull for heaven. No halfway work will do it. There sometimes comes a time on ship-board when everything must be sacrified to save the passengers. The cargo is nothing, the rigging nothing. The captain puts the trumpet to his lip and shouts, "Cut away the mast!" Some of you have been tossed and driven, and you have, in your effort to keep the world, well nigh lost your soul. Until you have decided this matter, let everything else go. Overboard with all those other anxieties and burdens! You will have to drop the sails of your pride, and cut away the mast! With one earnest cry for help put your cause into the hand of him who helped Paul out of the breakers of Melita, and who, above the shrill blast of the wrathiest tempest that ever blackened the sky or shook the ocean, can hear the faintest imploration for mercy. I shall conclude, feeling that some of you, who have considered your case hopeless, will take heart again, and that with a blood-red earnestness, such as you have never experienced before, you will start for the good land of the Gospel—at last to look back, saying, "What a great risk I ran! Almost lost, but saved! Just got through, and no more! Escaped by the skin of my teeth."

FEMININITIES.

Lewis Schiller, of Allentown, Pa., is the father of twenty children, seventeen of whom are living.

A little girl was punished for doing wrong, when she said: "Oh, those commandments do break awfully easy!"

You can always tell the novice in love-making when he asks for "just one kiss." As though such a thing ever existed!

Grace—You asked me to marry you. Can you not read your answer in my face? Ned, cruelly—Yes; it is very plain.

Girls who contemplate purchasing a bicycle would do well to harden their muscles in advance by running their mother's sewing machine or rocking the baby.

When you see a young man and woman walking down the street, leaning on each other like a pair of badly-matched oxen, it is a pretty good sign that they are bent on consolidation.

There is a woman in San Francisco who makes a business of hunting up missing heirs to estates. She travels all over the country and has been very successful, deriving, it is said, a handsome income from her peculiar occupation.

"Brownstone has cured his wife of everlasting talking." "How, for goodness sake?" He told her that she looked prettier with her mouth closed, and now she can hardly be induced to utter a syllable."

An eminent doctor has said that the very best physical exercise for keeping a young girl in perfect health is riding. This, however, is only obtainable by a small percentage of girls. Next to it, for healthfulness the same authority places fencing.

The editor of a Boston paper gives this bit of advice to his readers of the fair sex; A neat way to send kisses to a sweetheart through the mail is to use a pencil when writing; and every time the end of it becomes wet, making, of course a blacker mark, that constitutes a kiss. We used to do this, and nearly every other word was as black as jet.

SO SAGES SAY.

When love works it never looks at the clock.

Covetousness is the mother of all other sins.

Every difficulty overcome is made a stepping stone.

Money can be recovered, but an hour lost is gone forever.

Our heaviest burdens are those we have no business to pick up.

The more you love yourself the less you will be loved by others.

The man who minds his own business can always be kept busy.

Thoughts are threads into which the web of character is woven.

Smiles from reason flow, to brute denied, and are of love the food.

Man's plan of salvation always begins and ends with his own work.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV—AUGUST 5—BAPTISM OF JESUS.

Golden Text: Thou Art My Beloved Son in Whom I Am Well Pleased—Mark I: 1-11.

Introductory: As we noticed in the introduction to our last lesson, there are great gaps in the knowledge that we possess of the life of Christ. We know nothing of what took place during his first twelve years, and are equally ignorant as to the interval between his twelfth and his thirtieth year. After the visit to Jerusalem and the conversation with the doctors in the temple, he does not come before us again till the period of his baptism and the beginning of his public ministry.

I. Baptizing the Multitudes, verses 1-8. 1. "The beginning of the gospel." The meaning is: "Here begins the gospel." "Of Jesus Christ the Son of God." Jesus in his humanity, Christ in his office, Son of God in his eternal nature—The Speaker's Commentary.

2. "As it is written in the prophets." Matthew quotes the prophets very frequently; this and one other doubtful case are the only instances in which they are quoted by St. Mark. "Behold I send my messenger," etc. This is taken from Malachi iii: 1.

3. "The voice of one crying in the wilderness," etc. A quotation from Isaiah xl: 3. The "messenger" of verse 2 and the "voice" of verse 3 both refer to John the Baptist. In old times, before permanent highways had been made, the journey of a king through his dominions was preceded by a messenger announcing the fact of his coming, and requiring the people to clear a road for his progress.

