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"About thirty years ago I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling out. One-half a bottle cured me. A few days ago my hair began to fall out again. I went to the medicine shelf and found the old bottle of Hair Vigor just as good as when I bought it."—J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill., Sept. 27, 1899.

Keeps Thirty Years

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. And then, what you don't need now you can use some other time just as well.

It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, restore color to gray hair, cure dandruff, and keep the hair soft and glossy. There's a great deal of good and an immense amount of satisfaction in every bottle of it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

They Hung Him.

One morning shortly after the trial of Rev. Prof. S—— for heresy, the subject was being discussed at the breakfast table of one of his clerical friends. One of the boys asked: "Papa, what did they do with Prof. S——?" "They hung him," promptly replied the 6-year-old brother. "Hung him?" said the astonished parent. "Why, Edwin, what do you mean?" They did not do anything of the kind." "Well, then, pap, what did they do?" "They suspended him." "Well, that's what I said," replied the little fellow. "Doesn't suspend mean to hang."—Short Stories.

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The facilities of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for handling tourists and travelers destined for all points in Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico, Central America, or for Nassau, are unsurpassed. Double daily lines of sleeping cars are run from Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis through Jacksonville to interior Florida points, and to Miami, Tampa and New Orleans, the ports of embarkation for the countries mentioned. For folders, etc., write Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Many Students of Forestry.

The number of students taking part in the college of forestry of Cornell university has become so large that it has been found necessary to provide new quarters.

Reliable Help Wanted

(Either sex.) The Humanitarian Home and Sanitarium for Invalids and Health Seekers. Incorporated. Send 12c in stamps for full information. Address J. H. Fettlebaum, Treasurer, Las Vegas, N. M.

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POTATOES $1.20 a Bbl. Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices $1.20 a up. Enormous stocks of Farm, Grass and Vegetable Seeds. Send this notice and 10c. for catalog and 11 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES. **CLOVER** JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

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DO YOU WANT A HOME?
100,000 ACRES improved and unimproved farming lands in the best part of Michigan, and sold on long time and easy payments, a title each year. Come and see us or write THE TRUMAN MOSS STATE BANK, Sanilac Center, Mich., or The Truman Moss Estate, Croswell, Sanilac Co., Mich.

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MILLIONS of acres of choice agricultural LANDS now opened for settlement in Western Canada. Here is grown the celebrated NO. 1 HARD WHEAT, which brings the highest price in the markets of the world. thousands of cattle are fattened for market without being fed grain, and without a day's shelter. Send for information and secure a free home in Western Canada. Write the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, or address the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. M. V. McInnes, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.; James Grieve, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., or D. L. Caven, Bad Axe, Mich.

THE RIDICULOUS.

If Christina Christofel had been weighed in the balance, she would not have been found wanting. Indeed, she would have been found to be overprovided. Christina was a large baby when she was born—so large that the nurse had to split open the sleeves of the little shirts to get them on the dimpled arms, and to put strings in the neckbands of the embroidered frocks. At the age of 2, Tiny, as she was inconsistently called, was as large and robust as most children of 5. At 13 she had her full growth and was ashamed to be seen with the little girls in her grade at school.

Her thirteenth year was a distressing period for Tiny, for she made the miserable discovery that she was ridiculous. She had suspected it for some time, but the remarks which she overheard, and the unwillingness of certain trig girls she knew to be seen with her, confirmed her in the suspicion. Moreover, she began to study her mirror. There was no doubt about it—the large neck, with its pink-tinted creases of flesh, the soft double chin, the big arms and overconspicuous bust, the great waist girth, and the heavy hips were distinctly ridiculous. The night that Tiny actually realized it she wept. It was a beautiful night, as it happened, and she was sitting by her window. The moon flooded the world with a sort of bluish light. Only a few stars were seen, pale and ineffectual in the midst of the chastened splendor. The trees were unreal and shadowy, the breath of the wind indescribably caressing. Something in the glory of this night filled poor Tiny with a longing and regret to which she could give no name. She realized dimly, as a child might, that the great joys of womanhood would never be hers. No lover would ever creep out of the blue moonshine to murmur beneath her balcony—providing she had one. She could never be dignified nor impressive, nor fascinating. It was simply her destiny to be fat. She was doomed to drag about a fatiguing burden of flesh, which would be her shame and hindrance. She looked at her softly tinted flesh with loathing. She felt she would have endured any torture to have got rid of it.

Seven years later, after Tiny had been graduated from the state university and had returned to her home, she

FLED TO HER ROOM.

happened to be called upon to entertain one of her brother's friends for an entire evening. The friend, who was named Quinton Sherry, had come to spend a fortnight with her brother James, and James being out of town upon the evening of young Sherry's arrival, Tiny did what she could. She had hated to meet him, for she always disliked to have men look at her. She was particularly embarrassed when she met Sherry, for he was an uncommonly small man. She was almost a head taller than he and fully twice his width. She wanted to yell with laughter as they sat facing each other in the drawing-room.

For the next fortnight she was almost at peace. The world seemed for the time being to be made up not of material things, but of ideals. Unsuspected beauties came to light in her thought; she, who had always hated herself, began to enjoy herself, presented to herself as she was by her lover's appreciation and flattery. For they were lovers. There was no doubt about it. He told her so one night when the moon burned blue, just as it had that night five years before, when she discovered sorrow, and she stooped over and kissed him. She had to stoop quite a way. Then suddenly all her fabric of joy tottered and fell in a ridiculous ruin about her feet. She laughed harshly and snatched her hand from his and fled to her room. The next morning he received a cruel note.

"I will not be made a spectacle," it said. "We would be ludicrous if we married. We cannot afford to furnish material for the jests of our friends. We have no business even to suffer—only the beautiful and interesting have a right to suffer. Please never let me see you again. Where has your sense of humor been while you have been making love to me? I shall laugh to my last day, thinking of it."

The letter was really a cry of pain, but Sherry was too hurt to realize it. He did as he was told. He went away and never saw her again.

In the course of years she had a great many beautiful thoughts, but she never looked as if she did. She seemed to grow larger every year. If she entered a street car people stared; at church the children giggled; she could not be induced to go to a party or a dinner. She especially objected to dinners.

"I shall be suspected of being greedy," she said. So she staid by herself and found her friends in books. She tried not to grow bitter, but she did, and then her complexion got sallow. She took but little exercise. She let time go by and was painfully conscious of its passage.

One day she died of a sudden difficulty of the heart, and even in death she could not manage to look dignified. There was no shroud large enough to fit her, and three sewing women came and gossiped and snickered, and measured, and basted, and stitched, and with the aid of the undertaker and his assistants got her into it. The coffin came too short and had to be sent back and made over, and the grave had to be lengthened a bit at the last moment. When at last she was safely laid away a little sardonic wind started among the bushes and made a rasping laughter. It was the comment of nature upon her preposterous daughter. Later, when the night came, the moonlight which she loved streamed over her grave; the lake intoned with solemnity. A peace and loveliness brooded over everything. It is possible that through the spaces which the moonlight sweeps a soul, liberated from hampering flesh, darted with ecstasy. It could enter God's presence clothed in its inherent majesty. It was released from the thrall of the ridiculous.

ENGLISH CRANKS.

The Eccentricities of Genius Sometimes Prove Ridiculous.

When I lived at Newport, R. I., from 1864 to 1878, says Col. T. W. Higginson, in the October Atlantic, there was a constant procession of foreign visitors, varying in interest, and often quite wanting in it. I remember one eminent literary man who, in spite of all cautions to the contrary, appeared at a rather fashionable day reception in what would now be called a golf suit, of the loudest possible plaid, like that of the Scotch cousin in "Punch," who comes down thus dressed for church to the terror of his genteel cousins. In this case the visitor also wore a spyglass of great size, hung round his neck, all through the entertainment. Another highly connected Englishman, attending an evening reception given expressly for him, came into the parlor with his hat and umbrella in his hand, declining to be parted from them during the whole evening; which suggested to a clever Newport lady the story of the showman who exhibited a picture of Daniel in the lions' den, and pointed out that Daniel was to be distinguished from the lions by having a blue cotton umbrella under his arm. In this case, the lady remarked that the conditions were reversed, since it was the lion that carried the umbrella.

Tragedies of the Great Canon.

Tragic stories are told of men who have lost their lives in the search for precious metals which may lie hidden or uncovered here, says Harriet Monroe in the December Atlantic. The great primeval flood cut this broad V through all the strata of rock, and all their veins of metallic ore, down to the earliest shapeless mass, leaving in its wake the terraced temples and towers which seem to have been planned by some architect of divinest genius to guard their inaccessible treasures to the end of time. And the river, rising far to the north among the mountains rich in mineral, has been washing for ages the sands away and depositing this gold and silver and lead in the still crevices of the inaccessible chasm. Here the earth laughs at her human master, and bids him find her wealth if he dare, and bear it away if he can. A young Californian who accepted the challenge, and set forth upon the turgid water to sift its sands for gold, never emerged with his hapless men to tell the story of his search. Only near the brink of the cleft are a few miners burrowing for copper, and sending their ore up to the rim on the backs of hardy burros; as who should prick the mountain with a pin, or measure the ocean with a cup.

Watermelon a Rival to Sugar Cane.

D. Hansz, farmer and gardener, has recently made some successful experiments in obtaining an excellent quality of sirup from watermelons. He will shortly attempt to convert some of the sirup into sugar, and expects to be successful. Mr. Hansz figures a big profit in melons if used for making sirups. "From 18 melons, weighing 20 to 25 pounds," he said, "we made two gallons and one pint of sirup. We cut the melons in halves, cut out the pulp, ground it in a cider mill, and pressed out the juice. We boiled the juice in porcelain kettles on the kitchen stove for 12 hours. With a cider mill and hot air or steam evaporator, two men can make 25 to 30 gallons of sirup a day. At the above figures it would take about 270 melons to make 30 gallons of sirup, worth $15. The melons would be worth at wholesale about $5 or $6, and it would take two or three days to haul and sell them at market. With a mill and evaporator in the melon patch, a farmer and one or two hands could realize 100 per cent. more by making them into sirup, and feeding the refuse to hogs, cattle, horses and chickens, which eat it readily.—Bowling Green (Ky.) News.

Our College Girls Teach the Boers.

Mount Holyoke college's system of education has been introduced among the Boers, and more than seventy-five teachers and graduates of Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Smith and Wellesley have gone out to South Africa in the last twenty-five years to teach the daughters of the Dutch. It began in this way: Dr. Andrew Murray, a Dutch minister in South Africa, read a life of Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke, and was impressed so much with her work that he established a similar school for girls in Wellington, South Africa, sending to Mount Holyoke at once for teachers. Before long there were 400 pupils, and already 500 teachers have been sent out from this school. Similar seminaries have been established in Graaf-Reinet, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Worcester, the one in the latter place having been endowed by a citizen of Worcester, Mass.

Diplomacy of an Editor.

Editors of newspapers are often in jeopardy of their lives, and only by coolness and discretion do they escape from the harm which might otherwise come to them from cranks. The editor of a certain newspaper in a New Jersey town was approached by a well-known general whose death had been published in the paper several days before. "I want that statement taken back, sir," cried the general, "or I'll have your life." The editor looked frightened, but, retaining his presence of mind, answered: "I am very sorry, my dear sir, but we do not take back anything we have published, nor can we contradict mistakes, but," with a broad smile, "tomorrow we'll publish your name in the column of 'births.'" The humor of the remark struck the general, and his anger was appeased.—Philadelphia Call.

A lot of the conversation worked off in society ought to be dumped in the garbage can.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, JANUARY 14: LUKE 2: 41-52.

Jesus Visits Jerusalem—"And Jesus Increased in Wisdom and Stature, and in Favor with God and Man"—Luke 2: 52.

41. "His parents went to Jerusalem every year." This shows that his parents were devout God-fearing people. They were very strict in performing their religious duties, and using their religious privileges. "The feast of the passover." The most important of the religious festivals of the Jews, the commemoration of their birth as a nation (Ex. 12, 13), which all male Israelites were commanded to attend each year (Ex. 23: 14-17; Deut. 16; 16).

42. "And when he was twelve years old." "A child of 12 was at that time in the East as well developed physically and intellectually as a child of 15 in our Western modern world." This was the age when, as a kind of turning point from childhood, a Jewish boy became a "son of the law," the age of responsibility, when he was bound to keep the law, and to go up to the festivals with his father, "after the custom of the feast," as it was the custom to go, or in the customary manner of traveling.

43. "And when they had fulfilled the days." The seven days of the Passover (Ex. 12:15; Deut. 16:2) "or the customary two days, for many pilgrims left after the sacrifices were over."—Plumptre. "The child Jesus." The word means "boy." Up to this point a diminutive term has been used.—Professor Riddle. "Tarried behind in Jerusalem." "The Greek for 'tarried' contains an idea of persistence and perseverance. The attraction of divine things held him fast in spite of the departure of his parents."—Int. Crit. Com. It is not at all probable that he remained behind on purpose, but he was so intensely interested in the teaching of the rabbis that he did not know when the caravan started on its homeward journey. "And Joseph and his mother knew not of it." This shows what perfect confidence they had in the boy. They willingly left him with the other boys of his age during the day, and took it for granted that he had joined the caravan with the rest. "The incident constantly occurs to this day in the annual expedition of the pilgrims to bathe in the fords of the Jordan."—Farrar.

44. "But they, supposing him to have been in the company." "The company that shared the journey."—M. R. Vincent. "And they sought him." "It was probably when the caravan halted for the night that he was first missed. At the present day the women commonly start first, and the men follow, the little children being with their mothers, and the older with either. If this was the case, then Mary might fancy that he was with Joseph, and Joseph that he was with Mary (Tristram, Eastern Customs in Bible Lands, p. 56)."—Int. Crit. Com.

45. "They turned back again." A single act. "Seeking him." A continued act, lasting all the way to the city.

46. "After three days they found him." Reckoned from the departure of the caravan from Jerusalem; one for the journey out, one for the return, and one for the search in the city. "They found him in the temple." Not in the temple proper, but in one of the porches or chambers of the temple area, and belonging to the temple. "Sitting in the midst of the doctors," or teachers, as Paul sat at the feet of Gamaliel. "Both hearing them." Note that hearing is placed first. He came as a learner. "And asking them questions," in his desire to learn more. All this was done naturally and modestly.

47. "Were astonished at his understanding." His knowledge of the Scriptures, his insight into their true meaning, his penetration into the very spirit of the truth. His "answers" to their questions displayed these same qualities. Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected wisdom.

48. "They were amazed." They had not dreamed of such honor to be given to their boy, or of such wisdom, such thoughts in the active, obedient, modest, perhaps reticent boy in their household. It is often very difficult for older persons to realize the development of those growing up in their homes, till some stranger reveals the fact to them. "And his mother said unto him." "Privately; she could not rebuke after such a scene."—Van Doren. "Thy father and I." This form of speech was required by usage. It may, however, imply that Mary had never told her Son of the remarkable circumstances of his birth.—Revision Com.

49. "How is it that ye sought me?" You would naturally find me in my father's house. Why did you not come directly here? Or you might be sure that I was doing my duty. Why did you not trust me? "Wist." Knew. "I must be about my Father's business," or as R. V., "in my father's house." The noun for "house" or "business" is not given in the Greek. "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's ..."

50. "And they understood not." Did not fully comprehend. There was a depth of meaning they could not fathom. The realization of what he was came gradually to them.

51. "Came to Nazareth," where he remained for eighteen years, "hidden years" of growth and preparation, till the time came, at 30 years of age, to enter upon his great mission. "And was subject unto them." The participle and finite verb denote habitual, continuous subjection.—M. R. Vincent. "His mother kept all these sayings in her heart." It was doubtless from the treasures of her memory that Luke obtained his knowledge of what he has written of Jesus' childhood. "Kept." (Only here and Acts 15: 29. The preposition through indicates close, faithful, persistent keeping, through all the circumstances which might have weakened the impression of the events. Compare Gen. 37:11."—M. R. Vincent.

52. "Increased." Rather, advanced. The word is derived from pioneers cutting down trees in the path of an advancing army. "In wisdom and stature." He grew like any other child. "In favor with God and man." He grew in favor as he grew older. He was such a young man as God had meant all men to be. The word favor here is the same as is translated grace in John 1:14, "full of grace and truth." Jesus possessed "the beauty of holiness." He had not only goodness, but goodness in attractive, gracious, lovely forms. Heavenly goodness is attractive to all except bad men, whom it reproves, and whose life it interferes with.

MAN AND LIFE.

If we love only the lovable, we shall love very few.

We would rather say what we think than do what we say.

Responsibility subdues weakness and confirms strength.

Habits are the only chains which, in being worn, never wear out.

With most men the correction of a fault means replacing it with another.

Nothing uses up strength physical and moral like never using them at all.

There are words that stop at the ears, there are silences that go to the heart.

To do one's best, one must expect to excel everybody else; vanity spurs action.

As one grows old it is easier to surround oneself with old books than new friends.

The fortunate circumstances of our lives are generally found at last to be of our own procuring.

Many men are interested in believing that to excel in nothing argues aptitude for everything.

AN INVENTIVE HERMIT.

His Machine Will Not Make Much Stir in the World.

For eighty-two years Charles Howard was the mystery of Okefinokee swamp, and his death a few days ago recalled to mind some stories of his life. The old man was a hermit, living all alone in a small and dilapidated log hut in the swamp. His eccentricities were many, though he did not annoy people. The old man was a pauper, dependent on the county for support during the past thirty years. In his secluded life he toiled on with the problem of perpetual motion, employing an old spinning wheel as a machine, with two large rats as power. The rats were so fastened on the rim of the wheel that they could not get away, and kept the wheel revolving rapidly night and day. Once the wheel got in motion, the rats kept running on the rim till they expired from sheer exhaustion. So intent was the old hermit on solving the problem that he hardly ever took his eyes off the wheel, excepting, of course, in his slumber. The life of the rats did not exceed a week after he put them to work on the wheel. When one team of rats expired, another team was put in harness. The old man would hunt rats in such ruins as he found in the vicinity of the swamp, and it is estimated that his perpetual motion wheel consumed over a hundred rats per year. When asked why he attempted perpetual motion the old hermit replied: "I hain't a losin' er gainin' up nuthin' by passin' off the time wi' my wheel an' rats, an' if I hit on perpetyul motion yit hit hain't ner wuss'n a lot er yer edicated folks is done in ther way an' failed. Hit's mighty purty a seein' uf my rats er chasin' one anuther on my spinnin' wheel, an' I thinks as how I'll git a way to feed 'em atter awhile so as ter keep 'em a runnin' durin' the'r nacherl lives. Then I'd be nearer perpetyul motion than some people what knows mo'n I do is. An' hit hain't cost enything yit sperimentin' as the rats can't eat an' run at the same time. I thinks I'll git things a workin' fer perpetyul motion atter I gits a way to feed the rats while they is a runnin'. An' if I do, I'll jus' rake in a million dollars as easy as fallin' off a log."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

The Baronet Tells How He Slept, a Beggar, in City Hall Park.

"And the poor fellows I met those nights that I slept in city hall park, Unfortunate as I was, I'd give something to know what became of them afterward—whether God was as good to them afterward as he has been to me, and whether they are the better for the lesson of adversity." These are the words of Millionaire Sir Thomas Lipton, in Leslie's Weekly. "Those days in New York were hard—hard in a way that you could scarcely imagine. Many and many a night did I stand outside the windows of the Fifth Avenue, wondering what the rooms inside were like, and whether I'd ever have money enough to be able to afford to sleep in one for just a night. Yet through all the storm of trouble and sorrow I never lost courage. There was something in my bones that seemed to tell me that I should get there at last. It was a kind of instinct, I suppose, or a touch of the bulldog—goodness only knows. I don't know that I ever felt so cut to the heart as in that morning when, nervous and trembling—I'd eaten nothing for nearly two days—I entered the office of a banker—rich then and richer now—in search of a situation. I've never forgotten how he looked up, glared at me over his glasses, growled, 'Turn that fellow out!' and walked away. I met that man at a dinner the other night—thirty years older, but the same, boys, always the same. That kind of animal never changes except for hair and wrinkles. He came up smiling, silky, obsequious. I remembered his name. I knew him again. He began to stammer a clumsy apology, and his apology was more unendurable than the original affront." "Yet those days in New York were not without their results," remarked one of the group.

Needed the Soap.

From the Washington Post: It was at a department store bargain counter for odds and ends. The crush was terrific. Women squeezed and elbowed and shoved to get alongside the counter. Frequently two of them happened to pick up the same bargain at one and the same time, and then they both retained their clutch on it and looked daggers at each other until the stronger of the two won the victory or the bargain was rent into ribbons. A haughty matron with an electric seal coat picked up a box containing three cakes of soap for 8 cents at the same moment a humble-looking little woman in a faded tan coat had fastened her grasp on the box. "I believe I was the first to take hold of this," said the matron in the electric seal coat, freezingly. The humble-looking little woman held on for a minute, studying her antagonist, then she slowly relaxed her hold on the box. "Well, you can have it," she said, amiably. "You look as if you need the soap." The bargain counter is the place to observe how they love one another.

Buller Dismissed the Guest.

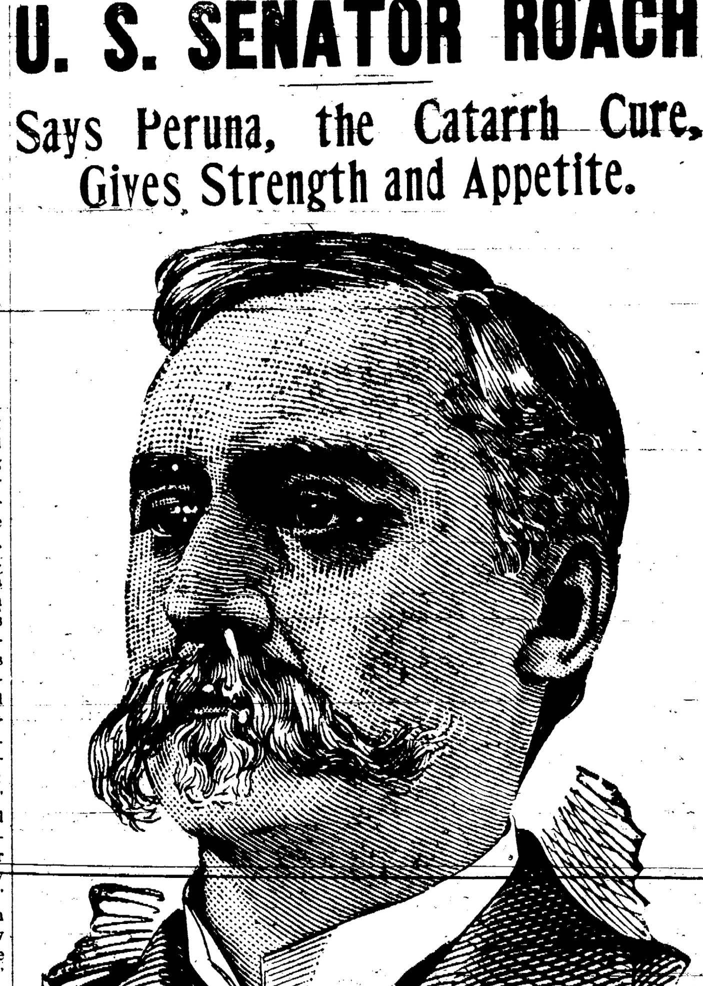
Sir Redvers Buller is credited with being of that type of officers whose "butcher's bill" is rather more likely than not to be large. That he is not a person who will allow any ordinary considerations to swerve him from what he thinks is his duty was shown at a dinner in his house not long ago. A certain well-known man was present, and told an anecdote which was so "off color" that the ladies were excessively displeased and distressed. When the dinner was over Sir Redvers rang the bell. "Mr. A.'s carriage," he ordered when the butler appeared. "I do not expect my brougham so early," said Mr. A., and there was a gleam of defiance in his eyes. Sir Redvers did not reply, but he took Mr A. by the arm, and led him gently into the hall. "It is time for you to go," he said quietly and his guest went.

A Sly Dig.

Mrs. Henpeck—No doubt the ancients were considered wise because there were fewer temptations in those days. Mr. Henpeck—Why, my dear, the proportion of women in the world must have been about the same.—Life.

U. S. SENATOR ROACH

Says Peruna, the Catarrh Cure, Gives Strength and Appetite.



Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, personally endorses Peruna, the great catarrh cure and tonic. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, at Columbus, Ohio, written from Washington, D. C., Senator Roach says:

"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."

Senator Roach's home address is Larimore, North Dakota.

Peruna is not a guess, nor an experiment; it is an absolute, scientific certainty. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna. Let no one persuade you that some other remedy will do nearly as well. There is no other systematic remedy for catarrh but Peruna. Address the Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh, written by Dr. Hartman.

Gives Up a Regal Income.

As a part of the preliminaries to her marriage with Count Lonyay, the Archduchess Stephanie, widow of the Archduke Rudolph, has been obliged to give up her income of $100,000 a year. In its place Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will pay her from his own private exchequer, while the larger amount goes to the daughter of the archduchess, the young Archduchess Elizabeth.

A freight train ran into a flock of 200 sheep belonging to F. E. Coon, of near Marion, and killed 50 of them.

