

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1895.

If there is any member of congress who has not brought forward a currency reform scheme, let him be decorated with a peacock feather or something.

The painful experience of South Dakota seems to have the effect of making other Western states grab for their pocketbooks with a look of wild apprehension.

By and by the man who stores high explosives in the center of a populous town will find himself hanging from the arm of a street lamp with his toes not touching the soil.

The bell-boy who demanded a guest's money at the point of a pistol was properly taken into custody. The methods of the sleeping car porter must not be introduced into our hotels.

The charge that a Brooklyn woman threw a stone at a window and smashed one of its panes will be hard to establish. The fact that she hit the car is prima facie evidence that she was throwing at something else.

Both hanging and electrocution having proved somewhat unsatisfactory, how would it be if murderers were hanged first, electrocuted second and guillotined third? Probably that would satisfy the doctors that the victims were dead.

When the best disciplined troops in the world come upon the bodies of comrades mutilated by the enemy the savage is aroused in them, and that wild vengeance will be exacted some where is a certainty. This does not justify the massacre at Port Arthur, but it is useless to denounce the Japanese as barbarians under such provocation.

A New York court has decided that when a passenger drops a nickel on the floor of a street car, it pays him the same as if he handed to the conductor, and that in the case of a larger coin, the conductor must give him the proper change. The theory of the decision is that the company owns the car, and a coin dropped accidentally is therefore in its custody.

Beloit college, one of the oldest and best equipped institutions of learning in the Northwest, has opened all its departments to women. Colleges for the exclusive education of men are now the exception, though but a few years ago they were the rule. The change that is taking place in regard to the higher education of women is one of the most notable signs of the times.

A St. Louis bicyclist left his wheel sitting beside the curbstone while he went into a business house. A baker ran over the wheel and smashed it. When the bicyclist came out and saw his wheel in ruins he proceeded to pummel the baker, and afterwards sued him for damages, getting judgment for \$33. The case created a great deal of interest, as the defense set up was that a bicycle is not a vehicle and has no rights on the street. According to the verdict of the court the bicycle has rights on the street, and the person who maliciously smashes up a wheel does so at his peril.

In support of the theory that malaria is a water-borne disease, Dr. Zwissner, a New York physician, writes that his brother and family, who live on the New Jersey coast, suffered from malaria for years, that during a four years' residence with them he never had the slightest symptoms of the disease and all because he insisted on drinking only water that had been boiled. It took him a long time to convince the members of his brother's family that the malaria from which they suffered was not in the atmosphere, but in the water they drank, but when once convinced and persuaded to do as he had done and drink no water that had not been boiled they too, escaped the distressing disease and have had no symptoms of it since.

We shall have children and grandchildren and we ought to guard their interests. The poorest peasant in Germany can to-day eat venison, and eat it at a lower price than beef or mutton. Partridges, grouse, wild duck, hares, rabbits, snipe, pheasants, plovers and partridges are within the reach of nearly every class in England. We have had 1,000,000 head of all classes of game, save pheasants (which rabbits and partridges to one in England of late years, yet now we are running altogether out of game. Shooting is not doing us the most harm in the matter. The taking of duck eggs in the North for menage is killing off the supply of wild fowl, and something should be done to wheel the Northwest, British Columbia, Canada and Manitoba into line with us on the subject of preservation of wild fowl, otherwise our descendants will have no use for guns.

Fight for your country, my lad! is the cry of the United States when occasion may demand the sacrifice. Fight or the gallies! is the motto of France. In these two sentences lie the strength of the one and the weakness of the other republic.

The Chicago papers are planning statues to crown their proposed \$4,000,000 postoffice. What the new building needs above all things is a foundation that won't settle any more than a Chicago operator does when cornered in a wheat deal.

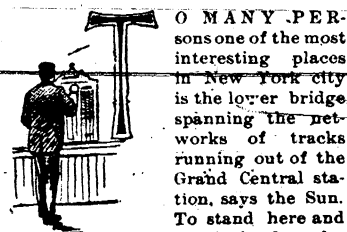
General Benjamin F. Butler was a very wealthy man. At his death he left 2,000 acres of land in New Mexico as a part of his estate. The executor of his will has decided to turn this body of land into a free home for consumptives.

Students of the university of Michigan are forming clubs, each member of which faithfully vows to let his whiskers grow. This may be merely a mean endeavor to establish a college institution into which "co-eds" cannot enter.