4. "The wilderness." The desolate region lying to the southeast of Jerusalem, in the neighborhood of the Dead sea. "The baptism of repentance." The baptism which carried with it the obligation and promise to repent. "For the remission of sins." The remission or forgiveness of sins was conditioned not on baptism, but on repentance.

5. "All the land of Judea." That is, many people from all parts of the land. "Were all baptized by him." Each one in his own turn. "Confessing their sins." Public acknowledgment not merely of the general fact that they were sinners, but also of their specific sins.

6. "Clothed with camel's hair." With a rough robe woven from camel's hair. "A girdle of a skin about his loins." To hold up his robe and keep it close to the body. "Locusts." A species of grasshoppers. "Wild honey." Which then abounded in the rocks of that desolate region.

7. "There cometh one mightier than I." It was John's business not to proclaim himself, but to make ready the minds of the people for his successor. "The latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to . . . unloose." Such humility as this is very rare.

8. "I indeed have baptized you with water." The outward symbol of cleansing. "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost." And thus give you the inward reality.

II. Baptizing Jesus, verses 9-11. 9. "It came to pass." In accordance with God's plan. "In those days." That is, while John was baptizing the multitudes.

10. "Straightway." This is a word of time; it means not straight up in the air, but immediately. "Coming up out of the water." Walking to the margin of the river. "He saw the heavens opened." Did John also see this great wonder? "The spirit like a dove." Taking on bodily shape like a dove.

11. "Thou art my beloved Son." This same voice was heard at the transfiguration and during passion week. This was the divine anointing of Jesus as the Messiah King and it was well to have direct testimony from his Father and heaven, his home. The coming of the dove was a seal to Christ himself of his Father's acceptance, and fitting of him for that mission.

FUGITIVE FACTS.

California has forty Chinese temples.

The heart of a Greenland whale is a yard in diameter.

The black diamond is so hard that it cannot be polished.

An automatic sculpturing machine has been invented in Paris.

Giants usually have weak constitutions, and are shorter lived than dwarfs.

The extravagance of Empress Josephine cost her 600,000 francs a year for dress alone.

The skeleton of the leathery-winged bat is bone for bone and joint for joint similar to that of man.

The gold production of this country for ten years past has varied but little from $32,000,000 annually.

Professor Bruhl believes the female brain to be superior to the male because of its more delicate formation.

In the London zoological garden there is an old stork called Lord Dan'l which has been known to stand on one leg without changing position for nine consecutive hours.

It is a surprising fact that of all the organic salts in our body we only take one—sodium chloride, or common salt—from inorganic nature and add it to our food. All other salts are present in organic food-stuffs in quantities sufficient to our requirements; we have no need to seek for them elsewhere.

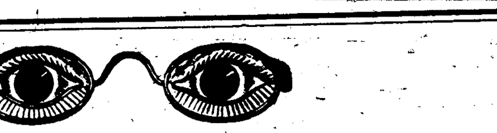
In the treasure room of the maharajah of Baroda is stored a carpet which cost $1,000,000. It is only 10 by 6 feet in size, but is woven from strings of pure pearls, with a center and corner circle of diamonds. It took three years to make it, and was intended as a gift to a certain Mohammedan beauty.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Lulu B. George, a wall paper designer of New York, drew a Chinese pattern so popular that 300,000 rolls of the paper have been sold.

One of the three dozen shirts possessed by Napoleon at St. Helena and divided at his death among his companions, has been sold by auction for 150 francs.

Jules Simon had a cataract removed from one of his eyes lately and underwent the operation with a coolness and fortitude that few young men would have equaled.



STOP

THAT HEADACHE

By having your Eyes Properly fitted with Glasses.

E. F. KIRCHGESSNER

Graduate Optician.

Tecumseh, Mich.

WE —

WILL ....

Furnish Your House

on the installment plan,

You Pay Us $3

and upwards per month. We are making a special run on Bed Room Suits to Young Ladies. We have a large stock of goods to select from.

YOU NEED NOT GO WITHOUT

Goods when they can be bought so cheap and paid for so easily.

Come In

and see us.

JENTER & RAUSCHENBERGER, Manchester.

CALL ON US

FOR

RELIABLE GOODS!

Our Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's

SHOES IN ALL STYLES AND PRICES

For Summer Wear

ARE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

No spasmodic Ups and Downs

and Here to-day and Away to-morrow Sales.

NEW DRY GOODS, CURTAINS, SUMMER

UNDERWEAR, &C., &C.,

To choose from. Remember we have a full line of Groceries always on hand.

