FRAGRANT SOZODONT

for the TEETH and BREATH

Now Size SOZODONT LIQUID	25c
Now Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER	25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER	75c

25¢

At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.

A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]

HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

WHAT TRADE-MARKS COST.

Cheaper Here than in Many Other Countries of the World.

The registration of trade marks has become a necessity of late years, for unless an article of merit is protected by such means or by letters patent it leaves to be imitated by some unscrupulous person. It is only within a few years, however, that the question of protecting trade marks has assumed any grave importance. This is due to the enormous increase in advertising of health foods, cereals, patent medicines and athletic novelties. The tariff of charges for registering trade marks in the various countries seems in some instances to be based upon the idea that authorized trade marks in a land are such a luxury as a coach and four. In Zululand, Peru, Uruguay, Hong Kong and Granada the tariff is 5 guineas for each trade mark it \$145 in gold, the highest on the entire list. In the country trade marks are with the patent office and the price for registering one is $50, which is the lowest price charged anywhere. Canada is 60 cents for a general or special trade mark. There are some countries of Europe that demand 5 francs for registering a trade mark, but in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France and Spain the fee is \$25 each—see it. This is the rate asked in the majority of the English colonies, including Australia, Wales and New Zealand, but in Cape Colony it is $115 and in South Africa $133. The latter price also prevails in Costa Rica. Some of the bargain counter sales in the Leeward islands, Jamaica, British Honduras, Mauritius, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chili, Guatemala, Sierra Leone and Bulgaria, each of which charges $15, Little Venezuela is content with $100 for the privilege of recording the existence of a patent trade mark. There are thousands of trade marks that are never heard of by the great masses, because they are not properly advertised. The majority of trade mark lawyers restrict big profits in fighting infringements of trade marks rather than in registering new ones. One of them has just settled a case that was in the courts for eight years. The word "favorite" was at issue—and the courts have decided that there is no exclusive right to the word as a trade mark. One of the most successful lawyers, who represents the interests of a big patent medicine and cracker establishment as well, says that it costs more than $15,000 annually to protect the trade marks of the many twist the names of brands in every conceivable way.

SMALL HORSES FOR WAR.

Day of Heavy Cavalry on Big Chargers Is Over.

The recent experience in South Africa proved to the intelligent English mind that the day of heavy weight mounted horses—hand chargers was almost as much over as that of the knights of Agincourt. Lord Roberts has himself more to say about the folly of the dodge of the world. He is a close reader of the newspapers. Small horses for service on the frontier are worth more than any bow bred in England, advocating, too, a breed of Mongolian ponies coming from Arabia. Nevertheless, the pronouncement of so high an authority in matters of military science is an event of importance, for there is no body the English people more willingly defer to, whom it is more ready to be convinced. The argument for small horses is based on the results of almost mathematical demonstration. In every campaign horses have been nearly to put up with. Frequently and often with wise starvation, and the horse that can do with the least and worst forage is the one that will be the longest lasting wing. If, then, a small horse can maintain himself where a big one starves, and if, other things being equal work the small horse is demonstrably the better. Apart from artillery and transport, the heavy draught power will always be needed, a pony of 14.2, if properly bred and trained, will do all the work of a horse of 16 hands, and on equal rations (where the difference will be large) will carry a heavier load. He is less troublesome to groom and feed and to dismount from on the march. This last is no small advantage when mounted infantry are constantly up and down, on and off their mares, running beside them for miles at a time and so easing and saving them. The small horse, too, is a smaller target to the enemy, is more easily hidden in folds of the ground, and is easier stowed on shipboard. He needs a less stout rope to restrain him in his stall, a shelter to screen him in rough weather. It is not necessary to have been to the wars to know this—Westminster Gazette.

France to Pay Nore Cables.

The question of an extended system of French submarine cables, which has been so differentiately opposed by the attention of the government, now promises to come speedily to a head. Ever since December 31, 1899, a special committee has been studying the matter, calling in expert advice, and now the result is a bill just finished, which the government proposes shortly to present to the chamber. This bill outlines an agreement with the French cable company for the construction and care of a system extended over 40 cables aggregating nearly 10,000 miles in length and £6,000,000 in cost.

A TICKET'S LIMITATIONS.

Unique Feature of Danish Railways Are Fortnightly Tickets.

Denmark was absolutely the pioneer in cheap railway fares. The fares were reduced all round, the longer the distance the greater the reduction, but, at the same time, the return ticket system was abolished for journeys within Denmark. One of the greatest boons to business men and holiday makers is the so-called fortnightly ticket. For third-class it costs 22s 3d and for second class £c 15s 6d. Such a ticket entitles the holder to travel all over Denmark for a term of fourteen days. He can go wherever he cares to go, and as often as he may wish in the time paid for—namely, fourteen days. A holiday ticket for Denmark is of interest in Denmark only during that time, and if he found any pleasure in the Danish capital on Saturday night and day for the period he could do so. He pays the price of £1 5s 2d, writes his name on it for purposes of identification, and the booking clerk, after stamping the ticket, hands it to him. He then buys a ticket and gets the 5s 6d deducted from the price of a return ticket for a month, and has the longer the reduction. While a fortnightly ticket costs 22s 3d, a 12-month ticket had to pay for a twelve-month ticket at the rate of 2s 3d per fortnight it was desired to keep it. Thus the reduction is over 150 per cent. If instead of paying for a fortnightly ticket a traveler had to pay from Copenhagen and back as often as he could within fourteen days, and bought ordinary tickets for each trip, they would cost him over £6, and this amount would be doubled in a fortnight. Any one staying in one place to another, traveling all over Denmark in easy stages. Season tickets are also issued, but they are confined to between two towns. In this case the price for one month is 5s, 7d for a week and 1s 6d for a whole year. Young people under the age of eighteen travel for half price.—London Express.

THE VERSATILE KAISER.

The Extent and Variety of His Interests Beyond Any Question the Most Remarkable.

Beyond any question the most remarkable ruler of the world's monarchs is Wilhelm II., German Emperor and King of Prussia—Democrat. The other day he cabled to Baron von Hollieben, the German ambassador to Washington, to transmit to the brotherhood of Young Men's Christian Associations of America, assembled in convention at Minneapolis, my hearty congratulations." He added that he was glad to see the Young Men's Christian Associations in the same endeavor, and take part fraternally in this solemn gathering."

Here, as on many other occasions in the past few years, the German emperor shows that he knows the mind of the doings of the world. He is a close reader of the newspapers. Similar to the service on the frontier are those rendered to any country which is going on. William II hears about and expresses himself upon the Boer war, the insurrection in Cuba, the Philippine question, the Boxer uprising from Arabia. Nevertheless, the pronouncement of so high an authority in matters of military science is an event of importance, for there is no body the English people more willingly defer to, whom it is more ready to be convinced. The argument for small horses is based on the results of almost mathematical demonstration. In every campaign horses have been nearly to put up with. Frequently and often with wise starvation, and the horse that can do with the least and worst forage is the one that will be the longest lasting wing. If, then, a small horse can maintain himself where a big one starves, and if, other things being equal work the small horse is demonstrably the better. Apart from artillery and transport, the heavy draught power will always be needed, a pony of 14.2, if properly bred and trained, will do all the work of a horse of 16 hands, and on equal rations (where the difference will be large) will carry a heavier load. He is less troublesome to groom and feed and to dismount from on the march. This last is no small advantage when mounted infantry are constantly up and down, on and off their mares, running beside them for miles at a time and so easing and saving them. The small horse, too, is a smaller target to the enemy, is more easily hidden in folds of the ground, and is easier stowed on shipboard. He needs a less stout rope to restrain him in his stall, a shelter to screen him in rough weather. It is not necessary to have been to the wars to know this—Westminster Gazette.

When Lady Fisher Fight.

Such stories of the aquarium, spoke of the fighting fishes he has known there.

"Strange to say, the lady fish are the most pugnacious, and to be found. Now, some lady fish agree and are happy together. Others will not be reconciled to each other. When they choose sides, they fight to the death and are the same as women. They bite, gouge, and, so to speak, tear each other's hair out. The male fish is content to have the hair on a fish to its scales. When a scale is once torn off it never grows on that spot. Trout in some waters fight. Trout in some waters have to separate at times, as they are apt to fight, and we have a rough-and-tumble fight the lady fish will beat any of a similar size and weight."—New York Sun.

Germination of a Love Affair.

BY GUION F. WILSON.

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I have just come to a knowledge of certain facts which I deem it my imperative duty to make public for two reasons—first, because they clear up the mystery of the disappearance of that great and original investigator, my friend, Professor X. (whose many friends will, after perusing what is here set down, easily reconcile him without the mention of his name, which, made in so public a manner, may be highly offensive to him); and, second, because I hope they will cause some other scientist of prominence to follow up the unique and, I conceive, eminently important field of investigation initiated by Professor X.

I say that I have just come to a knowledge of these facts. This is the exact truth, although the said facts have been in my possession for the space of three months. To be plain, just before the Professor disappeared so completely I had undertaken the removal of a note from him with a sealed enclosure which his note requested me to open and read three months after it reached me. This I have just done. The enclosure I found to be the Professor's formula for the preparation of a most remarkable and unusual series of experiments founded upon, the latter part of his note indicated, I wish to say that while, in common with his other friends, I of course knew of the professor's keen interest in this theory, I had not the slightest hint that he had struck so boldly in the field of original research.

So radical has been the Professor's method of procedure in these experiments the beaten track that I have thought it best to give an absolutely exact description of the formula in my possession, merely editing them and eliminating, so far as possible, the phraseology of the professor, which would be in large measure unintelligible to the layman. I give the quantities of the ingredients as they appear in the book containing them. They were evidently jotted down at different times, but none are dated, though the last was manifestly recorded immediately before the Professor dropped out of sight.

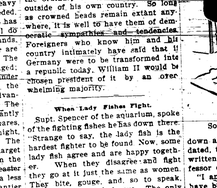
"I am convinced," he says, "that I have been studying those two strongest of human passions—love and hate—to the detriment of their effect. There is interesting to the investigator if, for no other reason than that they set all accepted theories at defiance. Instances are plenty of the manifestation of love where the opposite should, according to the so-called laws of nature, appear. The papers recently noted that a large and venomous snake killed a setting hen—and—then carefully hatched and reared her chicks. The killing of their natural offspring by animals of many kinds is common. The sentiments of parents toward their children and vice versa are often at variance with the rule. How are these facts to be accounted for?

"Here, as we can trace, love and hate have been known by common consent as matters of the heart. Such things every often have a foundation in fact—why may not this have? And if there is any real connection, may it not since the light is merely the foreground of the blood, lie in the life fluid itself? And, this granted, might we not go a step further and imagine that there exist germs of the two manifestations?

"Here follow numerous entries of so technical a nature that they are quite beyond my understanding. They are evidently notes of the preceding steps in a very lengthy series of experiments. However interesting they may prove hereafter to a scientist, they need not be dwelled here. The latter notes, however, tell of a successful outcome.

"I verily believe that I have at last succeeded in isolating the germs of love and hate." The Professor then gives the scientific descriptions of these germs, the number of which ferment in any case, according to the Professor, governs the degree of the sentiment. The notes continue:

"Given a culture of the germs of love in the blood of one animal and another



of three is my next condition, may it not since the light is merely the foreground of the blood, lie in the life fluid itself? And, this granted, might we not go a step further and imagine that there exist germs of the two manifestations?

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.

The demand for farm hands has caused such a drain upon the labor supply of Kansas that advertisements in the large cities for unskilled men, even at double rates, are unheeded.

In order to obviate the frequent disputes as to the ages of children the steamboat authorities in Switzerland have decided that in every case where doubt arises the child must be measured. All children under two feet are to have free passage, those between two feet and four feet are to pay half fares.

Within two years remarkable reefs of fossil coral have been discovered near Bainbridge, on the Flint river, Georgia. One reef so found consisted of coral heads, some of them more than a foot in diameter. Between 25 and 30 species have been recognized in these Georgia reefs. Geologists say that they belong to the tertiary age.

A Vienna surgeon finds that in cases where the flesh of patients has sunken away in parts as, for instance, after the removal of the teeth or a part of the jawbone, or an injury to the nose, melted paraffin can be injected under the skin and will be permanently retained there without absorption so as to restore the normal contour.

Half a century ago a thin stream of Niagara Falls was first led aside to turn a grist mill. Today a larger stream, which diminishes seriously the amount of water that passes over the fall, furnishes almost half a million horse-power. Father Hennepin was doubtless the first white man to see the mighty cataract. What Father Time will yet behold there passes all computation.

In the Interstate park, near Taylor's Fields, Minn., has been discovered a singular group of "giants' kettles," or potholes, covering an area of two or three acres and ranging in diameter from less than a foot to twenty-five feet and in depth from one foot to eighty-four feet. They have been bored in exceedingly hard rock and in many cases they are like wells in shape, the ratio of width to depth varying from 1 to 5 up to 1 to 7.

There is great rejoicing among the Norwegian advocates of the rights of women. "The New Woman in Norway," says the Kleine Zeitung, "has gained a glorious victory." For many years the Norwegian "Feministen" have been waging war against the use of the word "obey" in the marriage service of the Norwegian church, and their labors are at length crowned with success, or at least with a partial success. The Staatsrath in Christiania has ruled that the use of the word shall henceforth not be obligatory upon the bride, but "facultative." That is to say, the bride is to be free either to say that she will be "faithful and obedient," or simply to say that she will be "faithful."

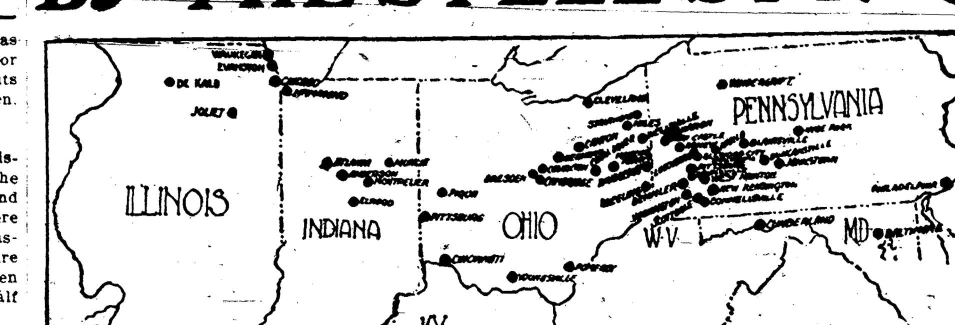
The busy bee at best gets a day off about as seldom as a country boy in haying time, but the modern apiarist has contrived to make her even more industrious than she is when left to herself. The orchards of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys blossom some months before the southern sage brush. The bee-farmer, therefore, carts his bees about from place to place as the seasons advance, and thus, by keeping them busy nine months of the year, gets three crops of honey. The difficulty of moving bees during the active season is overcome by traveling at night. As the bees help to pollenize the flowers and thus produce superior fruit, the owners of the orchards regard them with favor. In results the plan is even better than that of the enterprising farmer who crossed his bees with fireflies so that they could work nights.

