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MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1894.

WHOLE NUMBER 1418.

Manchester Enterprise

STATE NEWS NOTES.

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Societies.

UNITED FRIENDS OF MICHIGAN meet in their hall over Leiby's store every first and third Tuesday in each month. Visiting knights invited. D. O. STRINGHAM, Com. G. J. NISLE, Sec.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN meet in their hall over Leiby's store every second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. E. D. BOOT, M. W. I. REYN, Recorder.

MANCHESTER YOUTH No. 141, K. O. T. M. meet in their hall over Leiby's store every first and third Tuesday in each month. Visiting knights invited. D. O. STRINGHAM, Com. G. J. NISLE, Sec.

MANCHESTER LODGE NO. 144, F. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. M. A. T. BLOOMER, W. M. E. D. BOOT, Sec.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER NO. 48, R. A. M. meet in their hall over Leiby's store every first and third Tuesday in each month. Companions cordially welcomed. S. H. KINGSLY, R. F. G. J. NISLE, Sec.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL NO. 24, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall Tuesday evening after each full moon. All visiting companions invited. W. W. CASH, G. J. NISLE, M. D. BLOSSER, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER NO. 101, O. E. S. meet in Masonic Hall Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting members are invited. Mrs. CLARA FREEMAN, W. M. M. D. BLOSSER, Secretary.

COMSTOCK POST NO. 324, G. A. R. meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. Brown's store. All visiting comrades invited. G. J. NISLE, Com. GEORGE SWANWOOD, Adjutant.

Business Cards.

J. D. COREY, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Collections and all other business left with him will receive prompt attention. Farms and village property for sale.

F. A. KOTTS, DENTIST. OFFICE OVER J. ROLLER & CO'S STORE, MANCHESTER, MICH. 49 in Clinton every Thursday.

C. S. CHADWICK, D. D. S. Will be in Manchester every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday to practice DENTISTRY in all its branches at reasonable prices. Office in CORNELL BLOCK.

DR. J. F. OHLINGER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Youngman's barber shop. Residence, corner Clinton and Boyne streets, Manchester, Michigan.

J. J. BRIEGL, TONSORIAL ARTIST. Goodly House. Shaving, Haircutting, Shampooing, etc., done with neatness and dispatch. Manchester, Michigan.

A. C. AYLESWORTH, LICENSED AUCTIONEER. MANCHESTER, MICH. Sales in attendance on reasonable terms. Dates can be made at the Enterprise office.

A. F. FREEMAN, ATTORNEY. And Counselor at Law. Office over Peoples Bank, Manchester, Michigan.

CLINTON STEAM GRANITE & MARBLE WORKS. S. F. MARSHALL, Prop. Recently fitted out with the Latest Improved Machinery for the manufacture of Granite and Marble Monuments. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. As represented. Office and Works on Church street, west of railroad, Clinton, Mich.

ENTERPRISE PUBLISHING HOUSE. Manchester, Mich. SELECT GERMAN STORIES by George Storms, with notes, for use of schools and colleges. KENDER and HAUBERBERGER, by the brothers Grimm, illustrated, cloth, 75c. THE LITTLE FAIRY, by George Storms, author, heavy paper cover, 75c. BLENDED, by George Storms, author, heavy paper cover, 75c. Writing and Composition Books, Tablets, Township Maps, etc. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

IF YOU WANT Advertising, BILL POSTING, CARD TACKING Distributing. —Etc., done in— Washburn, Jackson and Lenoir Counties. send to or write

ENTERPRISE PUBLISHING HOUSE, MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

W. H. LEHR, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Notions, TOBACCO, Fresh Lager Beer.

Michigan's Vote Canvassed.

The state board of canvassers, met at the office of the secretary of state at Lansing to canvass the vote cast at the recent election, and declared the result. The vote on governor shows that a total of 416,828 votes were cast for this officer this year, while in 1892 it was 468,560; a falling off of 51,732 votes. The total vote received by Governor Rich this year was 237,215, an increase of 15,057 over his vote in 1892. Fisher's vote of 130,823 this year was 74,405 less than was cast for Judge Morse, who was the Democratic candidate two years ago. The popular vote increased 8,585 over 1892, and the prohibition vote decreased 1,989. Gov. Rich had a plurality of 106,392 and a clear majority over all of 57,605.

A CHAPTER OF THE DOINGS OF MICHIGANERS.

The Michigan State Grange Convention.—Population of the State by Census of '94

U. S. Marshals and County Officers at Dager Posts at Allegan.

Michigan's Population. Secretary of State Washington Gardner has issued an interesting bulletin of the population of Michigan according to the state census of last year. The state has 2,241,454 inhabitants, an increase since 1890 of 147,565. The increase of population since 1890 in 61 cities in the state was 11,932 per cent. Outside of these cities the increase was 4.54 per cent. There are now 70 incorporated cities in Michigan with a total population of 821,032, or 37 per cent of the total population of the state.

Not counting Isle Royal, which is attached to Houghton for judicial purposes, the present census shows 20 counties in the state with less population than in 1890.

Of the total population of the incorporated cities of the state, 551,985, or 65.16 per cent, are native and 269,667, or 32.34 per cent foreign born. The proportion of native to foreign born population in the incorporated cities is gradually increasing. Approximately one-third of the population of the native inhabitants in the state live in the country, and less than three-eighths in the cities, while of the foreign birth nearly five-eighths live in the cities and three-eighths in the country. The total population of the incorporated villages in the state is 260,145, of which 211,506 are native.

HERE'S RARE FUN.

Uncle Sam's Office and Allegan County Sheriff's Force is a Hot Fight.

Deputy U. S. Marshal O'Donnell of Grand Rapids, arrested Deputy Sheriffs Ezra Town and Wilfred Roselle, of Allegan county, for selling liquor without a government license. They were brought before U. S. Commissioner F. A. Kotts, who were acquitted. Before O'Donnell could leave the court room several deputies jumped upon him and arrested him on the charge of false imprisonment. O'Donnell gave them a stiff fight before he was handed over to the crowd, which thought he was going to be a shooting affair and piled out of the room in a panic.

O'Donnell was released on \$1,000 bail and the next day U. S. Marshal Pratt, with two deputies arrested Sheriff Stratton and Deputy Sheriff Roselle, Brown, Jones, Stockdale and Nash, all of Allegan county, for interfering with a U. S. officer in the discharge of his duty. They were taken to Grand Rapids and after a preliminary hearing were released on bail.