500% La Porte, Texas situated on Galveston Bay, is destined to be the most prosperous city on the Gulf of Mexico. It is the natural seaport for the products of the entire Middle, Northern and Western states and for Houston, the great railroad center of Texas. The U. S. Government has voted $3,000,000 for harbor improvements. Capital is flowing in and men of wealth and influence are making investments. An investment in a town lot in La Porte will net you 500 per cent in 5 years. Write for FREE MAPS, DESCRIPTIVE BOOK and ART ILLUSTRATIONS to AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, 168 Madison St., CHICAGO.

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY GENERALLY

We need your assistance in announcing to the world the GREATEST REMEDY that Science has ever produced, and you need our assistance to secure relief for yourself and friends through SWANSON'S "5 DROPS."

A REMEDY SUPREME As surely as the American Navy has conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5 DROPS" unfailingly conquer all diseases like Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, ASTHMA, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, etc., or any disease for which we recommend it. "5 DROPS" is the name and the dose. "5 DROPS" is perfectly harmless. It does not contain Salicylate of Soda nor Opiates in any form. The Child can use it as well as the Adult.

5 DROPS (TRADE MARK)

NEURALGIA Read carefully what Mr. L. R. Smith, of El Dorado Springs, Mo., writes us under date of Nov. 27, 1899; also Martan Bowers, of Caraghar, Ohio, under date of Dec. 16th, 1899: "I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your "5 DROPS" medicine is. I was suffering intensely with NEURALGIA and thought for a month that I would have to die. One day a lady called to see me and brought me an advertisement of your "5 DROPS." I resolved to try it and sent for a sample bottle. Have been taking it for three weeks and have not suffered since I took the first dose. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positively true. I shall always take pleasure in recommending your "5 DROPS" for the cure of NEURALGIA. L. R. SMITH, El Dorado Springs, Mo., Nov. 27, 1899.

RHEUMATISM Your "5 DROPS" came to hand on the 11th of last month and was glad to receive it for I was suffering at the time with untold agonies. The first dose helped me out of my pain on short notice. Bless the name of God for it. It will do all you say it will and more too. I had severe pains all over my body, with night sweats, could not sleep. The worst pain was in my left leg, I could not put my foot to the floor without suffering great pain. Have used four different kinds of medicine for RHEUMATISM and got no relief until I got your "5 DROPS," which gave me immediate relief as above stated. MARTAN BOWERS, Box 83, Caraghar, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1899.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail for 25c. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. Don't wait! Write now! SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

PENSIONS Get your Pension DOUBLE QUICK. Write CAPT. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, 1425 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOURIST SLEEPERS TO CALIFORNIA VIA WABASH

You will practice good economy in writing C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, for particulars.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg. Earl'st Emerald Cucumber, 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900 earliest Tomato Giant on earth. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

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Three times a week from Chicago and Kansas City.
Twice a week from St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Once a week from St. Louis and Boston.
In improved wide-vestibuled Pullman tourist sleeping cars.
Better than ever before, at lowest possible rates.
Experienced excursion conductors.
Also daily service between Chicago and California.
Correspondence solicited.

T. A. GRADY, Manager California Tourist Service, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 109 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

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W. N. U.—DETROIT—NO. 2—1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

AN INDEPENDENT, LIVE, LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

VOL. 33.—NO. 20. (Entered at Manchester Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.) MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER 1736.

Manchester Enterprise
By MAT D. BLOSSER

Societies.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN meet in their hall over Haeussler's store on second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. G. L. FELDKAMP, M. W. J. BLUM, Recorder.

MANCHESTER LODGE, NO. 148, F. & A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. T. B. BAILEY, W. M. CHAS. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER NO. 48, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening on or before each full moon. Companions cordially welcome. MAT D. BLOSSER, H. P. CHAS. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL, NO. 24, R. & S. M. assemble at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening after each full moon. All visiting companions invited. J. H. KINGSLEY, T. I. M. MAT D. BLOSSER, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER, NO. 101, O. E. S. meet at Masonic Hall, Friday evening, on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. MRS. FANNIE ROOT, W. M. MRS. ETHEL HALL, Secretary.

MANCHESTER HIVE NO. 626, L. O. T. M. meet in Maccabee Hall, second and fourth Tuesday evening of month. Visiting ladies invited. MRS. S. HENDERSHOTT, L. Com. MRS. JOHANNA SCHMID, L. R. K.

MANCHESTER TENT, NO. 141, K. O. T. M. meet in hall over J. Koller & Co.'s store 1st and 3d Tuesday in month. Visiting knights invited. ADAM SCHAIBLE, Com. HORACE CASE, Record Keeper.

COMSTOCK POST, NO. 352, G. A. R., meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. Braun's store. All comrades invited. R. M. TEETER, Com. SAM'L SHERWOOD, Adjutant.

COMSTOCK W. R. C., NO. 230, meet first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at their hall over J. Braun's store. Visiting members invited. MRS. MELISSA S. HALL, Pres. MRS. LIZZIE D. NASH, Sec'y.

Business Cards.

A. F. & F. M. FREEMAN, ATTORNEYS And Counselors at Law. Offices over People's Bank, Manchester, Michigan.

A. J. WATERS, ATTORNEY And Counselor at Law. Office over Union Savings Bank, Manchester, Michigan.

E. M. CONKLIN, M. D., GENERAL PRACTITIONER. Particular attention given to the treatment of Rupture, Fistula, Piles, etc. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

C. F. KAPP, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at Residence, on Clinton street. Hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

G. E. KUHL D. D. S., Will be in Manchester every Wednesday and Thursday, to practice DENTISTRY In all its branches, at reasonable prices. Office over Union Savings Bank.

B. C. THOMAS, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OCULIST. Special attention to Diseases of Women and Children. Office and Residence, Main Street.

W. A. KLOPFENSTEIN, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and Residence, Watkins block, 2d floor, opposite Post-office. Hours: 8-10 a. m. 1-3 p. m. 7-9 p. m.

GEO. A. SERVIS, D. D. S., Is prepared to do all kinds of DENTAL WORK. General and Local Anæsthesia for Painless Extraction. Office in New Servis Building up stairs. In Clinton every Tuesday.

KNORPP & MAYER. THE CITY MARKET. First-class Sausage Makers. Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats. Wholesale and Retail. EAST SIDE OF RIVER.

ALBERT M. KIEBLER, CENTRAL MEAT MARKET. Steam Sausage Maker. Fresh, salt and smoked meats. Wholesale and retail. ICE FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

GRANT R. SUTTON, LICENSED AUCTIONEER. Real Estate, Farm or Village Property sold on reasonable terms. Dates made at ENTERPRISE OFFICE, Manchester Mich.

F. D. MERITHEW, LICENSED AUCTIONEER. Manchester, Mich. Sales in village or country will be promptly attended on reasonable terms. Dates can be made at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

ENTERPRISE POULTRY YARDS. White and Barred Plymouth Rock fowls and eggs for sale. Boyne street, Manchester, Mich. Correspondence Solicited.

Inquiries for space are larger than was expected by the management of the printing exposition to be held next May and June in Grand Central palace, New York.

The progressive Typographical union in New York is having trouble over the issuance of a label said to resemble closely that of the Allied Printing Trades council.

London authorities will devote $50,000 to a building for families of workingmen whose houses are in process of disinfection incident to health department rules.

The carpenters of the country have established the eight-hour working day in more than 100 cities and towns, and in many of them have the Saturday half holiday in addition.

One of the employments of Javanese women is to pick worms from the leaves of growing tobacco. They are put in bottles, which have to be shown in proof that the picker has earned her wages.

NEWS FOR MICHIGANDERS.

A Whole Regiment of News Items From Michigan Towns

CAPTURED FOR BRIEF READING.

Oxford Methodists are Enjoying a Genuine Church Row—Michigan's New Retaliatory Law Promises a Revenue of $12,000 or $15,000 a Year.

Church Row at Oxford.

A fist fight was narrowly averted in the Sunday school rooms of the M. E. church at Oxford on the 11th. In 1898 Rev. Mr. Lowrey was placed in charge of the church there. He did not prove acceptable to a majority of the members of the society, and much ill-feeling was expressed when the conference last year, dispite protests, returned Mr. Lowrey to that charge again. Trouble has been brewing for some time, and the climax came on the 14th, when the reverend gentleman demanded the resignation of the Sunday school superintendent, simply because he refused to demand the resignation of a certain lady teacher, whom Mr. Lowrey considered was not eligible to teach a Sunday school class because she was not a member of the church. It is feared that if the pastor is not removed the society will become completely disrupted. The row is the talk of the town.

Beet Sugar Output in Michigan.

Land Commissioner French has issued a statement showing the output of beet sugar in Michigan up to Jan. 1. There was not quite a two-thirds crop of beets. The amount of sugar manufactured at the various factories to Jan. 1 is as follows: Michigan Sugar Co., Bay City, 5,640,297 pounds; Bay City Sugar Co., 4,007,551; West Bay City Co., none; Alma Sugar Co., 2,420,820; Kalamazoo Sugar Co., 1,265,-858; Wolverine Sugar Co., Benton Harbor, 1,500,527; Holland Sugar Co., 1,-541,115; Detroit Sugar Co., Rochester, 3,669,839; Peninsular Sugar Refining Co., Caro, 2,619,998. This makes a total of 22,675,004, the bounty on which, if the law of 1897 is valid, amounts to $226,750.04. During the period named there was received at the nine factories an aggregate of 175,838 tons of beets.

Michigan Will Retaliate.

The fire insurance companies that are now beginning to file their annual reports and pay their taxes preparatory to having their Michigan licenses renewed, are discovering that the last legislature enacted a retaliatory law that promises to yield the state a revenue of between $12,000 and $15,000 a year. This law provides for retaliating on the companies of all states that charge Michigan companies a fee for agents' licenses. Heretofore Michigan has not charged such a fee. The Phoenix of Connecticut has just paid a retaliatory fee equal to 20 per cent of its annual tax. The fee ranges from $2 to $10 per agent in the various states, and this is what they will have to pay Michigan.

Northville's Churches Over 50 Years Old.

Northville has four church buildings, each of which is at least 54 years old. The edifice in which the Presbyterians first worshiped, was built in 1835 and was the first meeting house in the place. It is now used as a private dwelling. In 1839 the Methodists completed and dedicated a church that was the most commodious building of the kind for miles around. The Catholics now own it and hold occasional services therein. The Baptist people built a church in 1843 and the same is in use today. Twice they have had to enlarge the building to meet the needs of the congregation. The youngest of the quartet is the new Presbyterian church. This structure was finished in 1846.

Made a Fine Showing.

The annual meeting of the Hillsdale County Agricultural society was held in Hillsdale on the 16th, and disclosed a pleasant condition of affairs to the retiring and succeeding officers. The society received and disbursed during the last year $14,270, leaving a balance on hand at this date of $169.62, after reducing the indebtedness during the year by the sum of $1,966.18. The next fair will be held Oct. 1-5.

They Have Plenty of Snow Now.

Snow has fallen at Benzonia the past few days and the lumbermen are making hurried preparations to move their logs and bark. Near Benzonia thousands of cords of hemlock bark were peeled last summer and held for winter hauling to the railroad. Lack of snow had prevented any lumbering operations, and lumbermen had begun to fear there was going to be no snow.

Another Street Crossing Accident.

Alex. Sim, aged 65, flagman in the employ of the Wabash Ry., at Detroit, was killed while at his post of duty on the 12th. He was in the act of warning others of the approaching danger when he either misjudged the speed of the train or else slipped and was struck by the engine. This is the same crossing where little Irene Tyler was killed in December.

Morrice has a new electric light plant.

If the business men of Alpena raise $3,000 the Maccabees of that place will retain the next state convention of that order.

Sixteen hundred cars passed through the tunnel at Port Huron on the 11th. This the largest day's business in its history.

The trial of W. A. French and E. J. Adains has been postponed until the March term of the circuit court at Lansing.

The Saginaw Southern Railroad Co. has been organized and will build an electric road from Saginaw to St. Charles and Chesaning.

Manufactories Prospered in 1899.

In a bulletin sent out by Labor Commissioner Cox on the 10th on the industrial conditions in this state it is stated that at no time in its history has Michigan enjoyed the same general condition of prosperity as it did in 1899. Manufactories are said to have been run to their full capacity, laborers and skilled mechanics have been employed at fair and improved wages, the real estate business has improved, lake traffic has been heavy, and the mineral deposits have been developed to a wonderful degree. The average daily wages in factories have increased from $1.37 per day in 1888 to $1.39 in 1899. In the canvass of nearly 5,000 factories it was determined that 545 of them have increased their actual capital $6,531,884. In 1,382 factories of those canvassed there were found to be employed a total of 24,262 more employes than in 1898. It is estimated that 74 factories are able to pay their employes weekly, 12 per cent monthly, and 14 per cent semi-monthly. Seventy-four per cent of these factories report an increase of business over 1898.

How a Friendly Game of Cards Ended.

What will probably prove to be a murder in self-defense occurred at the saloon of Mike Hayes at Mill Creek, near Grand Rapids, just across from the soldiers' home, on the evening of the 9th. Henry Morse, aged about 60, who served in the war in a Massachusetts regiment and was admitted to the home nine years ago from Detroit, was struck on the head and fatally injured by Harry Hollis, a railroad brakeman. This saloon is the nearest one to the home, just across the mile limit line fixed by law, and is a great resort for the old soldiers. The two were engaged in a game of cards and Morse was drunk and ugly, and finally accused Hollis of cheating. At this the two arose from the table and the former drew a knife and chased Hollis about the room, when the railroad man seized a lemon squeezer from off the bar and hit Morse over the head, felling him to the floor.

Another Grand Jury in Sight.

Although there have been no direct assurances from that gentleman himself, it is generally believed at Lansing that Judge Wiest, who succeeded Judge Person, will soon call another grand jury to investigate alleged crookedness in the legislature. It is believed that the jury will be called in March. The methods by which the McLeod bill was passed and the use of liquor in the legislature will be among the subjects to be investigated. It is not improbable that if the grand jury is again called that other expenditures of public money will be thoroughly investigated.

Milan's School Destroyed by Fire.

Milan's public school was destroyed by fire on the 10th. At the time the fire started there were 300 pupils in the building, all of whom escaped death. Two girls, however, were badly burned and Miss Clara Eager, preceptress, saved her life by jumping from a window. Great praise is given Prof. Carrick for his presence of mind in the hour of danger, as it was through his efforts that all but the above persons escaped in safety. All the pupils lost their wraps and books. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Lapeer's grand jury cost the county about $3,000.

Several farmers of Berrien county raised profitable tobacco crops last season.

Ten wildcats were recently killed in one day by Geo. L. Atkins, of Crawford county.

Ludington boasts of a centenarian who has passed the century mark by six years.

During 1899, 85 divorce cases were begun in Calhoun county and 51 decrees were granted.

The Pere Marquette will continue the sale of family mileage books the same as in the past.

Allegan voters will decide at the spring election whether they want local option or not.

There were 10 boiler explosions in this state last year, and 16 people were killed and 16 wounded.

It is reported that 600 conversions were the fruits of the Chapman revival meetings at Kalamazoo.

It is said that farmers in Kalamazoo county will refuse to grow sugar beets for less than $5 per ton.

Dowagiac's Commercial club is negotiating for the establishing of a mammoth canning factory there.

Benton Harbor maids have formed an anti-cigarette league and will boycott the boys who smoke the "nasty things."

Ann Arbor Hive, No. 113, L. O. T. M. is the largest hive in Michigan, having 249 members, and recently won a handsome banner.

It is announced that the Pere Marquette road will extend its Muskegon division north along the lake shore to Ludington. It will connect with Pentwater.

Charles R. Mains, the disbarred attorney and one of the principal actors in the famous Mains-Hulbert case, is to start a daily newspaper at Battle Creek.

The Catholic society of Durand will soon begin to hold services in its new church, which has just been completed. It is a $1,000 edifice. It has not yet been dedicated.

Niles is at present experiencing a religious boom, over 50 people being converted in less than a week. A Miss Downey, an evangelist, of Evanston, Ill. is holding forth there.

School girls recently found a gold watch and chain and some money in an old stump near Sherwood. The watch proved to be one stolen from Mrs. Laura Robin on five years ago.

Four carloads of bird's-eye maple logs were shipped from Menominee to New York, destined for England. The lumber from the logs is to be used for the interior finish of a nobleman's house.

The people of Hastings, as well as the farmers of the vicinity, know what is good for themselves, and are putting in all their spare time this winter improving the roads around those parts.

Mason county farmers have heard of the benefits of rural free mail delivery as established in the southern and eastern portions of the state, and are making efforts to have a route or two put into operation there.

There is talk that the Caro branch of the Michigan Central is to be extended to Harbor Beach, and Bad Axe people are hopeful that if it is done, the route will be laid out in such a way as to take in their village.

The survey of the route for the extension of the South Haven & Eastern railroad from Lawton to Schoolcraft has been completed and construction work will begin as early in the spring as the weather will allow.

Proceedings were commenced in the supreme court on the 15th to test the validity of the act of the last legislature providing for the examination and licensing of barbers. Fred S. Wass, of Benton Harbor, is the complainant.

Owing to the fact that Michigan is minus a quartermaster general, the semi-annual armory rentals due Jan. 1 have not been paid. The checks cannot be sent the various companies until Gov. Pingree selects Gen. White's successor.

Austin K. Wheeler, a prominent business man of Grand Rapids, committed suicide on the 15th by shooting himself. The cause of his act is unknown. He was a member and treasurer of the firm of Lemon & Wheeler Wholesale Grocer Co.

F. W. Wolf, of Chicago, a sugar factory contractor, who has visited the Michigan counties where sugar factories have been erected, is quoted as saying that Bay county beats all of the counties in the state on the raising of sugar beets.

The unprecedented lack of snow in the lumber woods, and the consequent inability to get out timber is having its effect on the paper mills along the Menominee river, some of which are said to have already shut down on account of the impossibility of securing the pulp wood from which the paper is made.

When the hardware warehouse of Adams & Lich, at Lawton, was opened on the morning of the 8th the body of a man was found hanging from one of the rafters. Later the body was identified as that of Chas. Brown, of Benton Harbor. He had gained entrance to the building by breaking open a transom.

Van Buren is a prohibition county, but just across the line in Cass county a saloon has been established, and it is stated by the Dowagiac Republican, with all due regard for the truth, (?) that already the residents of Decatur, two or three miles distant, have worn a path two feet deep between their town and the thirst parlor.

The governor the other day discovered that the law was changed last winter limiting him to 10,000 copies of his message at state expense. He had been used to striking off about 30,000 for the edification of the people in the state. He said a few things, but ordered the usual number and will pay for them out of his own pocket.

Rev. J. J. Axtell, the pugilistic pastor of the Congregational church of Royal Oak, was formally given his walking papers by the congregation on the 10th, when the following result was arrived at after the matter had been debated for two hours behind closed doors: "In view of Mr. Axtell's recent conduct we ask him to resign."

An idea of the magnitude of the marriage business which was worked up at St. Joseph last year by the excursion boat lines running between there and Chicago may be had from the fact that the number of marriage licenses issued in 1899 in Berrien county, where St. Joseph is located, was nearly 2,500, while in the neighboring county of Cass there were only 221 applications.

Among other things that Quartermaster-General White left behind him, which will have a tendency to keep his memory green so long as he remains away, is an unpaid printer's bill. He had an 80-page pamphlet printed which contained letters from generals, colonels and commissioned officers generally, commending him for the manner in which he equipped and cared for the Michigan troops at Camp Eaton, and on leaving so suddenly forgot to settle for the same.

Girard township, Branch county, is making a record under the new law for the collection of dog tax. Regardless of the decision that the law does not go into effect until next spring, a dog warden has been appointed, to collect the tax and when the farmers step into the treasurer's office they are called upon to pay it again. A man who had not been a resident of the township for two years had a dog tax of $1 and did not know it until he reached home, and read his receipt carefully.

The condition of Gen. Greely is much improved.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company are equipping 10 of their locomotives with electric headlights.

There has been one death from the bonic plague at Noumea, New Caledonia, since Jan. 11, but no fresh cases have developed.

A significant sign of the part Japan hopes to play in the future in China is that the Japanese government has definitely offered to establish a military academy at Pekin to educate Chinese under Japanese officers. It is said that China is favorably disposed towards this proposition.

TICKINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

News of the Day as Told Over the Slender Wires.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NEWS

New Mexico has Experienced the Worst Blizzard Ever Witnessed in That Region—An Unknown Ship Founders on the Newfoundland Coast.

Shooting Affray in Kentucky.

A shocking tragedy in which the lives of three prominent men were sacrificed and that of a fourth hangs by a slender thread, while two others miraculously escaped with painful injuries, occurred at Frankfort, Ky., on the 16th. The principals in the tragedy were ex-Congressman David G. Colson, of Middlesboro, and Lieut. Ethelbert Scott, of Somerset. Scott was shot six times by Colson and almost instantly killed. Luther W. Demarre, assistant postmaster at Shelbyville, an innocent bystander, was shot three times and died instantly. Charles Julian, another bystander, was shot and died a half hour later, and Capt. B. B. Golden, of Barboursville, commonwealth's attorney, of the 27th judicial district, was shot in the back and in not expected to survive. Col. Colson himself was shot twice in the arm. Harry McEwing, of Louisville, was shot in the foot and W. O. Ridpath, of Chicago, sustained a broken leg by the lifeless form of Scott falling against him as it rolled down the stairway. The tragedy is one of the most sensational in the history of "the dark and bloody ground." The killing occurred in the lobby of the Capital hotel, the principal hostelry of the state capital, the room being well filled at the time with politicians and others who were there attending the contests for state officers before the legislature.

Houses Washed Away by Floods.

A downpour of rain for three days, together with a prevailing chinook rain, melted the snow and suddenly flooded several western Washington valleys and a great portion of Latah county, Idaho. Hundreds of farms in Puyallup, Stuck and White River valleys are under water and the mountain streams are raging torrents. The streets of Kent, lying on the banks of the White river are flooded, and for a distance of three miles below the town the river is out of its banks. The county bridge has been washed out at Sumner and two others are damaged. The Stuck has cut a new channel for itself across the Maloney fruit farm and into the Puyallup. Kendrick, a town of about 600 people, situated on the flat where the Potlatch and Bear creeks converge in a narrow canyon, suffered the most. With a rush the waters engulfed the town and 30 frame business houses and a number of dwellings were soon floating down the Potlatch river. So rapid was the rise of waters that many people were caught in the flood and were rescued with difficulty.

Shipwreck of Newfoundland Coast.

An unknown steamer foundered in St. Mary's bay, the crew, passengers and boat being a total loss. The ship is a two-master steamer of nearly 3,000 tons and probably carried a crew of 60, with probably some passengers. She went ashore before daybreak on the 11th, striking a ledge at the foot of the cliff, where escape was hopeless. The crew launched the boats, but probably during the panic some were crushed against her sides, others being swamped, and all the occupants apparently perished. The ship was seen to be on fire by residents six miles away. Attracted to the scene, they found the after half of the wreck blazing fiercely and the forepart under water. Kerosene in the cargo helped the blaze.

U. S. Capital to be Invested in Russia.

Thomas Smith, consul of the United States at Moscow, returned to Russia on the 16th, after a short stay in this country, with authority from three or four manufacturing concerns here to negotiate the preliminary steps for the building of American manufacturing plants in Moscow and St. Petersburg, to cost $6,000,000. Mr. Smith said that the plans of the American manufacturers who will invade Russia with American machinery and ideas within the next 12 months involve an expenditure of $15,000,000.

Foreign Missions.

The American board of foreign missions made public its 98th annual report on the 9th. The summary for the year follows: Donations, $291,820; legacies, $102,219; donations for school fund, $6,745; donations for Micronesian navy, $2,587; donations for young missionaries' fund, $3,146; donations for debt of Sept. 1, 1898, $13,002; donations for mission work for women, $206,002; income of funds, $7,401; total, $633,016.

Massacred by Cannibals.

Mail advices from New Britain report the massacre of the captain and crew of 15 men belonging to the British schooner Nukumania, of South Wales, while trading among the Admiralty islands. Only three boys escaped. The natives after murdering the sailors, inaugurated a feast ashore and ate the victims.

France Seizes Chinese Warships.

The steamer Elm Branch brings news from Shanghai that French warships have taken possession of Kwang-chau-Wan bay, where a boundary dispute has been pending for several months. The French first seized two gunboats, destroying their guns and ammunition and taking the officers prisoners. The warship then shelled 35 Chinese villages. A four hours' battle took place at Veglnoe, in which the French lost four killed and 20 wounded. The Chinese loss was heavier. The French forces pillaged and burned many villages.

WAR NOTES.

The inhabitants of the island of Leyte and Samar are suffering from lack of food, resulting from the long blockade, the arbitrary confiscation of property and the levying of tribute by the so-called government of the Filipinos. The governors of both islands are Tagalos, who are appointed by Aguinaldo, and they hold the territories completely in their power, administering local affairs according to their own whims and accountable to no one. They have armed forces which terrorize the peaceful inhabitants. The rebel forces on the other hand, have never lacked food or money. The inhabitants, driven to desperation by the necessity of having to pay four times the normal price for foodstuffs, are organized to fight insurgent depredators, but having no arms they were unable to resist their oppressors.

A formal order has been issued from the war department to Maj.-Gen. Shafter to escort the remains of the late Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton from San Francisco to Washington, upon their arrival at the former place from Manila, which is expected to be about Feb. 1. Gen. Shafter will be accompanied by one of his aides-de-camp. The remains are to be interred with full military honors in the national cemetery at Arlington.