A university for women in Tokyo, Japan, has lately been opened. Count Okuma, in an address which formed a part of the dedicatory exercises, expressed social and educational views which could not be surpassed for liberality by the leaders of thought in our own country or England. "When our women are educated," he said, "our nation will be twice as strong as it is now. The countries which have tried to get along with a standard which applies only to the education of men have fallen conspicuously behind in the race of human progress." As illustrations he named Egypt, Turkey, Persia and China. The count admitted that society in Japan was disfigured by many abuses. The remedy, in his opinion, lies in a radical reform of the ideals of family life, which can be effected only by such an improvement in the status of women as the new university will bring about.

The National Locomotor Ataxian League has been organized, with an office at 156 Fifth Ave., New York city. The object of the league is to obtain a permanent cure for the disease. It is the intention of the league to offer a reward of $10,000 for the discovery of a guaranteed cure. The officers of the league believe there are from 18,000 to 20,000 sufferers from locomotor ataxia in the United States. They hope to secure all of them as members of the league, and by contributions from them and others secure the money to build a sanatorium.

The official board of the First Methodist church of Omaha, Neb., recently passed the following resolution: "Whereas, the wearing of hats in church by the ladies greatly obstructs the view, causing others both inconvenience and anoyance, thereby detracting from the enjoyment of the services, to which all are equally entitled; therefore, be it resolved, that it is the desire of the officiary of this church that at all the public services the ladies remove their hats after entering the pews.

TERRITORY AFFECTED BY THE STEEL STRIKE.



The great strike of iron, steel and tin workers sweeps over a stretch of country from the western boundary of New Jersey to the Mississippi river and beyond. It takes in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with offshoots in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Maryland. Already the strike is on at plants in thirty-nine towns, and all of the plants of the United States Steel Corporation in these various states will, it is believed, be seriously affected before the end of the trouble. The leaders of the Amalgamated association are going slowly, but threaten to call a strike on every combination controlled by the United States Steel Corporation before they are done. The mass of the men and plants affected are in Pennsylvania and Ohio, as the number of black dots on the map will indicate. The number of men out now in Pennsylvania is 21,000, in Ohio 23,000, in Indiana 10,000, and in Illinois 2,000. As many more may be involved later in the struggle with the steel trust.

Aids Franco-Russo Alliance.

PRINCESS CATHERINE YOURIEWSKI.

Princess Catherine Youriewski, daughter of the murdered Emperor Alexander II. of Austria by his second wife, Princess Dolgorouka, has become officially engaged to the Duke of Chaulnes, head of one of the junior branches of that ancient ducal French house, of which the Duke of Luynes is the chief.

The Duke of Chaulnes has Russian blood in his veins, for his mother was that famous beauty, Princess Sophie Galitzin, who, after being treated in the most abominable manner by the family of her husband, both prior to his death, but more especially afterward, died literally of starvation in one of the most poverty-stricken parts of the French capital.

Innocent of anything beyond mere coquetry and indiscretions, compromised by the attentions of a man who had no other claim to social distinction than that he was one of her numerous train of admirers, she was deprived by her husband's will of the guardianship of her children, which were taken from her by a family council. She endeavored to recover them, and was in consequence thereof indicted for attempting to kidnap them.

The court, however, prejudiced against her as a foreigner, though it was, declined to convict her on the ground that she had really done nothing to justify her children being taken from her.

Lack of funds prevented her from taking any further steps to establish her rights. The social power of her stern fanatic old mother-in-law, the Duchess of Chevreuse, was too great to admit of any one risking her anger by befriending the unfortunate young Duchess. Every door was closed against her and without a single bad act being proved against her she died of hunger as an outcast in a Paris slum and without seeing her children.

Her eldest boy, the present Duke of Chaulnes, was about five years old when she tried to abduct him from the gloomy castle of her mother-in-law in the south of France.

Japanese Exclusion Act.

According to press dispatches, the Japanese in New York are anxious and alarmed over the agitation on the Pacific coast for an act of congress excluding their countrymen from the United States. The San Francisco labor unions are said to be preparing a formidable petition praying for an anti-Japanese immigration law, and the advisability of a counter-movement is being considered.

General Fitzhugh Lee has decided that the business in which he has determined to engage upon retiring into private life near Richmond, Va., will be "of an industrial character," but beyond this he has refused to make any statement for publication.

Herbert Crombie Howe, for a number of years secretary to President Schurman of Cornell university, has been appointed professor of English at the University of Oregon.

"Hard-Hearted Benefactors."

Under this queer but pregnant title a writer in the Leipzig Über Land und Meer makes what he calls a "contribution to the psychology of Americanism." In brief, he points out that the benefactions of Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller and the late P. D. Armour are not properly to be included under the head of charity, for the gifts made by these men are philanthropic rather than charitable. That is to say, Mr. Carnegie and the rest have no care for the poor and needy and those who cannot help themselves, the proper objects of charity; but devote their money to the uses of the strong and hopeful in the attempt to raise the lowly and the weak of the coming generation to a higher plane.

"This new feature of American life and faith," concludes the writer, "must not be blindly imitated without further investigation."

Jean De Reszke, the operatic tenor, has had considerable success as a horseman. At a recent race meeting in Warsaw he started fourteen horses in forty races, winning thirty of them. "Cash" Sloan, a brother of "Tod," rode all the horses and won nineteen consecutive races.

Thomas G. Shaughnessy, who succeeded Sir William Van Horne as president of the Canadian Pacific railway system, entered the service of that road as a general storekeeper as lately as 1882.

Christened the Maine.

Miss Mary Preble Anderson, who broke the customary bottle of champagne to christen the battleship Maine, launched at Philadelphia Saturday, comes of a famous naval family. She is a great grand-daughter of Commodore Edward Preble, who having distinguished himself as a young man in the American navy during the revolution, commanded the Constitution—Old Ironsides—during the famous expedition against the Barbary pirates. He has always been styled the father of the American navy, because it was he who first made it famous abroad. His nephew, Admiral George H. Preble, was distinguished in the war against Mexico and in the civil war, and his grandson, Edward Deering Preble, uncle to Miss Anderson, rose to be lieutenant commander in the navy, and was navigator of the Kearsarge in its battle with the Alabama. Miss Anderson lives with her parents in Deering street, Portland, ... known socially.

MISS MARY PREBLE WHO CHRISTENED THE MAINE.

Facts and Figures.

Nearly 1,000,000 women in Spain work in the fields as day laborers; 350,000 women are registered as day servants—that is, they work for their food and lodging. There is no such class anywhere else.

American cottonseed is responsible for a tremendous increase in the production of cotton in Russia, middle Asia, Bokhara, and Khiva. The year 1900 shows an increase of 44 per cent over 1899 in the Asiatic lands, and the increase in the Russian district is 28 per cent. Most of the former cornfields are now being planted with cotton.

The natural fertility of Sicily is indeed remarkable. Without the use of fertilizers three different growths—olives, vines and wheat—flourish in close proximity. Great sections already artificially watered are among the garden spots of the world. The "Plano del Cappucinni" at Trapani, on the western shore, the far-famed "Conca l'Oro," near Palermo, and the entire eastern coast north of Catania are sections which surpass in fertility the favored valleys of Tuscany. Already 10,000,000 orange trees, or two-thirds of the total number known in Italy, flourish on the island, while cotton and linseed, the almond, the olive, the carob and the mandarin are extensively raised.

It is a fact not generally known that there are nearly 400 women pharmacists in the United States. One of the largest apothecary establishments in New England employs women almost exclusively, giving them precedence over men and assigning as the reason therefor that women can be depended on, or, to use the language of the head of the concern: "No big heads, no mistakes, hence no suits for damages, as the result of careless reading of prescriptions." Many manufacturing chemists employ women in different capacities.

J. A. Fillmore, who has resigned the position of manager of the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific railway after almost a lifetime of meritorious service, will be paid $1,000 a month by the company till the end of the year and a pension of $500 a month thereafter as long as he lives.

A Scheme of Socialists.

The socialists of Chicago propose to get incorporated as a buying society. The idea is that if 5,000 or more of them combine and do their buying through a single agency they "will be in a position to secure concessions in prices that a single individual cannot procure."

Thus they begin by recognizing economic principles which will do more to win converts than any plan based on mere theory. Their proposed organization is not to establish a new socialistic order of society, but merely to take advantage of existing conditions and of economic laws operating under the existing social organization. They propose simply to buy at wholesale prices or producers' prices.

Doubtless for fear that brooding over the big steel strike might inspire some crank to a desperate deed, the police department in New York is taking unusual precautions to guard President Schwab of the steel trust. The same is true of J. Pierpont Morgan, to guard whom four detectives are reported to have been assigned.

SOTHERN'S LITTLE JOKE.

As a Ventriloquist He Plays Trick on His Partner.

One of the peculiarities of Sothern's elaborated jokes was the way in which he worked up to them. He pretended to have discovered accidentally that he possessed the gift of the born ventriloquist, and arranged an experiment on the occasion of a supper party given in his honor at a pleasant house in a London suburb. There was a foolish kind of hanger-on of Sothern's who loved to boast of his intimacy with the famous comedian. He had often said, "I wish you would let me help you in one of your practical jokes, Mr. Sothern." Sothern humored his desire. Every one knows how fond the professional ventriloquist is of talking up the chimney to an imaginary man on the roof. Sothern had arranged for his slavish confederate to mount the roof by a ladder and play the part of the voice on the roof, which he did to perfection, and Sothern's success as a ventriloquist was voted nothing short of marvelous. Supper being over, the party adjourned to another room, at which point Sothern said "Good night" to his friend above when it was arranged that the seance should be concluded. Sothern, had, however, plotted against his man, who found, when he wished to descend, that the ladder was gone. By hook or by crook the deceived confederate found his way to the chimney of the smoking room, where the supper party were settling down for a long evening. Presently a voice was heard calling down the chimney. 'Sothern! Sothern! for heaven's sake come and help me! I can't get down and it's raining like mad!" Sothern was taken aback for a moment, but only to be in ectasies the next at the exclamations of his friends, who considered the voice only another example of Sothern's skill. "You said you could do more, your voice was tired, and here it is stronger than ever!" Sothern, accepting the compliments of his friends, managed in a short conversation with the voice on the roof to let his happy confederate understand that as soon as possible he would go out and help him down. After a time, just when Sothern was about to slip out and release his friend, his host went to the chimney, and, all the more emphasize Sothern's success, as he thought, called out, "Are you still there?" This was the last straw upon the rain-drenched back of the sufferer. "Oh, go to blazes!" came the angry reply, and with it a piece of mortar that rattled in the grate, "You're a beast!"—Exchange.

HOME OF MYRIADS OF BATS.

Great Cavern in East Africa Inhabited by Enormous Mammals.

One of the most remarkable caverns in the world has recently been discovered by a Belgian missionary, M. Chaudois, on the coast of German east Africa, near the harbor of Tanga. The main entrance to the cavern is in the form of a majestic arch, which is more than thirty feet in height. Beneath it gushes from the earth a stream of water. The cavern is 120 feet high in some places and as many as 240 feet in others. The principal portion is fashioned like a chamber and it is so spacious that it reminds one of a square in some large city. A labyrinth of halls intersects this chamber and each of these leads to a smaller room. Intense darkness prevails throughout this subterranean region and the man who loses his way in it cannot easily find it again. A worse difficulty than this, however, has to be encountered, for from time immemorial the cavern has furnished a home for myriads of bats, and the human being who penetrates into their stronghold finds it at times impossible to make the slightest headway and is sometimes even obliged to make a hasty retreat. According to M. Chaudois, the sides of the cavern are literally covered with these bats and some of them are such a monstrous size that it is imposible to defend one's self against them, even with a stout stick. "I saw some," he says, "that measured more than three feet in width and whose heads were as big as chickens. One can imagine that it is very unpleasant to find one's self suddenly surrounded by thousands of such creatures, and that as they swarm around you it is very difficult to prevent them from extinguishing your torch. More than once they obliged me to take flight, for their attack was so vigorous I could not withstand it." Another discomfort lies in the fact that water is perpetually dripping from the roof of the cavern.

Animal Sagacity.

The marmoset is not generally an animal whose intelligence is well developed. The following anecdote, however, will prove that there are individual exceptions. M. Hatchet-Souplet possessed one of these monkeys, which was subject to toothache, for, when it was eating nuts, it manifested its sufferings by expressive pantomime. It would try with its fingers to get out the small pieces of nuts lodged in its teeth, only doing so with great difficulty. It occurred to M. Hatchet-Souplet one day to suggest to the monkey a better means of getting out of the difficulty. He took a toothpick and used it before the animal. Then, after giving the monkey a lot of nuts, he placed in the middle of its cage a short stem of iron, which he had sharpened to a point on a stone. The monkey seized the iron and tried to use it as he had seen his master do with the toothpick. Not finding it to his liking, he proceeded to put a finer point upon it by sharpening it on the stone. He dislodged the pieces of nut, and always afterward used his iron toothpick with most satisfactory results.

American Locomotive Trade.

The English have been severely criticising American locomotives because they consume more fuel and for other reasons cost more to run than machines of English manufacture. Yet the growth of our export trade in locomotives continues to grow. Last year 525 were exported, valued at $5,592,403, whereas ten years before only 144 were exported. English statisticians record the value of their exported machines and not the number of them. The value is still slightly in advance of the value of American locomotive exports, but the American trade is fast gaining on the English.

Our Flours

will make the baking and cooking a success. It is proven so every day in hundreds of homes.