TAB ON THE ENGINES.

HOW IT IS KEPT ON THE BIG RAILWAYS.

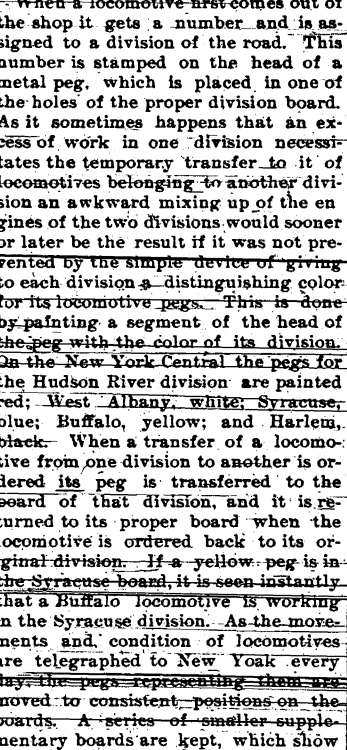
The System by Which Their Doings are Recorded—Pegs and Boards That Show the Whereabouts of Each at a Glance—Science Notes.



OMANY PERSONS one of the most interesting places in New York city is the lower bridge, spanning the network of tracks running out of the Grand Central station, says the Sun. To stand here and watch the huge locomotives dashing in and out has for them a fascination that is strong and permanent. To them, the locomotive is the very incarnation of strength and power, of resistless and remorseless energy. Beyond the aesthetic view of the machine the minds of few observers carry them. They may see a locomotive with its train disappear in the distance and wonder where it is going, and when it is coming back, but they do not wonder how the managers keep track of the hundreds of locomotives always on the move, in division and out of division, so that they shall not get mixed up or go astray.

The man who keeps track of the locomotives on the New York Central is the superintendent of motive power and machinery. He keeps a record not only of the movement of each locomotive, but also of its dimensions, equipments, class, and state of efficiency. The simplest way to look after a locomotive would be to see that it receives proper care from its engineer and fireman, and that it is repaired when they report the necessity. But this would not bring the locomotive to the standard of efficiency demanded to-day. On the walls of the office of the superintendent of motive power and machinery there are a series of large, dark wood tablets, each about five feet square, in which large metal pegs with heads bearing letters and numbers and patches of colors are stuck. The explanation of the boards and pegs brings one to the starting point in the life of a locomotive. Each board covers a division of the road, and gives not only the location and work of the locomotives represented by the metal pegs, but also a general idea of the characteristics and condition of each locomotive.

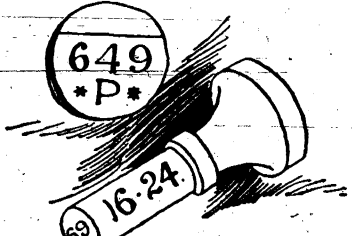
When a locomotive first comes out of the shop it gets a number, and is assigned to a division of the road. This number is stamped on the head of a metal peg, which is placed in one of the holes of the proper division board. As it sometimes happens that an excess of work in one division necessitates the temporary transfer to it of locomotives belonging to another division an awkward mixing up of the engines of the two divisions would sooner or later be the result if it was not prevented by the simple device of giving to each division a distinguishing color for its locomotive pegs. This is done by painting a segment of the head of the peg with the color of its division. On the New York Central the pegs for the Hudson River division are painted red; West Albany, white; Syracuse, blue; Buffalo, yellow; and Harlem, black. When a transfer of a locomotive from one division to another is ordered its peg is transferred to the board of that division, and it is returned to its proper board when the locomotive is ordered back to its original division. If a yellow peg is in the Syracuse board, it is seen instantly that a Buffalo locomotive is working in the Syracuse division. As the movements and condition of locomotives are telegraphed to New York every day, the pegs representing them are moved to consistent positions on the boards. A series of smaller supplementary boards are kept, which show



ONE OF THE BOARDS the particular work each locomotive is doing in small districts. In addition to tracing the locomotives, the pegs are made to give in a concise form some information which is very valuable and is principally made use of in operating the special locomotive service from headquarters. A glance at a peg in the board shows nothing more than the color and the figure on its head, but if a peg is taken out, it is seen that figures are also stamped on its shank and end. The end figures give the diameter in inches of the driving wheel, and the figures on the shank the dimensions of the cylinder. The figures on the head of the peg are the number of the locomotive, and the letter denotes its class, P meaning a passenger and F a freight locomotive. The little stars on either side of the letter also convey information. They tell to what degree the locomotive is provided with that essential and accident preventing appliance, the brake. On most pegs only one star appears, and its position gives two pieces of information. If it is placed to the right of the letter, it denotes that the engine has steam brakes on its driving wheels; if placed to the left, that it has airbrakes affixed in the ordinary way and place. Two stars denote that the locomotive has the two sets of brakes.