Reports from the movements of the American commanders south of Manila show that Gen. Bates and Gen. Wheaton are at Perez das Marinas and Gen. Schwan at Silang, all awaiting the arrival of provision wagons. Reconnaissances have shown that 2,000 armed insurgents have retired to the mountains from the districts between Indang and Maig, and that others have retreated along the coast from Novelita toward Batangas.

The 38th regiment recently had a brush with the insurgents a few miles south of Santo Thomas, and drove them through Lipa to Rosario. The enemy's loss was 20 dead and wounded, 60 Spanish prisoners and $20,000 captured. The 38th is the regiment in which a number of Detroiters are serving.

The transports Tartar and Aztec sailed for Manila on the 10th. The Tartar will go to the Philippines direct, with 500 recruits and a large quantity of commissary stores. Col. Freeman of the 5th artillery will be a passenger. The Aztec will carry cavalry horses and will stop at Hilo.

The next United States transport to leave Santiago will carry 1,000 coffins, which will go to Manila. Unfortunately one of those contains the body of a soldier. As it was not marked the coffin was mislaid and it is now impossible to discover which one it is, as each box contains three coffins.

Lieut. Gillmore, formerly of the Yorktown, and for many months a prisoner in the hands of the Tagals, has been assigned to temporary duty on the Glacier.

On the 9th Nolan's squadron of the 11th cavalry drove a body of insurgents from Maig, killing 13 Filipinos. One American was killed and two wounded.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Rep. Weeks, of Michigan, has introduced a joint resolution reciting the unsettled status of the people in the islands acquired from Spain, and providing that for five years the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy shall continue military authority in said islands, and that congress shall deal with the subject at the expiration of the five-year period. In the meantime, it is provided that reciprocity reductions not exceeding 25 per cent may be made on the products of the islands brought to this country.

The house and senate on the 10th paid beautiful and impressive tributes to the memory of the late Vice-President Hobart.

The administration shrinks from applying the retaliatory clause in the Dingley tariff law to Canadian lumber, because the province of Ontaria will not let Michigan owners of stumpage in that province take their logs home to saw. Secretary Gage, who was believed to favor that proposition, faced the other way when Senator McMillan and Burrows and Rep. Crump and Fordney asked him on the 15th to exercise his retaliatory powers under law. He said he did not believe the Dingley law was broad enough to allow him to do so, and that he did not see how he could give it so generous a construction. He said he felt they should go to congress for their relief. The four urged that Ontario's action amounted to confiscation of property; that timber was bought with the full understanding that it was to be sawed in the United States and that owners of it were entitled to the protection of this government in so flagrant a violation of a plain contract. If the matter was to again go to congress it would mean to great a delay, and Secretary Gage finally agreed to take the matter up in cabinet meeting.

Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, has introduced a bill making available funds to pay for the medical treatment and hospital expenses of all soldiers of the regular and volunteer army since the beginning of the Spanish war. This refers particularly to men on leave or furlough and will benefit soldiers, physicians and hospitals in nearly every state.

Julia Morrison-James Acquitted.

The trial of Julia Morrison-James for the murder of Frank Leiderheimer, of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company, of which they were leading man and lady, on the stage of the Chattanooga opera house on the night of September 22 last, ended on the 13th, when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Miss Morrison, upon hearing the words which insured her freedom, advanced to the speaker's platform and made a most dramatic speech to the court and the jury.

An epidemic of la grippe is reported throughout England.

TRANSVAAL WAR ITEMS.

The plight of British arms in South Africa is overshadowed for the present by the storm which is bursting over the head of the home government. The Manchester speeches of Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, has loosened such a torrent of comment from the press and individuals of his own party that were parliament to re-assemble today it is doubtful if the conservatives would retain power in spite of their tremendous majority of the past session. The pent-up dissatisfaction with the government's lack of energy in waging the war is no longer concealed.

Gen. Metheun has been recalled to England. This is given on the highest authority. It is reported that he was laboring under great mental excitement after the battle of Modder River, and that the war office has considered it necessary to displace him, as he is evidently not in a fit condition to command troops. Two members of his family are said to be weak-minded.

Reports from Colesberg represent the position there as favorable to the republicans, but that the British are concentrating for operation on a large scale. The official list of the Boer casualties in what is called the "plat-rand fight" on Saturday, Jan. 6 (the attack upon Ladysmith), shows 26 killed and 77 wounded. These figures are described as the "first return."

As a result of the bombardment of Mafeking on the 12th, the British fort at Eastward was demolished and the British retired. One Boer was wounded. Advices from the head laager at Ladysmith report that the attack on that place Jan. 6, was disastrous to the British and that Ladysmith appears to be in sore straits.

In the engagement at Ladysmith on the 6th the British loses were: Officers killed, 14; wounded, 34; non-commissioned officers and men killed or wounded, 800. This account is from a British source and is probably not overestimated. From the same source it is estimated that the Boer losses was between 2,000 and 3,000.

The Boers on the 15th, according to British dispatches, attempted to rush a hill held by a company of the Yorkshires and the New Zealanders, but they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The Boers had 21 men killed and about 50 wounded.

A French firm is working night and day manufacturing guns and ammunition for the Boers. Six heavy guns of large caliber were recently shipped from France to the Transvaal, and 30 more will be sent as soon as completed.

A party of 30 will go with hospital supplies, which have been purchased with money subscribed in Chicago, and remain in Africa until the war is over. It is said $30,000 has been raised to defray the expenses of the party.

Gen. Lord Roberts, the new commander of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, Gen. Lord Kitchener, arrived at Cape Town on the 10th.

President Kruger, in the course of a stirring address to the burghers, affirms that Providence is on their side, that their cause is just, and that they must succeed.

Many Lives Lost in a Blizzard.

Details of the blizzard which swept over southwestern New Mexico on the 9th and 10th are coming in and they indicated that it was the severest storm ever experienced in the region. A strip of territory 50 miles in width with White Oaks and Nogales for the center, seemed to suffer the most, although the severity of the storm was fully felt throughout the Sacramento mountain region. The velocity of the wind was terrible, all roads and trails were obliterated and the driving snow made it impossible for travelers to see their way in the storm. When the storm abated wagons which had been abandoned were found strewn all over the section. Several fatalities are reported including the driver of the White Oaks-Lincoln stage. It is feared that many sheep herders have lost their lives. Thousands of head of stock perished and it is believed that the loss will aggregate over $500,000.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York— Best grades	$4 70@5 85	$4 50	$6 65	$4 85
Lower grades	3 75@4 30	3 00	5 75	4 75
Chicago— Best grades	5 40@6 40	4 90	6 25	4 75
Lower grades	4 00@5 00	3 40	4 50	4 45
Detroit— Best grades	3 75@4 75	5 00	5 80	4 20
Lower grades	2 50@3 75	4 25	5 50	4 15
Buffalo— Best grades	4 00@5 00	4 65	6 30	4 25
Lower grades	3 25@3 60	4 40	6 15	4 15
Cincinnati— Best grades	5 35@5 75	4 25	6 20	4 65
Lower grades	4 40@5 25	3 90	5 40	4 45
Pittsburg— Best grades	5 50@6 00	4 80	6 25	4 85
Lower grades	4 25@5 00	4 25	6 00	4 75

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No. 2 red	Corn, No. 2 mix	Oats, No. 2 white
New York	74@73	40@41½	29@29
Chicago	67@68⅜	33@33½	24@24
*Detroit	69@69	32@32¼	27@27
Toledo	69@69	32@32	24@24½
Cincinnati	71@71	33@33¼	26@26
Pittsburg	71@71	34@34½	28@28
Buffalo	73@78	33@33½	28@28

*Detroit—Hay, No. 1 Timothy, $12 00 per ton. Potatoes, 55c per bu. Live Poultry, spring chickens, 8c per lb; fowls, 7c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 8c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 20c per dozen. Butter, best dairy, 20c per lb; creamery, 26c.

At the cabinet meeting on the 9th the subject of the alleged corner in hemp was discussed in connection with the numerous requests which have been received to open a number of ports in the Philippines for the exportation of hemp to the United States. Secretary Wilson said he had received a large number of letters on the subject, some favoring and others protesting against opening the ports for the purpose stated. It seems to be the settled policy of the government to open all of the Philippine ports as rapidly as troops can be spared to garrison them.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D BLOSSER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

The individual is not punished for his sins but by his sins.

John L. Sullivan might organize a "Lost a Million" Club.

The keenest disappointment has always some compensation.

A political machine in Chicago is said to be going to pieces. Score another point for substantial reform.

If the governorship of Cuba had been left to the politicians ever so many gentlemen would have received one vote.

The absent-minded woman never feels so silly as when she hands her fare to some man who is not the conductor.

It is hard to decide whether a child suffers more in not having any brothers and sisters, or in having too many of them.

No matter how poor a horse a man drives if he has on a light driving coat he feels the true sportsman's spirit within him.

Harper's Weekly is advocating an empire of the United States. This right on the heel of the failure of Harper & Brothers.

Tarbintar, an Indian word, meaning telegraphy without wires, is suggested as the single word that shall designate the new wireless telegraphy.

Happy is the man who knows that the whole structure of society is builded upon a foundation of individual responsibility, and that a weak nature in one contributes to a weak foundation for all.

Considering the warlike results which followed so soon upon The Hague peace conference Europe will "view with alarm" the issuance by the czar of another rescript, on marine disarmament.

Nathan Hale, when led to execution, mourned because he had but one life which he could sacrifice for his country. The Chicago employe who is discharged to reduce expenses cannot see things as Hale saw them. He not only regrets that he has to sacrifice his one job for the sake of the city, but fervently wishes that he might hold two positions and never be removed from either.

Paris has provided a fine site in the American quarter, near the Trocadero and the Arch of Triumph, for the equestrian statue of Washington. The statue is to be unveiled July 3, on the anniversary of Washington's acceptance of his commission as a general, and the occasion will probably be taken to make a demonstration of friendship for America by the one European nation that is our true friend, and at all times.

It may, of course, have been only a coincidence, but it was still rather curious that William Armstrong, charged with bribery in a Chicago railroad suit, should be defended in Washington by one of the most prominent of western railroad lawyers, and it was also curious that the ex-bartender of Chicago, a man of presumably but little ready capital, should be able to employ so expensive an attorney. Who is "putting up" for him?

Cannibalism has broken out in the Congo Free State. The Zappo Zap tribe, employed as revenue officers of that country, having been sent out on a somewhat questionable expedition to collect rubber, ivory, slaves and goats as tribute to the sovereign authority, burned fourteen villages, killed eighty people and crowned their rapacious proceedings by eating five of their prisoners. The Congo Free State rulers might find it to their advantage to take lessons in revenue raising from American municipal experts and learn the civilized art of plucking but not killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

A farmer in Paxton, Worcester Co., Mass., who settled upon an abandoned farm about two years ago, is reported to have raised on eight acres this year 7,500 bushels of potatoes, 25,000 cucumbers—the latter from a single acre—800 barrels of cabbages, 700 bushels of tomatoes, 250 barrels of carrots, 600 bushels of parsnips, 1,100 bushels of turnips, 400 bushels of beets and 1,100 heads of cauliflower, besides squashes and some other truck ad libitum; and all the vegetables used by the family. Of course it is presumed that these products were marketed at a profit and, that being the case, it is easy to see why many of New England's abandoned farms are being reclaimed.

The astounding proposition has been made that postage stamps be abolished altogether and that the government shall carry all mail matter free of charge. The originator of the plan says that it could easily be done by raising the needed revenue from the manufacture of whisky, beer, tobacco and other luxuries. The proposition will meet with great opposition if it ever gets into congress.

Some persons look as though they were having such a good time when they are riding to a funeral.

The man who lives by the sword shall die by the sword. And even so it is with nations. Just look at world politics today. The Ottoman empire is only a shadow. Italy almost a cypher among nations. Spain only a place on the map, and England in a death struggle.

If you would make the world better just do the best you can, but always begin in your own home. Your neighbor will be willing to profit by your example without your going to him with advice.

BERNARD QUARITCH.

FAMOUS LONDON BOOKMAN A WORLD CHARACTER.

Believed in the Honesty of Men and Made It Pay—Known to Scholars all Over the Civilized World — Scholars His Friends.

Bernard Quaritch, the eminent London book dealer, whose death was recorded recently, was unquestionably the foremost man of his line in the world. He was born in Prussia in 1819, and went to London in 1842. His place in Piccadilly is as modest and as unobtrusive exteriorly as its interior is rich in all the treasures that are dear to the heart of him who loves the "red morocco's shine." The name will stand upon the door in the future, for another generation of Quaritches has grown up around the old collector, and Mr. Quaritch's son has been the real head of the house for some time.

Mr. Quaritch's association with scholars and his own natural high character made him one of the courtliest men in Europe. His letters to his customers—who are in every civilized land, by the way—were models of dignified style and grace. The poorest collector received the same considerate and polished attention as the wealthiest. It was Mr. Quaritch's boast that the inquiry for a book worth a shilling would be treated as conscientiously as an order for one worth a thousand pounds.

It was Bernard Quaritch who handled most of the books that came from the famous Kelmscott press of the late Wm. Morris. Through his agency and forethought many an American collector owes his possession of several of all of these superb and now very valuable publications. The sage of Piccadilly could borrow any book in Europe and the trust placed in his judgment and perfect honesty has been a household word for scores of years.

An instance of Mr. Quaritch's devotion to the interests of his customers may be cited in the experience of a Chicago collector who desired to complete a set of editions of a certain poetical work. All his collection was one copy of one edition. He wrote to Piccadilly asking Mr. Quaritch for the book. The answer came back that no copy was to be had, but that a watch would be kept for one. No more was heard from Quaritch for a year. Then came a note to the effect that he had purchased the book and had shipped by mail, and not a word said about price. The bill came along six months later! And this collector was practically unknown to the famous London bookman.

Quaritch's catalogues are a liberal education in themselves. They may be studied with profit by anyone whose knowledge of books is not omniscient quite. Almost every branch of art and polite literature is covered by them in their description of the books Quaritch has handled or sold. The price of this catalogue is very high and a copy is a rarity in itself. Mr. Quaritch not only knew the outside of books, but he knew their contents too. His personal manner was as courtly as his letters, and he seemed never able to forgive the ignorance of rich men who bought rare books just because they were rare. No one without taste could be a bookman, for Quaritch. But of such he did cultivate the acquaintance.

BERNARD QUARITCH.

THE RICHEST SCHOOL GIRL.

A Kentucky Maiden's Fortune Estimated at More Than $10,000,000.

"There is a school girl in Louisville," said a Kentucky man of political prominence, "pretty well along in her teens who is one of the richest persons of her age in the United States, and there is a gold mine romance goes with her fortune. Her grandfather was John B. Williams, born in Somerset, Ky., who, as a young lawyer, went to San Francisco. There in the course of his practice he undertook to float a gold mine in Nevada, and he earned a fee of $1,500 for his labor. However, the mine didn't pan out right and the company went to pieces without paying Mr. Williams his fee. I may say that he was then or afterward attorney-general of the state, and it was agreed that he should foreclose on the mine and buy it in for his fee. This he did, and a couple of years or so later a representative of the Flood, Mackey & O'Brien interests, just then coming into prominence, came into his office one day and offered him $40,000 for his mine, which adjoined their big Nevada property. He declined to sell, although nearly paralyzed by the proposition and the figures were rapidly advanced to $200,000, which Mr. Williams also declined, because he was sure now that he had a good thing, though he had not suspected it before, but he agreed to put the mine in with the other interest and take his share of the profits. On this basis the F. M. & O'B. people took over the mine that had cost Williams $1,500 and he began to get dividends. Not a great while afterward a representative of the majority holders told Mr. Williams that somebody was bearing the stock in the market and he did not know what the result would be, but if he wanted to sell out he could do so. Mr. Williams was willing to sell if he could get his price, and after several days' dickering he sold his interest, receiving for it a check for $3,000,000, the largest check, by the way, ever drawn by anyone on the Pacific coast. After that Mr. Williams was on Easy street but money does not prolong life indefinitely and in time he died, leaving married sons and daughters who did not long survive him. The young girl I speak of is the daughter of one of Mr. Williams' daughters, and she is now the sole heir of the property of her grandfather which, I am reliably informed, has increased in value until it is worth somewhere between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000."

AMERICAN WITH BOERS.

Duncan N. Hood, an American soldier and a graduate of West Point, is serving as a commissioned officer in the Boer army. Hood is a son of the famous Gen. Hood. He attended Riverview Military Academy, where he was prepared for West Point.

Duncan was adopted by John Morris of New Jersey, who educated him. After graduation Hood traveled through South America, Central America and Mexico. Then he resigned his position as second lieutenant and took up the study of mining engineering in Columbia College. When the war between the United States and Spain broke out he promptly dropped studies and speculation and went at once to his native state, Louisiana. He was the first to suggest to President McKinley the idea of immune regiments for service in Cuba, and was called to Washington to discuss the idea. The result was that Mr. Hood was commissioned as colonel of one of the regiments. It happened that this regiment saw no active service in Cuba. Last July, after being mustered out, Col. Hood returned to New York and resumed his studies. The fact that he had not seen actual fighting left him restless to know what battle meant. Then came the trouble in South Africa, and the young soldier, again dropping his books and putting aside his ambition in civil life, left for South Africa just before war began. His services were eagerly accepted by the Boers.

DUNCAN N. HOOD.

Definition of Bric-a-Brac.

Little Dick—Uncle Richard, what is bric-a-brac? Uncle Richard—Bric-a-brac is anything you knock over and break when you are feeling for matches in the dark.—Puck.

Wisdom of Experience.

From Chicago News: Young wife—Tom presented me with a lovely pair of diamond ear-rings this morning. Her mother—Indeed! I wonder what he's up to now?

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Private Mail Boxes—New Fire-Escape Truck—A Novel Voting Machine—Will Make the Blind See and the Deaf Hear.

Will Make the Blind See.

The Russian electrician, Paul Stiens, is now in London, exhibiting an invention by which he claims he can restore sight to the blind, and even to those who were born blind. Stien's idea is to supply a substitute for the lens of the eye by the aid of electricity. "Immediately the apparatus is brought into contact with the body of the individual operated upon," said he," as in the camera, it focuses the rays of light from the object to the brain, and sight is given. Objects are clearly seen. They are not inverted, but appear in their proper form. My apparatus simply constitutes a substitute for the lens of the eye." Experiments seem to bear out Stien's statements. He claims also that his invention will enable the deaf to hear perfectly. "You know," he said, "that even though the drum or tympanic membrane is at fault, if the small bones called the incus malleus and stapes are present, a man is enabled to hear by means of a plug which is put in his right ear. In fact, such a plug is called a false drum. Now, with the aid of my apparatus, when the membrane and bones are at fault, hearing is given by application of my apparatus to the surface of the body. The body is a good conductor of the electric current, and when the apparatus is in use a man wishing to talk to the deaf person speaks into the apparatus. The voice vibrations are carried through it to the person spoken to, thence by his nerves to the resonating chambers and along the eustachian tubes to the auditory nerves, which convey the sound to the center of hearing in the brain." Asked what happened when the auditory nerve was at fault, Mr. Stiens said another nerve would gradually be educated to take its place.

Perpetual Night in the Ocean.

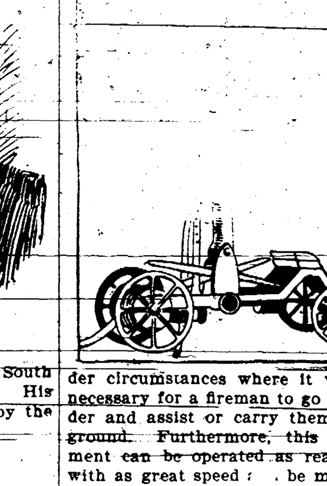
Sir John Murray recently summed up the latest discoveries concerning the ocean. The deep sea, he says, is a region of darkness, as well as of low temperature, because the rays of the sun are wholly absorbed by the superficial layers of water. Plant life is absent, but animal life is abundant in those night-haunted depths. The majority of the deep-sea animals live by eating mud and by catching minute particles of organic matter which descend from above. Many of the mud-eating animals are of gigantic size compared with the allies in shallower waters, but they are the prey of rapacious enemies armed with peculiar prehensile organs. Some deep-sea fishes are blind, while others have very large eyes. Phosphorescent light plays an important role in the great deeps. Sometimes the animals are furnished with phosphorescent organs which recall the use of bull's-eye lanterns.

The West Indies Hurricane.

The United States hydrographic office has tracked out the late destructive West Indian hurricane. It was first encountered on August 3 at a point near latitude 12 degrees north, further east than any tropical storm hitherto reported to the hydrographic office. The center of the storm reached Porto Rico on the 8th, Hayti on the 9th, Bahamas on the 12th, and Jupiter, Fla., on the 13th. It then continued parallel to the United States coast, where hurricanes were reported by vessels until the 19th. When last reported, on the 21st, it was near latitude 40 degrees north and longitude 60 degrees west, much weakened in character. The life of this hurricane is stated to have been longer than any hitherto reported to the hydrographic office.

New Fire-Escape Truck.

No great improvement in fire ladders has been made for some time, the hook and ladder truck having retained its present character for many years. In a new and apparently practicable patented improvement in fire-escape trucks the familiar ladder is replaced by a telescoping extensible steel shaft which is pneumatically extended, resembling when extended an elongated pole with many sections. At the top of this steel column is a bracket arm from which swings a basket supported on ropes, in which the fire-bound victims make their descent to the ground. Provision is also made for tilting the steel shaft so as to throw the basket directly in front of the windows where it is required. With a fireproof basket and a rope it is possible for women and children to make their escape from the upper stories of blazing buildings under circumstances where it would be necessary for a fireman to go up a ladder and assist or carry them to the ground. Furthermore, this arrangement can be operated as readily and with as great speed : . be made with as great a reach a· he longest ladders.

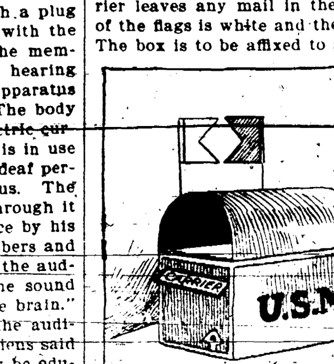


Photographing the Rainbow.

MM. Antonali and Mathiew of the National Agronomical Institute, Paris, publishes in knowledge a well-illustrated article on clouds. The application of photography to the study of meteorology enabled them to study the form and height of clouds, waterspouts, rainbows, halos, coronae, etc., and to record the "fugitive sinuosities" of lightning. A photograph of a rainbow, taken June 2, shows that the inner space of the bow is much brighter than the outer, an appearance which is not always noticeable to the naked eye. This difference is due to the existence of secondary rainbows, or "supernumerary bows," unexplained by Descartes and Newton, but to which Young applied his discovery of the law of interference of light.

Private Mail Boxes.

The postoffice department has ordered that in all cities and towns having free delivery the postal system shall be extended to include house-to-house collections, and the system is also extended to all rural free delivery routes. One of the requirements, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which the citizen must observe is to supply his own mail box. Postmasters are instructed to give information about the boxes and encourage householders to put them up. The government has made special recommendation of a certain kind of mail box represented in the accompanying cut. This box is a unique contrivance fitted with automatic signal flags so that the passing carrier can see at a glance if there is any mail deposited in it for him to collect. It is also a receptacle for delivered mail, and a different colored flag apprises the householder when the carrier leaves any mail in the box. One of the flags is white and the other red. The box is to be affixed to a post near



the street convenient for the carrier. It is fitted with perfect locks, and when the carrier drops mail into the box the white flag immediately comes up which indicates that there is mail for the people in the house. Dropping letter to be mailed into the box raises the red flag, which is the signal to the passing carrier. It is large enough for the largest-sized letter, and has separate spaces for papers and packages. It is the intention of the postoffice department to introduce the house-to-house collection system as soon as possible.

A Novel Voting Machine.

A novel voting machine was tested the other day at the government printing office in Rome. It is the work of Dr. G. Tresploli, a well-known scientist, and his brother Faustus. A voter goes to the polling booth and the official in charge cancels his name on the register and puts in its place a stamp bearing the number of the ward, and a progressive number, which he obtains by consulting and setting the machine in operation. Until this number is obtained the voter can do nothing, for the machine would not act. When he learns his number all he has to do is to step on the pedal of the machine and press on the ticket bearing the name of the candidate he prefers. Then, after he has removed his foot from the pedal, he sees under a plate of glass his ticket go directly into the ballot box, and thus his duty is done. The machine is in the form of a box, and it contains scrolls of cardboard on which are printed the names of the various candidates. After each voter has made his selection a ticket is cut from one of the scrolls, and passes into the ballot box, which is constantly revolving. When the day's work is over the ballot box is opened and the votes are counted in the usual manner.

Graveyard Studies.

In his opening address on "Geological Time" to the geology section of the British association, Sir Archibald Geikie urged upon town geologists and those in the country who have no opportunities of venturing far afield, that they may do good service by carefully scrutinizing ancient buildings and monuments. In the churchyards they will find much to occupy and interest them, not, however, like Old Mortality, in repairing the tombstones, but in tracing the ravages of the weather upon them and in obtaining definite measures of the rate of their decay. Sir Archibald himself, twenty years ago, studied in the graveyards and cemeteries of Edinburgh the rate at which marble gives way in such a moist climate as that of Scotland.

Recent Inventions.