Five Killed in a Boiler Explosion. Russell Bros' planing mill and box factory boiler exploded at West Bay City, making a tremendous report and blowing the entire brick boiler room across the mill, and the other side of the mill. Five men were instantly killed and two mortally injured. The killed are: George Fount, John Brown, George Calcutt, John Middlebach, Charles Road, the fatally injured are: Charles Edge, lungs ruptured; George Brown, unknown; and two legs broken. The shock of the explosion shook the whole city, and within a short time 5,000 people were on the scene. Five broke out, but was extinguished by fire department.

The schools, Sunday schools and churches in Allegan county have been closed and all public meetings prohibited to prevent the spread of diphtheria.

The Charlevoix fishermen hauled in 77,005 pounds of fish, the past season. About 100 men are employed. Charlevoix is one of the most important fishing stations on Lake Michigan.

Postmaster Geo. W. Jones of Otsego Lake, shot and killed himself. It is supposed to have been an accident. Jones had been having trouble over an alleged shortage in his accounts.

The state board of agriculture wants \$47,750 for new buildings, etc., at the Agricultural college, including \$17,500 for dairy buildings, \$4,000 for a stock barn, \$15,000 for repairs and \$9,000 for students' labor.

Since the Muskegon common council ordered City Attorney Brown to take charge of the case of John Roselle, the defaulting clerk of the board of public works, he has skipped and left his family without money.

Tuscola county claims that in the tax apportionment of 1893 an error was made by which the county paid \$56,000 more than their share of the state general fund. At least 1,000 persons took part in the affair and it was a success from every standpoint. Many of the most prominent and best known men of Detroit and the state were present. The armory of the Light Infantry was never more beautifully decorated.

A Priest violates his Holy Orders. Rev. Fr. Dupuquier, of Garden, Delta county, is wanted for the alleged seduction of Eva Chaquette, aged 14. The girl's parents have issued a warrant for the arrest of the priest, who skipped. Fr. Dupuquier is about 30 years of age and a Frenchman by birth. Although there is only one charge against him at present, it is alleged that he has wronged other members of his flock. Miss Chaquette is in a delicate condition.

Lars Johnson, a Swedish farmer, was discovered hanging by the neck in an old stable at Manacelon. Suicide.

A new military company has been organized at Traverse City, which will be known as the Traverse City Light Guard.

At Owosso Bishop Gillespie formally pronounced a sentence of excommunication upon Rev. Joseph St. John, of Saginaw rector.

The municipal commission at Lansing will recommend that no village of less than 3,000 people be allowed to incorporate as a city.

Stanley Bernard, a traveling man, while hunting at Flushing, accidentally shot himself in the right hand and arm, which he is liable to lose.

NEWS OF ALL KINDS.

EVENTS OF GENERAL INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE.

Some—Debs and His Associates of the A. E. U. Sequenced to Jail.—Another Big Oil Trust Organized.

News From the China-Japan War.

Shanghai. It is stated that the Japanese have effected a landing at Shan-hai-Kwan and near Taku. The Japanese are said to number about 25,000 men. Large numbers of Tongkangs in southern Korea made an attack upon Koshin, and were defeated by the Japanese with great slaughter. Two of the rebel chiefs were killed.

Yokohama. A detachment of the second Japanese army, having occupied Port Arthur, they met with no resistance. The Chinese are retreating in a northeasterly direction towards New Chwang.

London. A Shanghai dispatch says that the Chinese soldiers at Wei Hai Wei intend to desert if the Japanese appear. The Times publishes a dispatch from Kobe, Japan, stating that it is supposed that the first and second Japanese armies will join forces and take Koshin and then make a combined advance on Pekin. Further reinforcement will leave Hiroshima for the front, within a few days. The position of Li Hung Chang at Tien Tsin is established on a firmer basis than ever. The empress dowager has given her emphatic assent to the proposition. After trying various alternatives, the court finds that Viceroy Li Hung Chang is indispensable, as he is the only capable man, the others having proved to be useless.

Debs et al. Guilty and Sentenced.

"Guilty as charged," was the finding announced by U. S. Judge Woods at Chicago, against President Eugene F. Debs and other leaders of the American Railway Union in the great railroad strike of last summer. The decision was a very long one. Much of it was devoted to showing that the United States had authority to intervene in order to abate a public nuisance, which affected the whole nation, and that the United States had a right to stop unlawful interference with the passage of United States mails and interstate commerce. When the judge was ready to pronounce sentence none of the defendants had anything to say. Judge Woods then sentenced Debs to three months' imprisonment in jail, but suspended sentence on the condition that he should be out of the country for the violation of the federal statutes. The sentences were the same in both cases but they run together and are not cumulative.

Ext Gomers. McBride Heads A. E. U. L.

Among the closing items of business of the fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver was the selection of new headquarters and the election of officers. The first was disposed of by choosing Indianapolis in preference to Washington, they being the only committee members to report on the subject. The second matter was not so easy, and the result, particularly as to president, was somewhat startling.

W. E. Hough, of Hough & Bump, a well known insurance company, of Flushing, Mich., disappeared, leaving a letter to his wife, which says he had utterly failed in business, that she and the two children could live better without him. He told his wife to keep the money and to keep the children where they would soon get it, carrying the idea of suicide.

The furniture manufacturers of the state held a session at Grand Rapids, with about 200 attendants, to discuss ways of means to secure desired legislation for the factory and workshop in the prisons. A committee was appointed to outline a plan of campaign; George H. Hummer, Holland; D. M. Estey, Owosso; George A. Davis, Grand Rapids; George E. Wasey, Detroit; and E. W. Wait, Starbuck.

While Harry C. Dean, a Vassar hardware merchant, was on his way home at night he was attacked by footpads, who struck him with a club on the back of the head. Mr. Dean cried out for help, and as he arose the second struck him on the forehead, knocking him down. At this time some of the footpads, who were M. M. Dean's enemies, came to his assistance. The robber made his escape. Dean is seriously injured.

Mrs. Geo. C. Truesdell, of Jackson, gave a birthday party for her ten-year-old daughter, Irene, attended by 40 guests. When a lamp was lit in the parlor when a lamp stand lamp was tipped over, exploding and scattering the burning oil in all directions. No one was very badly burned, but several children were prostrated from fright. The fire department soon had the fire under control, but the interior of the house was ruined.

Charges have been filed against three Saginaw policemen by the Social Party league for visiting an assignation house and indulging in disorderly conduct. The officers admitted visiting the house but deny the disorderly conduct. The Social Party league says that many members of the police force are responsible for the downfall of young girls and threatens an upheaval of the police department.