While the boards thus give the superintendent a satisfactory knowledge of the condition and capacity of the locomotives they are but a small part of a system of tracing and examination whereby the smallest characteristics and greatest capabilities of each locomotive become thoroughly and systematically recorded. This additional information consists of locomotive reports sent in by engineers and others. These enable the superintendent to determine the expense of each locomotive for oil, waste, tallow, wages and repairs in material and labor; the number of miles run on one pint of oil or one pound of tallow or ton of coal; the average cost per mile run of fuel, oil, waste, tallow, wages, repairs, material and labor, and finally the total cost per mile. With all this information tabulated and in shape for ready reference in connection with the almost speaking information of the boards, the superintendent can not only pick out the locomotives most fit for service of a special character in an emergency, but further can so allot the work of each locomotive according to

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ONE OF THE PEGS. its capabilities as to save the railroad company thousands of dollars annually in wear and tear.

The Secret of Ventrioloquism.

The ventrioloquist's art has furnished amusement for curious and credulous people ever since the Witch of Endor invoked the spirit of Samuel before King Saul. There are few persons who have not listened to this peculiar use of the human voice, and the majority of these have taken in good faith the statement that the ventrioloquist has the power to throw his voice to some designated point from which the sound appeared to proceed. Of late, there has been some attention given to this subject, and a number of conclusions have been reached. In the first place, the audience has been taught to believe in ventrioloquism, and is on the alert for something out of the common, and the air of mystery assumed by the performer keeps up this idea. His expression is therefore directed to the ear, and interested gaze directed to the point whence the voice is expected to proceed, are likely to divert the thoughts of the lookers on from anything like investigation or skepticism. The fact is that we are accustomed to hearing a much louder and more forceful voice than that used to produce this illusion. The quality of tone employed in these exhibitions is very much thinner and weaker than that used for ordinary speech, and by this means the ear is deprived of its power to judge of the voice as it is heard under such circumstances. The very smallest amount of air possible to produce sounds is thrown out, consequently the vibration of the vocal chords is not what we are accustomed to expect. The conclusion is therefore arrived at that the ear is deceived by ventrioloquism in the same way as the eye is deceived by what are known as sleight-of-hand performances.

Aluminum Shoe Pegs. The adoption by the Prussian government of boots with aluminum pegs or nails for the use of their infantry, suggests a number of new uses for this metal. An enterprising manufacturer of shoes is to have his goods sewed with aluminum threads or fine wire. It is extremely durable, much lighter than any other equally strong material and will neither corrode nor lose its strength from dampness. Another use for aluminum is for the tops of umbrellas—ribs and the wire and wheel by which they are held in place. It is a well understood fact that many umbrellas are spoiled by the rusting and breaking of the wire that holds the ribs. The adoption of a non-corrosive metal will add greatly to the durability of these articles.

Dyes from Vine Leaves. Dyes from autumn leaves might seem a natural and matter-of-course production; but until recently no such thing has been thought of. Some German chemists have, however, succeeded in extracting a substance from ripened vine leaves that with appropriate mordants will color beautiful shades of brown and yellow.

The Complexion. Reader asks: "1. What is good for a coarse skin? 2. Is there anything that will remove hair from the face and arms? 3. Is glycerine good for the hair?" Answers: 1. If the skin is naturally coarse nothing can change it. 2. The use of glycerine and rose water and the most scrupulous cleanliness will improve it. Wash thoroughly, then rub in the glycerine and rose water while the skin is still damp. 3. There are preparations advertised for the removal of superfluous hair, but we can not endorse them. Glycerine is not good for the hair. Rub vasoline into the roots with an old linen towel and brush until clean.