An improved snow-melting machine has an air compressor operated by the motion of the machine, to drive air into contact with a gas flame and combine the two for increasing the heat in the melting chamber, the gas being formed from gasoline.

Time of each collection from a mail box is indicated in rotation by a new apparatus having an endless chain of card holders, rotated by the action of opening the box at each collection, thus throwing a new card in front of the indicator slot.

To enable a person to float in the water in an upright position a Massachusetts man has designed an apparatus composed of a belt to be inflated and placed around the waist, with a weighted rod attached to each leg to keep the floater verticle.

An electric band has been patented for use in giving treatment to patients, comprising two semicircular pieces of metal, one being zinc and the other copper, hinged together at the back, with an adjustable fastening in front which grips the band around the waist.

An Echo from the Shore.

They sat together on the shore, she as romantic as the moonlit scenery about them, he practical in every fiber. "How do you account for that peculiar sound?" she inquired. "There, it is repeated. Sea mews, they call them."

"Catfish, I suppose." Detroit Free Press.

If You are looking for CHEAP Stuff,

half worn out and dragged all over the country,

We are not in it.

But if you are looking

For Something GOOD,

We can give you satisfaction.

Notice Some of Our Prices:

Men's and boys' Felts and Overs, warranted, at	$1.25
Men's Arctics, worth 1.25, now	75c
Boys' Best Rubbers, worth 65c, at	40c
Boys' Calf Oil Grain and Kip Boots, worth 2.25, at	1.25
Men's Felt Rubbers, worth 1.50, at	1.00
Ladies' Shoes, small sizes, worth 1.50 to $3, at	59c to 99c
Child's Shoes, worth 35c to 50c, at	10c

Give us a trial on these prices.

J. ROLLER & CO.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.

Let us show you a fine line of ingrain and brussels. We sell cheaper than dealers who keep a large stock on hand. We have

MATTINGS

plain and figured that are excellent floor covering, especially for sleeping rooms. If you need

A Sewing Machine,

inspect the ELDREDGE, and you will be pleased. Come to us for everything in Furniture.

JENTER & RAUSCHENBERGER.

Plenty of Water

in the household and for the stock is a necessity at the coming season of the year.

PURE WATER is equally important. You can have both by having

A TUBULAR DRIVE WELL

put down by me. These wells tap permanent veins of water that are way below impurities.

NO WATER, NO PAY is my principle of doing business. Now is a good time to secure a water supply before winter sets in. Call on me.

CHAS. KREITNER.

Gardeners, Please bear in mind that in our box factory we manufacture

Celery Boxes

Onion and Potato Crates.

Our Specialty is a Matched Pine Celery Box.

See our goods and get our prices before buying.

We always carry a full line of

LUMBER, Lath, Shingles,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Dry Stock. Write us or call at the yards, north end of Lake Shore Railway Yards, Tecumseh, and get our prices.

Temple, McClure & Co.

Here and There.

MOST IMPORTANT SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN OUR VILLAGE

The weather continues mild.

Read Wurster Bros. & Co.'s new advertisement.

The blacksmiths had their first harvest of the winter this week.

Westgate has a few words for you in his space on the 4th page.

Robison & Koebbe have some news for you in their new advertisement.

If you have a cold, read Haeussler's advertisement and act accordingly.

The repaired armature for the electric light plant is expected here in a day or two.

Yocum, Marx & Co., offer great bargains in jackets. See their advertisement.

Subject of discourse in the universalist church, Sunday morning: God and his universe.

The Freese-Whittelsey Co., have something for your perusal in their space in another column.

Some of our fisherman have been trying their luck through the ice, but have had poor success.

Chiffoniers are comparatively new and justly popular articles of furniture. Read what Gallup & Lewis say about them.

The Lake Shore pile driver gang is at work on bridges east of the village, also on culverts between here and the Green gravel pit.

The union savings bank is protected against loss by robbery and burglary, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column.

The young men of the village issued invitations for a social dance to be held at arbeiter hall, this evening. Naumann's orchestra will furnish music and a pleasant time is anticipated.

Geo. S Craw has rented the Freeman house barber shop, which was formerly under the management of A. F. Freeman. We understand the facilities of the shop are to be greatly increased.

The M. E Sunday school last Sunday acknowledged the faithfulness of those members who had been present every Sunday during 1899. "Auntie" Davis received two plates, a cup and saucer; Anna Dowling, a bible; Benj. Goodyear, a bible.

The annual statement of the S. W. F. M. Fire Ins. Co., appears in another column and will be read by the stockholders with great satisfaction. The phenomenal success of the company during the many years of its existence, is the subject of favorable comment far and wide.

There came near being a serious conflagration at the Freeman house last Friday noon. The partition between the laundry and kitchen took fire from the laundry stove, but it was detected on account of the smoke. They banged a hole in the partition and doused in a few pails of water, which extinguished the flames. It made things lively there for awhile and they are glad it occurred in the daytime.

Although many of our citizens are Germans, it is but once in a lifetime that we see a person wearing wooden shoes in earnest. However, a few days ago a young son of Robert Mahrle was about the streets airing a pair and he presented quite a comical sight. Although these foot protectors look clumsy and unacceptable, we are told they are very warm for winter wear and not half as uncomfortable otherwise as they look.

The following are the officers of M. E. Sunday school for the year 1900:
Superintendent—Prof. Evan Essery.
Ass't Supt.—H. C. Leeson.
Secretary—Miss Edith Tracy.
Treasurer—Clyde Leeson.
Librarian—Miss Bernice Holmes.
Organist—Raynor Haeussler.
Assistant—Miss Bessie Torrey.
Chorister—Miss Margaret Blosser.
Assistant—Mrs. C. E. Lewis.
Historian—Mrs C. E. Lewis.
Alternate—Mrs. E. Essery.

That little fall of snow Thursday afternoon had an electrical effect upon others than the children of our village. The sporty young men began a search for dogs, ferrets, guns and accoutrements and made up parties to go out the next morning after rabbits. The farmers say that the roar of musketry was heard all day Friday on hill and vale. A report came from the south that the boors made an advance on the English and attacked their commissary department. No lives were lost and at 4 o'clock a retreat was begun. Other parties, it is said, captured a number of rabbits.

A gentleman from Dundee has been in town the past few days doing some advertising for the Farmers' Co-operative Beet Sugar Co., of Dundee, and arranging for meetings next week at surrounding school houses and town halls, at which representatives from the company will be present to explain the cultivation of the sugar beet and secure acreage. Here is a chance for our farmers to indulge in something besides straight wheat, oats and potato farming. The probabilities of paying returns should be thoroughly investigated and if found favorable this opportunity should be grasped. Good reports have come from farmers in other sections of the state, on beet raising, and John Myers of Caro, who is visiting in the village, says that he cleared $20 per acre above all expenses, in raising the beets last year, and that is the face of a great drouth.

School Notes.

The advanced German class is getting up a play.

The third grade is interested in drawing a map of the county.

The second grade is ready to read the new geographical reader.

Floyd Pardee has been confined to his home with quinsy the past week, but we learn is improving now.

The physics class finishes the subject of heat this week. Last week the linear coefficient of expansion of an iron rod was worked out.

The following have recently visited school: Misses Bessie Torrey, Emma Schaible, Mrs. C. J. Robison, Mrs. Snyder of Kalamazoo, Miss Anna Bruegel of Ann Arbor, Misses Begole and Savage of Chelsea, Miss Crocker of Jackson.

The first meeting of the literary society for 1900, was held Monday night and the following program was given: Quotations from Scott; recitation, Alfred Gaue; essay, Neva Logan; conundrums, Rolland Lehr; piano solo, Genevieve Brown; debate—Resolved, that Admiral Dewey did wrong in transferring to his wife the home given to him by popular subscription; affirmative, Hugo Kirchhofer, Almira Smith; negative, Will Kramer, Mabel Basom. By a vote of those present, the affirmative received the decision. Recitation, Milton Haselschwardt; piano duett, Louise Lehr, Lulu Naumann; chip basket, Leila Roney, essay, Mae Stark; recitation, Julia Landwehr.

FREEDOM.

Wm. Kinsley of Lodi, spent Sunday here.

John Veegeding of Sharon, spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Mr. & Mrs. Ed. Kuhl spent Sunday with friends in Manchester.

Fred, Frank and Ed. Kleinschmidt have returned home from Scio.

Miss Katie Fauser of Waterloo, is visiting at Rev. J. B. Meister's.

Some fine bass and pickerel have been caught in Pleasant lake lately.

Mr. & Mrs. P. McEnany, Alice and Clara, of Sharon, spent Sunday at P. Guinan's.

A dance was held at Mrs. Vogel's Friday night, which was enjoyed by all who attended.

Mrs. L. Somers returned home Saturday from a week's visit with friends in Manchester.

Al. Kiebler and Miss Rose Wuerthner, of Manchester, spent Sunday with Chas. Kalmbach and family.

School district No. 3 will hold a box social at the home of Mr. & Mrs. John Reno, Friday, Jan. 19.

Miss Mary Porr who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Meister, has returned to her home in Albion.

John and Emma Bertke, Gust Kleinschmidt and Albert Kuhl spent Sunday with relatives in Grass Lake.

The nearest relatives and friends of John Gran met at his home on Friday evening, Jan. 9, and gave him a pleasant surprise.

WAMPLER'S LAKE.

James Moore and Ed. Hoxie have filled their ice houses.

Mr & Mrs. Bert Owen went to Rome, last Friday, to visit friends.

Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Aylsworth visited friends at Adrian, last week.

Ed. Moore, who has been sick the past two weeks, is somewhat better.

Dr. Culver, who has been so poorly the past week, is a little better at present.

Mr. & Mrs. Earl Ayers of Springville, visited their parents here, over Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Zimmerman are the happy parents of a daughter, born Jan. 7.

Will Sharp and Fred Rice, of Brooklyn, visited their friend, Will Lawrence, a few days ago.

We learn that Frank Hay Jr., has rented his farm to Ed. Moore, and will move his family to Alpena in the spring.

The colt owned by E. D. Main, which he brought down from Brooklyn to leave on his farm, slipped on the ice lately and sprained its hip.

IRON CREEK.

Rev. I. B. Buffum preached at Clinton last Sunday night.

James Scully had a bee on Monday to haul his crop of wheat to market.

About 12 o'clock Friday night Mrs. Mary Hall's barn was discovered to be on fire. Von Kelly and others, who live with Mrs. Hall, ran out, and finding the building beyond hope of recovery set to work rescuing the stock. It was thought all was gotten out, but it was afterwards found one cow had perished, and she must have rushed back into the barn unnoticed. About 500 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of wheat, a quantity of hay, 18 loads of corn stalks and a straw stack were burned, entailing a loss of about $1500, with an insurance in the S. W. farmers' mutual, which company adjusted the loss at $775. We understand, however, there was no insurance on the wheat. The origin of the fire is unknown, but some have a theory that someone entered to steal grain and carelessly dropped a match.

District No. 2, Bridgewater, will hold a box social at Mrs. Francis Staib's, Jan. 23. Everybody is cordially invited.

BRIDGEWATER.

Albert Westphal will build a barn on his farm in the spring.

Will Matthews, who works the J. M. Kress farm, lost two fingers from his right hand with a fodder shredder while at work for Albert Van Gieson, yesterday.

BROOKLYN

Henry Boseman and G. R. Gano are both very sick.

Joe Whitney went to Bay City, Saturday, on business.

Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Culver returned from their visit in Detroit, Monday.

Miss Myres of Ionia, is making a business sojourn in town this week.

Mr. & Mrs. John Cruse drove to Jackson on Sunday and returned Monday.

The presbyterian society is holding a series of meetings at the church, this week.

The second entertainment of the lecture course will be held at masons' hall, Jan. 26.

There was a large attendance at the installation of officers of Robert Irwin post G. A. R.

W. W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor, was in town Saturday. He delivered a lecture at Jefferson, Friday evening.

SHARON.

H. A. Dewey went to Jackson, yesterday.

Matthew Kesler is improving in health.

We learn that John Dresselhouse intends to build a house in the spring.

Mr. & Mrs. Clifford Kendall of Freedom, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. Lambert Uphaus has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs Almendinger, at Owosso.

Theodore Uphaus has returned from Ann Arbor, where he has been spending the past two weeks.

Mrs. Wm. Huesman and son Clarence spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Emma Osborn of Jackson, came here Saturday to visit her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Dewey.

I. P. Warrick of Battle Creek, came here Monday to see his brother-in-law, A. T. Kirkwood. He will remain several days.

Jas. Douglass returned last Friday from his trip to New Orleans, La. We learn that he found some of his relatives while there.

About 40 of the friends of Wm. Rothfus met at his home on Friday evening, Jan. 9, and gave him a very pleasant surprise. All report having had a very pleasant time.

John S. Kirkwood of Mosherville, and Mrs. Jesse Wolcott of Moscow, were here from Thursday until Monday, at the bedside of their brother, A. T. Kirkwood, who died last evening. The funeral will be at the center church Saturday, at 10 a. m.

John Haselschwardt's buggy became uncoupled while he was driving on Monday, and he was thrown out, sustaining a dislocation of the right shoulder. Dr. Iddings, with the assistance of Dr. Conklin, reduced the dislocation.

NORVELL.

Miss Maud Curtis is on the sick list.

Don E. Palmer went to Jackson, Wednesday, on business.

Miss Mabel LaFlair visited relatives in Napoleon, Tuesday.

Mrs. Lown is spending the week with relatives near Manchester.

Mrs. C. P. Bancroft has been having an attack of the grip, this week.

Mrs. Foote of Toledo, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Greene.

A. J. Austin shipped a double deck carload of hogs and lambs to Buffalo, Saturday.

Mr. & Mrs. David Sell entertained relatives from Napoleon and Clinton, last Saturday.

Philo Silkworth of Manchester, came here Wednesday to visit his daughter, Mrs. Albert Hashley.

The ladies' aid society will have a chicken pie supper at the town hall on Friday evening of this week.

L. M. Russell went to Medina, O., Wednesday, on business, and will be there the remainder of the week.

Miss Mary Fish is sick with the measles, at her sister's, Mrs. Wheaton's. Mrs. W.'s little girl is also sick with them.

Rev. F. V. Hawley of Jackson, delivered a fine address at the town hall, last Friday night. Subject, The sanctity of life.

Fred Frey will work for Chancy Risbridger, Charlie Yeider for A. J. Austin and Charlie Jewett for S. B. Palmer, the coming season.

The rites of baptism were observed by the M. E. church, last Sunday. Two joined the church by letter and several joined on probation.

S. B. Palmer had the misfortune last Friday, to slip down and break the small bone below the knee of one of his legs. He is getting along nicely and will no doubt soon be out again.

The remains of Carrie, wife of Edwin Brower of Jackson, were brought here for burial Saturday. Deceased lived at Lewis Brower's a number of years before her marriage. She died very suddenly. Her husband and two children survive her and have the sympathy of friends here in their bereavement.

Baltimore Oysters

In bulk, always fresh and the best quality. Every day. N. SENGER.

Wanted to Exchange—A carload of Farming Tools for Good Horses.

WURSTER BROS. & Co.

For Sale.—Pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, choice breeding birds, cheap. WM. H. EVERY, Clinton.

For Sale.

The 240 acre farm known as the "Gould farm" in Sharon, owned by the late D. G. Rose. All plow land except 15 acres of timber. Enquire of Bert Rose.

Born.

COOK.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, Jan'y 14, 1899, to Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Cook, a son.

KOEBBE—In this village on Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900, to Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Koebbe, a daughter.

GARTTMAN.—In Freedom on Friday, Jan. 12, 1900, to Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Garttman, a daughter.

DRESSELHOUSE—In Freedom on Monday, Jan. 15, 1900, to Mr. & Mrs. Louis Dresselhouse, a son.

Died.

NOYES.—In Nashville on Friday, Jan'y 12, 1900, of paralysis, Asa B. Noyes, aged 70 years.

KIRKWOOD.—In Sharon on Wednesday, Jan'y 17, 1900, of kidney trouble, A. T. Kirkwood, aged 73 years.

Mr. Kirkwood came to Sharon from Mosherville, Hillsdale county, in 1871, and began work in the Sharon mills, afterwards purchasing the same, and together with his son enjoyed the patronage and good-will of the farmers and business men in the surrounding towns.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Paulina Mosher, who together with their only son George, is left to mourn his loss. He was a member of the M. E. church for many years and the funeral Saturday at 10 a. m., will be held at the center church, Sharon.

Home Markets.

APPLES.—75c ₩ bu. $1.75@$2.00 bbl
BEANS.—Good demand, $1.50; yellow-eyed, $1.60 ₩ bu.
BEEF—Steady. Heifers, $3.50@$4.00; cows $2.50@$3 00; best steers $4.00@$4.50 ₩ cwt.
BUTTER—16c@18c ₩ lb.
CABBAGE.—3c@4c ₩ head.
CALVES—Good demand, $5.00@$5.50 ₩ cwt.
CORN—Good demand. Ear, 17c@20c; Shelled corn, 37c@38c ₩ bu.
DRESSED HOGS.—Good demand, $5.25 @$5.50 ₩ cwt.
DRIED APPLES—3c@4c ₩ lb.
EGGS—Steady, 16c@18c ₩ doz.
HAMS.—8c lb and Shoulders, 7c.
HOGS—Stronger. $4.00 @ $4.25; Pigs and Yorkers, $4.00@$4.15 ₩ cwt.
HONEY—In comb, 10c@12c ₩ lb.
LAMBS—Good demand. Best bring $5 @$5.15; common, $4.75@ $5.00 ₩ cwt.
LARD—6c@7c ₩ lb.
NUTS—Hickory, 75c bu.
OATS—Steady; 22c@23c bu.
ONIONS.—25c@30c bu.
POPCORN.—75c ₩ bu.
POTATOES.—25c@30c bu.
POULTRY—Live, good demand. Turkeys, 8c; chicks, 5c@6c; ducks and geese, 5½c ₩ lb.
RYE—48c@50c ₩ bu.
SHEEP—Better demand. $3.50@$4.00; yearlings $4.00.@$4 25.
WHEAT—No 1 red, 63c@64c. No. 1 white, 62c@63c. Low grade, 55c@60c.

A NEW Harness Shop!

That is, a new stock and new management at the old John Braun stand.

Blankets, Robes, Whips,

and in fact everything for the horse and carriage, at lowest prices. Call on me.

GEO. PARDEE.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

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MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Coughs, Colds, and Headaches

are in season. A bottle of our

White Pine and Tar Syrup....

will stop your cold and cough, try it. Our headache tablets will stop your headache every time and are safe to take, none better. For Constipation, Indigestion, and derangements of Stomach use Improved Liver Tablets. Call and ask about them.

GEO. J. HAEUSSLER.

We have received a new line of ruled headings, letter, note and bill heads, statements, etc. Call at the ENTERPRISE office and get our prices.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31, A. D. 1899 of the condition and affairs of

The Southern Washtenaw Farmers' Mut. Fire Insurance Co.

Located at Manchester, organized under the laws of the State of Michigan and doing business in the County of Washtenaw in said State.

GEORGE S. RAWSON, President.
HENRY R. PALMER, Secretary.
P. O. Address of Secretary, River Raisin.

MEMBERSHIPS

Number of members Dec. 31, of previous year,	308	
Number of members added during the present year,	21	
Total,	329	
Deduct number of members withdrawn during the year, and policies canceled by reason of sale or otherwise,	8	
Number of members now belonging to company,		321

RISKS

Amount of property at risk Dec. 31, of previous year,	$767,780	
Amount of risks added during present year,	56 400	
Total,	$824,180	
Deduct risks canceled, withdrawn or terminated,	22,075	
Net amount now at risk by Co.,		$802,105

RESOURCES

Cash on hand,		$72 47
Assessment of prior years uncollected,	$7.00	
Nature and amount of all other resources, from increased insurance,	7 50	

RECEIPTS

Cash collected on assessments levied on prior years,	$34 05
Cash for membership or policy fees,	21.00
Cash from increased or decreased insurance,	48 90
Total cash receipts,	$103 95
Add cash balance at close preceding year,	59 84
Total receipts,	$163 79

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries and fees paid to officers and directors (Schedule A)	$55 00
All other disbursements, (Schedule B)	36.32
Total expenses actually paid during the year,	$91 32

SCHEDULE A

Henry R. Palmer,	$55 00
Total Schedule A,	$55.00

SCHEDULE B

M. D. Blosser printing,	$12.25
S. H. Holmes, correct error,	2.90
Elwin English, sheep killed by lightning,	6 67
D. W. Palmer Est., damage by lightning,	3 00
J. B. Gore, insurance commissioner,	8 00
Postage and stationery,	3 50
Total Schedule B,	$36.32

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

How many assessments have been made during the year? Ans. No assessment.

What amount of losses or expenses are allowed to accumulate before an assessment is levied? Ans. No amount.

Does the company, in making an assessment, provide therein for any surplus fund over the actual losses accrued? Ans. It does not.

What proportion of damage or actual loss sustained on real property does the company pay? Ans. ¾.

What proportion of damage or actual loss sustained on personal property does the company pay? Ans. ¾.

Are all risks examined before written? Yes. By whom? Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Washtenaw, }

George S Rawson, President, and Henry R. Palmer, Secretary of said Company, do and each for himself doth depose and say, that they have read the foregoing statement, and know the contents thereof, and they have good reason to believe, and do believe said statement to be true.

GEO. S RAWSON, President.
HENRY R. PALMER, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Bridgewater, in said State and County, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1900. JAMES BENHAM.
Justice of the Peace, Washtenaw County, Mich.

The CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1900.

NOVELTY IN LITERARY AND ART FEATURES.

PRINTING IN COLORS.

THE BEST ILLUSTRATIONS, with Cole's Engravings and Castaigne's Drawings.

A New and Superbly Illustrated

Life of Cromwell,

By the Rt. Hon. John Morley, M. P.

THE conductors of THE CENTURY take especial pleasure in announcing this as the leading historical series of the magazine in 1900. No man is more competent than Judge Morley, who was selected by Mr. Gladstone's family to write the biography of Gladstone, to treat Cromwell in the spirit of the end of the nineteenth century.

The Illustrations

will be remarkable. Besides original drawings, there will be valuable unpublished portraits lent by Her Majesty the Queen, and by the owners of the greatest Cromwell collections. Other features include:

ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON'S

"Biography of a Grizzly," delightfully illustrated by the artist-author,—the longest and most important literary work of the author of "Wild Animals I Have Known."

PARIS, Illustrated by CASTAIGNE.

A series of papers for the Exposition year, by Richard Whiteing, author of "No. 5 John Street," splendidly illustrated by more than sixty pictures by the famous artist Castaigne, including views of the Paris Exposition.

LONDON, Illustrated by PHIL MAY.

A series of papers on the East End of London, by Sir Walter Besant, with pictures by Phil May and Joseph Pennell.

Sailing Alone Around the World.

The record of a voyage of 46,000 miles undertaken single-handed and alone in a 40 foot boat. A most delightful biography of the sea.

The Author of "Hugh Wynne,"

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, will furnish a short serial of remarkable psychological interest, "The Autobiography of a Quack," and there will be short stories by all the leading writers.

A Chapter from Mark Twain's Abandoned Autobiography, Literary Reminiscences,

Familiar accounts of Tennyson, Browning, Lowell, Emerson, Bryant, Whittier, and Holmes.

Important Papers

By Governor Theodore Roosevelt, President Eliot of Harvard University, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Woodrow Wilson, John Burroughs, and others.

American Secret History.

A series of papers of commanding interest.

The Art Work of the Century.

It is everywhere conceded that THE CENTURY has led the world in art. Timothy Cole's unique and beautiful wood blocks will continue to be a feature, with the work of many other engravers, who have made the American school famous. The fine half-tone plates—re-engraved by wood engravers—for which the magazine is distinguished, will appear with new methods of printing and illustrating.

Begin new Subscriptions with November. Price $4.00 a year. Subscribe through dealers or remit to the publishers,

THE CENTURY CO.
Union Square, New York.

We are about to change

over our stock, and owing to a lack of room we will sell

OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT GREAT CUT PRICES...

For 30 Days.

Stoves, Tinware, and all Shelf Hardware, Harness, Robes, Blankets, Cutters, Bobs, Buggies, Wagons, Sewing Machines.

WURSTER BROS. & CO.

Our Special Sale ends Saturday Night, Jan. 20.

We still have about 75 New and Desirable Styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's

JACKETS Which we will continue to sell at **HALF PRICE.**

$12.00 Jackets,	$6.00	$7.00 Jackets,	$3.50
10.00 Jackets,	5.00	6.00 Jackets,	3.00
9.00 Jackets,	4.50	5.00 Jackets,	2.50
8.00 Jackets,	4.00	4.00 Jackets,	2.00

All Plush and Boucle Capes, 1-4 Off.

Respectfully, **YOCUM, MARX & CO.**

By Mutual Consent

THE FIRM OF

ROBISON & KOEBBE

Will be dissolved March 15.

In order to settle up the affairs of the firm, the stock is placed on the market at greatly

REDUCED PRICES FOR SPOT CASH.

All accounts due the firm must be settled at once either by cash or bankable notes.

ROBISON & KOEBBE.

We Have

a great Sale on now at the East Side Store, and the people are showing by their patronage that they appreciate it. We cannot give prices here, but you will see by our bills that prices have

Taken a Tumble

away out of sight, for we want cash rather than goods. Shoes, Boots and Rubbers for less than they can be bought at wholesale—no ancient, fly-by-night stock either. Dress Goods go at cost and Crockery at prices that will surprise you. It will pay you to buy now for future needs.