The annual report of State Salt Inspector Hill shows that there are 109 firms in the state manufacturing salt, the number of blocks, 112, and 4,500 casks, 29,458; Manistee, 1,124,344; Mason, 560,546. The amount of salt manufactured was 3,485,328, an increase compared with 1893 of 466,321 barrels. The receipts of the office were \$9,416.71, and expenses \$8,939.43, leaving a net revenue of \$477.08 to the state.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—Tenth day.—The day was consumed in the discussion of the bill to establish a national university at Washington and the Nicaragua canal bill. Senator Morgan of Virginia and Vilas of Wisconsin addressed the Senate in support of the arms and arms. Morgan practically concluded his speech on the latter. He asked that unanimous consent be given for the United States to purchase the bill but this was refused. HOUSE.—The House promptly went into committee of the whole and considered the bill for the deficiency appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that of Henderson, which would increase the appropriation of \$30,000 for special pension examiners to \$125,000. It was lost by the committee this morning and the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation. The previous question was ordered and the bill passed by a vote of 213 to 197.

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By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1894.

THE unspcakable Turk is undoubtedly a bad person, but he doesn't care as much for feeling in this country as the uncarvable Turk.

PRESUMABLY on the theory that time is money, the German chancellor has removed the loan to from his name and may hereafter be addressed as plain Hohenlohe.

THE military powers are finding the small caliber firearms most effective, a scientific confirmation of a theory which the toy pistol has already given a strong color of probability.

THE more one thinks of it the more astounding it seems that an employe could rob a great bank for a decade before being detected. Would it not be wise for every financial institution to examine its household affairs right now?

In connection with good roads landscape gardening will come in as a factor to enhance the value of rural property. The surroundings of the home can be made more attractive with trees, shrubs, flowers, fruit and grass.

If it is true that the Chinese are universally educated—that is to say, can read and can write beautifully—it only emphasizes the fact that the training of the intellect does not necessarily involve the development of the moral sense.

ST. LOUIS has a leper in her city hospital in the person of John Walker who lived in Buenos Ayres for fifteen years, where it is supposed he contracted the disease. Walker is isolated from other patients, and all efforts will be made to keep the dread disease from spreading.

A THEATRICAL manager in London recently secured a divorce from his wife without her knowledge. She read the account of the proceedings in the paper and guilelessly accepted his explanation that it must refer to some other person of the same name. After a series of complications which would seem absurd in a melodrama the bold miscreant is now in jail for perjury.

DESPITE the denials through Turkish official sources, the atrocities committed on the Armenian Christians are worse than first reported. But for England, "the sick man of Europe" would have been driven back to Asia long ago, and the indignation against him excited by recent events may yet lead to this result notwithstanding all the protection Great Britain dares to give him. Moslem rule over a Christian province is anomalous and intolerable.

IT is a noble cause, that in which the Woman's Christian Temperance union has engaged, a crusade against the slaughter of birds of song and gay plumage. It has been estimated that not less than 5,000,000 birds are annually killed for the purpose of gratifying the feminine love for hat decoration. Hunters are even scouring the interior of the "Dark Continent" in pursuit of gay-colored feathers to swell the stock in trade of the London and Parisian and New York jobbing milliners. The milliners are not so culpable as are the persons who are responsible for the demand.

An example of false economy is reported in the report of Secretary of War. He discovered that the horses bought for the cavalry are scarcely better than old plags. According to his information, about the shabbiest looking horses in the country are to be seen at the cavalry mounts. These animals are not to be compared with those of any of the great foreign nations. A large majority of the horses simply answer the purpose of transportation and the mule would probably answer the purpose if that were all required. In view of the fact that for several years horses have been cheap, one would have naturally supposed that the cavalry service would be splendidly equipped in this respect.

NOT content with making a member of the Hohenlohe house chancellor of the empire, the German kaiser has now appointed a Hohenlohe of an elder branch governor of Alsace-Lorraine in place of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, promoted in place, but reduced in salary. The family purse will thus be kept in constant straits. It would be difficult for the emperor to exhaust the Hohenlohe stock in fact, whole pages of the Almanack de Gotha are needed to give even the names of the numerous branches, unpronounceable at that. If the domestic stock should give out these are Hohenlohes to be found in Pomerania, Silesia, Hungary, Russia, Austria and England. All of them are most accommodating servants to any master who pays them well and are ready to hold office without regard to creed, country or party. The kaiser has struck a well that never runs dry.

VERY archly indeed the English representatives of international athletics decline to come to the United States to engage in a tussle with the American representatives of the same idea. The good brethren on the other side never like to go into a game in which they apprehend a defeat.

A MAN with a pull is generally considered fortunate, but it would be hard to convince a certain Detroit dentist that this is true. He was recently fined \$500 for pulling the wrong tooth of a lady patron.

WE fully believe that if the press, generally, would speak up with a strong and positive voice against the long tolerated abuses at agricultural fairs, a sufficient impression would soon be made upon the managers to induce them to put an end to such evils, at once and forever.

THE English love a lord. New Yorkers love a military title. John Jacob Astor attains the dearest wish of his heart, a colonelcy, by virtue of his appointment as aide-de-camp to Governor Morton.

RELIGION OF JESUS.

IT IS LIGHTING UP DARKEST INDIA:

Hindooism Going Down Before the Truths of the Humble Nazarene—Dr. Talmage Praises the Self Sacrifice of Christ's Missionaries.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Rev. Dr. Talmage to-day delivered the third of his series of "round the world sermons" through the press, the subject being the "Burning of the Dead," and the text: "They have hands but they handle not, feet have they but they walk not, neither speak they through their throat. They that make them are like unto them." Psalm 115: vii-ix. The life of the missionary is a luxurious and indolent life; Hindooism is a life that ought not to be interfered with; Christianity is guilty of an impertinence when it invades heathendom, you must put in the same line of reverence, Brahma, Buddha, Mohammed and Christ. To refute these slanders and blasphemies now so prevalent, and to spread out before the Christian world the contrast between the Hinduism and Christian countries, I preach this third sermon in my "round the world" series.