J. ROLLER & CO.

WHENEVER YOU NEED

In the Line of

LUMBER &C.,

Order of

TEMPLE, McCLURE & CO.,

TECUMSEH, MICH.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in Lumber and Building Material and Shelf Hardware.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

We carry a large stock of Lumber and are prepared to give

Special Prices on Car Load Lots.

We also carry

A Full Line of Dry Stock

And will be pleased to make you prices.

THE WILL OF THE GODS.

THERE, what did I tell you? I was sure, just as sure as I could be, that he deceived me! Here, read it; I have brought you the letter. I found it this morning on his mantel piece."

It was a mellow afternoon in the middle of January, with a pale and somewhat sickly sun, when Mme. Bertha Durossy entered thus like a bomb the little midsummer salon of her friend, Mme. la Comtesse Lucie Bernier.

And as the latter, all amazed, received and began to glance over the terrible letter unveiling the infamous treason of M. le Comte Gaston Durossy, Bertha had thrown herself into an easy chair and, the tension of her nerves suddenly relaxed, had begun to cry, to cry furiously those burning, passionate tears that seem to eat into the soul, like acid into copper.

"Well," exclaimed she, when her friend had finished the letter, "what did I tell you? What have you got to say now? It is clear enough, is it not, that rendezvous? And you will no longer continue to drag me about on boat trips and journeys and one thing and another to divert my mind and to persuade me that I was wrong to be jealous? As far as that goes, however, instinct never leads me astray. To deceive me so! Think of it—after three years of marriage and with a woman shaped like this one, always painted and larded to the eyes, and who may have as many children, for all he knows, as the sands of the ocean!"

"But, dearest, dearest," Lucie Bernier protested, "calm yourself, reflect a little."

"I shall revenge myself! Retaliate—turn the tables, you know——"

"Bertha, Bertha, do you realize what you are saying?"

"Perfectly, and I am also perfectly decided. What you say now, Lucie, will alter nothing——"

And Mme. Bernier talked on and on, softly and soothingly, seeking to put to sleep her friend's despair. But Bertha, thrown back in her easy chair, seemed to hear nothing. Her great dark eyes opened wide, staring, without a quiver of the lids, with a hypnotic fixity she gazed before her vaguely and apparently worlds away.

The sound of the horn of a tram car just then passing the house suddenly made her start. She sprung to her feet.

"Where are you going, Bertha, Bertha, dearest?" cried Lucie, startled in her turn.

"Where am I going? To avenge myself."

"You are mad! You have lost your senses, Bertha! Sit down, I beseech you!"

Mme. Durossy was already before the mirror rebuttoning her jacket.

"My eyes are all red," said she, "my cheeks shining. A moment in your dressing room, Lucie, dearest, and the loan of a little powder. Also, if you will be so generous, call your maid to bring me a pair of gloves and a fresh handkerchief, please. I have forgotten or lost mine, I know not which. I was so agitated, you see, on quitting the house."

"But you are calmer, more reason-

"HERE, READ IT."

able, now, my dearest," Mme. Bernier began again.

With quick, feverish movements Bertha was rummaging among the crystal flagons, the ivory brushes, swan's-down puffs and fragrant powders. But when she had retwisted and coiled up her rebelliously curly locks, repinned her hat and renotted her boa, she turned, still without a word, to the door.

There she stopped.

"Decided — to — betray — Gaston!" said she, with perfect simplicity and firmest conviction.

"Your brain has turned, Bertha! How? Where? With whom?"

"I do not know. I am going to take the first passing tram car; one often, I have heard, has adventures there. The very first gentleman who—briefly, when Gaston returns to dinner, the thing will be done—I shall be avenged!"

Her tone was stern, resolute; she firmly disengaged herself from Mme. Bernier's arms, who still sought to detain her, and went out quickly. The doors of the porte cochere closed with the bang of a cannonade. Through the drawn curtains Mme. Bernier saw her friend move toward a tram car, passing precisely at that moment, spring to the platform and vanish inside the vehicle.

* * * * * * *

An hour later the Countess Lucie was still in her boudoir dreamily reflecting upon the serious negligence of mothers of families, who did not arm their daughters against the shocks they were liable to experience along the matrimonial road in coming across letters arranging rendezvous with their recreant husbands.

The door, all at once, flew back with a bang.

"You!" cried Mme. Bernier, with a surprise wherein was mingled an equal portion of fear and joy.

"Yes, I—to bore you again, my darling."