A. JAEGER.

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.

Notice 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 Newkirk 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, JANUARY 18, 1900.

Lenawee County.

A lodge of odd fellows will probably be instituted at Clinton.

Rev. W. R. Blachford, for several years rector of the episcopal church at Clinton, assumed the duties of his new charge at West Bay City, on Sunday.

The annual farmers' institute, under the auspices of the agricultural society of Lenawee county, will be held at the court house in Adrian, Jan. 24 26. A very interesting program for the three days has been prepared.

At a mass meeting held in Dundee, Saturday night many farmers signed contracts to grow sugar beets for the contemplated factory. Land has been donated for a stove factory and other industries are expected to follow in the wake of Dundee's expected boom.—Times.

Already the congressional bee is beginning to buzz among the democrats of the second district, and men who are willing to run against Congressman H. C Smith are putting in an appearance. It is said that O. R. Pierce, the silver nominee in 1898, has no desire to try again, and a boom has been started for Mayor M. G. Loennecker of Jackson.—Adrian Times.

Washtenaw County.

Chelsea is to have a chapter of royal arch masons.

A company has been formed at Ann Arbor for the manufacture of gasoline lamps.

The new Ann Arbor Closet Co., is hustling work on its new building and hopes to get the machinery in position next month. About 30 men have been employed.

The German farmers' mutual fire insurance company has elected the following officers: President, Jacob Reichert of Scio; vice-president, Fred Fiegel of Scio; secretary, Chas. Braun; treasurer, John Jetter; director, Geo. Feldkamp, Saline.

The county institute board has decided not to allow Dr. Carrow to answer President Watkins' Lansing speech at the approaching farmers' round-up in this city. It is feared that such a reply to the attack of the university would array one state institution against another needlessly. That no formal reply to Mr. Watkins can be made, will be a great disappointment to the university's friends here.—Ann Arbor cor. to Free Press.

A combined school teachers', school officers' and school patrons' meeting will be held at the court house, Ann Arbor, Saturday, Jan. 20, beginning at 10 a. m. The forenoon program will consist of an address by Hon. J. K. Campbell of Augusta; a paper, "How can the school officer become more helpful to the school?" by E. D. Misner of Dexter; discussion; paper, "How can the teacher become more helpful to the school?" by Hon. J. L. Hunter of Ypsilanti; discussion. In the afternoon there will be short talks and an address, "The influence of school surroundings," by Prof. C. O. Hoyt, of the normal.

Jackson County.

Postmaster Preston of Grass Lake, has received a re-appointment. He has made a good officer and ought to be retained.

Extensive alterations and improvements at St. Mary's church, Jackson, are contemplated. It is proposed to enlarge the edifice, which at present has a seating capacity of 860, by the addition of accommodations for about 400 worshippers, giving the church a seating capacity of 1,200. It is estimated the remodeling of the church will cost $6,000.

Jackson was designated as one of the places for the trial of carrier registration, and the system has just gone into operation. The special delivery service will be continued. Any person desiring to send a message or package to any point within the city limits, can telephone the postoffice for special messenger, who will go for the package or letter, collect the required postage and 10 cents for immediate delivery stamp, and make immediate delivery to person addressed.

Mrs. Geo. C. Lord of Grass Lake, died last Wednesday after an illness of two months' duration. Mrs. Lord's maiden name was Delia Elizabeth Osborn. She was born in Columbia county, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1827. She was wed to Geo. C. Lord in Sharon, Washtenaw county, Dec. 9, 1847. At the time of her death she had been over 60 years in Michigan and a resident of Grass Lake since 1852. Her family is one of the oldest in point of residence in Grass Lake township. The deceased leaves a husband and five daughters. The latter are Mrs. Jas. R. Goss of Billings, Montana; Mrs. John Askew, Mrs. M. G. Carleton, Mrs. W. F. Shaler, Grass Lake; Mrs. H. Van Ommeren, Armada. The funeral occurred at the residence on Sunday.—News.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

E. D. Main of Brooklyn, came down yesterday to visit friends.

Floyd Smith of Swanton, Ohio, is a guest at E. S. Hagaman's.

Frank Schill went to Chicago, yesterday, where his mother resides.

We are pleased to note that Jacob Blum's condition is improving.

Mrs. Christ. Spielman of Adrian, made friends here a visit on Saturday.

Albert Kiebler and Wm. Walker went to Ann Arbor today, on business.

Herbert R. Earle of Detroit, was the guest of his uncle, Milo Rowe, yesterday.

Miss Anna Myer of Adrian, came here Saturday to attend Mrs. Kurfess' funeral.

Mrs. Jacob Nisley of Detroit, has been visiting at her brother's, Geo. Nisle's, the past week.

Mrs. A. H. Westgate and granddaughter went to Jackson yesterday to remain a few days.

Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Braun of Jackson, came here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fred Kurfess.

We learn that Thos. J. Thorne will be appointed census enumerator for Manchester township.

Mrs. J. E. Teeter went to Leslie, last Saturday, to see her daughter. Mrs. Munn, who is very ill.

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Becker of Brooklyn, came here last Thursday to visit friends, returning home yesterday.

Will Wilke of Marble Rock, Iowa, arrived here yesterday morning and is visiting his friend, B. Fred Bortless.

The Misses Kirchgessner and their guest, Miss Bertha Koch, made Adrian friends a visit last Thursday and Friday.

Squire Beckwith of Whitmore Lake, who was visiting his old neighbors and friends in this vicinity, has returned home.

By letter we learn that Dr. Fred A. Graham, a Manchester boy, has a profitable and growing dental practice at Muncie, Ind.

Richard D. Gilbert went to Ann Arbor, Tuesday, to have an operation performed at the university to benefit his failing eyesight.

Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Thorne entertained a party of their friends at cards, Tuesday evening, in honor of Mr. & Mrs. George Becker of Brooklyn.

Ed. Blaisdell has been spending a few days with relatives in Tecumseh. He is recovering from the attack of rheumatism, though slowly.

Mr. & Mrs. John Engel and daughter Anna, of Ypsilanti, came here to attend the funeral of their old neighbor, Mrs. Fred Kurfess, last Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. John Myers of Caro, Tuscola county, are visiting among their relatives and old friends and neighbors. They moved from here 16 years ago.

August Nisle, who returned from Denver six weeks ago, is confined to the bed and is constantly growing weaker. He is able to take but little nourishment.

Friends of Miss Emma Schultz, formerly of this village, have received an nouncement of her marriage on the 10th inst., to Mr. Ray Dennison Clark, at Napa, Cal.

At the meeting of the grand council R. & S. M., at Detroit, Tuesday, J. H. Kingsley was elected grand captain of the guard, and Byron C. Hill of Jackson, was elected grand principal conductor of the work.

Fred Moehn of Saline township, was in town yesterday and made the ENTERPRISE a brief call. Mr. Moehn was a resident of our village about 11 years ago, but has since resided as above and seldom comes to Manchester.

Since Neebling & Marx dissolved partnership, Albert Neebling has returned to work for his father in the blacksmith shop, and Will Kramer has taken his place in Robison & Koebbe's store, attending school at the same time.

Geo. Nisle Jr., received a severe cut in the face Tuesday afternoon, by a piece of steel, of which he was making horseshoe calks, flying from the anvil. He bled profusely and it was thought a minor artery was severed, but no serious results are anticipated.

We learn that on Saturday, Dec. 30 last, a son was born to Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Frederick, at Muncie, Ind. Mrs. Frederick was formerly Miss Florence Graham of this village. Mr. Frederick is teacher in a business college in Chicago, in which city they reside.

A telegram was received here last Thursday announcing the death of Asa B. Noyes, at Nashville, and Mrs. M. H. Mather, a sister, and Adelbert Taylor, a nephew of Mrs. Noyes, left that night to attend the funeral. Many of our old inhabitants and readers of the ENTERPRISE will remember Asa as a member of the Noyes band, whose services were always in demand at "general training." There were six brothers and they were all musicians. The Noyes band did valient service in securing recruits for the civil war; the boys just had to enlist when they heard them play and many a lad marched to the depot under the inspiring strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The Noyes family lived at "Cooper Hollow," south of town, for many years, but after the war they moved away. "Stub," who was one of the most eccentric and witty characters known about here, was a brother of Asa, but like the others has "passed over the river" to the great beyond.

Gust Wuerthner gave a pedro party to a number of friends last evening, in honor of Mrs. N. Hollister, who will leave next week for West Virginia.

R. W. Martin of Corvallis, Mont., who has been visiting relatives at Jonesville and in this vicinity since new year's, is the guest of his brother James this week. Mr. Martin left here for the west in '65 and this is his first return. Thirty-five years have wrought such a change in our village that all seems strange to him and there are but few places on Exchange place he was able to recognize. Mr. Martin was formerly a rancher, but is now interested in mining.

One of the pleasant features of our visit to Detroit, this week, was the chance meeting of Dr. Cyrus Dickerson, son of Geo. Dickerson formerly of this village. Cyrus, it will be remembered, worked in the office of Dr. F. A. Kotts and attended our high school. He went to Detroit a mere lad, but the eight years have been most profitably spent and we are sure his many Manchester friends will be pleased to hear of his success. He has an office in the building of Dr. Covey, 63 Miami avenue, and apparently has all the dental work he can do. He has an excellent class of prompt paying patrons and is coining money. We accepted an invitation to dine with him and then came the surprise, for we found that he had been married about eight months and lives in a cozy cottage neatly furnished and free from debt. Mr. & Mrs. Dickerson live very happily and entertain most royally.

For the accommodation of our readers we give the time of closing of mails at the Manchester post-office, standard time:

6:27 a. m., for Jackson branch train south, leaving at 6:47.

9:11 a. m. for Jackson branch train north, leaving at 9:31.

10:07 a. m. for Ypsilanti branch train west, leaving at 10:27.

2:19 p. m. for Jackson branch train south, leaving at 2:39.

3:33 p. m. for Ypsilanti branch train east leaving at 3:53.

7:30 p. m. for Jackson branch train north, leaving at 8:45.

The Michigan supreme court has rendered a decision that no village officer is justified in making an arrest nor to imprison anyone without a warrant, except in case of felony and breaches of peace. The court also holds that an officer who in good faith makes a complaint in the belief that an ordinance is valid, is not liable for any damages, if the court afterward holds that such law or ordinance is unconstitutional.

Vick's Magazine, from Rochester, N. Y., the best of its class, is profusely illustrated with half-tones, with a beautiful floral piece in colors and interesting reading. Hints, suggestions and experiences of amateurs and experts in floral culture, gardening, etc. It is well worth 50 cents a year.

We wish hereby to express our sincere thanks to the neighbors and friends for their aid and sympathy during our late bereavement, also to A. O. U. W., and the ladies' society of Emanuel's church for beautiful tokens.

FRED KURFESS AND CHILDREN.

The Union Savings Bank

hangs up a neat sign to the effect that they are

PROTECTED

by a Policy in the Bankers Mutual Casualty Company.

This refers to an insurance policy issued by the Company to the Bank, indemnifying it from loss that may be caused by a burglary or robbery of the Bank, and secures the Bank and its patrons from the danger of loss from that score.

The Company issuing the Policy pays the Loss

occasioned, and in addition to this money protection, the Company has an efficient detective service which is at once put on the track of a criminal who interferes with any bank holding a policy in this company, and bringing the burglar or robber to bay and trial regardless of the time or effort required. Punishment is sure to overtake any person who attacks the bank in the way of burglary or robery. The patrons of the bank can readily see the great merit of such protection.

Jas. W. Ackerson,

VETERINARY SURGEON....

Treats all diseases of Domesticated Animals. Special attention given to Lameness and Horse Dentistry.

Office and Residence
Near L. S. Depot,
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN

Don't Borrow The Enterprise. Subscribe Now.

The Freeman House Barber Shop has changed hands; Landlord Craw is now proprietor. Another elegant New Chair will be added and another first-class man employed. Hereafter you will get quick, clean service. There is a fine Bath Room in connection and you can get six bath tickets for one dollar. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

If you want to buy a farm, or any real estate, call on or write to me. No commission charged a buyer. List your property for sale or exchange.

N. VAN DERWERKEN,
Real Estate Agent, Manchester.

Farm For Sale

Of 120 acres, south side of lake Pleasant, at $25 per acre. Good buildings, orchard, wells, etc.

PAUL KRESS,
Administrator.

For sale or rent, my house and lot in village. CHAS WEGER.

A NEW YEAR

of Happiness and Prosperity we wish for those who have given us such a liberal patronage during 1899. We hope they will continue to come to us for Jewelry and Repairing and that new patrons also may come.

H. L. ROOT.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for Indigestion or Biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. Sample bottles at Geo. J. Haeussler's.

STOP TO THINK A MOMENT

of what you are missing in life by using cheap package coffee. Suppose you try some

A. I. C. HIGH GRADE COFFEES

and get the full, delicious flavor for which these coffees are famous. Sold in bulk only, at 20 to 40 cents per lb., according to variety.

J. ROLLER & CO.

W. H. Lehr,

Dealer in

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Glassware, Notions, Tobaccos, &c.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

FRESH LAGER BEER

Always on Draught. South side of Exchange Place, Manchester.

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 Thursday the 28th day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Present, H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob F. Miller deceased.

Louisa Miller, the administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday the 26th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the 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, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered that said administratrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK,
(A True Copy) Judge of Probate
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register.

Great After Holiday Sale on...

BOOKS and BOOKLETS

At Steinkohl's Book and Drug Store.

See few quotations on prices:

Dore's Dante's Inferno, Dante's Purgatory and Paradise, and Dore's Bible Stories,—regular price $2.50,

Now 98c.

Macauley's History of England, in 5 volumes,—regular price, $2 50,

Now $1.25.

Other story books, booklets, and teacher's bibles, 1-4 off regular price.

F. Steinkohl.

Come early before selection is broken.

Every Woman

Who bought a pair of those

High Grade Shoes

last week for $1.00, secured a Bargain. A few are left for sale this week, also

1 Lot of Boys' Shoes at 69c

1 Lot of Boys' Shoes at $1.00

The sizes run from 11 to 5, and every pair is a Bargain.

Special Values all through our Stores This Week and ALWAYS.

The Freese-Whittelsey Co.

Clinton, Mich.

Bills,

Bills,

LUMBER BILLS

to figure, is what we want.

Lime, Brick and Cement.

WESTGATE,

THE LUMBERMAN.

C-h-i-f-f-o-n-i-e-r...

That's a good long name to give a good article, an article so useful and so sensible. Chiffoniers cost money now, that is, much more money than they did awhile ago. Knowing what was coming in the way of the sharp advance in price, we laid in Chiffoniers till you would wonder what on earth are you ever going to do with so many. We bought them with spot cash and such a quantity of them that we secured them at a price that enables us to offer them to you cheaper than the same articles can be bought for at wholesale in any manufacturing establishment in the country at the present time. The advance in lumber, hardware, varnish, labor, etc., makes our goods actually worth on the market today more than we shall ask you for them at retail. Our customers shall always reap the benefit of any and all bargains that we secure.

The Woman that reads this advertisement well knows the good use she could make of such an article. Those deep, roomy drawers for sheets, pillow cases, table linen. Room for the stockings, underwear, handkerchiefs, aprons and all the duds that a home must have in order to keep grinding. The price of a common commode, a decent one, is from $4.00 to $6.00. During this sale you can buy of us nice solid Oak Chiffoniers for $5, same price as an ordinary commode would cost you. However, you are not confined to one pattern or one price, our assortment is grand, and you can have any grade, style or finish, and you can get them at a price that cannot be matched anywhere in Michigan if the concern tries to pay one hundred cents on the dollar.

See our windows the coming week, notice the designs, and above all glance at the prices. Make your selections, pay what you can to hold one, make arrangements with us for the balance. Hundreds of homes need the article. Many a woman's burden would be lightened by having one. Goods offered at the right prices—ACT. Write us, say, send us the best you can for so many dollars; send it back at our expense if not more than pleasing.

Yours truly,

GALLUP & LEWIS,

Cor. Cortland and Mechanic Sts., Jackson, Mich.

Seaton W. Anderson.

The White Front.

SALE OF JACKETS, CAPES, FURS.

Every Jacket, Cape, Child's Coat Marked Down.

All $7.50 and 8.00 Jackets marked down,	*$5.00*
All $10 and $11 Jackets, marked down,	*7.50*
All 13 50 and 15.00 Jackets, marked down,	*10.00*
All Golf Capes and Furs,	*25 per cent. Off*

All New, and Latest Styles. Perfect in Fit. Come early and get first choice.

Seaton W. Anderson.

Tecumseh, Mich.

Groceries, Shoes, Staple Dry Goods,

And everything else in our store will, during the coming year, be sold on the same plan that made the past year a success to us and satisfaction to our patrons.

Yours respectfully,

J. FRED SCHAIBLE.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Afternoon Dress—House Gown—Care of the Hands—How One Woman Does Without a Manicure—The Importance of Nice Hands—Our Cooking School.

My First Sweetheart.

I must have been six when I met her,
And she was a sweet miss of five;
I stumbled across where they'd set her
To wait for her nurse to arrive.
With modesty I thought unpleasant
The lady could not be induced
To deign to take note I was present,
Until I had been introduced.

But, one minute after, between us
Acquaintance had ripened so fast
That could you who read this have seen us,
You'd said we'd been friends for years past.
And not alone friends, nay, but lovers;
My heart went at once to Bo-Peep;
And half an hour after our "muvers"
Discovered us, arms clasped, asleep!

Then age came, and with it new faces;
As grown-ups, we drifted apart;
I found in new sweethearts new graces;
She gave to another her heart.
The Bo-Peep of childhood is wedded,
Her children may now read this rhyme;
But firm on my mind is embedded
Her picture—first sweetheart of mine.
—Philadelphia American.

Care of the Hands.

A woman who has beautiful hands writes: "For my own use my stock in trade consists of two buffers—an unnecessary extravagance I allow myself—a celluloid nail cleaner, carefully selected as regards its cleansing capabilities, one pair of bowed scissors for cutting the nails, a box of emery boards, a box of rosaline and a box of nail enamel. That is sufficient for the best results, and is certainly simple. Never dry your hands after washing them in hot water without first cooling them off under the cold-water faucet. There is a theory that this whitens them; it certainly hardens them to exposure. If addicted to chapped hands, bathe them at night in lukewarm water, then rub them in a mixture of rose water and glycerine. Avoid the ordinary concoctions for beautifying the hands. Do not oil your hands and then put on gloves for the night; this only increases the tendency to chap. Never use a steel file on the nails. It thickens them and makes them coarse. Soak the tips of your fingers in hot water till the nail is pliable—this prevents breaking. With the bowed scissors cut carefully in the shape of an almond—do not point them; then, with the fine sides of the emery board, file off any rough edges. With a celluloid or ivory nail-cleaner remove any discoloration, and then spread thoroughly over each nail and well down into the quick a thick layer of the rosaline. Dip the nail in the powder and polish. Never cut the cuticle, but carefully loosen it from the quick with the nail-cleaner. This should be done every morning after the bath. With warm water and a brush remove the red paste entirely and then give a final polish. If there are hangnails, it is better to tear them off, not roughly, and though the finger may be sore for a day or two, it is preferable to cutting, which only increases the growth. I always prepare a new buffer for polishing by spreading a thin coat of rosaline on its surface, then a layer of powder, and rubbing both well in. My pet buffer has been my constant companion for ten years, and in that time was worn out twice. To rejuvenate an old buffer, select a piece of chamois, taking care to avoid the thin spots, soak in water and stretch over the frame, pulling tightly, then bind in the grove with cord and tie firmly. Clip away the superfluous part, and you have a buffer as good as new. No one should neglect her hands—it matters not how homely or ill-shapen they may be. Carefully tended hands are the hall-mark of the well-groomed woman."—Montreal Herald.

Simple Carelessness.

The average woman will pay great attention to the curves in her figure and the style of the neckbands she must wear, and the way to arrange her hair, and the fit of her gloves; but she will dose her face with cold water and bad soap, use powder carelessly, and then wonder why her skin is not lovely. I have known women's skins to be positively grimy and they were unconscious of the fact. I have known their noses to be filled with black specks which were nothing but dirt, and yet these women believed that cleanliness is next to godliness. They simply did not know how to take care of themselves. If a woman wants to keep her face in good condition, she wants to wash it once a day with hot water. Not so hot that it stings, for that scratches the skin. The soap may be 10 cents a cake, but she wants to know that it is pure. Nothing with turpentine or resin. Soaps with oil are the best. When she finishes with this she must rinse the face with clean warm water, not a mere dash, but a good, wholesome soaking. Then rinse with entirely cold water until every bit of the face tingles and the blood is brought to the cheeks. Once a week she should steam her face.

Company Dinners.

Writing on "Making Company of Guests," Edward Bok, in the December Ladies' Home Journal, considers "it a curious fact that American housewives are so loath to believe that a dinner with fuss and feathers is dreaded by the vast majority of people. The highest compliment we can possibly show a guest at dinner is to let him partake of an ordinary meal—to let him come quietly in and 'be one of the family'—yet this is the very compliment which we withhold from him. Instead of giving a guest what he would relish most, we give him what he really enjoys best. Let a hostess be ever so graceful and tactful, let there be years of experience on her shoulders, yet nothing can conceal from her guests that the dinner which she is serving is other than an unusual one. It is a formal affair, and no amount of grace can make anything else of it. For nothing speaks so loudly nor so unerringly as a formal company dinner. Every course shows it; every movement of the waitress proclaims it; every piece of china fairly cries out the occasion. And of course no one at the table really enjoys it. The guest certainly does not, because he knows he is being made company of, and that feeling is always enough to offset every enjoyment. The hostess does not, for she hasn't the time. Her eyes are for the table and her servants; not for her guest."

AFTERNOON DRESS

for young girl, of blue silk, trimmed with a darker shade and ribbon applique. Vest of tucked yellow silk.

The Fruits to Eat.

Prunes afford the highest nerve or brain food, supply heat and waste, but are not muscle feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver. The great majority of small fresh seed fruits are laxative. All stone fruits are considered to be injurious for those who suffer from the liver, and should be used cautiously. Apples supply the higher nerve and muscle food, but do not give stay. Oranges are refreshing and feeding, but are not good if the liver is out of order. Lemons and tomatoes should not be used daily in cold weather; they have a thinning and cooling effect.

House Gown

of figured blue India silk, tucked yoke of corn color panne velvet; deep collar of white satin embroidered in blue.

Why Starched Clothes Are Unhealthful.

Hygienists have been making starched clothing the subject of their investigations and have established the fact that starched garments act as a barrier to the escape of heat from the body. One, therefore, would suppose that these starched garments, which, as everybody knows, heat us so uncomfortably in summer, would at least have the advantage of keeping the body warm in winter, on account of being a non-conductor of heat. This, however, is not the case, for the value of starched pieces as non-conductors increases with the increase of outer temperature, and correspondingly decreases with the drop of the thermometer. This means, therefore, that in winter, when we try our utmost to keep the body warm and prevent as much as possible of the escape of animal heat, the starchy raiment is reduced to a minimum as a protector on account of the outer cold, and in summer, when we wish to keep cool, these same garments are effectual in holding back the heat of the body. It is also to be noticed that when perspiration runs the starch, it not only clogs up the pores of the linen, but also those of the body, and in that way adds to the difficulty of entrance of cool air to the body. It is seen, therefore, that the starching of the washing is not only impractical, but also inimical to health, and perhaps when this fact is recognized unversally dame fashion may condemn the practice.

Sweets for Children.

Sugar candy, plain chocolate and other pure, simple sweets may be given to children occasionally without harm, but the practice of eating sweets at all times and seasons is to be condemned. The habit of begging for pennies to buy sweets is most troublesome, and should never be allowed. If permitted the child will become a positive nuisance to its elders, and will do itself real injury, for it will acquire a perverted appetite, which will crave for sweets, which, while failing to nourish it, will prevent a healthy appetite for wholesome, nourishing food.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Apricot Puff Pudding.

One pint flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder, pinch of salt. Make the above into a soft batter with a little milk. Put into well-greased cups a spoonful of batter, then a couple of pieces of stewed apricots, then another of batter. Steam three hours and serve with apricot sauce.

Cream Sandwiches.

Make nice short pastry and roll out rather thin, and then cut three inches long and one and one-half inches wide, and bake in a sharp oven. When done a light brown brush over with the yolk of an egg, cut lengthwise and spread raspberry jam to form a sandwich, and put whipped cream, flavored with vanilla, and a teaspoonful of castor sugar and white of an egg beaten to a froth on the top of cream.

Compote of Dates.

A date compote is very easily made. Stone the fruit (one pound will be sufficient for six) and put it in a saucepan containing a syrup made by boiling together for three minutes one cupful of sugar and one pint of water. Cover closely and place over hot water or at the back of the fire, where it will keep very hot, but not boil, for an hour. Remove the dates to a dish or bowl; and boil down the syrup until reduced one-half. Flavor with vanilla and pour it over the dates; serve very cold with the whipped cream.

Maple Sugar Cake.

A delicious maple sugar cake that an old housekeeper makes takes one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of milk, three eggs, the whites of two removed. Add lastly one and a half cupfuls of flour, in which one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder has been stirred. It will make two long cakes. For the filling, take enough maple sugar to make a cupful when it has been melted on the stove, with as little water as possible, and the whites of the two eggs beaten stiff, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Pour the maple sugar on the eggs hot, and beat all together until cool enough to spread. Spread on one cake for filling, place the other on it and frost with the remainder of the maple sugar mixture.