"STATE SEAL,"
"STANDARD PATENT,"
"THE LATEST,"

Are the best that you can ask for. They cannot be beaten. A fair trial wins you to them.

The Manchester Roller Mills

also grind and have constantly on hand all kinds of FEED. Come to us.

LONIER & HOFFER.

If you are in need of...

COOK AND HEATING

STOVES

it will pay you to get our prices before you buy. We have a full line of STEEL RANGES and CAST COOK Stoves at Low Prices. Do not buy a heating stove until you see our

SLACK BURNERS AND BASE HEATERS! ! ! !

We have just received a large line of...

Plush and Fur Robes

also a fine assortment of WOOLEN AND STABLE BLANKETS, which we will sell at very low prices. Give us a call before you buy and we will convince you.

WURSTER BROS. & CO.

A Pure, Permanent Well is what everyone should have. They are cheap in the end and prevent sickness.

TUBULAR DRIVE WELLS

put down by me are the very best obtainable. They go down to a pure and plentiful supply of water, are free from sewerage and surface water, and they last for generations. I get

WATER OR NO PAY.

That is certainly a fair plan. Let me put down one for you. That old well may be the cause of much sickness in your family. Typhoid Fever generally comes from bad drinking water. You cannot afford to run the risk.

CHAS. KREITNER.

German. Do You Read? Do You Study? Do You Teach?

If so Send for New 1897 Edition of

SELECT GERMAN STORIES

With Notes by Geo. Storme, Lyceum I, Hanover

50 Cts. By Mail. Enterprise Publishing House,

Used in Schools and Colleges. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

Come or send to the ENTERPRISE for your

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Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Circulars, Cards, Placards, Posters, Hand Bills, Booklets, Blank Receipt Books, Blank Note Books, Blank Order Books for all purposes. Also Calendars, Fans, &c, &c.

..MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE..

VILLAGE AFFAIRS

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS.

The weather is a trifle cooler.

H. L Root has a new advertisement.

Everybody seems afraid of wind storms.

Maccabee day in Manchester was a success.

Gallup & Lewis talk about iron beds this week.

Home-grown peaches have appeared in market.

Our merchants say that trade was very good Maccabee day.

Seaton W. Anderson advertises a great discount sale. Read about it.

Louis Uphaus makes a good drayman and attends promptly to orders.

Ice cream, lemonade and pop-corn stands paid well Maccabee day.

A few accidents happened during Maccabee day, but nothing serious.

Our two banks publish statements this week showing deposits of $476,484 93.

The rains have been sufficient to put the ground in good shape for plowing.

T. J. Farrell lost one of his horses last Thursday. It had been sick several days.

Friday afternoon the tradesmen will play the clerks of the village a game of base ball.

Yocum, Marx & Co. advertise a sacrifice in prices on shoes, etc. It's your opportunity.

The school board met last night and elected Will Kern as janitor. They did not select a teacher.

In another column will be found a small advertisement of Green's August Flower, sold by Haeussler.

Jibb & Sherwood have finished the crosswalk at Washington St. crossing and are at work on the one on Water St.

The merry-go-round left for Ann Arbor Monday, where it will be set up ready for German day. It was well patronized here.

Rev. Case of Grass Lake will preach in the M. E. church here Sunday morning and at Sharon in the afternoon. Rev. Shier will preach in Grass Lake.

A Grass Lake ball team came here and played a picked-up nine during the afternoon of Maccabee day for a prize of $10. The score stood 13 to 9 in favor of Manchester.

Wm. Guild of Bridgewater has purchased about 30,000 pounds of wool from Bartless & Amspoker for the Clinton Woolen Mills Co. Several teams have been at work drawing the wool to Clinton.

While the ladies were drilling Thursday night a horse became frightened and jumped into a crowd of ladies. Mrs. Spainger was bruised somewhat, another lady fainted and one had her dress torn before officers led the horse away.

Our farmers have disposed of all their surplus stock and are now importing feeders. Stock feeding is a source of considerable profit to those who have plenty of feed and understand the business, and most of our Manchester farmers do.

The senior class of 1901, after paying for music, baccalaureate address, etc., declared a dividend of the balance of the profit from the lecture course. Hugo Kirchhofer, Wm. Kramer, Clyde Leeson and Mabel Bason turned their share, $1.76 each, over to Mr. Essery, to be used for high school purposes.

We had a rain storm Sunday afternoon that satisfied the most fastidious. It was accompanied by considerable wind. A number of telephones were put out of connection on account of wires being crossed. No serious damage was done in the village but we understand that Mrs. Mather's barn south of town was moved from its foundation and a part of the wall destroyed.

Among the driftwood that floated in here Wednesday, to take advantage of Maccabee day were James O'Connell and James Lowery. They dined at the city hotel but skipped out the back way instead of paying for the bill. Marshal Sherwood captured them and Justice Hagaman fined them $5 each or ten days in jail. They languished in the lockup until Friday morning, when Sheriff Holmes took them to the hotel for breakfast before starting for Ann Arbor. When his back was turned they skipped and led the officers a lively chase up the river, no doubt expecting to escape to the woods, but when they found the river separated them from the woods they surrendered. Sheriff Holmes then took them to jail.

The will of Jacob Huber, of Manchester, has been filed in the Probate Court. He gives to his wife household goods and furnishings and sum of $2,000 to be used for her own use. If anything remains at the death of his wife, the balance will be divided among five children, Reginal Stierle, Fredericka Schlewels, Mary Ann Walz, John M. Huber and John George Huber. His son, Jacob Huber, having received advancements amounting to his share, he is only to receive $5. His son John George, is to have the privilege of purchasing the homestead at the price set upon it by the appraisers. Charles Stierle is nominated as executor, and he requests that George Helmerdinger and Frank Spafard be appointed appraisers and commissioners. The will is dated July 17, 1889, and witnessed by Duncan Hyndman and George, Helmerdinger. The estate is estimated at $5000.—Times.

MACCABEE DAY A SUCCESS.

A Large and Orderly Lot of People visited Manchester Thursday, July 25th—The Parade—The Speaking—Sports, Etc.

The committee of arrangements had so carefully prepared the program for Maccabee day and had every detail so well planned that nothing but unfavorable weather could prevent the fulfilment of the prophecy that Thursday, July 25th would be a great day for Manchester and one long and pleasantly to be remembered by the thousands of visitors who came to participate in the interesting events of the 2nd annual Maccabee day in Washtenaw county.

The trains on the Jackson and Ypsilanti branches were crowded with Maccabees and friends from Jackson, Lenawee and Washtenaw counties. The Ypsilanti train also brought Major Boynton, father of the Maccabee order, Miss Bower, great record keeper of the L. O. T. M., Mrs. Mills, deputy great commander of the L. O. T. M., Mrs. Shaw, president of the county association and others, so we were not to disappoint anyone who had come expecting to see or hear those popular dignitaries.

The parade was formed at the depot and moved east through Exchange place to Water street, south to Boyne, east to Duncan, north to Jefferson, west to Washington, south to Boyne, east to Clinton, north to Exchange place, where the Sir Knights and a large concourse of people surrounded the speakers' stand.

After a selection by the Page Fence band, Pres. Waters in a few well chosen words welcomed the Maccabees and their friends to Manchester and hoped that they would have a good time. He then introduced Miss Bower who spoke more particularly of the L. O. T. M. She was followed by N. S. Boynton who made one of his characteristic speeches on Maccabeeism and was frequently applauded.

At the close, in response to Mr. Boynton's question why Pres. Waters was not a Maccabee, Mr. Waters replied that he took the "Oriental degree" and had since not felt physically qualified for membership. The reply provoked much laughter among the men who had taken it.

The exercises closed with music and the hotels and refreshment stands were bombarded by a horde of hungry and thirsty mortals, but they were well provided and all were satisfied.

Promptly at 1:30 the bicycle race took place and it was an interesting event. A. Baltzer of Brooklyn took 1st, L. Dodge of Jackson, 2d, and Otto Bauer of Manchester 3d prize.

There were 11 entered for the foot race which was the best two in three. It was witnessed by a great many people, a rope having been stretched to keep the crowd back. Raynor Haeussler of Manchester took 1st and B. R. Hoeg of Brooklyn, 2d.

A. J. Burcoff of Somerset got 1st, Martin Hatt of Napoleon 2nd, and Hoeg 3rd prize in the wheelbarrow race.

The high jump attracted much attention and friends of participants cheered each successful leap. L. E. Bell of North Adams clearing 5 feet 2 inches took 1st, B. Hoeg 2nd and B. R. Young of North Adams 3d prize.

Eleven entered for the stone throwing contest. The stone was round and weighed 21 pounds. R. Hines of Grass Lake threw it 26 feet 2 inches, Floyd Rodgers of Clinton made 24 feet 9 inches and A. Kirk 22 feet 2 inches.

The 1st prize in the 3 legged race was captured by Haeussler & Hoeg, the 2d by M. Hatt and Jas. Fish of Napoleon.

The sack race was what caught those Jackson foot blacks, and W. O'Neil lugged off the 1st, Ed. Luce 2nd and Billey Perris 3rd prize.

The prizes in the boys' foot race were awarded to Frank Bivins, Earl Rowe and Harry Baker.

A special prize was offered to the winners of the foot race, so R. Haeussler and B. R. Hoeg ran it, Haeussler winning.

During the afternoon the Page Fence and Jackson bands gave concerts on Exchange place and Jefferson streets while the Chelsea Cornet band, which is probably the best band in Washtenaw county, assisted the committee by playing on the streets during the sports. The Kid band of Saline also entertained a crowd of people and were generously applauded.

At 4 p. m. the Washtenaw Maccabee Association met at Arbeiter hall, elected Geo. Lutz of Saline president; F. Jones of Ann Arbor, vice president; Mrs. Anna Shaw of Saline, sec'y; Mrs. Mary Blake, Ann Arbor, treas.; Earl Chase, Manchester, J. G. Pray, Whitmore Lake, Mrs. Wallace of Willis, executive committee. Chelsea was well represented and would like to have had the next meeting held there, but they do not belong to the association and it will be held in Saline.

Jackson had more Maccabees in line than any other place, but their membership is so large that the percentage was smaller than Saline, being 45.

Clinton might have taken the prize if the boys had shown up in the parade.

Saline got first prize, $15, and Chelsea second, $10, for largest percentage of membership of visiting tents in line.

At 7 o'clock a hollow square was formed in front of the speakers stand, and it was estimated that fully 3000 people witnessed the Ladies' Guard drill between Saline and Ann Arbor teams. The Saline ladies came first, the Jackson Maccabee band playing for them, then came Ann Arbor with the Page Fence band furnishing the music. The movements of both teams were admirable and they received frequent applause. Saline was given 1st prize, $15, Ann Arbor $10.

Continued on 4th Page.

SHARON.

Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Smith were in Chelsea Saturday.

Roy Robison of Homer is visiting his sister Mrs. E. Baker.

The Epworth league has purchased 20 Epworth Hymnals No. 3.

Miss Anna Uphaus of Jackson is visiting her mother and relatives.

Miss Martha Kuhl is at Ann Arbor attending the teachers' institute.

Mrs. Hall of Ann Arbor is the guest of her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Service.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Walker of Jackson visited at Wm. L. Walker's last week.

Miss Bessie Torrey and Jennie Palmer of Manchester attended the league Sunday evening.

Mrs. Parmeter took in the bi-centennary last week returning this week to her father's R. K. Fellows.

The many friends of Ernest Raymond passed a very enjoyable time at his pleasant home Wednesday evening.

Rev. Cope of Ellington preached to the Sharon people Sunday and was the guest of Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Burch.

Fred Kemner bought 12 acres of land adjoining his property in Sharon Hollow, of Fred Irwin, Wednesday morning.

Lyman Hulbert led at the Epworth league Sunday evening. Geo. Kirkwood will take charge next Sunday evening.

F. W. Smith, Daniel Burch of Sharon, Rev. Cope of Caro, Henry Calhoun and O. L. Torrey of Manchester, spent Wednesday and Thursday at Wampler's lake, fishing.

WAMPLER'S LAKE.

D. S. Fuller has his house all inclosed and it looks fine.

Mrs. Netta Grey and son of Franklin visited friends here last week.

Rosco Beech of Clark's lake spent last with his aunt Mrs. A. T. Stitt.

The recent wind storms have blown down lots of shade trees, fruit trees and corn.

Mrs. Sarah Smith was called to Reading last week to attend the funeral of her son's wife.

J. Main who has been so very ill the past month is able to be out and do some light work.

Mrs. Elmer Davis of Reading spent last week as a guest of Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Deming.

Mrs. Wm. Wheaton of Grand Rapids is spending the week here as guest of her sisters Mrs. J. Main and Mrs. John Fallowell.

Mrs. Service of North Sharon and daughter, Mrs. Almerion Case of Pitsford visited Mrs. Rice and daughter Elizabeth last Tuesday.

Ed. Britton of Brooklyn spent part of last week with his friend Will Lawrance and this paper is not large enough to explain the size of the fish they caught.

Mrs. Lissie Halsted and children of Toledo are occupying one of James Moore's new cottages at Wampler's lake. Mr. Halsted who is a travelling salesman was with his family part of last week.

IRON CREEK.

H. H. Fellows went to Adrian Saturday on business.

The Sunday school are having a picnic at Wampler's lake today.

Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Baldwin were at Tecumseh last Saturday.

Miss Edith Hay of Norvell visited at W. E. Pease's the past week.

The Dorr family have a picnic at Wampler's lake next Saturday.

Miss Edna Dorr of Grass Lake spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. John W. Patchin of Traverse City is visiting relatives hereabout.

One of the worst storms we have ever experienced passed over this place Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock. It was almost a cyclone and the rain fell in torrents. Fruit and forest trees were blown down, and fields and roads were badly gullied.

FREEDOM.

Sam Jaedle lost a work horse recently.

Fred Ernst of Macon was visiting here Tuesday.

Miss Pearl Delaney of Jackson is the guest of Miss Cora Reno.

Mr. & Mrs. Will Altenbernt spent Sunday with Manchester friends.

Mr. & Mrs. John Scheid and children of Ida are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. & Mrs. John Kotts of Sharon came to attend the funeral of Luella Koebbe Sunday.

Mrs. Caroline Koffberger and Mrs. Ed. Kuhl spent Sunday at Grass Lake, with Mrs. G. C. Fitsmier, who has been ill with appendicitis.