In this discourse I take you to the very headquarters of heathendom, to the very capital of Hindooism: for what Mecca is to the Mohammedan, and what Jerusalem is to the Christian, Benares, India, is to the Hindoo. We arrived there in the evening, and the next morning we started out early among other things to see the burning of the dead. We saw it, cremation not as many good people in America and England are now advocating it, namely, the burning of the dead in clean and orderly, and refined crematory, the hot furnace soon reducing the human form to a powder to be carefully preserved in an urn; but cremation as the Hindoos practice it. We got into a boat and were rowed down the river Ganges until we came opposite to where five dead bodies lay, four of them women wrapped in red garments, and a man wrapped in white. Our boat fastened, we waited and watched. High piles of wood were on the bank, and this wood is carefully weighed on large scales, according as the friends of the deceased can afford to pay for it. In many cases only a few sticks can be afforded, and the dead body is burned only a little, and then thrown into the Ganges. But where the relatives of the deceased are well to do, an abundance of wood in pieces four or five feet long is purchased. Two or three layers of sticks are then put on the ground to receive the dead form. Small pieces of sandalwood are inserted to produce fragrance. The deceased is lifted from the resting place and put upon this wood. Then the cover is removed from the face of the corpse and it is bathed with water of the Ganges.

Then several more layers of wood are put upon the body, and other sticks are placed on both sides of it, but the head and feet are left exposed. Then a quantity of grease sufficient to make everything inflammable is put on the wood, and into the mouth of the dead. Then one of the rich men in Benares, his fortune made in this way, furnishes the fire, and after the priest has mumbled a few words, the eldest son pushes these sticks against the sacred pile, and then applies the torch, and the fire blazes up, and in a short time the body has become the ashes which relatives throw into the Ganges. Benares is imposing in the distance as you look at it from the other side of the Ganges. The forty-seven ghats, or flights of stone steps, reaching from the water's edge to the buildings high up on the banks, mark a place for the ascent and descent of the sublimities. The eye is lost in the bewildering of tombs, shrines, minarets, palaces and temples. It is the glorification of steps. The triumph of stairways. But looked at close by, the temples, though large and expressive, are anything but attractive. The seeming gold in many castles turns out to be brass. The precious stones in the wall turn out to be fact. The marble is stone. The slippery and disgusting steps lead you to images of horrible visage, and the flowers put upon the altar have their fragrance submerged by that which is the opposite to aromatics.

After you have seen the ghats, the two great things in Benares that you must see are the Golden and Monkey temples. About the vast Golden temple there is not as much gold as would make an English sovereign. The air itself is asphyxiated. Here we see men making gods out of mud and then putting their hands together in worship of that which themselves have made. Sacred cows walk up and down the temple. Here stood a Fakir with a right arm uplifted, and for so long a time that he could not take it down, and the nails of his hand had grown until they looked like serpents winding in and around the palm.

We took a carriage and went still further on to see the Monkey temple, so called because in and around the building monkeys abound and are kept as sacred. All evolutionists should visit this temple devoted to the family, from which their ancestors came. These monkeys chatter and wink, and climb, and look wise, and look silly, and have full possession of the place. We were asked at the entrance of the Monkey temple to take off our shoes because of the sacredness of the place, but a small contribution placed in the hands of an attendant resulted in a permission to enter with our shoes on. As the golden temple is dedicated to Siva, the poison god, this Monkey temple is dedicated to Siva's wife, a goddess, that must be propitiated, or she will disease, and blast, and destroy. For centuries this spirit has been worshipped. She is the goddess of scold, and snip, and tergiversancy. She is supposed to be a supernatural Xantippe, hence to her are brought flowers and rice, and here and there the flowers are spattered with the blood of goats slain in sacrifice.

As we walk to-day through this Monkey temple we must not hit, or tease, or hurt one of them. Two Englishmen years ago lost their lives by the mistreatment of a monkey. Parsing along one of these Indian streets, a monkey did not soon enough get out of the way and one of these Englishmen struck it with his cane. Immediately the people and the priests gathered around these strangers, and the public

wrath increased until the two Englishmen were pounded to death for having struck a monkey. No land in all the world so reveres the monkey as India, as no other land has a temple called after it. One of the rajahs of India spent 100,000 rupees in the marriage of two monkeys. A nuptial procession was formed in which moved camels, elephants, tigers, cattle and palanquins of richly dressed people. Bands of music sounded the wedding march. Dancing parties kept the night sleepless. It was twelve days before the monkey and monkey were free from their round of gay attentions. In no place but India could such a carnival have occurred. But, after all, while we can not approve of the monkey temple, the monkey is sacred to hilarity. I defy any one to watch a Monkey one minute without laughter. Why was this creature made? For the world's amusement. The mission of some animals is left doubtful and we can not see the use of this or that quadruped, or this or that insect; but the mission of the ape is certain; all around the world it entertains. Whether seated at the top of this temple in India, or casting up its antics on the top of a hand organ, it stirs the sense of the ludicrous; tickles the diaphragm into cackling; topples gravity into play, and accomplishes that for which it was created. The eagle, and the lion, and the gazelle, and the robin—no more certainly have their mission than has the monkey. But it implies a low form of Hindooism when this embodied mimicry of the human race is lifted into worship. In one of the cities for the first time in my life I had an opportunity of talking with a Fakir, or a Hindoo who has renounced the world and lives on alms. He sat under a rough covering on a platform of brick. He was covered with the ashes of the dead, and was at the time rubbing more of those ashes upon his arms and legs. He understood and spoke English. I said to him, "How long have you been seated here?" He replied, "Fifteen years." "Have those idols which I see power to help or destroy?" He said, "No; they only represent God. There is but one God." Question—When people die where do they go to? Answer—That depends upon what they have been doing. If they have been doing good, to heaven; if they have been doing evil, to hell. Question—But do you not believe in the transmigration of souls, and that after death we go into birds or animals of some sort? Answer—Yes; the last creature a man is thinking of while dying is the one into which he will go. If he is a bird, and I said to him, "How long will you go into?" He replied, "I will go into a bird." Question—I thought you said that at death the soul goes to heaven or hell? Answer—He goes there by a gradual process. It may take him years and years. Question—Can any one become a Hindoo? Could I become a Hindoo? Answer—Yes, you could. Question—How could I become a Hindoo? Answer—By doing as the Hindoos do. But as I looked upon the poor, filthy wretch, debauching himself with the ashes of the dead, I thought, "The last thing on earth I would want to become would be a Hindoo. I expressed to a missionary who overheard the conversation between the Fakir and myself my amazement at some of the doctrines the Fakir announced. The missionary said: 'The Fakirs are very accommodating, and supposing you to be a friend of Christianity, he announced the theory of one God, and that of rewards and punishments.'