And Now They Don't Speak.

"Harold, murmured the beautiful maiden shyly, "am I the only girl you ever told you loved?"

"I will tell you the truth, dearest," answered the manly youth, leaning fondly over her. "You are not."

"I think you might have lied a little, Harold, for me," she said, turning tearfully away.—Chicago Tribune.

Starting Him Aright.

"Darling," exclaimed the happy husband, after the minister had pronounced them one, "I am not worthy of your love."

"Of course you're not," she replied, "but at my age a girl can't afford to let even an opportunity like this go by."—Chicago News.

The fewer superlatives you inject into your conversation the more attention people will pay to what you say.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

FAULT FINDERS WITH THE WORD OF GOD.

The Alleged Uncleanness of the Bible Only the Uncleanness of the Hearts and Mind of the Would-Be Expurgators.

"Let God be true, but every man a liar." Romans 3: 4.

The Bible needs reconstruction according to some inside and outside the pulpit. It is no surprise that the world bombards the scriptures, but it is amazing to find Christian ministers picking at this in the Bible and denying that until many good people are left in the fog about what parts of the Bible they ought to believe, and what parts reject. The heinousness of finding fault with the Bible at this time is most evident. In our day the Bible is assailed by scurrility, by misrepresentation, by infidel scientists, by all the vice of earth and all the venom of perdition, and at this particular time even preachers of the gospel fall into line of criticism of the word of God. Why, it makes me think of a ship in a September equinox, the waves dashing to the top of the smokestack, and the hatches fastened down, and many phophesying the foundering of the steamer, and at that time some of the crew with axes and saws go down into the hold of the ship, and they try to saw off some of the planks and pry out some of the timbers because the timber did not come from the right forest! It does not seem to me a commendable business for the crew to be helping the winds and storms outside with their axes and saws inside. Now, this old gospel ship, what with the roaring of earth and hell around the stem and stern, and mutiny on deck, is having a very rough voyage, but I have noticed that not one of the timbers has started, and the captain says he will see it through. And I have noticed that keelson and counter-timber-knee are built of Lebanon cedar, and she is going to weather the gale, but no credit to those who make mutiny on deck.

When I see professed Christians in this particular day finding fault with the scriptures it makes me think of a fortress terrifically bombarded; and the men on the ramparts, instead of swabbing out and loading the guns, and helping fetch up the ammunition from the magazine, are trying with crowbars to pry out from the wall certain blocks of stone, because they did not come from the right quarry. Oh, men on the ramparts, better fight back, and fight down the common enemy, instead of trying to make breaches in the wall.

While I oppose this expurgation of the scriptures, I shall give you my reasons for such opposition. "What!" say some of the theological evolutionists, whose brains have been addled by too long brooding over them by Darwin and Spencer, "you don't now really believe all the story of the Garden of Eden, do you?" Yes, as much as I believe there were roses in my garden last summer. "But," say they, "you don't really believe that the sun and moon stood still?" Yes, and if I had strength enough to create a sun and moon I could make them stand still, or cause the refraction of the sun's rays so it would appear to stand still. "But," they say, "you don't believe that the whale swallowed Jonah?" Yes, and if I were strong enough to make a whale I could have made very easy ingress for the refractory prophet, leaving to evolution to eject him, if he were an unworthy tenant! "But," say they, "you don't really believe that the water was turned into wine?" Yes, just as easily as water now is often turned into wine with an admixture of strychnine and logwood! "But," they say, "you don't really believe that Samson slew a thousand with the jaw-bone of an ass?" Yes, and I think that the man who in this day assaults the Bible is wielding the same weapon!

I am opposed to the expurgation of the scriptures in the first place, because the Bible in its present shape has been so miraculously preserved. Fifteen hundred years after Herodotus wrote his history, there was only one manuscript copy of it. Twelve hundred years after Plato wrote his book, there was only one manuscript copy of it. God was so careful to have us have the Bible in just the right shape that we have fifty manuscript copies of the New Testament a thousand years old, and some of them fifteen hundred years old. This book handed down from the time of Christ, or just after the time of Christ, by the hand of such men as Origen in the second century, and Tertullian in the third century, and by men of different ages who died for their principles. The three best copies of the New Testament in manuscript in the possession of the three great churches—the Protestant church of England, the Greek church of St. Petersburg, and the Romish church of Italy.

It is a plain matter of history that Tischendorf went to a convent in the peninsula of Sinai and was by ropes lifted over the wall into the convent, that being the only mode of admission, and that he saw there in the waste basket for kindling the fires, a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures. That night he copied many of the passages of that Bible, but it was not until fifteen years had passed of earnest entreaty and prayer and coaxing and purchase on his part that that copy of the Holy Scriptures was put in the hand of the emperor of Russia—that one copy so marvelously protected.

Do you not know that the catalogue of the books of the Old and New Testaments as we have it, is the same catalogue that has been coming on down through the ages? Thirty-nine books of the Old Testament thousands of years ago. Thirty-nine now. Twenty-seven books of the New Testament 1,600 years ago. Twenty-seven books of the New Testament now. Marcion, for wickedness, was turned out of the church in the second century, and in his assault on the Bible and Christianity, he incidentally gives a catalogue of the books of the Bible—that catalogue corresponding exactly with ours—testimony given by the enemy of the Bible and the enemy of Christianity. The catalogue now just like the catalogue then. Assaulted and spit on and torn to pieces and burned, yet adhering. The book today, in 300 languages, confronting four-fifths of the human race in their own tongue. Four hundred million copies of it in existence. Does not that look as if this book had been divinely protected, as God had guarded it all through the centuries?

Nearly all the other old books are mummified and are lying in the tombs of old libraries, and perhaps, once in twenty years some man comes along and picks up one of them and blows the dust off, and opens it and finds it the book he does not want. But this old book, much of it forty centuries old, stands today more discussed than any other book, and it challenges the admiration of all the good and the spite and venom and the animosity and the hyper-criticism of earth and hell. I appeal to your common sense, if a book so divinely guarded and protected in its present shape, must not be in just the way that God wants it to come to us, and if it pleases God, ought it not to please us?

Not only have all the attempts to detract from the book failed, but all the attempts to add to it. Many attempts were made to add the apochryphal books to the Old Testament. The council of Trent, the synod of Jerusalem, the bishops of Hippo, all decided that the apochryphal books must be added to the Old Testament. "They must stay in," said those learned men; but they stayed out. There is not an intelligent Christian man today that will put the Book of Maccabees or the Book of Judith beside the Book of Isaiah or Romans. Then a great many said: "We must have books added to the New Testament," and there were epistles and gospels and apocalypses written and added to the New Testament, but they have all fallen out. You cannot add anything. You cannot subtract anything to the divinely protected book in the present shape. Let no man dare to lay his hands on it with the intention of detracting from the book or casting out any of these holy pages.

I am also opposed to this proposed expurgation of the scriptures for the fact that in proportion as people become self-sacrificing and good and holy and consecrated, they like the book as it is. I have yet to find a man or woman distinguished for self-sacrifice, for consecration to God, for holiness of life, who wants the Bible changed. Many of us have inherited family Bibles. Those Bibles were in use twenty, forty, fifty, perhaps a hundred years in the generations. Today take down these family Bibles, and find out if there are any chapters which have been erased by lead pencil or pen, and if in any margins you can find the words: "This chapter is not fit to read." There has been plenty of opportunity during the last half century privately to expurgate the Bible. Do you know any case of such expurgation? Did not your grandfather give it to your father, and did not your father give it to you?

Beside that, I am opposed to the expurgation of the scriptures because the so-called indelicacies and cruelties of the Bible have demonstrated no evil result. A cruel book will always produce cruelty—an unclean book will produce uncleanness. Fetch me a victim. Out of all Christendom and out of all the ages, fetch me a victim whose heart has been hardened to cruelty, or whose life has been made impure by this book. Show me one. One of the best families I ever knew, for thirty or forty years, morning and evening, had all the members gathered together, and the servants of the household, and the strangers that happened to be within the gates—twice a day, without leaving out a chapter or a verse, they read this holy book, morning by morning, night by night. Not only the elder children, but the little child who could just spell her way through the verse while her mother helped her. The father beginning and reading one verse, then all the members of the family in turn reading a verse. The father maintained his integrity, the mother maintained her integrity, the sons grew up and entered professions and commercial life, adorning every sphere in the life in which they lived, and the daughters went into families where Christ was honored, and all that was good and pure and righteous reigned perpetually. For thirty years that family enduring the Scriptures. Not one of them ruined by them.

Now, if you will tell me of a family where the Bible has been read twice a day for thirty years, and the children have been brought up in that habit, and the father went to ruin, and the mother went to ruin, and the sons and daughters were destroyed by it—if you will tell me of one such incident, I will throw away my Bible, or I will doubt your veracity. I tell you, if a man is shocked with what he calls the indelicacies of the Word of God, he is prurient in his taste and imagination. If a man cannot read Solomon's Song without impure suggestion, he is either in his heart or in his life, a libertine.

The Old Testament description of wickedness, uncleanliness of all sorts, is purposely and righteously a disgusting account, instead of the Byronic and the Parisian vernacular which makes sin attractive instead of appalling. When those old prophets point you to a lazaretto, you understand it is a lazaretto. When a man having begun to do right falls back into wickedness and gives up his integrity, the Bible does not say he was overcome by the fascinations of the festive board, or that he surrendered to convivialities, or that he became a little fast in his habits. I will tell you what the Bible says: "The dog is turned to his own vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." No gilding of iniquity. No garlands on a death's-head. No pounding away with a silver mallet at iniquity when it needs an iron sledge hammer.

I can easily understand how people, brooding over the description of uncleanness in the Bible, may get morbid in mind until they are as full of it as the wings and beak and the nostril and the claw of a buzzard is full of the odors of a carcass; but what is wanted is not that the Bible be disinfected, but that you, the critic, have your mind and heart washed with carbolic acid!

I tell you at this point in my discourse that a man who does not like this book, and who is critical as to its contents, and who is shocked and outraged with its descriptions, has never been soundly converted. The laying on of the hands of Presbytery or Episcopacy does not always change a man's heart, and men sometimes get into the pulpit as well as into the pew, never having been changed radically by the sovereign grace of God. Get your heart right and the Bible will be right. The trouble is men's natures are not brought into harmony with the Word of God. Ah! my friends, expurgation of the heart is what is wanted.

You cannot make me believe that the Scriptures, which this moment lie on the table of the purest and best men and women of the age, and which were the dying solace of your kindred passed into the skies, have in them a taint which the strongest microscope of honest criticism could make visible. If men are uncontrollable in their indignation when the integrity of wife or child is assailed, and judges and jurors as far as possible excuse violence under such provocation, what ought to be the overwhelming and long resounding thunders of condemnation for any man who will stand in a Christian pulpit and assail the more than virgin purity of inspiration, the well beloved daughter of God?

Expurgate the Bible! You might as well go to the old picture galleries in Dresden and in Venice and in Rome and expurgate the old paintings. Perhaps you could find a foot of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment" that might be improved. Perhaps you could throw more expression into Raphael's "Madonna." Perhaps you could put more pathos into Reubens' "Descent from the Cross." Perhaps you could change the crests of the waves in Turner's "Slave Ship." Perhaps you might go into the old galleries of sculpture and change the forms and the posture of the statues of Phidias and Praxiteles. Such an iconoclast would very soon find himself in the penitentiary. But it is worse vandalism when a man proposes to refashion these masterpieces of inspiration and to remodel the moral giants of this gallery of God.

A MENACING ASSURANCE.

But It Was Not Meant in the Way the Professor Understood It.

"I had a peculiar case in court the other day," said a lawyer. "An old Irishman named Callahan had got into a row with his landlord about some repairs and refused to pay his rent. The landlord was a fussy little ex-college professor, totally unversed in the ways of the world, and he was imprudent enough to send word that he would have the family evicted, and then called to discuss it personally. He emerged yelling 'Murder!' and said that he had first met Mrs. Callahan, who told him her husband would do him no harm, upon the strength of which he had waited for his return. When Callahan came in he promptly gave the visitor a beating. The old Irishman and his wife were both arrested, and I appeared for the defense. The ugly feature of the case was the alleged effort of the woman to lure her caller into a trap, but when put on the stand she denied the landlord's story in toto and swore point blank she had warned him that her husband proposed to punch his head. Both parties seemed perfectly sincere in their statements, and I was somewhat puzzled. I finally decided to cross-examine the ex-professor. 'Now, repeat to us,' I said, 'exactly what Mrs. Callahan told you in regard to her husband.' 'She assured me positively,' answered the landlord, 'that he had no intention whatever of molesting me.' 'But she didn't say it in those words,' I insisted. 'What I want is her exact language.' 'Well, sir,' said the witness, beginning to get flustered, 'she gave me to understand ——' 'Oh, never mind that,' interrupted the judge, 'give us her own words.' 'Very well, sir; very well, sir!' exclaimed the little landlord, desperately. 'She said, "When Mike comes home he won't do a thing to you!"' When the judge got through laughing he let the prisoners off with a reprimand."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Not the War He Thought.

"Speaking of the Transvaal reminds me of a funny thing that occurred recently at my home," said a visitor from Milwaukee. "I was sitting in my office the day before Oom Paul's ultimatum when a telegram was handed me from a friend who lives at Mineral Point, a town in the southwest corner of the state. It read: 'What is the latest news from the Boer war?' I was greatly surprised, but on reflection remembered that my friend's wife was an English lady, and concluded that she must be anxious about some relative in the army. I wired back: 'War regarded as absolutely certain.' Next week I was surprised to meet my friend on the street. He looked black as thunder. 'Well,' he said, 'your tip was no good. The war hasn't come off.' 'The dickens it hasn't!' I replied. 'They are fighting right now.' 'Where?' he asked incredulously. 'In Africa,' said I. 'Africa!' he exclaimed. 'Who the mischief asked you anything about Africa?' 'You did,' I retorted. 'Didn't you telegraph, "What's the latest news from the Boer war?"' 'No!' he roared, 'I telegraphed, "What's the latest news from the beer war?"' You see he had some brewery stock, from which he had received an offer, and wanted to ascertain whether a prospective price-cutting row was apt to occur. He sold on the strength of my message."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Scares Them to Death.

An ingenious gentleman has devised an instrument which he thinks will be of great assistance to white soldiers in their combats with native tribes. It is a big wooden tube, with a piece of perforated raw hide stretched over the opening; when blown it makes a noise which can be compared with nothing on earth, and is calculated to make the savage anxious to depart for the happy hunting ground, or whatever may be his idea of a future existence, without further delay.

One Worse Thing.

Dolly—Could any one be worse than a man who will be spooney in spite of all you can do? Polly—Yes—one who won't.—Life.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, JANUARY 21: LUKE 3: 1-17.

The Preaching of St. John the Baptist—"Prepare Ye the Way of the Lord"—Luke 3: 4—A Temperance Lecture.

1. "In the fifteenth year of the reign." The Greek for "reign" is a vague term applicable to the rule of emperor, king, or procurator" (governor) (Int. Crit. Com.), and hence would apply to the two years of the "reign of Tiberius Caesar" as co-regent, equally as well as to his sole reign. "Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea," his first year. "And Herod." Antipas, son of Herod the Great, who slew the children of Bethlehem. "Being tetrarch." "Originally, as the name itself indicates, a governor of a fourth part of what had been a kingdom; now it designated a petty monarch of a small country dependent on the general dominion of Rome."—Geo. R. Bliss, D. D.

2. "Annas," deposed by the Romans, but regarded by the Jews as the lawful high priest, "and Caiaphas," his son-in-law, the high priest appointed by the Romans, and acting in that capacity. "The word of God came." The usual formula for the divine commission of the prophets" (Jer. 2: 1; Ezek. 6: 1). "In the wilderness" of Judea (Matt. 3: 1). The barren, wild, thinly populated regions west of the Dead Sea and the lower Jordan.

3. "The country about Jordan." Note that the population went out to John, not he to their cities and synagogues. There are two methods of evangelization, both of which are good. One is to go out to men; the other is to attract men to you. "Preaching." Proclaiming, heralding. He was the herald of the Messiah and of the new kingdom. "The baptism of repentance." Repentance openly confessed and pledged by baptism.

4. "Book . . . of Esaias." (Isa. 40: 3-5.) "The Voice." John is called "a voice" because: (1) He was the utterer of God's thought. "Of one crying." Heralding, proclaiming. "In the wilderness." The world was, indeed, a moral wilderness when the time drew near for the coming of its king. "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." "In the mountain regions, the washing of the hillsides by the heavy winter rains destroys, each year, a large portion of the best laid roads.

5. "Every valley." Ravines. "Mountain and hill." All obstacles that made the road difficult or dangerous. Compare the way the road bed of a modern railway is prepared. "Crooked . . . be made straight." New and shorter roads shall be built. "Rough ways . . . smooth." By repairing the old roads.

6. "And all flesh." All persons. The work is for the whole race.

7. "To the multitude that came forth." This multitude included all classes—the people of all grades, the unbelieving Sadducees, the formal Pharisees, the disreputable publicans, and even soldiers, whether Jewish or Roman we know not. "To be baptized of him." Some of them apparently as a substitute for repentance. "O generation," offspring, brood, "of vipers." Their actions sprang from the viper nature of sin in their hearts. "Who hath warned you to flee." They had come to be baptized, not to repent, to go through a form, not to change their natures. "From the wrath to come." The punishment that must come upon the guilty nation.

8. "Bring forth therefore." Prove by your lives that your repentance is sincere and true. "Begin not to say within yourselves," as your secret hope and confidence. "We have Abraham to (as) our father." We must be saved because we belong to the race of Abraham and the kingdom he founded, and are inheritors of the promise to him and his children, even if we do not repent, and whatever our character. "God is able of these stones."

9. "The ax is laid (is lying) unto (at) the root of the trees," all ready to cut them down when the time came. Yet there was a brief respite, with the possibility of such a change into fruit bearing that the ax need not be used. "Bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down." Because it takes the place of something better.

10. "What shall we do then?" To show that they truly repented. What good fruit should they bear, so that they would not be hewn down and cast into the fire?

11. "He . . . saith unto them." To the multitudes in general as distinct from the particular classes mentioned in the next verses. "He that hath two coats." Tunics; "the under and less necessary garment, distinguished from the upper and almost indispensable 'cloak' of Luke 6: 29."—Int. Crit. Com.

12. "Came also publicans." Tax gatherers, collectors of the revenue. "Each of them was required to pay a certain sum to his superior, with the privilege of raising as much more as he pleased for his own profit." Thus there was abundant opportunity for extortion and oppression. See on publicans in Lesson II.

13. "Exact (extort) no more than that which is appointed you." Do not give up your business, but do it in the right and just way, no matter what others do, or what losses come from your honesty.

14. "And the soldiers." Omit the. Probably not Roman soldiers, but "armed men acting as police in Judea," a perfectly legitimate business. "Demanded." Too strong a word; rather "asked." Do violence to no man." They had large opportunity for robbery, violence, harassing, and blackmail. "Neither accuse any falsely"; i. e., in order to extort from him his property. Bliss. "And be content with your wages." So as not to be tempted to make gain in unjust ways.

15. "Were in expectation." On the qui vive, all excitement and interest. "Mused." Reasoned, questioned, argued. "Whether he were the Christ." The Messiah. John was such a great prophet, the greatest of all prophets, with such noble and kingly qualities, that they questioned whether he were not actually the expected Messiah.

17. "Whose fan is in his hand." The fan is not a fan in our sense; it is a broad, light, wooden shovel, with which the grain is thrown up to the breeze, so that the wind may carry off the lighter chaff while the heavier grain sinks down clean. "And he will thoroughly purge." Cleanse, separate the good from the bad. "His floor." Threshing-floor, which is usually a circular area of beaten earth, surrounded by a low bank. "The wheat." The good, the true members of his kingdom. "Into his garner." Granary; the right place for the wheat; the kingdom of heaven.

SHORT SERMONS.

Religion is built on the lines that regulate our lives.—Rev. Father York.

Suffering is one of the prices of life. It is the device of God to test humankind.—Rev. Ira Billman.

God has a plan in every life. God works by long lines. He inhabits eternity.—Rev. John R. Shannon.

Some men have religion scientifically reduced to the God of Things as they are. Others ignore the matter of religion altogether.—Rev. Morgan Millar.

We are the resultant of all that we have said, thought, desired and done. If we have the temper of heaven in our hearts we will see God.—Rev. E. H. Ward.

The commandments graven on stone with the finger of God, must be incarnate in life by a willing heart. We must struggle and ascend.—Rev. W. D. Williams.

The world is not to be saved by sacrifice but self-sacrifice. Sacrifice was the passing symbol; self-sacrifice is the eternal reality and power.—Rev. Frank Crane.

"A Miss is As Good as a Mile."

If you are not entirely well, you are ill. Illness does not mean death's door. It is a sense of weariness, a "tired feeling" a life filled with nameless pains and sufferings. In 90% of cases the blood is to blame. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's corrective for disorders of the blood. Remember

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Nothing is gained by starving the soul to feed the body.

The Land of Bread and Butter.

is the title of a new illustrated pamphlet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, relating more especially to the land along the new line it is now building through Bon Homme and Charles Mix counties in South Dakota. It will be found very interesting reading. A copy will be mailed free on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage. Address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Things He Could Remember.

Tourist—How many children have you, Mr. Green? Farmer Green (doubtfully)—Well, now, I dunno exactly. There's Bob, an' Jack, an' Alice—wife, how many children are there? Mrs. Green—Seven; five boys and two girls. Tourist—A fine family and a fine farm, Mr. Green. You've a large stock, I presume. Farmer—Aye! I've 173 head of cattle, 8 horses, 781 sheep and 27 pigs. Then, there's 315 geese, 18 turkeys an' just 259 fowls.

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A DICTATED LETTER.

When Howard Moore completed his college course he expected to find the world waiting impatiently to avail itself of his services. Though he had not prepared himself for anything in particular, he felt capable of doing everything in general. He wondered where he could go to be best appreciated—where, in fact, his learning and uncommon intellect would do the most good.

He was inexpressibly hurt when he found that no one noticed him at all. The crowd jostled him on the street contemptuously, there was no good fellowship abroad in the busy city so far as he could find, no one gave him any dinners; he was not invited to join the clubs, and most emphatically he was not offered any occupation. He tried to be patient with this colossal stupidity on the part of Chicago, but it was difficult. He then even condescended to look for work, but it was not to be found. He was too sure of himself in a way, too confident of good birth and the inherited convictions of a gentleman to care what he did—he did not make those conscious distinctions which a middle class fellow would have made. But it did not seem as if there was anything that came within his possibilities within the length and breadth of the city that wanted doing.

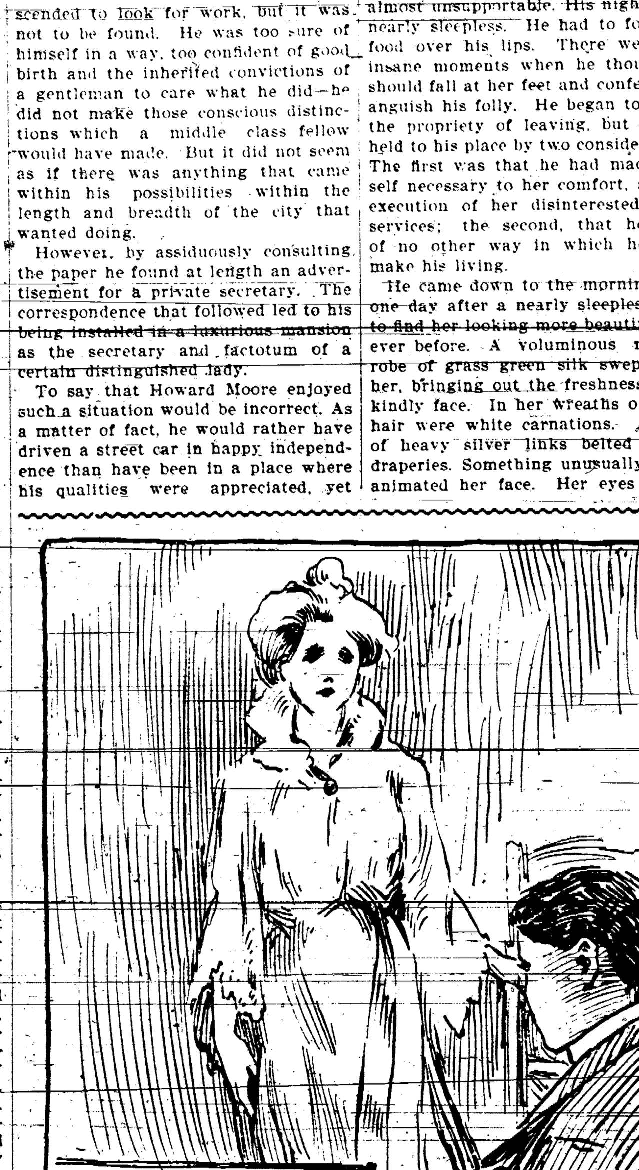
However, by assiduously consulting the paper he found at length an advertisement for a private secretary. The correspondence that followed led to his being installed in a luxurious mansion as the secretary and factotum of a certain distinguished lady.