A Parliamentary Proceeding. "Miss Uppington," said the young man, "I perceive from your conversation that you favor a high protective tariff." "Emphatically," replied she. "On the other hand, I believe in absolute free trade." "I observed that." "You regard the income tax with animosity?" "I do." "While I am convinced of its benefits." There was a period of silence while he pondered. Then he remarked with hesitation: "Miss Uppington, with the subtle rising infection which denotes encouragement." "Don't you—that is to say, don't you think?" "What, Charles?" "That it would be a good idea if we were paired?"—Washington Star.

Political Items. A small boy in Austin, Texas, Sunday school was asked: "Where do the wicked finally go?" "They practice law for a spell and then they go to the legislature," was the pat reply of the observing youth.—Christian Intelligencer.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME

CURRENT MISCELLANY FOR THE HOUSE CHOLE.

Hints About How to Dress the Little Girl—Simplicity in Capes Has Vanished—The Culinary Department and Household Hints.



CHILDREN'S gowns were never prettier than they are this season, for there is such a variety in the soft, clinging materials in the fascinating art colors, and the full skirts, large sleeves, wide collars, and full berthas are especially becoming to their little, slim figures. Fine nainsooks, cashmeres, and thin, light-colored silks with rosebud patterns are used for the little gimpie dresses worn by the little dames from four to six years old, and lace embroidery and narrow velvet ribbon and tiny braid are used for trimming on the waists, while the skirts are quite plain, with a broad hem. One pretty model of a gimpie dress suitable for a girl of 10 is made of red cashmere, and the low necked waist is cut like a blouse, pulled into the belt and neck, and left open about two inches down the front, where it is faced back with a bias-band of red velvet, two inches wide. A row of small brass buttons trim the inside edge of this, and velvet rosettes fasten the front at either side.



SOME NEW IDEAS IN CAPES.

at the belt and neck, over the quaint white gimpie. Camel's hair, serge, quiet plaids, and all sorts of wool fabrics, including the rough beaver goods, plain or flecked with color, which are worn so much by grownup folks, are fashionable for girls old enough to go to school. Made in the low cut short sleeved style and worn over a nainsook gimpie or a waist of cashmere or silk or a contrasting color. These dresses are very serviceable and stylish. If the material is thick it is fully only at the belt and quite plain at the neck, where a band of velvet or lace insertion over a collar may finish it. The short puffed sleeve has the same band which trims the round neck. Plaids are used in combination with plain goods, and a pretty school dress is made with a plaid skirt or plain wool blouse waist and wide straps of plaid going from the belt over the shoulders.

Potato Soup. Six boiled and mashed potatoes, one quart of milk, one fourth pound of butter. Season with salt and pepper. White washing add the butter and pour in gradually the boiling milk. Stir well and strain through a sieve. Beat once more. Beat up an egg, put in the tureen and pour over it the soup when ready to serve.

Simplicity Avoided. Every small girl should have at least one party dress. She will need it. Before Dame Fashion became so extravagant in her ideas, children's party dresses were made of fine muslin or dotted Swiss. Now silks and satins have taken the place of the more simple fabrics, and the small girl's party frock may be as elaborate as her big sister's ball gown. A party dress for a girl of five, though exquisite in design, aptly illustrates the extravagance of the age. The little skirt, which is as full as a dressmaker's skill can fashion it is made of baby-blue satin. The waist of blue cotton over silk has a blouse effect the yoke being



MUSLIN, LACE AND CREAM LACE, outlined by an elaborate design of cream colored lace. A ruching of chiffon encircles the baby neck. The sleeves are of bengaline, made short and much puffed. They are furnished with a frill of the blue chiffon. A sash of wide pompadour ribbon is fastened about the waist. It has a cream background sprayed with indistinct pink rosebuds. At the back the ribbon is tied in a very large bow. Sashes are much in favor this season. They are wider than of old and more costly ribbon is used. They are seen not only on pretty dresses, but on school frocks, as well.

No Economy Here.

Once upon a time a plain, black velvet cape was considered the height of fashion. But times have changed. Velvet capes are still the vogue, but all simplicity has vanished. According to the present fashion no cape can be trimmed too much.

Velvet capes are adorned with fur,

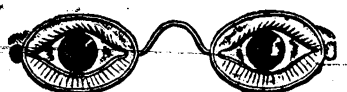


BLACK VELVET AND ERMINE. jewels and lace and yet it is all done so skillfully that the effect is perfect. One of the most fashionable capes of the hour is of black velvet, made very full and falling a few inches below the waist line. Around the bottom there is a much frilled ruffle of ermine, so made that the lining of pale green brocade is visible here and there. Above

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Detroit Free Press.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

LOCAL NEWS GALORE.