BRIDGEWATER.

The wind and rain last Thursday night did considerable damage here.

Prof. Jeffers of Atlantic Mine, Houghton county, is visiting at Frank Brown's.

Philip Blum of Bridgewater was in the city yesterday to see his brother-in-law, ex-County Treasurer, Philip Blum. He was accompanied by his son, Philip Jr., and nephew, Oscar Blum.—Times.

The ladies of the St. John's church will give an ice cream social at the home of Lewis Geyer, in Freedom; Tuesday afternoon and evening Aug. 6.

The Epworth League will hold an Ice Cream Social at the home of L. S. Hulbert, Sharon, Wednesday evening Aug. 7. All are cordially invited.

Lost—A baby bonnet. Finder please return to Mrs. Geo. Nisle.

NORVELL.

Miss Bessie Fay is visiting friends in Concord.

Chas. Atkinson Jr. of Chelsea was in town Sunday visiting his parents.

T. B. Halladay had the misfortune to burst a blood vessel in the left eye.

The Sunday school picnic was well attended at Clark's lake on Wednesday.

Howard Tracy went to Toledo Tuesday to resume work for the People's telephone company.

Mrs. Ann Lown and Mrs. Wm. Reynolds have been on the sick list but at present are reported on the gain.

The ladies of the village had a picnic at Sweezy's lake on Wednesday p. m. A general good time is reported.

Jewett Barlow spent the first part of the week with his parents in Petersburg. His office being filled by Mr. Barnsdale of Clinton.

Mrs. Katherine Coulson went to Grand Rapids Sunday on the excursion from Jackson and was accompanied by her son, John, of Jackson.

Mr. Robison and family returned home to Owasso Monday and Mrs. Parker Palmer on Tuesday, after a week's visit with Mr. A. E. Palmer.

Mr. & Mrs. Ray of Coldwater were in town Thursday evening visiting friends and treating them to a ride in their automobile which is a very fine machine.

Washtenaw County.

Gee, Ann Arbor citizens want to build tar walks. They'd better come to Manchester and see our cement walks.

The Observer man is trying to induce the Saline merchants to buy some watermelons. If they do they had better keep their eyes on them nights or Warner will have one.

One more week and our new street lights will be ready for use. Mr. Shute has pushed the work as rapidly as possible and has taken every precaution to have it right. Plans are now under way for a celebration and grand time when they are ready to touch off.—Saline Observer.

Michael O'Hara experienced a rather peculiar arm-break Monday. He and John Koch had gone to purchase some cattle, Michael was wandering around the herd looking them over, when one of them without invitation landed his heels against Mich's arm and side, landing him about 12 feet distant. Upon investigation it was found that a broken arm and bruised side was the result.—Observer.

Lenawee County.

The southern Michigan farmers' picnic will be held at Devil's lake on the 15th.

George Kay has taken the position of storekeeper in the carshops at Springfield, O. He held the same place here.—Tecumseh News.

E Hause sold his house at auction last Saturday, to Joe Emery, for $575. Mr. Hause expects to leave in November for Florida.—Tecumseh News.

Jackson County.

The old Cook store building has been renovated, partitions have been put in and the place will be occupied about August 1, by Mrs. C. F. Yocum, a Manchester milliner.—Brooklyn Exponent

The annual reunion of the Dewey family was held July 19 at the home of Phiness Dewey, in Spring Arbor. Herbert A. Dewey of Sharon was elected president and the next reunion will be held at his house in Grass Lake.

John Kensler don't want anyone to forget that he is taking orders for fruit trees, etc, for Ilgenfritz Co. Monroe.

Died.

KOEBBE—In Freedom on Wednesday, July 24, 1901, of brain fever, Luella, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Koebbe, aged six years.

MACOMBER.—In this village on Wednesday, July 24, 1901, in child-birth, Mrs. G. H. Macomber, aged 34 years.

The funeral was held at the residence of J. A. Lowery, on Saturday afternoon, Rev. R. L. Cope, a former M. E. pastor here, officiating.

Hon. Jacob J. Haarer, president of the common council of Detroit and by virtue of that position, acting mayor of the city whenever the contingency requires through the absence of the mayor, is a young and earnest republican, who has won the favorable recognition of the people of the ward he represents, also of the city at large, as well, within a few years. President Haarer was born in Manchester, Washtenaw county, in 1863. He received a good common school education spent two years at Elmhurst college, Ill., two years at Olivet Mich., and is a graduate of the U. of M. President Haarer started as a drug clerk in the drug store of which he is now proprietor, at 222 Myrtle St. He is serving his second term in the council and has been a recognized party leader from the start. He led the fight against the proposed municipal street railway proposition, has been careful and energetic in watching over the construction of the new county building and is generally regarded as a man with a promising political future—Today.

Home Market.

BEEF.—Market weaker, Heifers, $3 75 @$4.00; cows, $2.50@$3.25; best steers, $4.50@4.85 per cwt. Common and feeders, $4 00@$4.25.
BUTTER—Scarce. 11c@12c ℔.
CABBAGE.—4c@5c per head.
CALVES—$5 00@$5 50 ℔ cwt.
CORN—Ear, 20c@22c ℔ bu.
EGGS.—Strong. 11c.doz.
GREEN CORN.—7c per doz.
HOGS—Lower, $5.00@$5.40 cwt.
HONEY.—12c per pound.
HUCKLEBERRIES—$2.50 ℔ bu.
LAMBS—Yearlings, $3.50@$4.00; spring lambs, fair demand, $4.50@$5 ℔ cwt.
LARD—9c@10c ℔ ℔.
OATS—Higher. 28c@30c.
POTATOES—New, scarce at 50c@60c bu
RYE—50c@51c per bu.
SHEEP.—Clipped, ewes, $3.00@$3.50; wethers, $3 75@$4.00.
WHEAT—Dull and lower. Best old wheat, 62c@66c. Low grade, 58c@60c.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF— **The UNION SAVINGS BANK**

At Manchester, Michigan, at the close of business, July 15, 1901 as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$106,628 39
Bonds, mortgages and securities		74,618 98
Banking House		11,200 00
Furniture and fixtures		1,775 00
Other real estate		2,050 00
Due from banks in reserve cities	$62,396 28	
Exchanges for clearing house	797 44	
U S and National Bank Currency	7 927 00	
Gold coin	2,140 00	
Silver coin	331 95	
Nickels and cents	14 10	73 415 77
Total		$269,888 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000 00
Surplus fund		2,500 00
Undivided profits, net		3,151 99
Commercial deposits	$ 16,239 09	
Certificates of deposit	3,220 00	
Savings deposits	149 523 52	
Savings certificates	70,253 54	239 236 15
Total		$269,888 14

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

ED. E. ROOT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July 1901. JAMES KELLY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: B. G. ENGLISH, JOHN H. SCHLICHT, J. M. HORNING, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **PEOPLE'S BANK.**

At Manchester, Michigan, at the close of business, July 15th, 1901, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts		$100,122 48
Bonds, mortgages, and securities		28,989 98
Overdrafts		412 56
Banking house		6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures		1,607 13
Other real estate		6,000 00
Due from other banks and bankers		95 80
Due from banks in reserve cities	$ 37,035 58	
Exchanges for clearing house	419 56	
U.S. and National Bank Currency	7,298 00	
Gold coin	1,787 50	
Silver coin	1,280 00	
Nickels and cents	27 57	47,848 21
Checks, cash items, internal revenue account		51 91
Total		$191,128 07

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$50 000 00
Surplus fund		2,400 00
Undivided profits		1 479 29
Commercial deposits	$48 027 80	
Certificates of deposit	89,220 98	137,248 78
Total		$191,128 07

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

C. W. CASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July 1901. JAMES KELLY, Justice of the Peace

Correct—Attest: F. E. SPAFARD, WM. BURTLESS, J. A. GOODYEAR, Directors

June and July

Seasonable Goods at LOW PRICES.

GASOLINE and Blue Flame Wickless Oil STOVES,

Stearns, Monarch, and Hudson BICYCLES,

Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers, Summer Lap Robes, Nets, Blankets and Fine Carriages, Paints, Oils, Varnish and House-building material, Screen Doors, Window and Screen Wire,

BINDER TWINE at Manufacturer's Prices.

Machine Extras for the Champions, Deerings and Buckeyes, Horse and Hand Dump Hay Rakes and Tedders. Also the celebrated Kraus Cultivator.

A. B. VAN DE MARK & CO., CLINTON, MICH.

GREAT SACRIFICE In Prices

on Goods mentioned below, to be closed out regardless of cost.

LADIES' Tan High Shoes
Ladies' black & tan low Shoes
$3.00 Quality now $2.40
2.50 Quality now 2.00
2.00 Quality now 1.60
1.50 Quality now 1.20

MEN'S Tan High Shoes
Men's Black Low Shoes.
$3.50 Quality now $2.80
3.00 Quality now 2.40
2.50 Quality now 2.00
2.00 Quality now 1.60

One lot Ladies' black and tan Shoes, last season's styles, regular $2, 2.50, and $3 goods, in sizes 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½. Your choice, 1.25 per Pair

Your choice of all this season's Shirt Waists, 1-4 OFF
One lot 50c, 75c, $1 Shirt Waists, 25c and 35c

New $1 percale Wrappers, 75c. Ladies, fancy colored Umbrellas, 1-4 OFF. Dimities, Lawns, Challies, 1-4 OFF.

Respectfully,

YOCUM, MARX & CO.

SEATON W. ANDERSON.
THE WHITE FRONT.

A Great Discount Sale —OF— Dry Goods and Carpets.

17 Days only—commences July 25th, ends Aug. 13.

Everyone knows it pays to attend our Sales. Bargains all over our big stores. Come and see.

Tecumseh. Seaton W. Anderson.

OUR GREAT Annual Clearance Sale Commences To-morrow.

THE PRICE CUTTER has been at work all through our stock of Summer Goods and everything has suffered. The prices of some have been cut in two in the middle, some have one-third lopped off, and some one-fourth. Of course we lose money, but it pays to lose money when by losing it we make more customers and please those we already have. The Sale probably won't last long, the prices are so low, so come tomorrow, or as soon after tomorrow as you can.

Everything in the house will be included in this Sale except Groceries. As space is limited, we cannot quote prices. Watch this space for prices that will open your eyes next week.

East Side Store. A. JAEGER.

P.S.—Remember Our Free Sewing Machine Deal.

During the Hot Weather

You will want to cook on a Gasoline Stove. I have the best and most economical. I also keep a fine line of Ranges.

Those Pesky Flies

will come in the house if you have no Screens at your doors and windows. Call on me for your supply, also for

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES.....

Putty, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, etc. Get my prices on Farming Tools.

FRED WIDMAYER.

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 Watkins 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.

☞ If you want job work, an advertisement, wish to subscribe, or, have an item, and are in a hurry, use the telephone. Long-Distance Phone No. 44. Residence, No. 51.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901.

MACCABEE DAY A SUCCESS

Continued from 3rd Page.

As the time for the departure of the trains drew near, the bands headed a procession of some hundred men and many boys who were provided with colored electric torches and Roman candles with which they filled the air with a "blaze of glory," making a fitting finale of a day of unalloyed pleasure to thousands of happy people.

We have abridged our report in order to give space to the excellent account of the doings, as published in the Washtenaw Daily Times, which follows:

"Yesterday was Maccabee day at Manchester and a big crowd of people were out to celebrate it. Trains from three directions were loaded with people and many drove in, a large number of horses and carriages being disposed of in various parts of the village. Manchester always entertains in style and she entertained royally yesterday. No unhappy faces were to be seen. Once in a while a man would remark it was hot, but that was taken as matter of course and a joking remark would indicate that the heat had not sapped his mental vitality.

Boynton, the father and founder of Maccabeeism was there, as he expressed it, after being thrown out of a third story window by the Supreme Tent. He was careful to point out that the Maccabees who celebrated were Michigan Maccabees and had nothing to do with the Supreme Tent which was an entirely different organization. He declared war in effect upon the Supreme body and declared they wanted to destroy fraternalism, and build up for themselves a cold, business, soulless insurance corporation.

Miss Bower was present to speak up for the lady Maccabees and did it very well.

The train from Adrian brought in probably the largest crowd of visitors, having picked them up all along the line. A large number came in from Jackson. The train from Ypsilanti brought in 100 from Ann Arbor and about the same number from Saline. The Chelsea Maccabees drove over in a body. Only about half a dozen from Ypsilanti attended.

When the Ann Arbor contingent arrived they found every inch of available space on the depot grounds occupied mostly with ladies in white dresses, but room was quickly made and the procession was immediatly formed.

By actual count there were just 276 Maccabees in the parade besides those in the floats. The bands were the Page Fence Band of Adrian, the Jackson Maccabee Band, the Chelsea Band and the Saline Kid Band. Jackson had the largest number of men in line but Saline had far more in proportion to the number in their tent. The Chelsea contingent presented the finest appearance, sixteen of their number being in handsome uniforms. The Ann Arbor presented a handsome appearance as did the Saline hive. These two bodies were to drill against each other. The Ann Arbor ladies, 24 in number, had white waists and black gowns, with mortar board hats while the Saline hive, 15 in number, all had white dresses. Both had the hive colors as sashes, reaching from the shoulders to the ground, and carried handsome wooden spears.

Following these on foot came a carriage carrying President of the Day Waters, Maj. Boynton and Miss Bower, with other carriages following. Then came the young ladies in Nisle's livery, the Manchester Roller Mills float with a fine display of flour, a McCormick reaper, four white horses drawing the L. O. T. M. float, a pure white hive surrounded by pretty little girls in white, a traction engine drawing the K. O. T. M. float containing Maccabee warriors in full uniform and Maccabee priests clothed in ancient garb with a couple of Maccabee goats. Then came a yoke of oxen with a clown country band. The Manchester creamery exhibit had the legend "We made 2950 pounds of butter last week." Two clowns on ponies followed and the rear of the procession was brought up by Westgate's display; a tiny goat drawing a very small wagon inscribed "Maccabee goat, Westgate. We feed him clear redwood shingles."

The streets were packed to see the procession and a large crowd gathered in front of the speakers' stand, which was placed in front of Wm. Burtless' residence.