And now as to the industrial malignment of missionaries: It has been said by some travelers after their return to America or England that the missionaries are living a life full of indulgence and luxury. That is a falsehood that I would say is as high as heaven if it did not go down in the opposite direction. When strangers come into these tropical climates, the missionaries do their best to entertain them, making sacrifices for that purpose. In the city of Benares a missionary told me that a gentleman coming from England inquired of the mission stations of India, the missionaries banded together to entertain him. Among other things, they had a ham boiled, prepared and beautifully decorated, and the same ham was passed around from house to house as this stranger appeared, and in other respects a conspiracy of kindness was effected. The visitor went back to England and wrote and spoke of the luxury in which the missionaries of India were living. Americans and Englishmen come to these tropical regions and find a missionary living under palms and with different styles of fruits on his table, and forget that his palms are here as cheap as hickory or pine in America, and rich as the apples of the West.

Among other things, they find four cents a day is good wages here, and the man finds himself. Four cents a day for a coachman; a missionary can afford to ride. There have been missionaries who have come to these hot climates resolving to live as the natives live, and one or two years have finished their work, their chief use on missionary ground being that of furnishing for a large funeral the chief object of interest. So far from living in idleness, no men on earth work so hard as the missionaries now in the foreign field. Against fearful odds, and with three millions of Christians opposed to two hundred and fifty millions of Hindoos, Mohammedans and other false religions, these missionaries are trying to take India for God. Let the good people of America, and England, and Scotland, and of all Christendom add 99 per cent to their appreciation of the fidelity and consecration of foreign missionaries. Far away from home, in an exhausting climate, and compelled to send their children to England, Scotland or America so as to escape the corrupt conversation and behavior of the natives, these men and women of God toil until they drop into their graves. But they will get their chief appreciation when their work is over and the day is won, as it will be won. No place in heaven will be too good for them. Some of the ministers at home who live on salaries of \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year, preaching the gospel of him who had not where to lay his head, will enter heaven and

be welcomed, and while looking for a place to sit down, they will be told: "Yonder in that lower line of thrones you will take your place. Not on the thrones nearest the king; they are reserved for the missionaries!" Meanwhile let all Christendom be thrilled with gladness. About 25,000 converts in India are yearly under the Methodist mission, and about 500 converts under the Baptist missions, and about 75,000 converts under all missions every year. But more than that, Christianity is undermining heathenism, and not a city, or town, or neighborhood of India, but directly, or indirectly, feels the influence; and the day speeds on when Hindooism will go down with a crash. There are whole villages which have given up their gods, and where not an idol is left. The serfdom of womanhood in many places is being unloosed, and the iron grip of caste is being relaxed. Human sacrifices have ceased, and the last spark of the funeral pyre on which has been extinguished, and the juggernaut, stopped, now stands as a curiosity for travelers to look at. All India will be taken for Christ. If any one has any disheartenments let him keep them as his own private property; he is welcome to all of them. But if any man has any encouragement to utter, let him utter them. What we want in the church and the world is less croaking owls of the night and more morning larks with spread wings ready to meet the advancing day. Hold up Naomi and Windham, and give us Ariel or Mount Pisgah, or Coronation. I had the joy of preaching in many of the cities of India, and seeing the dusky faces of the natives illuminated with heavenly anticipations. In Calcutta while the congregation were yet seated I took my departure for a railroad train. I preached by the watch up to the last minute. A swift carriage brought me to the station not more than half a minute before starting. I came nearer to missing the train than I hope any one of us will come to missing heaven.

Prices of Wool. However low the prices of wool may be at the present times in the far southwest, they are inordinate compared with those of a third of a century ago. "Thirty-five years ago," said a veteran trader of San Vegas, N. M., "I paid 1 1/2 cents per fleece on the sheep, and the growers thought they had made a good bargain." At a period ending a few years earlier, when that region was a part of Mexico, wool had no salable value, and sheep were sheared chiefly for the health of the animals. Some holders for the making of felt hats and coarse blankets, and the poor Mexican could have it of the rich proprietors for the asking. In those days sheep were reared almost solely for mutton, and twice a year great flocks, numbering many thousands, were driven southward to the market of Guaymas and the city of Mexico, an escort of dragoons accompanying the herds through the country particularly subject to the raids of the Apache, Navajo and Comanche Indians.

Gold in Alaska. Four miners arrived in Tacoma from Alaska recently, bringing each \$100,000 in gold dust, which they said was the result of two seasons' work in the Yukon country. They said that all the old timers who have been long on the ground and have mastered its peculiarities have struck it rich during the last season. There is good evidence of this in the fact that a steamer called at Tacoma not long ago en route to San Francisco from Alaska, having aboard about \$300,000 in gold dust, which her officers said was usual thing this season. Some big nuggets, averaging twenty to thirty ounces, have been found. But the mining is exceedingly difficult. About 800 miners will winter in the Yukon district this year. The influx of miners has been so great that there is likely to be a scarcity of provisions before spring. A big rush to the region is spoken for next year, because the placers have panned out so well.

Making the World Homelike. In her address before the Woman's Christian Temperance union convention at Cleveland Miss Frances E. Willard said: "I remember that no one subject puzzled or vexed me more in my youthful days than why it was that men could arrange the whole world at their will and then have the home besides, while women did not have the world but the home only. I did not think this fair, and I resolved to build in my life to help to make the world go into it everywhere, side by side with men, and also to help bring it about that men should share in large measures than they have ever yet done in the hallowed ministrations of the fireside and the cradle, through which, as I believe, they are to reach their highest and holiest development."

A Large Fortune Quickly Lost. Among reverses of fortune perhaps the strangest is that of the Duchess Santonna, who has just died in Madrid in the greatest poverty. Eight years ago she possessed a fortune of \$4,000,000. A number of lawyers were commenced against her by her relatives, absorbing a large part of this. Another large amount went in charity, and the remainder went trying to place the Bourbon family on the throne. A story is told of the duchess which illustrates her kindness of heart. Hearing that a lady, a member of a very old Spanish family, was in great need, and wished to sell jewelry to the amount of \$200,000, the Duchess de Santonna sent her check for that amount. When the jewelry reached her she returned it, saying she did not want it, and was glad to have been of some service.