To say that Howard Moore enjoyed such a situation would be incorrect. As a matter of fact, he would rather have driven a street car in happy independence than have been in a place where his qualities were appreciated, yet tion that could be put aside for other thoughts. He realized that he was destined to worship this woman to the last day of his life. That his love was absurd, impertinent, impossible, he did not doubt. There was not a grain of hope in his passion. He resigned himself to his misfortune and got what comfort he could from the reflection that it was a noble love and for a woman of incomparable qualities.

He was quite sure that his manner betrayed nothing—he would never permit himself even to be distant or conventional in his demeanor. He aimed to keep the cordial and respectful attitude of a trusted assistant and friend. If sometimes his face flushed when her perfumed garments brushed him in passing; if he sometimes picked up the flowers that fell from her corsage; if, when she came to dinner, glowing in her laces and jewels, his eyes betrayed an uncontrollable admiration, he prayed that she did not see it.

But as time went on his pain became almost unsupportable. His nights were nearly sleepless. He had to force the food over his lips. There were half insane moments when he thought he should fall at her feet and confess with anguish his folly. He began to debate the propriety of leaving, but he was held to his place by two considerations. The first was that he had made himself necessary to her comfort, and the execution of her disinterested public services; the second, that he knew of no other way in which he could make his living.

He came down to the morning-room one day after a nearly sleepless night to find her looking more beautiful than ever before. A voluminous morning robe of grass green silk swept about her, bringing out the freshness of her kindly face. In her wreaths of brown hair were white carnations. A chain of heavy silver links belted in her draperies. Something unusually tender animated her face. Her eyes seemed



TAKE THIS DICTATION FROM ME.

where his poverty and position placed him at a disadvantage. At first he fumed and went to his room after his day's work hot and angry. Not that he had anything to complain of in the deportment of the beautiful chatelaine. She was courtesy itself, but he could not claim that she treated him with exceptional kindness, for the truth was that she was kind to the whole world. Not a letter reached Edith Vaille that was not considerably answered, no matter what its import. If a young man wanted to read her his verses, hoping to secure her for a patron, or an educational enthusiast came with a new fad, or a singer begged the privilege of displaying her voice for the benefit of the lady, she heard them all, if her time permitted. The greater part of her day was spent in attending to charitable and benevolent matters; society she patronized capriciously and haughtily. Her library was her happy retreat, and here only her intimates were admitted. It was in this room that her chosen friends came at 5 of each afternoon for a little time of true sociability and rest around Miss Vaille's fragrant samovar. And in these peaceful pleasures Moore was always invited to participate. Though the conversation on these occasions was nearly always light-hearted, it was never trivial; at times it was learned at other times grave. But it was always Edith Vaille who dominated in it—it was she who introduced the new book of the new musical composition for discussion. It was she who inspired her guests to their best, whether in conversation or in playing upon the piano or violin.

Such strong friendships did Howard Moore form in this familiar room and in such high esteem was he held that he forgot all about his foolish vanities and chagrins. Moreover, he became absorbed, too, in the charities of the chatelaine. The struggles of which he learned, the heroic bravery of the poor, the pains and disappointments of genius, the frightful suffering of those whom society trampled under foot, made him forget all about himself. In a short time he realized that the small knowledge he had acquired at the schools was totally inadequate to permit him to solve the least of life's problems. His egotism died away as frost melts before the sun. His attitude of mind became finely humble, and he learned from his beautiful patron the lesson which her whole life taught, that in service is the only satisfactory living.

But along with the happiness that arose from true knowledge like this was a terrible sorrow. He discovered, to his unqualified dismay, that he loved Edith Vaille. It was no whimsical infatuation, no light, adoring admira- almost humid as she lifted them when she made her morning salutation. He was pale and trembling, and it seemed to him for a moment that he should be obliged to excuse himself till he had gained more self-control, but she motioned him to a seat and took up her note book.

"Kindly take this dictation from me Mr. Moore?" she said. He took up his pencil mechanically—at her request he had acquainted himself with the time-saving process of shorthand.

"Chicago, Sept. 15," her clear voice dictated.

"Mr. Herbert Moore—My Very Dear Sir:"

[Her secretary looked up apprehensively, but she did not return his gaze, and he again gave his attention to his task.]

"You may be interested to know that I, who count myself your friend and who surely have a right to your sympathy, am strangely unhappy. It is because I feel myself to be beloved by one of the most manly of men, who, nevertheless, so far forgets his manhood as to let the accident of worldly possessions stand between him and his sense of justice. I submit to you the question: Is it right for him to wear his heart out in silent bitterness and torment and to allow me to experience an always increasing loneliness of the soul, merely because of his pride? Have I not won the right to be treated with more consideration at his hands? Kindly answer at your earliest convenience. Yours always,

"EDITH VAILLE."

But though the letter had been so ably dictated the answer was incoherent—perhaps even inarticulate.

Perils of the Long Skirt.

In the course of a public discussion on women's dress at Berlin the other day Prof. Rubner condemned the long skirt as a frequent cause of accidents and as a promoter of neuralgic pains, which were brought on by constantly holding up the dress. Prof. Brockmeller, the artist, while not denying the [illegible] in general of trains, pointed out that in any quick movement the [illegible] was the reverse of graceful and recommended short dresses, especially at dances. Mme. [illegible] advocated the short skirts [illegible] worthy of women to [illegible] a fashion which made the wearer a slave to her garments, and [illegible] the short skirts made those who wore them look younger. In the end the meeting resolved by a large majority that long walking dresses are irreconcilable with the modern acquirements of hygiene, liberty of movement and beauty.—London News.

SPECIAL SESSION LAWS.

The Product of the Late Special Session.

LAWS THAT WERE ENACTED.

The Most of the Session's Work W[as] on Special Acts and Resolution [$50],000 for the Soldiers—Nothing That the Governor Wanted was Done.

AN ACT to make available an Appropriation to furnish new Boilers to replace those now in use at the Michigan Soldiers' Home, being act number one hundred seventy-four, Public Acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, approved June twenty-three, eighteen hundred ninety-nine, for the following purposes, viz.: The erection of a two-story Boiler House, the erection of a Brick Chimney, the purchase and setting of boilers, including breeching to connect same with Smoke Stack, pipes and connections, one new engine and one new dynamo.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars appropriated by section one of act numbered one hundred seventy-four, public acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, approved June twenty-three, eighteen hundred ninety-nine, be and the same is hereby made available for purposes and amounts as follows: For the erection of one two-story boiler house, three thousand dollars; for the erection of one brick chimney, fifteen hundred dollars; for the purchase of new steam boilers and setting of same, including breeching to connect boilers with smoke stack, six thousand seven hundred fifty dollars, for pipes and connections, two thousand dollars, for the purchase of one new engine, one thousand dollars, and for the purchase of one new dynamo, seven hundred fifty dollars: Provided, That if the amount designated in this section for any of the purposes stated be insufficient to complete the work or purchases, any surplus remaining after the completion of the other work or purchases specified in this section may be used in the account or accounts where such deficiency exists, the intent of this proviso being to make the entire fifteen thousand dollars available for the purpose stated herein.

Section 2. The amount appropriated by the said act number one hundred seventy-four shall be paid out of the general fund in the State Treasury to the treasurer of the Michigan Soldiers' Home at such times and in such amounts as the general accounting laws of the State prescribe and the disbursing officer shall render his accounts to the Auditor-General thereunder.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved December 21, 1899.

AN ACT to amend section two of act number one hundred forty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act to repeal section eight of act number two hundred six of the laws of eighteen hundred eighty-one, entitled 'An act to provide for the Uniform regulation of certain State Institutions, and amendments thereto, being section two thousand two hundred thirty of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and to provide for a change from the calendar to the Fiscal year for all Limited and Standing Appropriations where the specific act of the appropriation does not so provide."

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That section two of act number one hundred forty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the uniform regulation of certain State institutions, and amendments thereto, being section two thousand two hundred thirty of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven; and to provide for a change from the calendar to the fiscal year for all limited and standing appropriations where the specific act of the appropriation does not so provide" be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The Auditor-General shall keep all accounts with appropriations made for any State institution or board by fiscal years, and, whenever provision therefor is not contained in the act making the appropriation, and the tax for meeting the same is provided in the specific appropriation bill, the appropriation met by such tax levied in the legislative year shall be for the period ending June thirty of the succeeding year, and the tax levied in the succeeding year shall be appropriated for the period ending June thirty following.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall affect the appropriations heretofore made for the University of Michigan:

And Provided Further, That nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of section four of act number fifty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-nine.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved December 21, 1899.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION relative to the Appointment of Lewis M. Miller as Commissioner on the Revision of the United States Statutes.

Whereas, There is a proposition pending before the Congress of the United States for the appointment of a commission for a revision of the statutes, which, on account of the general demand for such a revision, will probably become a law; therefore,

Resolved, by the House (the Senate concurring), That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to use their best endeavors to secure the appointment, as a member of said commission, of Lewis M. Miller of this State whose ability has been so markedly evidenced by his work on the annotated compilation of the general statutes recently completed and placed in the hands of the people of this State, which unanimously declare the work invaluable and hitherto unrivaled in its excellencies, and so perfect as to leave nothing further to be desired; and

Resolved, That we earnestly request President McKinley, in case of the passage of the bill directing the said revision, to appoint the said Lewis M. Miller to be one of the commissioners to prepare the text for said revision, believing as we do that his services on said commission will be as valuable to the people of the United States as they have proved to be to the people of the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent by the Secretary of State to President McKinley and our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved January 3, 1900.

AN ACT to amend section one of act number four hundred forty-five of the local acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled, "An Act to authorize the City of Grand Rapids, in the County of Kent and State of Michigan, to borrow money to be expended in the construction of a bridge across Grand River at Bridge Street in said city, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred ninety-nine."

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That section one of act number four hundred forty-five of the local acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled, "An Act to authorize the City of Grand Rapids, in the County of Kent, and State of Michigan, to borrow money to be expended in the construction of a bridge across Grand River at Bridge Street in said city, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred ninety-nine," be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. That the City of Grand Rapids, in the County of Kent, and State of Michigan, is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money on the faith and credit of the city, and to issue bonds therefor to an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars, which shall be expended in the construction of a bridge across Grand River at Bridge street in said city; Provided, That a majority of the electors of said city voting on the question at any special or regular election at which said proposition of [illegible] in compliance with the provisions of this act and not otherwise.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved January 8, 1900.

[illegible] Whereas, It is claimed that in the [illegible] of certain military goods and supplies the state of Michigan made by the military board of this State on or about the thirtieth day of June last, and in the subsequent purchase of military goods and supplies for the use of the National Guard of said State, certain frauds have been perpetrated by which the State of Michigan is alleged to have suffered damages in a large amount.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General of this State be and is hereby empowered to investigate, and to bring such legal proceedings as he may deem best, and to protect the interests of the State in all defalcation matters, and the Auditor-General of this State is hereby directed to draw his warrant upon the treasurer of this State upon proper vouchers therefor, signed by said Attorney-General, for the payment of all costs necessitated herein, and the treasurer is hereby directed to pay said warrant out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved January 8, 1900.

AN ACT to authorize the City of Ionia to Borrow Thirty Thousand Dollars and to issue the Bonds of the city therefor to pay outstanding City Bonds.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring thirty thousand dollars worth of water bonds of the City of Ionia, outstanding and issued in the year eighteen hundred eighty-three, the City of Ionia, be and is hereby authorized, acting through and by the common council of said city, to borrow thirty thousand dollars on the credit of the city at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent per annum and to issue the bonds of the said city therefor.

Sec. 2. The amount of each bond, place of payment of principal and interest, time and condition of payment and time of maturity is left to the discretion of the common council of the said city.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved January 8, 1900.

AN ACT supplementary to act number one hundred thirty-four, of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An Act for the relief of Sick, Disabled and Needy ex-Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the late Spanish-American War."

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. The Auditor General is hereby authorized and empowered, upon the presentation of proof satisfactory to him of the correctness and justness of the claims, to draw warrants upon the treasurer of the State for sufficient amounts to pay such claims for the relief of sick, disabled and needy ex-soldiers, sailors and marines of the late Spanish-American war as may be properly audited, allowed and filed with said Auditor General on or before the thirty-first day of January, nineteen hundred, by virtue of act number one hundred thirty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled "An act for the relief of sick, disabled and needy ex-soldiers, sailors and marines of the late Spanish-American war," the same to be paid out of any moneys in the general fund of the State, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That not more than forty thousand dollars shall be paid out under this act, and no claims shall be paid hereunder until after the thirty-first day of January, nineteen hundred, nor until all claims to be allowed hereunder shall have been presented to the Auditor General, and if the amount herein appropriated is not sufficient to pay all of said claims the Auditor General is authorized to [divide] said fund among said claimants pro rata according to the amount of said claims, paying to each claimant his pro rata share thereof, or in his discretion in such proportion as shall be determined by him to be just and equitable.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved January 8, 1900.

AN ACT to authorize the Township Board of the Township of Springwells, in the County of Wayne, to borrow a sum of money not to exceed twenty thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred, for the purpose of paying its proportion of the cost of constructing a Bridge over the Rouge River on Fort Street in said Township, and to pay the present outstanding obligations and indebtedness of said Township, and to issue Bonds therefor.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. The township board of the Township of Springwells, in the County of Wayne shall have the authority and power, and is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money on the faith and credit of said township and issue bonds therefor in a sum not to exceed twenty thousand dollars in the year nineteen hundred, for the purpose of paying its proportion of the cost of constructing a bridge over the Rouge River, on Fort Street, in said township, and to pay the present outstanding obligations and indebtedness of said township, and issue bonds therefor: Provided, That a majority of the qualified electors of said township voting at an annual or special election, to be called in compliance with chapter nineteen of Howell's Annotated Statutes of Michigan and the acts amendatory thereto, shall vote in favor of such loan or bond issue in the manner therein specified and not otherwise.

Sec. 2. If such bond issue or loan shall be authorized by a majority of said qualified electors, said bonds shall be issued in denominations of five hundred dollars each, and shall be payable at such times and amounts at any time within twenty years from the date of the issue as fixed and determined by said township board, and with a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent per annum, and such bonds shall be signed by the supervisor and clerk of said township, and be negotiated by and under the direction of the township board of said township, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be appropriated in such manner as said township board shall determine for the purpose aforesaid and not otherwise, and the said township board shall have the power, and it shall be its duty to raise by taxation upon the taxable property of said township such sum or sums as shall be sufficient to pay the amount of said bonds and the interest thereon as fast as the same shall become due, as hereinbefore stated.

Sec. 3. The vote upon such proposition shall be by printed ballot and shall be in the following words:

Yes. ( )
For the issue of township bonds.
No. ( )
For the issue of township bonds.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved January 8, 1900.

AN ACT to repeal act number four hundred seventeen of the Local Acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled, "An Act to change the name of fractional school district number two of Plymouth and Novi townships in the counties of Wayne and Oakland, in the State of Michigan, to fractional school district number one of Northville and Novi townships, and to add new territory thereto."

The people of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That act number four hundred seventeen of the Local Acts of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, entitled, "An Act to change the name of fractional school district number two of Plymouth and Novi townships in the counties of Wayne and Oakland, in the State of Michigan, to fractional school district number one of Northville and Novi townships, and to add new territory thereto," be and the same is hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved January 8, 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Springfield, Ill.—Horses in south Shelby county are dying from a disease pronounced by state veterinarians to be contagious glanders.

Washington.—Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson has written a letter from Cuba to the adjutant general, in which he vigorously denies having said that he would not serve under Gov. Wood.

Saginaw, Mich.—The purchase of the McCassy Brothers' washboard factory in Cincinnati by the Saginaw Manufacturing company is said to be the beginning of a consolidation of the washboard manufacturing business.

Newcastle, Eng.—The United States cruiser Albany completed her endurance trial with the following result: Average speed per hour, 19:54 knots; revolutions, 149; horse-power, 5,624; coal consumed, 144 tons per twenty-four hours.

Denver, Colo.—Thomas Linton, one of the most prominent Masons in the United States, died. He was born in England in 1828. He has been tyler of the Masonic grand lodge of Colorado since 1873.

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Nelson Kneass Monument association has been organized for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of Nelson Kneass, the musical author of "Ben Bolt."

Paris.—The manager and artist of the paper La Caricature, who published a cartoon grossly caricaturing Queen Victoria, were acquitted of the charge of outraging public morals.

Washington.—Congressman Prince introduced a bill in the house asking for an appropriation of not less than $100,000 for a government postoffice building at Sterling, Ill.

A New Sea Port.

There is a lusty young city growing up down in Texas which is attracting widespread attention. It is La Porte, located at the head of Galveston Bay. It is being made the great seaport of the Gulf of Mexico, the meeting place of rail and water ways for the vast commerce of the west. The saving to western shippers via this export outlet will run into millions annually. The city has the most magnificent natural port on the southern coast of the United States and one of the best in the world. The U. S. government is completing a deep water channel through the bay to the gulf, which will soon bring the largest ocean liners to La Porte docks and wharfs.

Winter Excursions.

The Southern Pacific Company and its connections operate the best first and second-class service to California, Arizona, Texas and Mexico. Through Pullman Palace Sleepers and Tourist Sleepers from all principal eastern points. Personally conducted Tourist Excursions from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, etc. For particulars and descriptive literature write W. G. Neimyer, Gen'l Western Agent, 238 Clark St., Chicago; W. H. Connor, Com'l Agent, Chamber Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, or W. J. Berg, Trav. Pass Agt., 220 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ground Floor Bedrooms.

There is danger in the porous character of plaster ceilings, which are often very thin, indeed. The ordinary ceiling is "only a porous diaphragm permeable by gases with considerable freedom." The vitiated air of sitting-rooms, therefore, frequently finds its way into bedrooms. The British Medical Journal asks any skeptic to "compare his bodily and mental sensations after sleeping in such a room and in one situated over a similar room well ventilated, and not occupied or illuminated by gas during the evening." The remedy, it says, is to have bedrooms on the ground floor, and living, working and cooking rooms upstairs. But how about noise?—London Chronicle.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A wolf in sheep's clothing is none the less a wolf.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Every temptation resisted is a trouble escaped.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist today and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The rest of Christ is for all who will give up sin.

Reliable Help Wanted

(Either sex.) The Humanitarian Home and Sanitarium for Invalids and Health Seekers, incorporated. Send 12c in stamps for full information. Address J. H. Teitlebaum, Treasurer, Las Vegas, N. M.

God has called many men to preach the gospel, but none to defend it.

Children Like It Sweetened.

Lightning Hot Drops cures complaints of children, 25c. All druggists. Herb Med. Co., Springfield, O.

The man who lives a lie has a pack of bloodhounds on his track.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Too many start to follow Christ who stop at the first cross-roads.

The Largest in the World.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., are the largest Mfrs. of Cocoa and Chocolate in the world.

Every man helps the devil who talks one way and lives another.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, 1895.

The best place for a Christian is where God needs him most.

Brown's Teething Cordial secures rest for the parents, as well as the babies.

No man who truly follows Christ ever has to stand alone.

MURDEROUS MICROBES

Breeding and Feeding in Human Intestines.

A New Powerful Germ Destroyer Discovered—How Microbes Are Killed While You Sleep.

Millions of microbes, bacteria, ptomaines, disease-germs of every kind live and breed and feed in the stomach and bowels.

For their propagation it is only necessary for the liver and intestines to become lazy and operate irregularly.

Modern science has been at work to find a means of killing microbes, and the most successful germ destroyer of all is Cascarets Candy Cathartic. They slaughter bacteria wherever they find them, are antiseptic, stop sour stomach, make the liver lively, the blood pure, the bowels regular, everything as it should be.

Go buy and try Cascarets to-day. It's what they do, not what we say they'll do, that proves their merit. All druggists, 10c, 25c, or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address, The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago; Montreal, Can.; or New York.

CCC This is the CASCARET tablet. Every tablet of the only genuine Cascarets bears the magic letters "C C C." Look at the tablet before you buy, and beware of frauds, imitations and substitutes.

There is such a thing as having religion in the head and not in the heart.

One Day Dyspepsia Cure.
KASKOLA TABLETS.
All druggists. 15 cents.

I am Past 80 and Not a Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."—Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md., Aug. 3, 1899.

Have You Lost It?

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. But there is no need of mourning over it, for you can find it again.

Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. We know exactly what we are saying when we use that word "always."

It makes the hair grow heavy and long, too; takes out every bit of dandruff, and stops falling of the hair. Keep it on your dressing table and use it every day. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water.**

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U S Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

CARTER'S INK Has the endorsement of the U. S. Government and all the Leading Railroads.

CHEAP FARMS DO YOU WANT A HOME? 100,000 ACRES improved and unimproved farming lands to be divided and sold on long time and easy payments, a little each year. Come and see us or write. THE TRUMAN MOSS STATE BANK, Sanilac Center, Mich., or The Truman Moss Estate, Croswell, Sanilac Co., Mich.

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO Most talked of potato on earth! Our Catalog tells—so also about Salzer's Earliest Six Weeks' Potato. Largest farm and vegetable seed growers in U.S. Potatoes, $1.20 and up a bbl. Send this notice and 5c. stamp for Big Catalog. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

LaPORTE TEXAS Situated on Galveston Bay, is destined to be the MOST PROSPEROUS CITY on the Gulf of Mexico. It possesses unexcelled NATURAL advantages which coupled with the BACKING of wealthy and influential men assure it a brilliant future. The U. S. Government is now spending a large amount of money in Harbor improvements. La Porte is the natural seaport for the products of the entire Middle, Northern and Western States and for Houston, the great railroad center of Texas. Excursions at reduced rates will be run twice a month. Write for FREE MAPS, DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE and full particulars to AMERICAN LAND CO., 188 Madison St., CHICAGO.

TOURIST SLEEPERS TO CALIFORNIA VIA WABASH You will practice good economy in writing C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, for particulars.

Personally Conducted California Excursions Via the Santa Fe Route. Three times a week from Chicago and Kansas City. Twice a week from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Once a week from St. Louis and Boston. In improved wide-vestibuled Pullman tourist sleeping cars. Better than ever before, at lowest possible rates. Experienced excursion conductors. Also daily service between Chicago and California. Correspondence solicited. T. A. GRADY, Manager California Tourist Service, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 109 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

W. N. U.--DETROIT--NO. 3--1900

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

AN INDEPENDENT, LIVE, LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

VOL. 33.—NO. 21. (Entered at Manchester Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.) MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER 1737.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Societies.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN meet in their hall over Haeussler's store on second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. G. L. FELDKAMP, M. W. J. BLUM, Recorder.

MANCHESTER LODGE, NO. 148, F. & A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. T. B. BAILEY, W. M. CHAS. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER, NO. 48, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening on or before each full moon. Companions cordially welcome. MAT D. BLOSSER, H. P. CHAS. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL, NO. 24, R. & S. M. assemble at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening after each full moon. All visiting companions invited. J. H. KINGSLEY, T. I. M. MAT D. BLOSSER, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER, NO. 101, O. E. S. meet at Masonic Hall, Friday evening, on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. MRS. FANNIE ROOT, W. M. MRS. ETHEL HALL, Secretary.

MANCHESTER HIVE NO. 626, L. O. T. M. meet in Maccabee Hall, second and fourth Tuesday evening of month. Visiting ladies invited. MRS. S. HENDERSHOTT, L. Com. MRS. JOHANNA SCHMID, L. R. K.

MANCHESTER TENT, NO. 141, K. O. T. M. meet in hall over J. Koller & Co.'s store 1st and 3d Tuesday in month. Visiting knights invited. ADAM SCHAIBLE, Com. HORACE CASE, Record Keeper.

COMSTOCK POST, NO. 352, G. A. R., meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. Braun's store. All comrades invited. R. M. TEETER, Com. SAM'L SHERWOOD, Adjutant.

COMSTOCK W. R. C., NO. 230, meet first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at their hall over J. Braun's store. Visiting members invited. MRS. MELISSA S. HALL, Pres. MRS. LIZZIE D. NASH, Sec'y.

Business Cards.

A. F. & F. M. FREEMAN, ATTORNEYS And Counselors at Law. Offices over People's Bank, Manchester, Michigan.

A. J. WATERS, ATTORNEY And Counselor at Law. Office over Union Savings Bank, Manchester, Michigan.

E. M. CONKLIN, M. D., GENERAL PRACTITIONER. Particular attention given to the treatment of Rupture, Goitre, Piles, etc. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

C. F. KAPP, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at Residence, on Clinton street. Hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

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F. D. MERITHEW, LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Manchester, Mich. Sales in village or country will be promptly attended on reasonable terms. Dates can be made at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

ENTERPRISE POULTRY YARDS. White and Barred Plymouth Rock fowls and eggs for sale. Boyne street, Manchester, Mich. Correspondence Solicited.

A woman looks on marriage as a chance to raise her social position; a man looks on it as a chance to lower his own.

After she gets married the average woman takes about as much care of her ideals as she does of her old fine-tooth comb.

A woman's mouth, when it is in repose, shows her character, when it isn't it is generally showing some other woman's.

A woman begins to enjoy her Christmas presents about New Year's. She spends the time in between wondering what they cost.

When a man is engaged to a woman he thinks of her half the time he doesn't see her. After they get married he thinks of her half the time he sees her.

If everybody really felt as nice and kind to everybody they meet on Christmas as they pretend to there wouldn't be any use in having any Christmas.

IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

When the Report of the State Tax Commission is Made Public It Will Furnish Some Startling Information Regarding Unjust Methods of Taxation.