A. J. Waters presided and calling the gathering together in well chosen words, bid those who had come from the three fairest counties of the country, Jackson, Lenawee and Washtenaw, to enjoy a day of rest, a hearty welcome to Manchester. "We may regret that the town is small, but its capacity for entertainment is great. It is yours. All we ask is that you leave the foundations."

Miss Emma E. Bower, the great record keeper L. O. T. M., was introduced and spoke of what the ladies had done. The L. O. T. M. had a membership of over 61,000. "We have demonstrated," she said, "to the men that we are business women. We have demonstrated to the Great Camp, who first opposed us, that we can manage our own affairs, that the L. O. T. M. means not 'live on the men,' but 'leave out the men,' at least out of our lodge rooms.

She spoke of Maj. Boynton as follows: "We should never hesitate to sing the praises of the good man who sits on my left, the founder and father of our order.'

In Washtenaw county the L. O. T. M. has paid out $17,400 for death losses and $350 for disabilities. The women of the county have paid in $28,750.

Miss Bower corrected the impression that many had that the Supreme Hive which met recently at Port Huron had anything to do with the L. O. T. M.

The two organizations were perfectly distinct. The Great Hive for Michigan must forge constantly ahead. It must grow. It must have all the members it can get to keep down assessments, to keep down the average age limit. So each member has has an individual responsibility to work for the success of the order.

Maj. Boynton took a fall out of President Waters, who had stated that he was not a member of the order. A sample of Boynton's peculiar style of oratory may be given: "I am surprised that he would admit it. Why ain't you a member? you certainly ought to be, being a business man living in this community. Boys of Manchester, why in God's name don't you make him a member. If you do it this fall, I'll come out and help initiate him and we will give him a good one, one of the old-fashioned degrees. There ought not to be in Michigan a man or woman physically or morally qualified but what ought to join our organization. It has an army of 100,000 men, greater than our army in Cuba, and if we had gone down there we would have licked those devilish Spanish quicker than it was done. Nowadays we find a devilish lot of old bachelors because the young ladies have advanced along the line and they are independent, they don't need a husband to protect or support them. I don't like to see confounded old bachelors coming up. Nowadays young ladies are looking for some one with more than muscle. You must be the son of a millionaire or work like blazes to get ahead so you can say to the young lady, "I can support you working." You must accumulate a reserve fund.

Getting down to his decapitation in the Supreme Tent, he said, "You can't get through this life without scrapping. We have got to have a variety. Why, only the other day they threw me out of a third-story window but I landed on my feet. I want to say to you that while you believe and have believed all these years in true co-operation, there are men who want to turn the organization into a cold, business-like insurance company. When you hear a man advocating a reserve fund, look out for him. When he gets it large enough, if he has anything to do with it then it will disappear like the reserve fund of the Knights of Pythias, where it was found that the securities had shrunk $500,000. I am opposed to the system. You have always voted it down. They use the argument that if you don't provide for a reserve fund, your death rate will run up. That prophecy was made 15 years ago and every year since. We have had no accumulation. We did not need it and yet we kept down the death rate. The rank and file has been keeping the enthusiasm alive and gathering in the new blood. But there has been a disposition on the part of some to destroy this fraternal system to make a great corporation, cold blooded with no fraternity whatever. Don't you know orders which had just such gatherings as this which are now with the enthusiasm all gone, simply cold blooded corporations with the management confined to a few. You get together through your representatives to the Great Camp. There are too many of you. You can't handle a body of 1000 men as easily as you can 25 or 100. You can't make a body of men work against their own interests. The contest is on. I have fought their schemes in the fraternal congress and that is why I am not in their good graces. We have demonstrated during 20 years that we can conduct an organization like this along fraternal lines successfully. But suppose our assessments do increase. Suppose we do pay double, we would then be getting our protection devilishly cheap but I hold that you should be the ones to determine whether you want to accumulate a large fund to be invested in questionable securities.

Then came Maj. Boynton's covert threat to the supreme tent. "We can go over to Canada or anywhere else and get members. There is no financial connection between the two bodies and never was. I organized them both, the great camp of Michigan in 1881 and the supreme camp in 1883. They say they are going to open the doors of Michigan and do business here. So far as that is concerned they have got a right to do it. So don't get scared with the idea that any legislation affects Michigan. "God bless you! fight for Maccabeeism, stand by your guns, and the old flag will be flying after the old man has passed away."

In the evening a prize ladies' drill between Ann Arbor and Saline took place and a procession with torches with electric light effect was participated in.

The streets of Manchester were filled with a happy crowd all day and never was a better gathering of Maccabees held in Washtenaw.

Mat Blosser was marshal of the day and was ably assisted by competent lieutenants.

Chelsea and Saline were both anxious for the reunion next year, Saline coming with badges which were plentifully placed on visitors."

PERSONAL

PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

Al. Hough has finally been granted a pension.

Fred Herman visited in Jackson on Sunday.

Rev. Meister of Saline was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Schafer of Jackson is visiting at John Braun's.

Bert Lowery of Chicago is visiting his parents here this week.

A. J. Waters and family have been to Wampler's lake this week.

Edgar Blaisdell went to Toledo today to work in a flouring mill.

Mrs. Frank Perry of Jackson visited Mrs. Shottwell last Thursday.

Postmaster Bailey and G. H. Macomber drove to Chelsea Tuesday.

Vincent Grey went to Tecumseh Tuesday and from there to Detroit.

The Holmes and Steinkohl families are at Wampler's lake this week.

Miss Carrie Rauschenberger of Ann Arbor is visiting her brother here.

Mrs. W. L. Watkins is visiting in Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor this week.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Fish visited at Napoleon from Monday until Wednesday.

W. G. Henne and family of Ann Arbor visited at E. C. Jenter's last Thursday.

Joseph Lamb has gone to Petoskey where he hopes to escape the hay fever.

Miss Cora Wolff went to Adrian last Saturday to visit relatives a week or two.

Mart Wallace will now live in great style, having received an increase of pension.

Mrs. Jennie Root and son Newman, of Clayton, have been visiting at H. E Root's.

Wm. Koebbe and family attended the funeral of his cousin's child in Freedom Sunday.

Miss Eva McRoss, who ran a remnant sale here last spring, has gone on a trip to Utah.

Misses Anna and Lydia Braun of Jackson have been here visiting their father the past week.

Mrs. Frank Morey of Detroit was here the first part of the week visiting Mr. & Mrs. N. H. Wells.

Geo. Heimerdinger, Geo. and John Huber were in Ann Arbor last Saturday on probate business.

Miss Margaret Pottle of Arkansas City Kansas, is visiting Mrs. C. E. Lewis and other friends in town.

Clarence Berger, a Toledo postoffice clerk, came here Sunday and remained until Monday afternoon.

Dr. W. A. Klopfenstein spent the first of the week with a sick relative at his old home, Bowling Green, O.

Ed. Nisle, who clerks in Spayde's clothing store at Tecumseh, is here this week enjoying a vacation with his parents.

Roy Robison of Homer has been visiting here and in Sharon the past two weeks. He is driving hack team at Homer.

Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Main were in town Tuesday and Mrs. Will Wheaton of Grand Rapids returned to Wampler's lake with them.

Rev. Shier took advantage of Rev. Cope's presence here over Sunday and went up the St. Clair river for a little recreation at his cottage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Slayton of Ypsilanti visited her parents Mr. & Mrs. H. Wisner, last Thursday. Mrs. Blackmar of Concord also visited them.

Mr. & Mrs. John Moran went to Jackson last week Wednesday to see their daughter. Mr. Moran returned Friday, but his wife remained this week.

Mrs. Will Wickham of Bay City came here Monday from Detroit where she had been visiting relatives during the bi centenniary, to visit her parents and friends.

S. W. Beakes of the consolidated weeklies of Ann Arbor, and W. A. Grandon of the Adrian Daily Telegram were here Maccabee day to report the doings for their papers.

Rev. Shier informs us that his 10 year-old daughter, Mary, has received a gold medal for writing a story for St. Nicholas. Last February she received a silver medal, next time it will be $5.

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Kempf of Spokane Falls, Washington, came here last Friday to visit his sister, Mrs. Dr. Kapp, and family. They have now gone on to New York city where he will buy goods for his store.

E A. Merriman of Leeds, Ill., informs us of the death of his mother, Mrs. Doratha Merriman, of Ottawa, Ill., July 22, but gives no particulars. Mrs. M. was a former resident of Manchester and was much respected.

Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Spafard have been entertaining Mrs. A. H. Snow of Winona Minn., Mrs. Doty and son Ralph of Ann Arbor, and Miss Lucile Goddard of Denver Col, at their home and at Wampler's lake the past week.

Rev. Cope, who preached for the methodist society here eight years ago, occupied the pulpit Sunday morning. There was a large audience out to hear him. He is now located at Ellington, Tuscola county, where he has 40 acres of land.

Valentine Weiss of Toledo is visiting friends in town.

Fred Schaible came up from Toledo and spent Sunday and Monday here.

Miss Julia Schoettle went to Ann Arbor yesterday to learn to be a nurse.

Misses Frances and Edna Carey and Harry Hines of Adrian visited at Wm. Brighton's on Thursday.

John A. Griffin and sister Mary of Jackson visited Joseph Brighton from Thursday last until Saturday. Joseph is now in Cambridge.

A party was given in honor of Katie Trolz's 16th birthday, July 16th, and the young lady was presented with a gold watch by her brothers.

Pay Your Taxes.

The tax roll of the village of Manchester is now completed and I am ready to receive taxes at my store.

A. JAEGER, Treasurer.

Clocks....

Fancy and Plain. A good Assortment. Come and see them today.

H. L. ROOT, Repair Work a Specialty **Jeweler.**

THEY **CURE RHEUMATISM!**

MAGIC FOOT DRAFTS cure by Drawing the Poison Out of the System. Right treatment; best results. One pair will relieve, 2 to 3 pairs usually CURE. No electricity, no magnetism, no fake. If you have rheumatism, send at once.

MAGIC FOOT DRAFTS are highly endorsed by Ex-Judge W. D. Harriman, of Ann Arbor. $1 pair. 3 for for $2.50.

MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO., 117 E. Cortland Street., Jackson, Mich.

HOW IT IS DONE.

THE first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Appendicitis, Indigestion, etc., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, etc., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of the well known August Flower will relieve you at once. Go to GEO. J. HAEUSSLER and get a sample bottle free. Regular size, 75 cts. Get Green's Prize Almanac.

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.

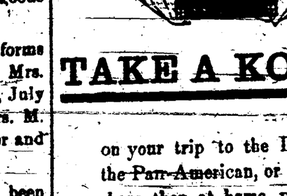
Diseases of ***Skin and Scalp, eruptions, eczema, old sores, itching, dandruff, scalds, burns,*** quick relief in ***Piles.*** Clean and cooling. Vegetable antiseptic. 50 cts. Guaranteed.

If your druggist does not keep it, address SAGINE COMPANY, COLUMBUS, O.

For Sale by FRED K. STEINKOHL, GEO. HAEUSSLER, Manchester.

It's Summer

The season of Bright Days, Beautiful Skies, and Nature full of Beautiful Pictures.



TAKE A KODAK

on your trip to the Lake, to the Pan-American, or the seashore, then at home you can photograph your friends, your children, pets, etc.

KODAKS & SUPPLIES

—AT—

STEINKOHL'S DRUG And Book STORE

Been Seeing Things.

We can see without any trouble that merchandise made of iron will cost something soon if our great strike continues. Can't help it. Stop growing and stop producing, where are we?

Iron Beds have rapidly crowded the wooden ones out of the market and the price of Iron Beds is on the climb. We early received pointers of what was coming and we did our buying at the right time.

From Aug 5th to Aug. 12th we are going to give the people a chance to buy Iron Beds at the old price, yes less than the old price. We are going to give everybody a chance to escape the sharp advance that has already come and the other ones that will surely come. No room to quote prices, but if you will need an Iron Bed in the next year, come see us from Aug. 5th to Aug. 12th. Our seeing things will save you money.

Truly yours,

GALLUP & LEWIS, Jackson.

In the Long Run.....

If you consult your best interests it will pay you to keep in close touch with us. Our yards always contain a complete stock of thoroughly seasoned Lumber, consisting of Yellow and White Pine, Hemlock and Poplar.

Our Shingles are the Best.

E. C. WESTGATE

Picnic Hams!

First-class, sweet, clean, small in size. You will relish one during this weather.

11c per lb.

COTTOLENE.

The neatest, cleanest, purest shortening. Don't allow prejudice to keep you from it. Many families use it, but we want more.

2-lb. Pails, 20c.

PHONE NO. 52.

LEHN & HARDENBURGH

The Ripest and Freshest

Fruits of the Season

As well as the **Best Groceries** can be found at my store.

SUMMER SHOES.

PLOW SHOES.

Everything in Shoes and Staple Dry Goods are my specialties. Come to me and ask for what you want.

J. FRED SCHAIBLE.

Eaves Trough, Tin Roofs,

And other Tinwork needs attention at this time of year. I am prepared to do all such at low prices and in a workmanlike manner.

ALL GALVANIZED WORK, Sheet Iron and Tinwork promptly and properly done.

LOUIS KUEBLER, TINSMITH, Manchester.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John Sanborn, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of A. F. & F. M. Freeman, in the village of Manchester, in said county, on Tuesday the 1st day of October and on Thursday the 2d day of January next at ten o'clock a. m., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated July 1st 1901.

O. L. TORREY,
JAMES GAGE,
Commissioners.

File No. 8911 12-359
A. F. & F. M. Freeman, Attorneys at Law, Manchester, Mich.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John Hildinger, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased and that they will meet at the office of A. F. & F. M. Freeman in the village of Manchester, in said county, on Friday the 18th day of October and on Saturday the 18th day of January next at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated July 18, 1901.

JAMES HOGAN,
WM. KOEBBE,
Commissioners.

File No. 8922 12-365
A. F. & F. M. Freeman, Attorneys at Law, 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 Monday the 8th day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, HON. W. L. WATKINS, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Sally Powsher deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Caroline Sandford, Harriet L. Robison, and Essie Gadd, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to Clarence W. Case, the executor in said will named, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Court in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

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

W. L. WATKINS,
Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)
GEO. R. GUNN, Probate Register

Mortgage Sale.