Ventilation in Winter. Now the double windows are in and the furnace is started, you will be obliged to take special pains in order to have plenty of fresh air in the house. Half the danger of our winters is in our over heated and oxygen drained houses. We stay in them until we become weakened and then some sudden exposure, which we should not have minded had we been in our best condition, is too much for us. Give the whole house a thorough airing every morning and do not keep it too hot through the day. Study ventilation. Air is cheap.—James Miller Monthly.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. LESSON XII.—DEC. 23.—THE PRINCE OF PEACE. Golden Text: Of the Increase of His Government and Peace There Shall Be no End.—Isaiah IX: 2-7. Introductory. The first verse of the chapter from which our lesson is taken shows that the prophecy which we are now to study refers primarily to the two tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali, whose territory lay in the northern part of Palestine and around the waters of the lake of Galilee. "These two tribes had been the first to fall beneath the yoke of Assyria. To make abundant compensation for their dishonor, the first rays of the light of Immanuel should shine on them." But the prophecy has also a wider application, and must be understood as pointing outward toward the whole Gentile world. Ahaz introduced the worst of idolatry among his people. The worship of Moloch, the savage god of Ammon, was established on the heights of Olibeth and in the valley of Hinnom, close under the walls of Jerusalem. There the brazen god was erected with the furnace at his feet into which the children were thrown (2 Kings, 16). In vain did Isaiah warn him, rebuke him, offer him signs, threaten him, urge him to rely on Jehovah; he sought help in every quarter but the right one.

1. The Reign of Peace, verses 2-3. "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light." Even those that lived upon the outskirts of the nation, and in closest contact with heathenism, have seen the rising of the true light, the Sun of Righteousness. The prophet in vivid language describes the future event as already past. "The land of the shadow of death." A strong figure of speech for a land resting under a cloud of ignorance and wickedness. 2. "Thou hast multiplied the nation." The true spiritual Israel—all adherents to the Messiah—stands now in the prophet's foreground. "And not increased the joy." The revised version properly reads: "Thou hast increased their joy." This makes the clause harmonize with the rest of the passage. "According to the joy that that which the husbandman feels as he gathers in his crops. "As men rejoice when they divide the spoil." After the battle is over and the victory won. 3. "For thou hast broken the yoke of his burden," etc. "The connection and course of thought are: Well may they rejoice, for thou hast broken the yoke of servitude imposed on his neck and the chastising rod (staff) inflicted upon his back (shoulder), even the rod of his oppressor," as Gideon's little band under God broke the yoke of Midian. 4. "For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise," etc. The revised version is a great improvement here. The true thought is: "All that belongs to war—the armor and the weapons of the soldier, and the garments drenched in the blood of the slain—shall be swept away with fire, and war itself shall die."—Cowles. What a beautiful picture of a time of universal and perfect peace.

5. "Unto us a child is born." This child is born for the sake of men and to bring about the conditions above described. "The government shall be upon his shoulder." He shall wear on his shoulder, as monarchs do, the badge of authority. "His name shall be called wonderful." Men shall be amazed at him. "Counselor." Because he is dead in the councils of God, and also gives counsel to men. "The mighty God." One of the highest titles of deity. "The everlasting Father." Existing before all things, even from eternity. "The Prince of Peace." The very end of whose rule is to bring about a settled and established peace. 6. "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." The growth and peace of his kingdom shall be without any end. Sitting on the throne of his father David (the ancient prophecy being for the white visible church, and representing in it Hebrew prophecy) he rules it most wisely, in perfect righteousness, from henceforth onward forever and ever. The God who has promised is in earnest to perform, and will surely do it.—Cowles.

NOVELTIES FOR THE TABLE. The ceramic is no longer fashionable and in its place has come the cut-glass ice-pitcher. Rose punch is frequently served in very small gold bowls designed for the purpose. Many of the handsome game sets have each plate decorated in a different design. A knife used for cutting brick ice cream is of silver, with a broad blade tapering to a point. Trays and baskets of royal Worcester wear are much liked for olives and salted almonds. A new bonbon dish represents a faintly-tinted orchid, in pale violet hue with gilt edges. Among the new fads are the exquisite porcelain spoons which are used for after coffee. The new platters for cold meats are perfectly flat, with a narrow, upright rim and garnished edge. Toast racks, tinted in lavender, blue and pink, with graceful handles are very pretty for the table. Quaint-shaped dishes for salted almonds are in the form of a half almond in soft browns and yellows. White china trays decorated in sea shells and aquatic flowers and leaves, are among the novelties for salads and watercress. Dainty little glasses in the shape of tulips, with delicate silver tracery, are used to serve "frappe" in, a popular ice for afternoon teas. A long silver bread tray, with fluted edges in the center of which are engraved the words "Our Daily Bread," is among the late fancies.

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Golden Text: Of the Increase of His Government and Peace There Shall Be no End.—Isaiah IX: 2-7.

Introductory. The first verse of the chapter from which our lesson is taken shows that the prophecy which we are now to study refers primarily to the two tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali, whose territory lay in the northern part of Palestine and around the waters of the lake of Galilee. "These two tribes had been the first to fall beneath the yoke of Assyria. To make abundant compensation for their dishonor, the first rays of the light of Immanuel should shine on them." But the prophecy has also a wider application, and must be understood as pointing outward toward the whole Gentile world. Ahaz introduced the worst of idolatry among his people. The worship of Moloch, the savage god of Ammon, was established on the heights of Olibeth and in the valley of Hinnom, close under the walls of Jerusalem. There the brazen god was erected with the furnace at his feet into which the children were thrown (2 Kings, 16). In vain did Isaiah warn him, rebuke him, offer him signs, threaten him, urge him to rely on Jehovah; he sought help in every quarter but the right one.

1. The Reign of Peace, verses 2-3. "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light." Even those that lived upon the outskirts of the nation, and in closest contact with heathenism, have seen the rising of the true light, the Sun of Righteousness. The prophet in vivid language describes the future event as already past. "The land of the shadow of death." A strong figure of speech for a land resting under a cloud of ignorance and wickedness. 2. "Thou hast multiplied the nation." The true spiritual Israel—all adherents to the Messiah—stands now in the prophet's foreground. "And not increased the joy." The revised version properly reads: "Thou hast increased their joy." This makes the clause harmonize with the rest of the passage. "According to the joy that that which the husbandman feels as he gathers in his crops. "As men rejoice when they divide the spoil." After the battle is over and the victory won. 3. "For thou hast broken the yoke of his burden," etc. "The connection and course of thought are: Well may they rejoice, for thou hast broken the yoke of servitude imposed on his neck and the chastising rod (staff) inflicted upon his back (shoulder), even the rod of his oppressor," as Gideon's little band under God broke the yoke of Midian. 4. "For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise," etc. The revised version is a great improvement here. The true thought is: "All that belongs to war—the armor and the weapons of the soldier, and the garments drenched in the blood of the slain—shall be swept away with fire, and war itself shall die."—Cowles. What a beautiful picture of a time of universal and perfect peace.