It was Bertha who had returned. But with how changed a countenance! There was on her features now a tranquil calm, not to say an unmistakable serenity, a satisfaction arising from—what?

Mme. Bernier felt her heart suddenly contract.

"You have reflected? You have given it up—your mad idea?" she cried earnestly, running forward to meet her friend.

"You saw me, I think, dearest," said Bertha, "mount into that tram car. Once in I looked about me. I saw nothing, nothing whatever that in the least promised an adventure. At the moment when, very much put out, I was going to seat myself in the corner, behold, I saw a gentleman, a very good-looking gentleman, as you may guess. He was seated immediately against the entrance. I had a little lost my balance as I entered the car, being unaccustomed to these vehicles, so that I had actually passed without seeing them—the two persons seated just by the door. Which was why, I repeat, I had not seen him, though truly he was very agreeable to look at. Still young, with a heavy moustache, black redingote and light trousers, evidently an officer of the Legion of Honor, or some artist of the Quarter, I suppose I, and I retraced my steps, without troubling myself about the thunderous glances cast at me by the mother of the two young girls, and took my seat beside him—my gentleman, you know. He was my vengeance; I felt it—I had decided upon that."

"Well," said Lucie, breathlessly; "and then—go on, Bertha!"

"I am, of course, but I must tell you frankly that he appeared to pay no attention to me whatever, though when we arrived at the station of the Courcelles boulevard he passed my sous for me to the conductor; and he had—my gentleman, I mean, not the conductor—a very white and aristocratic hand, slender, muscular and adorned with a big seal ring of peculiar workmanship.

"I coughed, I drew on and off my gloves—your gloves, rather; coughed again and sought to regard him fixedly there just behind the ear with all my will, having heard it said that one can so influence people——"

"My dear Bertha," said Mme. Bernier, dryly and somewhat sarcastically, "these are charming talents of yours hitherto unsuspected by the world."

"Pooh, what does that matter? I was arranged, I tell you, and he was growing impertinent, that gentleman who would not err. Or was it, I asked myself, that in spite of his air of a regular heart-breaker, he was absurdly timid? In that case then, my faith! strong measures—though heaven knows I have a horror of manifestations—must be tried; in a word, the pedal extremities!

"Already we were nearing St. Augustine; no time was to be lost. I moved my foot beside his own. I touched it; he did not stir. I pressed it; nothing whatever. I crushed it; not the slightest sign! But I,—I was all red and so disturbed, and it seemed to me that I was going to burst out crying there, before everyone.

"Then I reasoned with myself, and told myself that it was doubtless through an extreme reserve, an exquisite delicacy, that he preserved his air of paying no attention to me, of not perceiving, in fact, my little advances; but when I got out at the Madeleine it was very certain that he would follow me then!

"Reassured by this happy thought and secure of my vengeance, I continued my discreet little pawings till lo! suddenly in front of the Rue de Seze, he motioned the conductor, who stopped the vehicle, and my gentleman, always without looking at me, but slowly, lingeringly, as if with regret, my gentleman, I repeat, got up and out of the car.

"The rage that I felt! My dearest, do not speak of it. At the same moment the conductor, who had signaled the driver to go on again, said to the cook sitting beside me, whom he seemed to know, and designating the gentleman just reaching the sidewalk and disappearing in the crowd:

"'A shame, is it not? Such a handsome man!'

"As this voiced in words my own opinion, I felt myself becoming positively purple. But why had the conductor said this? Had he, by chance, taken notice of——

"The voice of the cook interrupted my guilty self-communings.

"'Eh?' said she, 'a shame because he's a handsome man?'

"'No, parbleau!' responded the conductor, with an imbecile grin; 'he's an ex-commandant, you know, Monsieur le Col. Ladablette, a regular rider and has a wooden leg, the left leg, all of wood, though it does not, as you see, show very much.'

"A wooden leg! The left leg! The left leg—it was mine—the one that I had been making my useless little signals upon for half an hour past!

"Lucie, my dearest, the gods have written it—never, never shall I be able to avenge myself by betraying Gaston through means of a tram car!"

Teaching Navigation.

A man once sent his son to an Irish schoolmaster who advertised that he taught navigation. During the Christmas holidays he discovered that the boy was not receiving instruction in that branch of study, and went to see the schoolmaster about it.

"Why don't you teach my son navigation?" he asked.

"How am Oi goin' to ta he navigation, sorr, when the navigation is all closed up?" was the answer.—New York Tribune.

Business.

"What do you do when an editor refuses a poem?"