Another Way of Stealing From the State.

The state tax commission, in pursuance of its duties of investigating the system of assessed valuation and taxation of the state, has already been through 55 out of the 83 counties in the state. Two-thirds of this work is done, and from a brief survey of a small portion of the field covered by the commission, there is no question that when the report is finally made to Gov. Pingree, or to the next legislature, when it meets, will prove most startling. Apparently hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property, both real and personal, is escaping taxation yearly, owing to the most flagrant neglect of the assessing officers of the townships and counties throughout the state. At Muskegon a millionaire was found who was paying taxes on $1,000 worth of property when the same was actually worth $600,000.

Since the special session of the legislature adjourned, the commission have investigated the assessing system of eight or ten new counties. Instance after instance has been found where the large property owner is escaping taxation altogether, and where county after county is assessed for only from 25 to 33 per cent of its real property value, and escapes its just proportion of the state tax where other counties are assessed for from 60 to 80 per cent of property value and are bearing an undue proportion of the cost of operating the state.

Corporation Department a Paying One.

The corporation department of the secretary of state's office transacted an unusually large volume of business during the year 1899. An examination of the books discloses the fact that articles of incorporation of 726 new corporations were received for filing, while 76 corporations filed amendments increasing their capital stock. The new incorporations were of the following classes: Mercantile and manufacturing, 432; mining, 44; religious associations, 43; street and electric railways, 18; telephone, 13; publishing, 15; banks, 8; railroads, 7; gas, 7; navigation and transportation, 5; electric light, 8; miscellaneous, 126. During the year 439 mercantile and manufacturing corporations filed notices of dissolution, and 196 were stricken from the records on information that the companies had ceased to exist. Annual reports were filed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 1,681; charitable societies, 31; street railway companies, 6; transportation companies, 77; publishing companies, 31; miscellaneous, 40. The aggregate authorized capital stock of the corporations filing articles during the year is $332,219,060. That the department is a paying one is demonstrated by the fact that it collected fees aggregating $171,100.81 during the year. Of this total, $167,002.78 were franchise fees, $2,742.20 recording and filing fees, and $1,455.83 fees for certified copies.

A Test Case of Process Butter.

State Food Commissioner Grosvenor on the 17th made complaint against Rollin G. Phelps, agent for Armour & Co. of Chicago, on the charge of selling what is known as process butter, without complying with the state law in the matter of labeling packages. This will be a test case. Michigan was one of the six states in 1899 to pass laws regulating the sale of this kind of butter, at the instigation of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Commissioners. Heretofore it has been impossible for chemists to tell the difference between process butter and dairy or creamery. Michigan chemists, however, claim to have found an infallible test. Process butter has been on the market for 10 years. The most of it is manufactured in Chicago, one firm there sending in thousands of pounds during the year. It is the product of cheap dairy butter that has spoiled, melted up and churned again in new milk. If the food department carries its point, similar suits will be started all over the state.

Another $70,000 Blaze in Detroit.

Shortly after midnight on the 17th fire was discovered in the building occupied by the Mutual Storage Co. at 36-40 Woodward avenue, Detroit, and about $70,000 worth of property was destroyed before the fire was extinguished. The loss was divided among the following firms: Mutual Storage Co., $30,000; Schneider & Sieder, $3,000; Valentine Schroeder, $12,000; Gebhard Paper Co., $10,000; building, $10,000; Meier & Schuknecht, $2,000; minor losses, $3,000. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

Three new rural mail routes are soon to be established at Albion.

Rev. J. J. Axtell, of Royal Oak, has decided to leave that village and make Battle Creek his headquarters.

A movement is on foot at Lansing which will eventually result in the placing of all wires underground.

The Kalamazoo city council has passed resolutions of sympathy for the Boers in their struggle against England.

The total lumber cut of Menominee for the year 1899 was 366,427,000 feet. Prices have increased nearly 40 per cent.

Suomi college, of Houghton, the first Finnish college in this country, was dedicated on the 21st. The buildings cost $30,000.

The Bay City sugar factories on the 15th paid out $113,000 for beets delivered during December. They will run through January and February.

Absconding Cashier Caught.

Clifford A. England, former cashier of the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Co., of Detroit, who is alleged to have embezzled $10,000 from the company in August, 1897, and for whose apprehension a reward of $1,000 was offered, was arrested in Chicago on the evening of the 19th. England being confidential agent, book-keeper and cashier of the above firm he experienced no difficulty in securing the money from a local bank by means of depositing a check, drawing another and having it cashed. When arrested he acknowledged his crime and said he would return to Detroit and suffer the penalty. He and his wife visited many points of interest in Europe and then traveled in Asia, coming back to Chicago by way of San Francisco. Shortly after reaching Chicago he secured a position as manager in John McLelland's wholesale furniture store, which position he was still holding when arrested. England was a young man of exemplary habits and made many friends, and had the confidence of his employers. His downfall is attributed to his wife.

Mrs. England is a woman with a history. She was formerly Miss Dorothy Winifred Smart, daughter of Henry Smart of Cleveland. Prior to Sept. 6, 1896, she lived at the Hotel Renaud, Detroit, with a man named White, who was, or pretended to be a traveling man from Cleveland. They lived as man and wife, and their behavior was such as not to arouse the slightest suspicions on the part of either the proprietors or guests. After living quietly there for eight months, White paid the bill, and the two moved out.

Regular Session Expenses.

According to the records in the auditor-general's office at Lansing, the cost of the last regular session of the legislature was $114,549.12. This includes per diem, mileage, stationery and committee expenditures, aside from the cost of heating and lighting. A great deal of money was spent on legislative junkets. One of the most significant items is that for employes of the senate, whose per diem mileage and stationery aggregated $26,431.90, while that of the 32 senators was only $18,592.20.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

The free mail delivery service will be established at Wyandotte on Feb. 1.

A test shaft is being put down at Maple Rapids in the hopes of finding coal.

Holly's new cement factory will be located either at Brush lake or Rapallo lake.

Menominee wants a deaf and dumb school in connection with the public schools.

At the union revival services just closed at Charlotte 222 persons were converted.

A new Congregational church was organized at Warren on the 15th with 16 members.

The Ogemaw county treasurer has paid out $447 bounty for the killing of 57 wildcats.

During 1899, 85 divorce cases were begun in Calhoun county and 51 decrees were granted.

A gang of sheep thieves that has been operating in Berrien county has been rounded up.

Niles now has an improvement association. Already the association has six factories in view.

Muskegon has been struck by the revival of the roller skating craze, and a rink has been opened.

The output of the beet sugar factory at Alma was 3,500,000 pounds, made from 19,267 tons of beets.

A union depot for the Grand Trunk and Ann Arbor railroads is to be built at Durand at a cost of $30,000.

For the year ending Dec. 31, pauper orders have been paid by St. Joseph county to the amount of $9,476.60.

The anti-saloon league in Hillsdale county is preparing to give the liquor element a battle at the coming election.

The Owosso Carriage Co.'s new factory, a plant of 100,000 square feet just completed, started up on the 22d with 150 hands.

The fruit commission men of Berrien county have organized to fight the $5,000 bond law enacted in this state last summer.

The city fathers of Niles are at present bothering their heads about putting in some kind of an electric fire alarm system.

Cadillac has paid off the last of the indebtedness on the local schools, and now the erection of a new city hall is being discussed.

A thief entered the bar room of the Hotel Harris at Newberry some time during the night of the 16th and stole $123 from the till.

A Bronson boy cleared $700 from 30 acres of cucumbers last year, and this season he is going to plant 150 acres to the pickle timber.

Romeo can have a cheese factory if the farmers in the vicinity will contract to supply the milk of enough cows to keep it going.

A Detroit firm will erect a pickle factory at Bloomingdale. Contracts have been made with farmers for raising 200 acres of cucumbers.

Work will soon begin on the erection of the new buildings for the new creamery package manufactory which is to be located at Dowagiac.

The Otsego Base Ball association has filed articles of incorporation at Lansing and will eclipse all former efforts in that line the coming season.

The expert who recently made an examination of the old salt well at Muskegon claims that oil in paying quantities is therein contained.

A proposition to bond the city of Muskegon for $10,000 to build a municipal electric lighting plant, will be submitted to the voters in the spring.

Plainwell has been having a milk famine, the milk men being obliged to make long trips through the country and then cut their customers short in many cases.

A Methodist society has been organized at Millersburg, one of the new boom towns in Presque Isle county, and a church building will be erected in the spring.

The residents around Barryville and Hanchetts, Barry county, are considerably worked up over the discovery of extensive indications of coal deposits in that vicinity.

A Maccabee temple, to cost $3,500, is in course of construction at Pinconning. The village is also to have a 50-barrel grist mill, the council having donated $500 and a site to secure it.

The municipal ownership of electric lighting plants has proved a success at Coldwater, the month of December being the most profitable of any since the concern changed hands.

The supreme court has confirmed the conviction of Otto L. Luttermoser, of Springwells township, Wayne county. He was convicted of raising several township orders from $3.75 to $13.75.

The next state convention of the Christian Endeavor society will be held at Grand Rapids, March 27-29, and the local committees are making preparations to entertain the delegates royally.

Twice inside of six months the dam across the Pine river at Milbrook has given away. The first time the dam went out it cost the taxpayers $1,000, while the accident on the 23d will cost $500 more.

At Lansing there is a man who really thinks a great deal of his dog. The animal carried off a 10-pound roast of beef from a local butcher shop and his owner was called upon to pay it, which he did without a murmur.

The Port Huron Salt Co. has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The stock has been divided into 35,000 shares at $10 per share. Just $190,750 of the $350,000 capital stock has been paid in.

The tie industry at Gladwin this winter is a big thing. Cedar ties have increased in price from 14 cents last winter to 30 cents at present, and as a consequence they are being picked up wherever timber can be found.

A big plaster company is going to remove to Grand Rapids from Kansas City, where it is now located. It will give employment to 75 or 100 men, and comes to the second city without the payment of a bonus or other inducement.

The people of Mulliken and of Sunfield don't speak to each other any more. The former induced the owner of the latter's sawmill and stave factory to move his plant to Mulliken, and Sunfield has thus lost one of her principal industries.

A cement factory is said to be a sure thing for Rogers City the coming season, it being expected that work on the plant will begin early in the spring. The men who are behind the project have secured control of 3,000 acres of fine marl lands in the vicinity.

The remittances of state taxes by county treasurers continue to pour into the state treasury, and the balance now in the state vaults approximates $1,500,000. The largest remittance of the past week was made by Wayne county. It amounted to $535,000.

About a month ago the village of Ludington purchased the local water works plant at a cost of $110,000. Now a special election will be held on Feb. 5 for the purpose of voting on the proposition to bond for $25,000 to buy or build an electric lighting plant.

Two miners named Kratt and Sweet dropped nearly 2,000 feet in the Atlantic mine at Houghton on the 22d. The accident was caused through another accident at the engine house disabling the hoist. Both men were horribly mangled. They leave large families.

On the 16th the electors of Port Huron voted on the proposition to bond the city for $75,000 for the purpose of constructing a canal from Lake Huron to the Black river. The proposition carried by a majority of 132 votes. The canal as now outlined will be 25 feet wide, with a depth of six feet of water.

The Michigan (Bell) Telephone company has purchased controlling interest in the Detroit and New State Telephone companies. The companies will not be consolidated at present any further than the perfection of a working agreement by which there will be no throat-cutting between the companies. There will be no change in the present rates, and the company announce that they are willing to make 25-year contracts at the prevailing prices.

It is now estimated that a dozen people are dying daily from bubonic plague in Honolulu.

The pension appropriation bill carrying $145,245,230 was passed by the house on the 19th.

A Halifax, N. S., dispatch says that a sufficient number of Canadians have already volunteered to raise a force of 10,000 for service in South Africa.

News has been received that the schooner B. W. Morse was waterlogged at sea and abandoned, and that two men were lost. The schooner left Jacksonville, Fla., for San Juan or Jan. 6.

Gen. Joe Wheeler, who has been doing service in the Philippines, has resigned. Mr. Wheeler is a representative in congress from the 8th district in Alabama, and is interested in a bill which he hopes to get through at this session of congress, hence will return at once.

Mrs. George Sabal, wife of a prominent Virden, Ill., resident, was completely beheaded by a train on the 17th. She had just returned from Europe and while attempting to cross the tracks with her husband, her clothes caught in the wheels of the engine and she was dragged under.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE GREATEST SOLDIER OF ALL TIME, THE TEXT.

"There Shall Not Any Man Be Able to Stand Before Thee All the Days of Thy Life," Joshua 1:5 — To the Soldier Boys.

For the most part when the general of an army starts out in conflict he would like to have a small battle in order that he may get his courage up and he may rally his troops and get them drilled for greater conflicts; but this first undertaking of Joshua was greater than the leveling of Fort Pulaski, or the thundering down of Gibraltar, or the overthrow of the Bastille. It was the crossing of the Jordan at the time of the spring freshet. The snows of Mount Lebanon had just been melting and they poured down into the valley, and the whole valley was a raging torrent. So the Canaanites stand on one bank and they look across and see Joshua and the Israelites, and they laugh and say: "Aha! aha! they cannot disturb us until the freshets fall; it is impossible for them to reach us." But after awhile they look across the water and they see a movement in the army of Joshua. They say, "What's the matter now? Why, there must be a panic among these troops, and they are going to fly, or perhaps they are going to try to march across the river Jordan. Joshua is a lunatic." But Joshua, the chieftain of the text, looks at his army and cries: "Forward, march!" and they start for the bank of the Jordan.

One mile ahead go two priests carrying a glittering box four feet long and two feet wide. It is the Ark of the Covenant. And they come down, and no sooner do they just touch the rim of the water with their feet, than by an Almighty fiat, Jordan parts. The army of Joshua marches right on without getting their feet wet, over the bottom of the river, a path of chalk and broken shells and pebbles, until they can get to the other bank. Then they lay hold of the oleanders and tamarisks and no sooner have they reached the bank thirty or forty feet high, and having gained the other bank, they clap their shields and their cymbals, and sing the praises of the God of Joshua. But no sooner have they reached the bank than the waters begin to dash and roar; and with a terrific rush they break loose from their strange anchorage. Out yonder they have stopped, thirty miles up yonder they halted. On this side the waters roll off toward the salt sea. But as the hand of the Lord God is taken away from the thus uplifted waters—waters perhaps uplifted half a mile—as the Almighty hand is taken away, those waters rush down, and some of the unbelieving Israelites say: "Alas, alas, what a misfortune! Why could not those waters have stayed parted? Because perhaps we may want to go back. Oh, Lord, we are engaged in a risky business. These Canaanites may eat us up. How if we want to go back? Would it not have been a more complete miracle if the Lord had parted the waters to let us come through and kept them parted to let us go back if we are defeated?" My friends, God makes no provision for a Christian's retreat. He clears the path all the way to Canaan. To go back is to die. The same gatekeeper that swings back the amethystine and crystalline gate of the Jordan to let Israel pass through, now swing shut the amethystine and crystalline gate of the Jordan to keep the Israelites from going back. I declare it in your hearing today, victory ahead, water forty feet deep in the rear. Triumph ahead, Canaan ahead; behind you death and darkness and woe and hell. But you say, "Why didn't those Canaanites, when they had such a splendid chance—standing on top of the bank thirty

But this is no place for the host to stop. Joshua gives the command, "Forward, march!" In the distance there is a long grove of trees, and at the end of the grove is a city. It is a city of arbors, a city with walls seeming to reach the heavens, to buttress the very sky. It is the great metropolis that commands the mountain pass. It is Jericho. That city was afterward captured by Pompey, and it was afterward captured by Herod the Great, and it was afterward captured by the Mohammedans; but this campaign the Lord plans. There shall be no swords, no shields, no battering ram. There shall only be one weapon of war, and that a ram's horn. The horn of the slain ram was sometimes taken and holes were punctured in it, and then the musician would put the instrument to his lips, and he would run his fingers over this rude musical instrument, and make a great deal of sweet harmony for the people. This was the only kind of weapon. Seven priests were to take these rude rustical musical instruments, and they were to go around the city every day for six days—once a day for six days, and then on the seventh day they were to go around blowing these rude musical instruments seven times, and then at the close of the seventh blowing of the rams' horns on the seventh day the peroration of the whole scene was to be a shout at which those great walls should tumble from capstone to base.

Joshua's troops may not halt here. The commands is: "Forward, march!" There is the city of Ai; it must be taken. How shall it be taken? A scouting party comes back and says: "Joshua, we can do that without you; it is going to be a very easy job; you just stay here while we go and capture it." They march with a small regiment in front of that city. The men of Ai look at them and give one yell and the Israelites run like reindeers. The northern troops at Bull Run did not make such rapid time as these Israelites and the Canaanites after them. They never cut such a sorry figure as when they were on the retreat. Anybody that goes out in the battles of God with only half a force, instead of your taking the men of Ai the men of Ai will take you. Look at the church of God on the retreat. The Bornesian cannibals ate up Munson, the missionary. "Fall back!" said a great many Christian people—"Fall back, oh church of God! Borneo will never be taken. Don't you see the Bornesian cannibals have eaten up Munson, the missionary?" Tyndall delivers his lecture at the University of Glasgow, and a great many good people say: "Fall back, oh church of God! Don't you see that Christian philosophy is going to be overcome by worldly philosophy? Fall back!" Geology plunges its crowbar into the mountains, and there are a great many people who say: "Scientific investigation is going to overthrow the Mosaic account of the creation. Fall back!" Friends of God have never had any right to fall back.

Joshua falls on his face in chagrin. It is the only time you ever see the back of his head. He falls on his face and begins to whine, and he says: "Oh, Lord God, wherefore hast thou at all brought this people over Jordan to deliver us into the hands of the Amorites, to destroy us? Would to God we had been content and dwelt on the other side of the Jordan! For the Canaanites and all the inhabitants of the land shall hear of it, and shall environ us around and cut off our name from the face of the earth."

I am very glad that Joshua said that. Before it seemed as if he were a supernatural being, and therefore could not be an example to us; but I find he is a man, he is only a man. Just as sometime you find a man under severe opposition, or in bad state of physical health, or worn out with overwork, lying down and sighing about everything being defeated. I am encouraged when I hear this cry of Joshua as he lies in the dust.

God comes and rouses him. How does he rouse him? By complimentary apostrophe? No. He says: "Get thee up. Wherefore liest thou upon thy face?" Joshua rises, and I warrant you, with a mortified look. But his old courage comes back. The fact was, that was not his battle. If he had been in it he would have gone on to victory. He gathers his troops around him and says: "Now let us go and capture the city of Ai; let us go up right away."

They march on. He puts a majority of the troops behind a ledge of rocks in the night, and then he sends a comparatively small battalion up in front of the city. The men of Ai come out with a shout. This battalion in strategem falls back and falls back, and when the men of Ai have left the city and are in pursuit of this scattered, or seemingly scattered battalion, Joshua stands on a rock—I see his locks flying in the wind as he points his spear toward the doomed city, and that is the signal. The men rush out from behind the rocks and take the city, and it is put to the torch; and these Israelites in the city march down and the flying battalion of Israelites return, and between these two waves of Israelitish prowess gain the victory; and while I see the curling smoke of that destroyed city on the sky, and while I hear the huzza of the Israelites and the groan of the Canaanites, Joshua hears something louder than it all, ringing and echoing through his soul: "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee in all the days of thy life."

But this is no place for the host of Joshua to stop. "Forward, march!" cries Joshua to the troops. There is the city of Gibeon. It has put itself under the protection of Joshua. They sent word: "There are five kings after us; they are going to destroy us; send troops quick; send us help right away." Joshua has a three days' march more than double quick. On the morning of the third day he is before the enemy. There are two long lines of battle. The battle opens with great slaughter, but the Canaanites soon discover something. They say: "That is Joshua; that is the man who conquered the spring freshet and knocked down the stone wall and destroyed the city of Ai. There is no use fighting." And they sound a retreat, and as they begin to retreat Joshua and his host spring upon them like a panther, pursuing them over the rocks, and as these Canaanites with sprained ankles and gashed foreheads retreat, the catapults of the sky pour a volley of hailstones into the valley, and all the artillery of the heavens with bullets of iron pounds the Canaanites against the ledges of Beth-horon.

"Oh!" says Joshua, "this is surely a victory." "But do you not see the sun is going down? Those Amorites are going to get away after all, and they will come up some other time and bother us and perhaps destroy us." See the sun is going down. Oh, for a longer day than has ever been seen in this climate! What is the matter with Joshua? Has he fallen in an apoplectic fit? No. He is in prayer. Look out when a good man makes the Lord his ally. Joshua raises his face, radiant with prayer, and looks at the descending sun over Gibeon, and at the faint crescent of the moon, for you know the queen of the night will sometimes linger around the palace of the day. Pointing one hand at the descending sun and the other at the faint crescent of the moon, in the name of God who shaped the worlds and moves the worlds, he cries: "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon." And they stood still. Whether it was by refraction of the sun's rays, or by the stopping of the whole planetary system, I do not know, and I do not care. I leave it to the Christian scientists and the infidel scientists to settle that question, while I tell you I have seen the same thing.

"What!" say you, "not the sun standing still?" Yes. The same miracle is performed nowadays. The wicked do not live out half their day, and the sun sets at noon. But let a man start out and battle for God, and the truth, and against sin, and the day of his usefulness is prolonged, and prolonged, and prolonged.

But it is time for Joshua to go home. He is 110 years old. Washington went down the Potomac, and at Mount Vernon closed his days. Wellington died peacefully at Apsley house. Now, where shall Joshua rest? Why, he is to have his greatest battle now. After 110 years he has to meet a king who has more subjects than all the present population of the earth, his throne a pyramid of skulls, his parterre the graveyards and cemeteries of the world, his chariot the world's hearse—the King of Terrors. But if this is Joshua's greatest battle, it is going to be Joshua's greatest victory. He gathers his friends around him and gives his valedictory.

And as you have heard a grandfather, or a great-grandfather, seated by the evening fire, tell of Monmouth, or Yorktown, and then lift the crutch or staff as though it were a musket, to fight, and show how the old battles were won—so Joshua gathers his friends around his dying couch, and he tells them the story of what he has been through, and as he lies there, his white locks snowing down on his wrinkled forehead, I wonder if God has kept his promise all the way through—the promise of the text. As he lies there he tells the story one, two or three times over—and he answers: "I go the way of all the earth, and not one word of the promise has failed, not one word thereof has failed." And he turns to his family, as a dying parent will, and says: "Choose now whom you will serve, the God of Israel, or the God of the Amorites. As for me and my house we will serve the Lord." A dying parent cannot be reckless or thoughtless in regard to his children. Consent to part with them at the door of the tomb we cannot. By the cradle in which their infancy was rocked, by the besom on which they first lay, by the blood of the covenant, by the God of Joshua, it shall not be. We will not part, we cannot part. Jehovah Jireh, we take thee at thy promise: "I will be a God to thee and thy seed after thee."

Dead, the old chieftain must be laid out. Handle him very gently; that sacred body is over 110 years of age. Lay him out, stretch out those feet that walked dry shod the parted Jordan. Close those lips which helped blow the blast at which the walls of Jericho fell. Fold the arm that lifted the spear toward the doomed city of Ai. Fold it right over the heart that exulted when the five kings fell. But where shall we get the burnished granite for the headstone and the footstone? I bethink myself now. I imagine that for the head it shall be the sun that stood still upon Gibeon, and for the foot, the moon that stood still in the valley of Ajalon.

Not So Cold as It Looked.

From the Philadelphia Record: "Yes, I suppose this does look like cold work," said a West Philadelphia housemaid, as her employer stopped a moment on Saturday morning to express a word of sympathy for her in her apparently chilling job. She knelt in the bitter cold, with bare arms and hands, and scrubbed her employer's marble steps. The wet, white flesh on her round and pretty arms brought forth words of commiseration from the man. She thanked him for them and said: "When you see us bare-armed maids hanging out clothes that freeze stiff before we get the clothespins in them, or when you see us scrubbing like me, marble steps that ice over as fast as they are wetted, you think it's hard work? Well, truly, we are comfortable enough. We keep our arms and hands wet with hot water, and that is as good a protection against the cold as sealskin is. As long as we keep the bare, exposed flesh wet, it isn't really bare and exposed at all—it's protected perfectly. It looks cold, don't it?" asked the housemaid, glancing at her pretty bare arms: "It's just as warm, though! Feel."

War Upon Bad Seeds.

The agricultural department has constructed a new building at Washington to be used solely for testing seeds of all kinds, in order to afford protection against dishonest dealers. Recent tests gave remarkable results. Meadow-foxtail seed from Germany, costing 35 cents a pound, was adulterated more than 70 per cent with seed worth only 10 cents a pound. Orchard grass, purchased in the open market, was more than half bad. Some crimson clover, similarly purchased, was 98 per cent bad.

A Word of Warning.

From the Chicago News: Wife—I'm going to run across the street just a minute to bid Mrs. Jones good-by. Husband—Well, you'll have to hurry. The train leaves in three hours.

Not Very Consoling.

Simkins—Cheer up, old man. There's just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. Timkins—Perhaps there are; but what's a fellow to do when he's out of bait?—Chicago News.

In the Philippines.

Filipino General—What did you promote that young lieutenant for? Aguinaldo—He broke the record for the 100-yard dash.—New York Journal.

Justifiable.

She—His arguments seem to have considerable weight. He—Of course they have. He tips the scales at 300 pounds.—Chicago News.