5. "Unto us a child is born." This child is born for the sake of men and to bring about the conditions above described. "The government shall be upon his shoulder." He shall wear on his shoulder, as monarchs do, the badge of authority. "His name shall be called wonderful." Men shall be amazed at him. "Counselor." Because he is dead in the councils of God, and also gives counsel to men. "The mighty God." One of the highest titles of deity. "The everlasting Father." Existing before all things, even from eternity. "The Prince of Peace." The very end of whose rule is to bring about a settled and established peace. 6. "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." The growth and peace of his kingdom shall be without any end. Sitting on the throne of his father David (the ancient prophecy being for the white visible church, and representing in it Hebrew prophecy) he rules it most wisely, in perfect righteousness, from henceforth onward forever and ever. The God who has promised is in earnest to perform, and will surely do it.—Cowles.

NOVELTIES FOR THE TABLE. The ceramic is no longer fashionable and in its place has come the cut-glass ice-pitcher. Rose punch is frequently served in very small gold bowls designed for the purpose. Many of the handsome game sets have each plate decorated in a different design. A knife used for cutting brick ice cream is of silver, with a broad blade tapering to a point. Trays and baskets of royal Worcester wear are much liked for olives and salted almonds. A new bonbon dish represents a faintly-tinted orchid, in pale violet hue with gilt edges. Among the new fads are the exquisite porcelain spoons which are used for after coffee. The new platters for cold meats are perfectly flat, with a narrow, upright rim and garnished edge. Toast racks, tinted in lavender, blue and pink, with graceful handles are very pretty for the table. Quaint-shaped dishes for salted almonds are in the form of a half almond in soft browns and yellows. White china trays decorated in sea shells and aquatic flowers and leaves, are among the novelties for salads and watercress. Dainty little glasses in the shape of tulips, with delicate silver tracery, are used to serve "frappe" in, a popular ice for afternoon teas. A long silver bread tray, with fluted edges in the center of which are engraved the words "Our Daily Bread," is among the late fancies.

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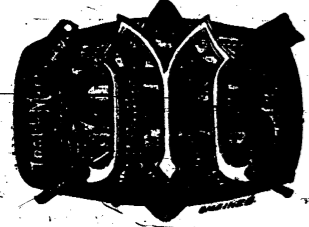
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A CHRISTMAS IDYL.

LITTLE BLOSSOM thrust her tiny dimpled hands into the great china rose jar, and shook out a gust of summer fragrance through the winter wind was raging wildly, and piling the fleecy snow into deep snow drifts.

"Don't spill the pot-pourri, my pet!" murmured a sweet, sad voice.

It was Blossom's sister, blue-eyed Mabel, who sat sewing by a dim light and a dying fire—sewing furiously on a white dress for a cheap doll hidden under her apron for to-morrow would be Christmas, and the poor gift must go into Blossom's little red stocking hanging yonder with that pathetic darn in the tiny heel.

They were alone in the world, these two, and Mabel was fighting the battle of life for both, with a brave heart but failing hope for a sister-enumerated with the care of the 4-year-old child, there was so little she could do to keep the grim wolf of poverty away from the door.

Only two years ago they had been the petted daughters of a rich merchant, but failing in business, he had died of the shock, and his delicate wife had soon followed him to the grave.

Everything was sold to satisfy the clamorous creditors.

Of all the episodes and injuries of their old home nothing remained to the orphan but the beautiful china vase of pot-pourri of which Arthur and Mabel had gathered the roses that summer when they were betrothed.

"DON'T SPILL THE POT-POURRI, MY PET." That was almost three years ago, now, and to-night, as the wild winter winds whirled through the leafless trees, and the blinding snow whirled along the lonely streets, little Blossom stirred the rose leaves in the old china jar, and with the summery gust of spiced perfume, old memories rose to flood tide in Mabel's tortured heart.

Where was Arthur now when his beautiful young love was so lonely and friendless in the cruel world, her slight form too thinly clad for the wintry cold, her cheek too wan from lack of food? Was he dead, or false?

Alas, they had quarreled bitterly, the headstrong young lovers!

But as Mabel wept so heart-brokenly now, she thought less of their bitter quarrel and more of their love and happiness that golden summer when they had gathered the roses to fill the china jar, and kissed each other—so often beneath the bending foliage. Later on, in winter weather, they had quarreled, because Mabel was displeased at Arthur's flirting with a cold coquette. So the sweet idyl of love came to a sudden end, and Arthur devoted himself to the girl that Mabel despised the most. She did not seem to care, although she favored none of her other suitors, but smiled on all alike. Her mamma did not allow her to take refuge, like Arthur, in reckless flirting. "A young girl should be as pure as a

white rosebud. The virgin dew of innocence should not be brushed from her heart by idle flirtations. Let her keep her love looks and her heart smiles for her husband," said the wise matron.

And therein lay the gist of the lover's quarrel.

Arthur had flirted and Mabel had taken him to task.

He was so handsome and so rich that women kept angling for him even after his engagement was announced, and his easy masculine vanity soon drew him into a coquette's toils. He looked love into her wooing eyes and kissed her hand because she tempted him. He knew he was in the wrong, but he waxed angry at Mabel's naive lectures.

"Mamma says a male flirt is even more despicable than a female one, and that a truly noble man will not stoop to gratify his silly vanity. And an engaged man is almost the same as a married man. Mamma says he has no right."

But her timid arguments were interrupted by Arthur's angry retort: "See here, Mabel, you're beginning to quote my mother-in-law to me too soon, and I tell you plainly I won't stand it now, nor after I'm married, either."

"You can never marry me unless you change your fickle ways!" flashed Mabel indignantly, and Arthur, not to be outdone, replied:

"Very well, Miss Miller, I can soon find another sweetheart as pretty as you are, and perhaps not so jealous!"

Mabel's blue eyes flashed with anger, and tossing her beautiful golden head, she threw his diamond ring disdainfully at his feet. Arthur picked it up with a reproachful glance from his large, dark eyes, bowed scornfully, and went away. After that they never spoke as they passed by.

But, in spite of their outward pride and alienation, they had loved too tenderly and truly to change at heart, and each cherished a secret hope of reconciliation. She thought that Arthur would repent and own his fault; he believed that Mabel would repent and call him back.

But in one brief month her father died, and the heart-broken wife quickly followed her husband to the better land.

Mabel and little Blossom were left all alone in the cold world. Riches took wings, and friends forsook the orphans. With a few dollars, and the old china rose-jar, they removed to a humble room they had rented in the cottage of a poor widow. There, for a little while, Mabel had hoped for Arthur's coming. Surely, if he had ever loved her, he would throw pride to the winds and come to her now, when she was so poor, and sad, and wretched.