"I send that poem to another editor."

"And when an editor accepts a poem?"

"I send another poem to that editor."—Truth.

The Reason.

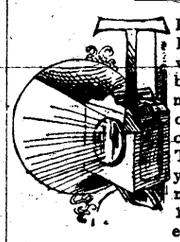
"Why do they say that love is blind?"

"Because if love weren't blind there'd be no more marriages."—Chicago Record.

THE RAILWAY UNION.

MEN AT THE HEAD OF THIS POWERFUL ORDER.

Believe That They Have Solved the Question of Labor and Capital—Have Already Won Twelve Victories.



THE AMERICAN Railway Union which has lately been occupying so much attention is one of the wonders of organized labor. Though only two years old it has a membership of 1,000,000 employes, employing engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, trackmen, car repairers, railroad telegraphers, and station agents on every road in the United States Canada and Mexico. No distinction whatever is made in the standing of members as regards their

PRESIDENT DEBBS.

particular forms of service; a trackman or laborer is as good as an engineer inside of the organization. The injury of one is the concern of all. In less than a year it is believed that every railroad employe in the three countries named will be members in good standing of the order. Few can as yet have any conception of what such an organization means. It virtually controls the transportation facilities of three nations and a single corporate act of unjustice to one of its mem-

VICE-PRESIDENT HOWARD.

bers might lead to instant paralyzation of the carrying trade until the cause was removed. But when we take the fact that it is closely allied with all other labor organizations into consideration we get a glimpse of the immense influence it will exert on labor troubles generally. For instance, if a wholesale clothing house does not deal fairly with its sewing girls and other employes, and a boycott is declared, no goods from that house can be transported on cars operated by the railway union. Its pro-

SECRETARY KELIHER.

moters naturally believe that they have solved the labor question, and, if winning a strike can be called solving it, they have certainly succeeded.

The recent convention of the order held at Chicago consisted of over a thousand delegates.

The American Railway union was organized in Chicago June 20, 1893. At that time there met Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Keliher, W. H. Sebring, L. W. Rogers, James Hogan and two or three other old-time railroad men, with whom the idea of such an organization originated. It was two months later that the first practical work was done. Since that time it has grown to its present membership.

During the ten months of its existence the organization has been called upon to settle twelve different disputes between railroad corporations and employes. In two cases, those of the Great Northern railroad and the Northern Pacific Terminal company, it was necessary to order a strike in order to gain recognition, but in each of the twelve cases the organization came out victorious. Its present officers are as follows:

President, Eugene V. Debs; vice president, George W. Howard; secretary and treasurer, Sylvester Keliher; directors, Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, Sylvester Keliher, W. H. Sebring, Memphis, Tenn.; L. W. Rogers, Oshkosh; F. W. Arnold, Columbus; James Hogan, Ogden, Utah; George P. Kern, Indianapolis; J. A. Clark, Englewood, Ill.

The union does not draw the color line as some erroneously suppose. The question of color may, however, be decided by local unions.

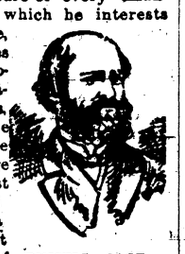
Ultimately the union has a political design. It believes that the government should own and control every railroad in the country and will work politically to that end.

E. J. ROGERS.

SAGE'S CRAZE FOR GOLD

The Wall Street Financier Said to Be in Some Big Deals.

Russell Sage is becoming unique from the fact that he conceals with great care the nature of every financial operation in which he interests himself. Of course, no financier takes pains to make public the precise nature of his deals, but it is noticeable that during the past year Mr. Sage has become almost a mystery, so solicitous is he that not the slightest information of



RUSSELL SAGE

what he is doing in the monetary world shall be made known. Hence it has come about that several rumors, all more or less contradictory, have been set forth as to the extent of his recent deals. For instance, it has been surmised that he is the financier who has been interesting himself with the Rothschilds in an endeavor to corner the gold market and to set the tide of gold floating toward Europe, although it is not easy to see what object he can have in doing such a thing. At all events it is denied on behalf of Mr. Sage that he is concerned in any effort to influence the gold market at all. The gold idea probably has its origin in his fondness for the metal in the shape of ornaments. When he makes a present of anything to anybody—and he makes such presents more frequently than one would suppose in view of his reputation for "closeness"—it is invariably of some object made of gold. The qualities of that metal which he keeps in his Fifth avenue home would make a goodly sum if coined at one of the mints. But if he is in any gold deal as reported, he is successful in suppressing evidence of the fact.