BY A MORTGAGE DATED MARCH 24, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Mich., March 25th 1898, in liber 89 of mortgages, at page 443, Calvin Cunningham mortgaged to Edward P. Allen all those two pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the City of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich., and known and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in Morse's addition to Ypsilanti, according to the plat of the same recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Mich.

Said mortgage is due and the amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice is Fifty-five Dollars Seventy-Four Cents. Default has been made in the payment thereof, by which the power of sale contained therein has become operative, and no suit or proceeding in law or in equity has been instituted to recover the same or any portion thereof. Now therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein (and above) described, to satisfy the debt aforesaid, the interest accruing hereafter, taxes paid by mortgagee thereon, the cost and expenses of this foreclosure, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, as provided in said mortgage.

Such sale will take place at public vendue to the highest bidder at the south front door of the court house in the City of Ann Arbor (that being the place of holding the circuit court for the County of Washtenaw) on Saturday the 7th day of September A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock and five minutes in the forenoon. Dated June 12th 1901.

EDWARD P. ALLEN,
Mortgagee.

TRACY L. TOWNER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

BY A MORTGAGE DATED AUGUST 18, 1892 Clarissa A. Stafford mortgaged to Alexander Dick that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the City of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich., and known and described as follows, to wit: The west half of lot thirty-two (32) in W. H. Larzelere's addition to the Village (now City) of Ypsilanti. Said mortgage was recorded in liber 80 of mortgages at page 254, on the 24th day of October 1892, in the office of the Register of Deeds for the said County of Washtenaw, and afterwards assigned to Ninette Stone and the assignment recorded in liber 12 of assignments of mortgages at page 396, in said office, Sept. 5, 1896, and afterwards assigned by said stone to William Coleman and Jessie Coleman and said assignment recorded in liber 12 of assignments of mortgages at page 538, July 3rd 1897, in said office.

Said mortgage is due and the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is Two Hundred and Six Dollars and Fifty-four Cents. Default has been made in the payment thereof, by which the power of sale contained therein has become operative, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the same or any portion thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein (and above) described, to satisfy the debt aforesaid, the interest accruing hereafter, the cost and expenses of this foreclosure and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, as provided in said mortgage.

Such sale will take place at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, (that being the place of holding the circuit court for the County of Washtenaw) on Saturday the 7th day of September A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated June 12th 1901.

WILLIAM COLEMAN,
JESSIE COLEMAN,
Assignees of Mortgage

EDWARD P. ALLEN,
Attorney for Assignees.

Poison

For the Bugs, Chicken Lice.

To kill the Potato Bug buy the best Paris Green. I sell only the strictly pure.

Protect the young Chicks and Turkeys by using Hess' Instant Louse Killer, and give Hess', Pratt's, Crewe or Prolific Poultry Powder for the Chicken Cholera.

G. J. HAEUSSLER.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"DISCOVER NOT A SECRET TO ANOTHER."

Keeping One's Own Counsel — People Should Learn to Say Nothing of Others That Is Not of Good Import—Proverbs XXV: 9.

(Copyright, 1901, Louis Klopsch, N. Y.) Washington, July 28.—A practical question which is asked in most houses, and for many years, is here asked by Dr. Talmage and answered; text, Proverbs xxv, 9, "Discover not a secret to another."

It appears that in Solomon's time, as in all subsequent periods of the world, there were people too much disposed to tell all they knew. It was blab, blab, blab; physicians revealing the case of their patients, lawyers exposing the private affairs of their clients, neighbors advertising the faults of the next door resident, pretended friends betraying confidences.

One-half of the trouble of every community comes from the fact that so many people have not the capacity to keep their mouths shut. When I hear something disparaging of you, my first duty is not to tell you, but if I tell you what somebody has said against you and then go out and tell everybody else what I told you, and they go out and tell others what I told them that I told you, and we all go out, some to hunt up the originator of the story and others to hunt it down, we shall get the whole community talking about what you did not do, and there will be as many scalps taken as though a band of Modocs had swept upon a helpless village. We have two ears, but only one tongue, a physiological suggestion that we ought to hear a good deal more than we tell. Let us join a conspiracy that we will tell each other all the good and nothing of the ill, and then there will not be such awful need of sermons on Solomon's words, "Discover not a secret to another."

Solomon had a very large domestic circle. In his earlier days he had very confused notions about monogamy and polygamy, and his multitudinous associates in the matrimonial state kept him too well informed as to what was going on in Jerusalem. They gathered up all the privacies and poured them into his ear, and his family became a sorosis or female debating society of 700, discussing day after day all the difficulties between husbands and wives, between employers and employes, between rulers and subjects, until Solomon, in my text, deplores volubility about affairs that do not belong to us and extols the virtue of secretiveness.

Outbranchings of Sympathy.

You sometimes see a man with no outbranchings of sympathy. His nature is cold and hard, like a ship's mast ice glazed, which the most agile sailor could never climb. Others have a thousand roots and a thousand branches. Innumerable tendrils climb their hearts and blossom all the way up, and the fowls of heaven sing in the branches. In consequence of this tendency we find men coming together in tribes, in communities, in churches, in societies. Some gather together to cultivate the arts, some to plan for the welfare of the state, some to discuss religious themes, some to kindle their mirth, some to advance their craft. So every active community is divided into associations of artists, of merchants, of bookbinders, of carpenters, of masons, of plasterers, of shipwrights, of plumbers. Do you cry out against it? Then you cry out against a tendency divinely implanted. Your tirades would accomplish no more than if you should preach to a busy ant hill a long sermon against secret societies.

Here we find the oft discussed question whether associations that do their work with closed doors and admit their members by passwords and greet each other with a secret grip are right or wrong. I answer that it depends entirely on the nature of the object for which they meet. Is it to pass the hours in revelry, wassail, blasphemy and obscene talk or to plot trouble to the state or to debauch the innocent, then I say, with an emphasis that no man can mistake, No! But is the object the defense of the rights of any class against oppression, the improvement of the mind, the enlargement of the heart, the advancement of art, the defense of the government, the extirpation of crime or the kindling of a pure hearted sociality, then I say, with just as much emphasis, Yes!

Secret Societies.

There are secret societies in our colleges that have letters of the Greek alphabet for their nomenclature, and their members are at the very front in scholarship and irreproachable in morals, while there are others the scene of carousal, and they gamble, and they drink, and they graduate knowing a hundred times more about sin than they do of geometry and Sophocles. In other words, secret societies, like individuals, are good or bad, are the means of moral health or of temporal and eternal damnation. All good people recognize the vice of slandering an individual, but many do not see the sin of slandering an organization. There are old secret societies in this and other countries, some of them centuries old, w[illegible] ... in ... I have hundreds of personal friends who belong to them—friends who are consecrated to God, pillars in the church, faithful in all relations of life, examples of virtue and piety. They are the kind of friends whom I would have for my executors at the time of decease, and they are the men whom I would have carry me out to the last sleep when I am dead. You cannot make me believe that they would belong to bad institutions. They are the men who would stamp on anything iniquitous, and I would certainly rather take their testimony in regard to such societies than the testimony of those who, having been sworn in as members, by their assault upon them confess themselves perjurers.

One of these secret societies gave for the relief of the sick in 1873 in this country, $1,490,274. Some of these societies have poured a very heaven of sunshine and benediction into the home of suffering. Several of them are founded on fidelity to good citizenship and the Bible. I have never taken one of their degrees. They might give me the grip a thousand times and I would not recognize it. I am ignorant of their passwords, and I must judge entirely from the outside. But Christ has given us a rule by which we may judge not only all individuals, but all societies, secret and open. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Bad societies make bad men. Good societies make good men. A bad man will not stay in a good society. A good man will not stay in a bad society. Then try all secret societies by two or three rules.

Influence on Home Life.

Test the first: Their influence on home, if you have a home. That wife soon loses her influence over her husband who nervously and foolishly looks upon all evening absence as an assault on domesticity. How are the great enterprises of reform and art and literature and beneficence and public weal to be carried on if every man is to have his world bounded on one side by his front doorstep and on the other side by his back window, knowing nothing higher than his own attic or lower than his own cellar? That wife who becomes jealous of her husband's attention to art or literature or religion or charity is breaking her own scepter of conjugal power. I know an instance where a wife thought that her husband was giving too many nights to Christian service, to charitable service, to prayer meetings and to religious convocation. She systematically decoyed him away until now he attends no church, waits upon no charitable institution and is on a rapid way to destruction, his morals gone, his money gone and, I fear, his soul gone.

Let any Christian wife rejoice when her husband consecrates evenings to the service of humanity and of God or anything elevating, but let no man sacrifice home life to secret society life, as many do. I can point out to you a great many names of men who are guilty of this sacrilege. They are as genial as angels at the society room and as ugly as sin at home. They are generous on all subjects of wine suppers, yachts and fast horses, but they are stingy about the wives' dresses and the children's shoes. That man has made that which might be a healthful influence a usurper of his affection and he has married it, and he is guilty of moral bigamy. Under this process his wife, whatever her features, becomes uninteresting and homely. He becomes critical of her, does not like the dress, does not like the way she arranges her hair, is amazed that he ever was so unromantic as to offer her hand and heart. There are secret societies where membership always involves domestic shipwreck. Tell me that a man has joined a certain kind and tell me nothing more about him for ten years, and I will write his history if he be still alive. The man is a wine guzzler, his wife broken hearted or prematurely old, his fortune gone and his home a mere name in the directory.

Evils of Bad Associations.

The doctor coming in will at a glance see it is not only present disease he must fight, but years of fast living. The clergyman, for the sake of the feelings of the family on the funeral day will only talk in religous generalities. The men who got his yacht in the eternal rapids will not be at the obsequies. They have pressing engagements that day. They will send flowers to the coffin, will send their wives to utter words of sympathy, but they will have engagements elsewhere. They never come. Bring me mallet and chisel, and I will cut that man's epitaph, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord?' "No," you say "that would not be appropriate." "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his?" "No," you say, "that would not be appropriate." Then give me the mallet and the chisel and I will cut an honest epitaph. "Here lies the victim of dissipating associations!"

Another test by which you can find whether your secret society is right or wrong is the effect it has on your secular occupation. I can understand how through such an institution a man can reach commercial success. I know some men have formed their best business relations through such a channel. If the secret society has advantaged you in an honorable calling it is a good one, but has your credit failed? Are bargain makers now more anxious how they trust you with a bale of goods? Have the men whose names were down in the commercial agency A1 before they entered the society been going down since in commercial standing? Then look out. You and I every day know of commercial establishments going to ruin through one or two members, their fortune beaten to death with ball players' bat or cut amidships with the front prow of the regatta or going down under the swift hoofs of the fast horses or drowned in the large potations of cognac or Monongahela. That secret society was the Loch Earn. Their business was the Ville de Havre. They struck, and the Ville de Havre went under!

In the Last Hours.

Which would ... rather have in ... when you come to die, a ... of cards or a Bible? Which would you rather have pressed to your lips in the closing moment, the cup of Belshazzarean wassail or the chalice of Christian communion? Whom would you rather have for your pallbearers, the elders of a Christian church or the companions whose conversation was full of slang and innuendo? Whom would you rather have for your eternal companions, those men who spend their evenings betting, gambling, swearing, carousing and telling vile stories or your little child, that bright girl whom the Lord took? Oh, you would not have been away so many nights, would you, if you had known she was going away so soon? Dear me, your house has never been the same place since. Your wife has never brightened up. She has never got over it. She never will get over it. How long the evenings are with no one to put to bed and no one to whom to tell the Beautiful Bib's stories! What a pity it is that you cannot spend more evenings at home in trying to help her bear that sorrow! You can never drown that grief in the wine cup. You can never break away from the little arms that used to be flung around your neck when she used to say, "Papa, do stay with me tonight, do stay with me tonight!" You will never be able to wipe away from your lips the dying kiss of your little girl. The fascination of a bad secret society is so great that sometimes a man has turned his back on his home when his child was dying of scarlet fever. He went away. Before he got back at midnight the eyes had been closed, the undertaker had done his work, and the wife, worn out with three weeks' watching, lay unconscious in the next room. Then the returned father comes up stairs, and sees the cradle gone, and he says, "What is the matter?" On the judgment day he will find out what was the matter.

Oh, man astray, God help you! I am going to make a very stout rope. You know that sometimes a ropemaker will take very small threads and wind them together until after awhile they become a ship cable. And I am going to take some very small delicate threads and wind them together until they make a very stout rope. I will take all the memories of the marriage day—a thread of laughter, a thread of light, a thread of music, a thread of banqueting, a thread of congratulation—and I twist them together, and I have one strand. Then I take a thread of the hour of the first advent in your house, a thread of the darkness that preceded, and a thread of the beautiful scarf that little child used to wear when she bounded out at eventide to greet you, and a thread of the beautiful dress in which you laid her away for the resurrection, and then I twist all these threads together, and I have another strand. Then I take a thread of the scarlet robe of a suffering Christ, and a thread of the white raiment of your loved ones before the throne, and a string of the harp cherubic, and a string of the harp seraphic, and I twist them all together, and I have a third strand. "Oh," you say, "either strand is enough to hold fast a world!" No, I will take these strands and I will twist them together, and one end of that rope I will fasten, not to the communion table, for it shall be removed; not to a pillar of the organ, for that will crumble in the ages; but I wind it round and round the cross of a sympathizing Christ, and, having fastened one end of the rope to the cross, I throw the other end to you. Lay hold of it! Pull for your life! Pull for heaven!

ART IN FRONT DOORS.

Let Glazed Pictures Replace Blistered Paint and Graining.

How many thousands of expanses of blank nonentity are represented in London alone by that portentous emblem of respectability, the front door? Has it never occurred to anybody what a boundless field for the exercise of decorative art has here been so long neglected? With the exception of a very few made in polished mahogany and some with ornamental iron work, the artistic possibilities of what Dr. Johnson might have called "the ligneous barricadoe" is altogether neglected. If you knock or ring, and the servant is a long while "answering the door"—as if a door were in the habit of asking questions—you will find there is nothing to look at but blistered paint, or graining, which is never the least like any wood that was ever known, or possibly a bilious, distorted presentment of yourself in a brass plate. Now, why should this dismal state of things be allowed to exist? Every front door should be different from its neighbor, and every portal should be a joy to the waiter in the doorstep. Artists are plentiful, and plate glass is inexpensive. Let the panels be removed from the door and let glazed pictures take their place. It might take the form of landscape, figure, or decorative work, or anyone who wished to advertise himself might exhibit his own portrait to the passing public. If you could not afford pictures you might have black-and-white sketches, etchings and prints. In a little while you would get to know a man's house, not by the number, but by the picture. The only drawback I see to the idea is that, if you exhibited a specially fine work of art, you would have your steps blocked up by enthusiasts anxious to have a cheap look at it.—Lady's Pictorial.