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on their knees scattering the fragrant mass and bringing to light all the lost treasures.

And suddenly Mabel saw in Mammy's fat black hand a square, cream-tinted envelope, sealed with pale-blue wax, and on the back her own name in Arthur's writing: Miss Mabel Langley Miller.

"Oh, my Lor' Almighty, dat lost letter! Da's whar she done hid it, dat little mischief!" the old woman was half sobbing when Mabel caught it from her hand.

She thought at first that it was one of Arthur's old love letters, but suddenly she saw that the seal was unbroken, and cried, tremblingly: "Mamma, Mamma, how came this here? When—how—?" her voice broke in a sob, and the old woman whimpered:

"Taint nothin' important, is it, Miss Mabel, honey? 'Cause, how, maybe I've been wrong that I never tole you 'bout it sooner! Dot letter—I'd know it ag'in anywheres—kem to our house the day of poo' mar's fun'el, darlin', and I jist lay it down in you' room 'a tendin' to gib it ter you bimeby when you come up stairs from crying ober de corpse. 'Peared lak I jist turned round and dat letter was gone. Blossom, she was a-statin' close to de fire, an' I t'ought she done took en burn it up. 'Tis too bad, is it, 'bout it, so I never tole you; and when de nigger kem dat ebenin' for de answer, I tole him thar wasn't none. Oh, dat little mischief, she done hid it in de rose-jar all dis time!"

"Oh, Mamma, Mamma, you've wrecked my life! I'll never forgive you—never, never!" wailed Mabel, as she broke the seal of the dear letter whose secret the old rose-jar had kept those two long weary years.

And under date of two years ago, Arthur had written in the passion of love and remorse and tenderness: "MY DARLING MABEL: I was in the wrong, from first to last. Will you forgive me, and make up our dreadful quarrel?"

"I have never been happy one moment since we parted. I will never first again if you will take me back again, my darling."

"My heart aches for you in your loss and sorrow, my own sweet love, but I will love you enough to make up for everything when once you are my darling wife. Blossom shall be my little sister. Send me one word, my Mabel, to put me out of my misery and bid me come to you! Your Arthur."

She turned on the old black woman, her blue eyes haggard with despair. "The letter was from Arthur, to make up our quarrel," she cried. "You knew all about it, then, how we loved each other and how we parted. But now it is too late, forever too late!"

And she fell sobbing, with her lovely face against the withered roses of that golden summer when she and Arthur had been happy together.

So black Mammy, with a sob of dismay, rushed from the room, and Blossom crouched over the scattered pot-pourri in round-eyed amazement.

Mabel alternately kissed and wept over the letter all day long, but in the early gloaming she heard a manly footstep inside the room.

"Miss Mabel, honey, I done fetch him back to you, darlin'," sobbed a voice outside the door, and the girl sprang to her feet in bewilderment.

"The pair of them come clost' by to a warm, manly breast, dark glorious eyes beamed love into her own, fond lips clung yearningly to hers, and Arthur Earle breathed, with deep emotion:

"My precious Mabel, we must forgive Mammy and Blossom their share in our long separation, for we both have suffered so deeply that our reunion is all the more sweet and thrilling! No more sadness and loneliness for us, Mabel, darling. This is the most joyous Christmas of my life, and to-morrow you shall be my worshiped bride!"

Not His Regular Time Yet—Teacher (in mission Sunday School)—Do you ever mean your name, Jakey? Jakey—Yes'm. Cleaned 'em last Christmas—I ain't no duce.

PLAY AND PALAYER.

Sibyl—When Steve proposed to me he acted like a fish out of water. "Tirp—Why shouldn't he? He knew he was caught."
"I understand you are about to become a citizen of greater New York. What business are you going into there?"
"Stock raising."
Doctor—You have an excess of adipose tissue, madam. Patient—Good gracious, doctor, do you suppose that's what makes me fat?
Weaver—What makes me called you a liar. Will you take that? Stranger—Oh, yes, I'll take anything. I used to be a New York policeman.
"Why do you make some of your dumplings small and the others large, Frau Huber?" "Because my husband has been complaining lately of having too little change in his diet."
Miss Silligurt sobbing, "I think it's awful mean. That horrid Jones girl has been saying that I paint Miss Meanness—Never mind, dear. I guess if she had your complexion she'd paint too."
Bob was three and a half years old when he was christened. After the rite was duly performed, he asked quite audibly of his mother: "Is that man in a nightgown goin' to put any more water on Bob's head?"
"This is a good town to rise in," observed the editor, as the cyclone lifted him to the top of a tall pine, "but when men start on the downward road," he added, as he lost his hold, "their descent is rapid."
Artist—Yes, sir, I can enlarge this photograph and give you a speaking likeness. Widower, whose knowledge of art terms is limited, but who has a very vivid remembrance of the deceased—A speaking likeness! I would like the portrait, but—don't care to have it talk much.
"Great Scott—another hat!" cried Mr. Harlem. "Flax, when his wife threw out a hint 'You are the most extravagant woman in this part of town, I believe you have a different hat for every day in the week."
"Why, of course I have! That's just it. I have one for every day in the week, but none for Sunday."
WOMEN AND MEN
The suit of armor used by Jeanne d'Arc is preserved intact in the tower of the Prison castle in Aiane, France.

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7 bars Soap	25c	3 packages Soda	20c
3 pkgs None Such Mince Meat	20c	3 lbs Best Prunes	95c
3 LBS. NEW RAISINS, 20C.			
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Old Christopher	30c	16c 3 plugs Hunter tobacco	20c
Sentry	10c	8 plugs Butler tobacco	20c
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MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

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Chas. Patterson. Read **DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN Have Done** What
"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 visions 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 Dr. Kennedy & Kergan. They sent me one month's treatment and I entered my name. I found myself gaining every day. Their New Method Treatment cured me when all else failed. They have cured many of my friends."
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"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 Dr. 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."
Capt. Townsend.
"I am 25 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. My married life was miserable and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Dr. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. Try them."
No Names Used Without Written Consent of Patient.
Our New Method Treatment never fails in curing Diseases of men, drains and loses 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, Falling Manhood, Syphilis, Yaw, Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges, Weak Parts and All Kidney and Bladder Diseases.
REMEMBER Dr. Kennedy & Kergan are the leading specialists of America. They guarantee a cure or money back. Their reputation and fifteen years of business are at stake. You can risk no honest opinion. Write them for their New Method. It may save you years of regret and suffering. Charges reasonable. Write for a Question List and Book Free. Consultation Free.
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