Big Money in Ambergris.

The Sydney Bulletin is responsible for the following ambergris story: Two years ago one of Macgregor's (Tasmania) whaling captains, having cut the blubber from a whale, was about to cast the rest of it adrift, when there came alongside two Hobart fishermen—"Portuguese Joe" and his mate, an African negro. The Portuguese begged to be given the carcass, so that they might tow it ashore and make what they could out of it. "All right," said the skipper, with the generosity of a satisfied exploiter who knew the blubber business to its omega. Joe having got the leviathan's framework on the beach, began to search for ambergris, which drug was quoted at that time in the current price lists at somewhere about $65 per ounce. He found 174 pounds. Many people interviewed him and wanted to give him $25,000 to $15,000 for the lot; but the man understood the luck of his find. Meanwhile the ambergris was lodged in a bank, which was presently served with an injunction on behalf of the Macgregor firm to restrain the sale of the precious prize pending a discussion on the ownership. But these legal fireworks fizzled out and the ambergris is still being realized in London, the two fishermen having already received several thousand pounds apiece.

The Island of Atlantis.

Among projected enterprises is one for the formation of an island, ten or eleven miles out at sea, off the coast of Long Island, with the object of establishing there a summer hotel, for the benefit of citizens who wish to keep cool and avoid mosquitoes during hot weather. The projector of this enterprise, Mr. Charles Coen, and a party of coadjutors went out recently in a steamer and selected the spot, planting thereon a buoy with an attached white flag with a single red star. The water at the selected place has a depth of about 70 feet. It is proposed to sink a group of sixty iron caissons each 15 feet in diameter and to erect the hotel building upon them. The spot selected is claimed to be outside the jurisdiction of the United States or any other nation; hence the corporation will be subject to no taxes and will be subject to no laws except its own legislation. Atlantis is to be the name of the new territory. There is nothing impracticable in the formation of an island in the manner proposed, and no great engineering difficulty stands in the way. Its accomplishment is chiefly a financial question. If the money is forthcoming—one million dollars is the estimated cost—the island can soon be created. The parties claim they can command the funds.

Gold Production.

Current statistics of the country's gold product in 1893 estimate it approximating $36,000,000 — $3,000,000 more than 1892. The silver product for 1893 is estimated at a little over $75,000,000, a decrease of $6,000,000 from the previous year. The returns published in various papers lately show the yield of gold in Australasia for 1893 to be 1,876,561 ounces. Giving this a value of $20 an ounce would make that worth $37,531,220. It will be observed that Australasia produced more gold last year than the United States. For the first three months of 1894 the Witwatersrand district in South Africa has produced 467,056 ounces, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over last year. The South Africa gold, so reputed, is about 0.82 fine. If the African output is kept up during the year, the total will be about that of the United States for the same period. The average annual gold yield of the world for the last ten years has been $32,000,000.

One thousand and sixty persons were killed in coal mines in Great Britain during the last year and sixty-five persons in metalliferous mines, both numbers being above the yearly average.

Gold, silver and copper were known to the Greeks in the time of Homer, but oxen were still the standard by which other things were estimated.

WANT AN OCEAN TRIP?

You May Go to Europe If You Are Not Afraid to Work.

Most people connect with the thought of going to Europe an idea of considerable expense, but there are many people who go free, and firms that advertise for people who are willing to go free. This is such an advertisement:

WANTED—Men on cattle steamers to England, work for passage. Apply employment office, 64 G— st.

Not the quickest, nor the laziest nor the most comfortable way to get to Liverpool, but a way that answers the purpose of many people, and when they are there—in Liverpool or Glasgow—they are just as much there as if they had gone first cabin and paid so many dollars a day for seasickness, says the New York Advertiser.

A reporter had hardly entered the door of the employment agency on G——— street when two men came in together carrying a cheap, rope-strapped tin trunk.

"Is that all?" asked the man at the desk, addressing one of the newcomers.

"That's all."

"Be here at half-past nine to-morrow morning. Leave the trunk there."

The prospective passenger had been there before and had made his arrangements. A minute later two fairly dressed young men came in. The genius at the desk "sized them up" with a glance. It was just such a look as the pawnbroker gives an unfamiliar face. The verdict was unfavorable. The men didn't look enough like work and appeared rather too prosperous. The fellow at the desk answered a few questions with "yes" and "no" and then asked abruptly:

"Where are you going?"