ONE SHADE OR TWO.

Why are Some Things Gray and Others Grey?

Is there a difference between "grey" and "gray," aside from the matter of spelling? American lexicographers say there is not, but the Academy tells us that we must be careful if we would give each its "special application." And it adds very learnedly: "Who does not feel that some things are grey and others gray?" If anybody does not feel that way let him not be ashamed to speak up. Dr. Murray, the editor of the great new dictionary that is now only partly published, went about in 1893 making an inquiry as to usage and found that opinions in London varied. The replies to his questions showed that in Great Britain the form grey is the more frequent in use, despite the authority of Dr. Johnson and later lexicographers, who give the preference to gray. Many correspondents said they had used the two forms with a difference of meaning or application, the distinction most generally recognized being that grey denotes a more delicate or lighter tint than gray. Others considered the difference to be that gray is a warmer color, or that it has a mixture of red or brown. The Academy's own opinion is that gray has more of sentiment, grey more of color, which means that gray is a suggestion rather than a positive outline. After all this learned discussion people will go on pronouncing the word without reference to its vowel, and in saying that the shade is gray they will let any one with a fancy for the dispute spell it to suit himself. These fine distinctions may be ignored on the plea of the brevity of life.—Youth's Companion.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V., AUGUST 4—GENESIS, 13: 1-18.

Golden Text: Whatsoever Ye Would That Men Should Do to You, Do Ye Even So to Them—Matt. 7: 12—Abraham and Lot.

I. Varied Experiences of the Pilgrim Family.—Vs. 1-4. In our last lesson we left Abraham on his way toward the south, the country in the southern part of Judah. He was looking over his promised land. With such glorious promises in his mind, with the assurance that he was a child of God, protected and blessed by him, he would naturally dream of "a land flowing with milk and honey," a utopia, a paradise, bright, peaceful, luxurious. But now came a famine. The pastures were parched and bare, the watercourses dry, his cattle were dying of hunger and thirst, in strange contrast with the ever-green fields and blooming gardens of his native land. He must have asked himself as Bunyan's Pliable in the Slough of Despond, "Is this the happiness you have told me all this while of?" It was his first experience of famine. And now came two imperfections in his faith, which had not yet become perfect.

1. He left the promised land and went down into Egypt, which had already attained a high civilization, full of heathenism, worldliness and luxury, which has a great fascination and charm to one who first enters its enchanted circles, especially when, as was the case in Egypt, there were many good precepts in its religion.

2. In Egypt he felt in danger of his life, because his wife was very beautiful, and he feared that the Pharaoh would kill him in order to obtain her for his harem, nor were his fears groundless. "Possibly," says Professor Dods, "he may have heard the ugly story which has recently been deciphered from an old papyrus, and which tells how one of the Pharaohs, acting on the advice of his princes, sent armed men to fetch a beautiful woman and make away with her husband."

To escape this danger he told a lie which was a formal truth, that Sarah was his sister, for she was his half-sister. Pharaoh took her, but troubles arose; he released her and sent her back to Abraham with a reproof.

II. Worldly Prosperity Compels a Separation.—Vs. 5-7. 5. Lot also." He was a good man. It is said that "he vexed his righteous soul" at the deeds of the Sodomites, his neighbors; but he did not have the strength of faith, the nobleness of character, the depth of piety which his uncle possessed. His goodness depended partly on the company he kept to help the inner fires. He received strength from the greater Abraham, and shared in his prosperity. The man that treated his nephew so generously as is described in this lesson must have been generous to him long before. This act was but one illustration of a lifetime of the same spirit.

III. Abraham, the Peacemaker.—Vs. 8, 9. 8. "And Abraham said unto Lot." As the older, as the richer, as the more favored of God, as the better and more generous man, Abraham speaks first. "Let there be no strife . . . between me and thee." "It is evident that Lot was beginning to take part with his herdmen, and regard himself as an injured man." And there was danger that the quarrel of the servants might soon alienate their masters. "The words of this verse would make a beautiful motto today for the kitchen, for the parlor, for the factory, for the church."—Joseph Parker. "For we be brethren." In kinship, in love, in interests, and especially in religion. If we are brethren, let us act like brothers, and not like enemies.

IV. Lot's Unwise Choice. He Pitches His Tent Toward Sodom.—Vs. 10-13. 10. "And Lot lifted up his eyes." From some high hill whence a wide range of country could be seen. "And beheld all the plain of Jordan." Probably the Ghor, or depression near the mouth of the river, and one of the most remarkable depressions in the world.—Conder, Tent Work, 11:14. If we accept the division into two narratives, they may have been at Hebron and looked northward to the southern end of the sea. "That it was well watered everywhere." This was the great necessity in the East. It would promise him security from periodical famine. It seemed to him a paradise. (See description in Lesson IX.) "Before the Lord destroyed," etc., as described in Lesson IX. This, doubtless, changed the face of the country. "Even as the garden of the Lord." Even as the paradise from which Adam was sent forth, and whose glories still lingered in the memories of the race. Although the immediate vicinity of the Dead Sea is barren enough, the Ghor, or deep depression at the northern and southern extremities, teems with life and vegetation.—Palmer's Desert of the Exodus. "Like the land of Egypt." The richest and most fertile land then known. "As thou comest unto Zoar." Rather Zor. Not the Zoar near the Dead Sea to which Lot fled after the destruction of Sodom; but Zor, the border land of Egypt toward the east ... the Great Wall which once stretched across from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Suez. Zor was the garden land of Egypt, through which Lot and Abraham must lately have passed, which fact makes the reference natural. "Plenty and abundance are perpetual in it."

V. The Fruits of the Two Choices.—Vs. 14-18. As we study these promises in the next lesson in connection with another chapter, we will not dwell on them here, except as one fruit of Abraham's right choice. Immediately after the departure of Lot, God appeared again to Abraham, as if to reward him for his generosity, and to show him that his apparent losses for the sake of peace and love were no real losses, but would be made up to him a thousand fold in a higher and better way. The old promise was renewed, and intensified and enlarged. One reason for this revelation may have been, as Professor Dods suggests, "It is always as difficult to govern our heart wisely after as before making a sacrifice. It is as difficult to keep the will decided as to make the original decision; and it is more difficult to think affectionately of those for whom the sacrifice has been made, when the change in their condition and our own is actually accomplished. There is a natural reaction after a generous action, which is not always sufficiently resisted."

Big Telescopes Cost $10,000.

The cost of a telescope of the largest size is about $10,000, and an equal sum is required for a building and the incidental expenses.

HERE AND THERE.

John D. Rockefeller has turned over to his son all matters pertaining to charity.

Babies are now sent to sleep by a lullaby trilled forth by the phonograph.

It is reported that some of the Staten Island ferryboats are more than forty years old.

The lowest tides, where any exist at all, are at Panama, where two feet is the average rise and fall.

A rubber tree four feet in diameter yields twenty gallons of sap, making forty pounds of dried rubber.

It was held recently in a London police court that no one had any right to force his way into a railway carriage already full.

The latest new building in New York, besides extending fifteen stories into the air, will have four stories underground.

Celluloid is manufactured by dissolving nitrocellulose in camphor, that is to say, forming a mixture of nitrocellulose, camphor and alcohol.

GOAT IS WORTH A BIG SUM.

Two Thousand Dollars Is Asked for a Rocky Mountain Specimen.

Mr. Pugh of Vancouver, B. C., has the only Rocky Mountain goat ever captured alive, and he wants $2,000 for it. It is the opinion of many that the animal is well worth that sum. Mr. Pugh is a hunter, trapper and taxidermist; and when, two years ago, the Vancouver "zoo" offered $2,000 for a live specimen of the Rocky Mountain goat he resolved to win the prize. Others had spent thousands of dollars in trying to fill the zoo's order, but in vain. The mountain goat, the shyest, but among the most beautiful of animals, resisted all attempts at capture. Finally a kid was secured and nursed for a month on a bottle just where it was caught, at a very high altitude. It grew lusty and was safely landed in England. Then came Mr. Pugh's successful attempt, from which he has just returned. His plan was a novel one. He and two companions traveled into a land of eternal snows, forty miles up Squamish river, British Columbia, where no white man has ever been. As anticipated, he found that the wild animals, goats, bears, wolves, marten, fisher, etc.—did not fear man as much as each other. He soon caught seven kids, but the beautiful creatures all died when they struck the lower atmosphere. His only hope was to capture a yearling. At last, after stalking one for three days, he drove it onto a ledge two feet wide, running along a perpendicular cliff. His companions then tied a rope around his waist and lowered him to the ledge, 500 feet below. The goat trotted along until the ledge pinched out. Then, standing on its hind legs it clawed the air like a waltzing horse. Below the beast was a drop of 1,500 feet, with nothing even for a mountain goat to cling to. On one side was vacant space, on the other side a man. Mr. Pugh allowed the creature to tire itself out pawing the air and the side of the cliff above, when it deliberately crouched down at his feet, and, looking pleadingly into his eyes, waited to be devoured. Mr. Pugh held the goat unresisting in his arms and goat and man were hauled to the top of the cliff. A dozen other unsuccessful attempts were made. In some cases the goats leaped 100 feet and escaped from their pursuers. The kids captured leaped thirty or forty feet in their attempts to get away, but in their youthful folly landed in the deep snow. The goat captured became tame before reaching the valley and ate out of its captor's hand.

THE SULTAN'S DAY.

Precautions Taken By Him Against Poison and Assassination.

Abdul Hamid's program for the day is a journal of cowardice, says Eugene P. Lyle in Everybody's Magazine. He rises about 5 o'clock, for he limits to the utmost his lapse into the helplessness of sleep. He takes a cold bath—vapor baths and massage might reduce his poor skeleton yet more—and after the bath comes coffee and cigarettes both made in his presence and kept up all day long. He is a very busy man, but his affairs are mostly spies' reports and translations of foreign press comments. The real business of state may drag for months and years. In solitary splendor he eats gingerly of his dinner. Imposing pages bring on the viands in solemn procession. The plates are under seal, just as they were sent from the kitchen. The kitchen, by the way, is an armored box with iron shutters. The august diner often asks an attendant to taste this or that, or uses the same precaution on the dogs and cats around him. He suffers from stomach troubles, so in a few minutes the repast is finished. Abdul retires late. From behind a screen the grand master of the wardrobe reads to him fearful tales of blood and murder. His sleep is unquiet and nervous. He wakes up frequently and calls aloud for company.

Movements of the Eye.

A very curious device has been invented, by which it is possible to determine how many times the eye moves in reading, and how fast the movements are made. The object of the instrument is to show in what cases reading is hurtful to the eyes, and thus to prevent shortsightedness and fatigue. In a test of the instrument recently made the results were curious. A man's eye was first made insensible to pain by an application of holocaine, and then a very light shell, with a hole in the center, was placed on the eyeball and held to it by suction. The shell was connected with light aluminum levers in such a way that the eye movements were traced on a moving sheet of smoked paper. Electrical devices caused the pointer to record not only the movements, but the speed of each and the exact time it took. The tracings showed that the eye does not move over a printed line continuously, but by quick jerks of varying length. The eye returns in an unbroken sweep until near the end, when it halts occasionally, as if to get its bearings. The average number of jerk movements in reading a newspaper line is about three. A line slightly less than an inch in length was read without any movement.

Even Ruts Have Their Uses.

Life's monotonies are a blessing, and not in disguise, for they contribute directly to longevity, health and happiness. The long-lived man is not the adventurer, the explorer, the plunger, the man who has worries; but he who takes the world as he finds it and slips along through life with as little friction as possible, forms easy-going habits, sticks to them and cares not one straw for the opinions of men who say that he is in a rut. He is healthy because he has peace of mind and regularity of life; he is happy, because he is healthy and in a good, smooth, comfortable rut, which he prefers to the macadam on the sides of the road. Goldsmith's pastor, who had charge of the deserted village, who ne'r had changed nor wished to change his place, is an excellent example of the man who makes the most possible out of the monotonies of life.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Railroad Earnings

QUEER MATHEMATICS USED IN SCHEMING FOR PROFITS.

Railroading, in its beginnings and throughout its exuberant youth, says Carl Hovey in Ainslee's Magazine, was a business which made use of nerve, a big head for planning and plotting and a constant slap-dash application, after which the returns were pretty sure. Nowadays it is all as sophisticated as a cash register. A successful year indicates that some one has taken enormous pains to study the figures, and that the result of his diligence has been a pretty accurate knowledge of the class of business that would pay. A railroad carries freight and passengers for a living. The managing head, in order to direct the business profitably, must know what it costs him to provide the service for which the public pays. Common sense and the instinct of self-preservation demand this course at once, but they are not so forward in suggesting what is to be done first. How can one come at such a knowledge? It costs so much annually to maintain the track and the terminals, so much to pay the salaries of the train crews, yardmen, clerks, officials, and a law department, too. How much, then, will it cost to carry six carloads of potatoes 150 miles out on the main line to Berryville? The problem looks like one by which cunning pedagogues advise little boys that it is impracticable to add hens and geese together in the same sum or useless to seek to know the cost of seven-eighths pounds of butter in a catch question where you are told only the price of a pound of lard. The difference is that the railroad figures do show a glimmer of sense. But this proves to be a will-o'-the-wisp leading nowhere. Nothing can be done with them until you have slaughtered most of the items wholesale and arbitrarily have selected a few promising ones with which to do business. "Let us say the line carried in the year 1889 50,000,000 tons of freight a distance of one mile; the work has been measured, with this result, which stands on the books as 50,000,000 'ton miles.' The pay for doing the work, measured also, averages four mills to a ton mile, so that the total revenue from the freight business for that year amounted to $200,000. The expense is to be measured by a unit which is called the 'train mile.' In this instance it is the freight train mile. The immediate cost of running a freight train a mile can be computed readily, and it includes: Cost of fuel for the locomotive, and the wages of an engineer, a fireman, a conductor, a couple of brakemen and a flagman. The number of cars may be anything you please so far as these expenses are concerned, for it will not affect them much. In the present case say that the average trainload was 400 tons, a large, but a sound figure. Therefore the number of train miles that had to be run to earn the $200,000 was 125,000. Train mile cost was reckoned at 75 cents. Therefore we have: Expenses, $93,750; profit, $106,250. Not the actual profit, to be sure, but we get on better by keeping the geese separate from the hens, and the figures have their use.