"Well," said one of them, "we didn't much care. We thought we'd go to Paris."

"We don't run any boats to Paris," was the serious, quick-spoken rejoinder, with an accent and expression that plainly meant:

"That's all there is to be said."

"But——"

"We don't run any boats to Paris. Do you belong on the other side?"

"No; we belong here."

"I thought so. This is intended for people who have come here from Europe and want to get back."

The next man was ragged and had his coat collar turned up. He wasn't asked whether he belonged on the other side; that didn't matter in his case. He wasn't going on a lark, he knew. The routine of questions and answers was gone over like clockwork. It was as simple a matter as hiring a man to take a trunk to South Brooklyn.

The shipment of cattle to Europe has grown from 500 head a week ten years ago to 8,000 a week now from this port, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore being the three Atlantic ports from which cattle are shipped.

Acquainted With One Nautical Phrase.

Lord Mansfield was presiding at a trial consequent upon a collision of two ships at sea, when a sailor, while giving testimony, said: "At the time I was standing abaft the binnacle." Whereupon his lordship, with a proper desire to master the facts of the case, observed: "Stay, stay a minute, witness; you say that at the time in question you were standing 'abaft the binnacle'. Now tell me what is 'abaft the binnacle?'" This was too much for the gravity of "the salt," who immediately before climbing into the witness-box had taken a copious draught of neat rum. Removing his eyes from the bench, and turning round upon the crowded court with an expression of intense amusement, he exclaimed at the top of his voice: "He's a pretty fellow for a judge! Bless my jolly old eyes! You have got a pretty sort of a landlubber for a judge! He wants me to tell him where 'abaft the binnacle' is!" Not less amused than the witness, Lord Mansfield rejoined: "Well, my friend, you must fit me for my office by telling me where 'abaft the binnacle' is. You've already shown me the meaning of 'half-seas over.'"—Argonaut.

Missed Its Proper Fate.

Strakatzki, the pianist, tells the following story of Liszt: I remember once a Miss M——— playing a sonata, by Sterndale Bennett, a work of a very prosy type, and certainly lacking in anything like spontaneity or poetry. Liszt was evidently not familiar with it, so, after playing some six or seven pages, he gently tapped Miss M——— on the arm and said: "Mademoiselle, would you kindly name the piece you are performing?" "Certainly, sir," she replied; "it is the sonata 'The Maid of Orleans,' by William Sterndale Bennett." "H'm," said Liszt, "it's a pity the original manuscript didn't meet the same fate as the 'Maid.'"—Argonaut.

Looking for a Precedent.

"Wow! Murder!" said the young lady from New York to her beautiful Boston friend. "Great goodness, Clara, what are you standing there like a mummy for, when there's a mouse right under you?"

"Hush," said Clara, calming herself by a great effort, "I am trying to recollect what one of Ibsen's heroines would have done in a similar emergency."—Chicago Record.

Whales.

Although whales grow to enormous size, sometimes eighty and even ninety feet long, the throat is so small that the animal cannot swallow a bite as large as a tea-biscuit. This applies to the common whale; the spermaceti has a mouth large enough to swallow a man.

Trivial.

Madge—Mr. Dummy, my fiance—

Clara—Excuse me, Mr. Dummy is my fiance.

Madge—Oh, pardon me. As I was about to say, Mr. Dummy, our fiance—

The Mammoth Cave.

Visitors to the Mammoth cave of Kentucky are less in number now than they were ten years ago, although the cave has been explored to a depth of eleven miles.

Asking a Good Deal.

Church Usher—Please leave your umbrella in this rack.

Worshiper, dazed—But, this umbrella is a silk one.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

DIDN'T NEED A HIRED GIRL.

Plucky Little Woman's Snappy Reply to the Crusty Old Bachelor.

There is a crusty old bachelor on Fourth street, says the Louisville Post, who is a confirmed woman hater and who never misses an opportunity for saying something sarcastic and disagreeable about the fair sex. But he met more than his match the other day in a plucky little woman who, metaphorically speaking, wiped up the earth with him, much to the delight of his friends, who were greatly amused at his discomfiture. The old bachelor inquired why, when Eve was manufactured of a spare rib, a servant wasn't made at the same time to wait on her. The little woman responded promptly: "Because Adam never read the newspapers until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and then, stretching, yawned out: 'Isn't supper most ready, my dear? Not he. He made the fire and hung the kettle over it himself, I'll venture, and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes and did everything else he ought to do. He chopped the kindling, brought in the coal and did the chores himself, and he never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates."

The little woman stopped a moment for breath and went on with renewed vigor: "And Adam never stayed out till 12 o'clock at a political meeting, hurrahing for some candidate, and then scolding because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never played billiards, rolled tenpins and drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with cigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries and saloons while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was specially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason that Eve didn't need a hired girl, and with it is the reason that her descendants do."

She drew another breath and was about to continue, when the bachelor pulled his hat down over his eyes and sneaked away.

They Wanted Fire.

While Thomas Campbell was prosecuting his studies at the university of Glasgow, he occupied apartments with an elder brother, who, though no poet himself, was a most admirable critic, but a severe one. Mr. Campbell had gone down to the breakfast-room one morning, leaving the poet to follow at his leisure. He had nearly finished breakfast when his brother entered with a copy of verses in his hand, which he laid on the table as an excuse for his delay, at the same time requesting Mr. Campbell's opinion of their merit. "Your lines are admirable, Tom, my boy," said the elder Campbell, after calmly perusing the verses; "but they appear to me to want fire," and the merciless critic committed the paper to the flames. The poet barely succeeded in rescuing his effusion; but after a little reflection he threw it into the fire for the second time, acknowledging the justice of his brother's bon-mot.—Argonaut.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Borocarbide, a new material recently prepared in the electric furnace by the French chemist, Henri Moissan, is a compound of borax and carbon, and is excessively hard, cutting diamonds without difficulty.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of Figs.

Nothing can make us richer that does not make us more thankful.

Worship is slain when we go to the altar to demand pay for our work.

There are too many people who only listen to the sermon for their neighbors when they go to church.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

TRADE MARK

BACKACHE.

Perhaps you don't know that BACKACHE and LAME BACK come from disorder of the KIDNEYS. We give you two points; ninety per cent. of Backache is due to improper working of the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills are sure cure for all Kidney Complaints. This assertion can be backed by strongest testimony. Fifty cents will prove it to you. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., Sole Agents for the United States.

Price, 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all dealers.

Breeding from twins encourages twin breeding.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Manure applied this year helps next year's crop.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Have shade, but not too much, around the house.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.

The great Blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation. 25c., 50c., $1.

The last soldiers in France to wear defensive armor were the pikemen, whose organization was abolished in 1675.

Pole-axes were first employed in the ninth century; the short, heavy-headed battle-ax from very early times.

There is nothing like Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to quickly cure a cold or relieve hoarseness. Written by Mrs. M. J. Fellows, Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

William Cameron met his death in a peculiar manner at Chattanooga, Tenn., lately. While "making up" for an entertainment he used some powder on his face. In some way the powder got up his nostrils and into his lungs, resulting in his death.

CURE FOR CROUP.—Use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil according to directions. It is the best remedy for all sudden attacks of colds, pain and inflammation, and injuries.

In Black Creek township, Randolph county, North Carolina, there died lately a spotted mule which was thirty-two years old. He died in the same stall where he was foaled and was owned by the same people as long as he lived. His usual weight was 1,000 pounds, and he was said to be the strongest mule in the country.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was used for years as a prescription by a successful physician. It is in all respects the best cough medicine made today. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction.

A new anthropometric test of sensitiveness has been designed by Dr. Galton of London. A band of color, showing all the sixty-five shades of blue, is slowly passed before the eyes, and the subject makes a dot for every shade detected. As far as the experiments have proceeded, only about twenty shades are generally discovered. In one case, however, a dyer detected about forty.

Clipped from Canada "Presbyterian," under signature of C. Blackett Robinson, propr.: I was cured of oft-recurring bilious headaches by Burdock Blood Bitters.

D. A. Buck, a resident of Waterbury, Conn., once made a perfect steam engine that was so small that the engine, boilers, governors and pumps all stood on a space only one-fourth of an inch in diameter and less than seven-sixteenths of an inch high. The engine had 148 distinct parts, held together by fifty-two screws. The diameter of the cylinder was but one-twenty-sixth of an inch, and the whole affair, not including the base plate, weighed but three grains.

PIERCE'S CURE Guarantees a Cure to every nervous, delicate woman, suffering from "female complaint," irregularity, or weakness. In every exhausted condition of the female system, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an invigorating restorative tonic, fitted to the needs of nursing mothers, and women approaching confinement.

South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea or any of the alarming ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well.

We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhea also, and it has done a world of good for me. Sincerely yours,

MRS. W. C. BAKER.

MRS. BAKER.

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