Take the company's report for the following year, 1900. The same work was done, let us say, 50,000,000 ton miles. The average trainload, however, was 500 tons. No wonder the road found itself with more money to divide than it had in the year 1899. For, by increasing the trainload the number of train miles was lessened, and train expenses were inevitably reduced to the tune of nearly $19,000. The gross revenue remained, of course, the same. The figures are disgracefully rough, but they tell the truth. They shout it through a megaphone. The way to make money is to increase the trainload. A well-known technical writer in Wall Street calls this 'the touchstone of successful or economical railroading.' To save train miles is to save money drop by drop, to save it with a sure promise of drops enough in all to make an ocean.—New York Press.

It is estimated that one crow will destroy 700,000 insects every year.

The Enlarged Congress...

It Will Have 386 Members, and the Electoral College 476

Probably the people of the country do not yet fully realize that the house of representatives which they will elect next year will be allotted on a new ratio, and will be much larger than any house ever chosen before. In the house of representatives which was elected last November, and which will meet next December, there are 357 members. In the house which will be elected in 1902 there will be 386 members. The ratio for representation in the house established just after the taking of the census of 1890, was one member for every 173,901 inhabitants. The ratio established under the census of 1900, which will go into operation in the election of November, 1902, is 194,182. The next house will be 29 members larger than the present one. Of course, the electoral college will be enlarged to the same extent. The electoral vote in the canvass of 1900 was 447. The vote in the election of 1904 will be 476 through the recent addition to membership in the house, and there is a chance that it may be still further enlarged, because the admission of Oklahoma and perhaps one or two other territories to statehood between now and the next presidential campaign is decidedly probable.

No state lost any members through the recent adjustment of representation in the house and in the electoral college. On the other hand, many states gained. Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin will each have to choose one member more next year than they chose last year. Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will each gain two members. Illinois, New York and Texas will each gain three members.

Goldbeaters at Work.

It is interesting to watch goldbeaters at work in a gold leaf factory. These men, whose skins are sallow from the stains of gold, take up ingots first of the virgin metal, pass them between steel rollers, whence they come forth like pie crust, and pass them then through closer and closer rollers, until they are but little thicker than paper. The sheets of gold are next placed between pieces of leather that are called goldbeaters' skins, and men beat them through the skins with mallets until they are reduced to an unimaginable tenuity. It has often been proved that a skilled goldbeater can turn out gold leaves so thin that it would take 282,000 of them to make the thickness of an inch, so thin that, if formed in a book, 1,500 of them would only occupy the space of a single leaf of paper.

Thousands of Wild Geese.

Wild geese, honkers and yellow legs are arriving on Sauvie's island by the thousands on their way north, and some of the farmers there are using bad language because the law passed by the late legislature forbids them to shoot these geese, says the Morning Oregonian. They allege that the geese are destroying their crops and devastating their pastures, and demand protection. One irate rancher was assured that he could not be harmed for protecting his crops and was told to take a club and sail in and kill as many of them as he could. He had no idea of undertaking any such "wild goose chase" as that, but made threats of trying powder and shot on the webfooted brids. Probably he might be allowed to give away those killed, but if he undertakes to sell them the game warden will be after him. A thousand or two wild geese, hungry from a long flight, can soon play havoc with a grain field or a pasture. In California the farmers shoot the wild geese which come on their farms by the wagonload. It is the opinion of most sportsmen that the legislature overdid the matter of protecting game when they made it unlawful to shoot wild geese at this season.

The sermon of the man was even greater than the sermon on the mount.

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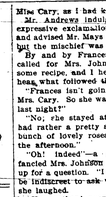
LESSON of the CHILDREN.

Underneath the spreading maple hoppy
Shines the old schoolhouse, gray;
And I love to sit and watch them in the
closing hours of play.
Watching the boys and girls at play,
Some happy, some sore done by.
When, lo! with the children, counted out to play "I spy."
Ones, carry Mary, Peter, Paul,
Filleon, folloon, Nicholas, John;
Quevvy, quavey, English navy,
Stinkum, linkum, buck.
And I am so run and jump them, long to be a boy again;
Long to throw off the burdens borne by tired human men,
And my blood leaps fast and faster, and a
song my heart sings aloud;
When midst merry peals of laughter my own boy is counted out—
Kenty, meeny, miny, mo,
Catch a nigger by the toe;
If he hollers let him go,
Eeny, meeny, miny, mo.
Thus the summer hours are passed
In my lusty land of glee,
And I watch the children, gathering red
the maple's shade.

Dancing feet and happy laughter make
the old house ring,
And the book yard knows no rulers,
and the days of birch are few;
For upon an aerial footing there they
tread and sing,
And, I grieve to say, forget their healthy
songs and childish boys.
Where, I wonder, are they now?
They grese in a flock,
One flew east, one flew west,
One flew over the cuckoo's nest,
Pair flew out and couldn't find for one
and one for all,
Flitting here and there, stamping yonder heath
the green-leaved apple tall.
Some I see and watch them why men
Missing all the joys of living, risking mis-
ery and pain.
Monkey, monkey, bowl of beer,
How many miles to have to-morrow?
One, two, three,
I don't see.
O, that men might never know
That they are children passing free,
Like the happy children playing under-
neath the maple tree.



Over the Wires.

BY GANET G. ALLEN.

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"I am one of the few persons in the world who has an opportunity to indulge from the purest inheritance of his replies. Finally, however, Mr. Andrews succeeded in ordering a dozen American Beauties to be sent before the dance, the following night to "Miss Um-m-ihe."

"What was the name, sir?" asked the clerk.

"Miss Leary," answered Mr. Andrews impatiently. "Miss Frances Leary."

There was a moment's silence, then, adding, "put in my card, which I'll send down." Mr. Andrews rang off before he heard the perplexed murmur from the timid salesman at the other end.

"Miss Frances—what? Why can't they stop long enough to make a fellow understand? Pretty hard work, yes! Miss Frances Cary—that's his particular admiration."

I smiled grimly to myself, but it wasn't my business to run Mr. May's shop, and no doubt Mr. Andrews would straighten it out later. I confess I did feel some slight twinges of conscience about not correcting such an obvious mistake, when Fanny Leary rang later in the day, and asked her married sister, Mrs. Jolson, for—

"Ella," she said, "I want your long white wrap for the dance to-night. I know you won't be needing it, and you always sends me flowers, and is so nice that I want to look particularly well."

"Certainly, my dear," came back in placid tones from Ella's drawing-room. "Evenings are spent before the fire with Will and the children, and the frosty nights are cloudless no longer. "Send Mary for it. So you are going with Alec? That's nice. Mary's going, too, I suppose? Is she here this time? I hope not red, with your pink gown. Is he still at sea? With Fan, I heard her cousin Anne say the other day she thought they were both engaged. I'm glad of it, if they only make some advance. Fan would respond. Young people are so shamefaced now-a-days. They never are willing to take the first step. Yes, Will, I'm coming now! Goodbye, child, have a good time."

As I belong to the great army of work-women, my paths don't lead me into ball-rooms, so you may know-ledge of the events of that evening. I gleaned from broken sentences over the telephone wire.

Fanny Leary rang her sister up again by breakfast time, and I heard the recital a trifle hurried and constrained: "Thank you! ever so much for the wrap, Ella dear, it was a very nice time. What? Oh! Flowers? No, my dear. It was the oddest thing. Some one sent me a corsage bunch self-and bundled me into the carriage without ceremony. The german had begun when we got there, and I never was so chance to look around, even. What? No, he didn't say anything one way or the other. Good-by, I've had flowers but not all. Yes, a little supper as he always did it before. Till we see again. Goodby."

Now for explanations. I thought, and, sure enough, presently Mr. Andrews dropped up for breakfast and asked in no gentle tone if he had send the flowers to Miss Leary, as ordered.

Old Mr. Mays himself was answering, but he became rather bewildered had to send for his assistant, and finally I heard him say:

"It came out on the flowers had gone to

The Weekly Panorama.

Chinese Minister's Son a Public School Boy.

Minister and Mme. Wu Ting-Fang have one son, Chou Chou by name, or Wu Chou Chou, as he writes it in Chinese style, says St. Nicholas. When they came to the United States about three years ago Chou Chou could not speak a word of English, and his father placed him with a tutor. Chou Chou soon found that the boys who lived near the legation went to the public school, and he begged his father to allow him to do the same. Minister Wu is a very wise old man and when he looked into the matter he concluded that the public school was best for his boy and sent him there. Chou Chou has made such good progress

WU CHOU CHOU.

that he is now in the Western High School, and his teacher said a short time ago that the English of his essays was in the literature way better than that of any papers handed in to her. While at school he dresses in the usual American boy suit, and tucks his long cue under his coat. But on all public occasions he wears his native costume—the stiff brocaded silk robe and trousers, his feet incased in the fancy double-soled sandals, and his cue braided down his back and tied with a silk fringe which almost touches the heels. Mme. Wu does not speak English readily and often she uses expressions, which are held on Friday during the social seasons, her young son acts as her interpreter with ease and grace which would be a credit to one far his senior in years.

Milan's People's Inn.

The municipal government of Milan has recently inaugurated a people's home—the ceremony taking place in the presence of a large number of officials. The hotel, although to be conducted along the same lines as the Mills hotels in New York city, was planned in imitation of the Rowton houses in London. The late King Humbert bestowed a large sum for erecting the building, which now contains 230 bedrooms, besides dining- and smoking rooms, bathing halls, a library and large kitchen. In 1899 a Milanese delegation visited London in order to study the Rowton houses and the system on which they are conducted. Besides this, Lord Rowton paid a visit several months ago to Milan and inspected the new edifice. Representatives of working associations in other towns attended the inauguration with a view to studying the system of organization. The prefect, Sig. Alfazio, represented the government, while the duke of Oosta attended as representative on behalf of the king. The building has cost about $340,000.

At the Seashore.

"Tempter and temptress."

After a courtship, by mail lasting twenty-five years John Wilson has been married at Sharon, Pa. He is 60 and she 57 years of age. In youth they lived on adjoining farms, but the Bradleys moved to New Jersey. The couple always corresponded and now have joined hands for life.

Nobody Sees Escape.

The latest invention in fire escapes for residences is being put into one of the houses building in Fifth avenue, New York. The casual observer can see nothing about it; for it is in the middle of the house. A contractor thus described it:

"We are building a sheet iron shaft in the center of the house from the top floor to the basement. The walls are laid on inch thick and so are the doors which open on each floor. There is a spiral stairway of iron, which can be reached from any floor. From the basement a tunnel of iron runs out to the street. The whole thing is absolutely fireproof and the invention is going to take where the builders have plenty of money and do not want to spoil the outward appearance of the house."

It has been discovered that the Rothschilds were the bankers for the missing ticket for the prize of 100,000 francs in M. Cognelin's lottery in behalf of the Dramatic Artists' association at Paris. They have given the money to the society.

IGNORANCE NO EXCUSE.

His Young Man Properly Rounded by a Greek Customer.

If in the course of your wanderings, gentle reader, you" should ever find yourself in the Grecian village of Marcopolo, 35 miles out of Athens, don't as for value your celibacy—If you are possessed of that pleasing attribute—for a pair of any handkerchiefs which you may see lying on the ground. A suit of breach of promise, which is now being tried in the Grecian capital, should be a warning to all bachelors who intend visiting Hellas without a chaperon. The plaintiff in this suit is a remarkably good-looking young woman, who demands that a young man, a total stranger to her until recently, and who never asked her hand in marriage in his life, should become her husband or pay her heavy damages. In the village of Marcopolo there is a curious custom which has the force of law. On certain holidays the villagers assemble on the village green, and on these occasions any unmarried woman who thinks it is about time she took herself a husband drops her handkerchief has all the binding force of an engagement. Now, the fair plaintiff in this suit made up her mind a while ago that the boys in Marcopolo were rather backward in coming forward, and her chances of matrimony were gradually slipping away in spite of her good looks. So when the village fete came on the next holiday and dropped her handkerchief. There happened to be a stranger youth in the village that day who was not familiar with the local customs. The village boys thought she had dropped her handkerchief, but the unsuspecting stranger picked it up. Then the villagers set up a great shout and brought in him a blushing maiden, whom he had never seen before, announcing to him that she was his future wife. He was dazed for a moment, and could only murmur: "This is so sudden." Partially recovering his composure, he inquired if he might adjust why the young lady was to be his future wife. He said he was over young for matrimony, and he objected to the match. But the villagers explained their ancient custom to him and told the young lady that he would "see her further" first, and made his escape from the village. But the girl has been on marrying and the personal inclinations of the man in the case could not be considered. So she brought suit for breach of promise and it is thought she will win her case, and the young man will be forced to either marry her or pay through the nose."—New York Press.

Six Doctors This Time.

South Bend, Ind., July 29th.—Six different doctors treated Mr. A. O. Johnson, of this place for Kidney Trouble. He had been very ill for three years, and he despaired of ever being well.

Somebody suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Landeman used two boxes, and is entirely cured. Also, besides being all his Kidney Trouble, his general health is much better than it has been for years.

No case that has occurred in St. Joseph County for half a century, has excited more sensation than Dodd's Kidney Pills are being well advertised, as a result of their wonderful cures in this particular case.

Where Cemeteries Dwell.

More people over 10 years old are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes, according to the "Family Doctor." According to the last census of the German empire, of a population of 45,000,000 only seventy-eight have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of 40,000,000, has 81 centenarians. In England, Wales and Ireland, with 578; and in Scotland, forty-six. Sweden has ten, and Norway only one. Belgium five; Denmark, two; Switzerland, none. Spain with a population of 18,000,000, has 66 persons over 100 years of age. Of the 2,250,000 inhabitants of Servia, 575 have passed the century mark. In the most ancient of all cities, Rome, the number is 146; in Finland, 378; and in Ice