Gathered by Our Hauling Penell Pash-

A great many are suffering from colds.

Why not get up a charity ball for the relief of the distressed?

The directors of the union savings bank held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon.

Read Haussler's poem in his advertisement about valentines. It will please you.

Freese & Son of Clinton have a telling advertisement this week, another reduction sale.

The counters, etc., for the union savings bank office will be placed in position next week.

Our coal dealers are getting in fresh supplies to carry their customers through the cold weather.

If you think charity begins at home, attend the citizen's meeting at the Good-year house parlors on Friday evening.

We learn that about half the stock for the new canning factory has been subscribed. Are you in it? If not why not?

We don't want our citizens to think that they have a clutch on this cold weather for reports from all quarters of the country would dispel such a delusion.

The ENTERPRISE presses are very busy with job printing, but we are anxious to get in more orders, so if you need anything printed come to us and we will give you good work and satisfactory prices.

This has been a dull winter so far as amusements are concerned. Not a theatrical troupe. Uncle Tom's cabin, Ten nights in a bar room, or a minstrel performance has struck the town. We learn that some of our young people are talking of getting up a play. Hope they will.

Tuesday was a very cold morning and our citizens are trying to see which can tell the frostiest story. Some say the thermometer recorded 23 below zero Wednesday morning it was not as cold by 10 or 12 degrees yet it seemed much colder on account of the dampness of the atmosphere.

John Wuertner, the clothier, has an advertisement in our columns this week announcing a reduction sale. He will close out his heavy weight goods at cost to make room for spring goods. He also takes measures for stylish suits, samples of which he has on exhibition. Watch his "ad" for something new.

Since so much is being said about the bloomer costume it may be news to some of the readers of the ENTERPRISE that the wife of Rev. Tilley, a Baptist minister who lived here and owned the house on Clinton street now owned by Mr. Obersmith, wore that costume. We remember the sensation created when she appeared on the streets. The children laughed and the men hid themselves. One man, more brave than the rest, stepped up and offered her a bite from his plug of tobacco, but it is needless to say that she declined with thanks.

We suppose that every community has certain people who are actually suffering for necessities of life: clothing, food, wood, etc. We know that we have them even here in Manchester, Col. Penn was at our office talking the matter over yesterday and suggested that we call a meeting of the citizens, men and women, at the Good-year house parlors on Friday evening, Feb. 8th, for the purpose of formulating some plan of relief and the appointing of committees to carry out the plan. Let there be a general turnout of merchants and others at 7:30 o'clock. The demand is urgent.

One of the prettiest and at the same time wonderful pieces of frost work we have ever observed can be seen on the windows of the new savings bank building. That on the large windows in the bank office represent large scrolls with feather edges while those on the windows in the third story are of a different pattern of scroll, more like a vine. Both are in accordance with the present style of decorative art and are the admiration of all who have beheld them. We have often viewed with pleasure and amazement the beautiful frost work on the store windows, but have never seen anything that seemed to approach the prevailing fad in decorations that these do.

Talking about manufactures, some people claim that the organization of the union savings bank in this village has absorbed a large amount of capital that might have been invested in manufacturing, and argue that the stockholders will not feel like putting any money into a canning factory or any other factory. We think that they are now more interested in the prosperity and advancement of this village than they were before they started the bank, and should be willing, any amount to invest money in manufacturing. They not only have a bank to be supported, but they have erected one of the finest business blocks in the country, which they must have occupied by profitable tenants and many of the stockholders have other property and business interests in the village which must be kept up, therefore they cannot afford to either sit down and be idle or allow their money to be. And it is our opinion that they will not be found lagging behind. They are men of good judgment and business ability and have proven themselves to be public spirited by erecting a building which is truly the pride of the village.

S. W. Farmers' Club.

The first day of February was a glorious winter day; the air clear and frosty, the wind sharp and keen, the sleighing fine and the sun shining brightly over all.

A day for jolly games To bundle up right well, And drive to B. R. Palmer's, To the farmers' club, to tell What they think about the prospect Of wheat and grass next year And to eat the bounteous dinner Which is certain to appear.

And many farmers improved the opportunity and the sleighing.

The meeting was called to order by President English and the secretary's report read and approved.

Mr. Fellows read a set of resolutions framed by a committee from the Saline farmers club, recommending legislation desirable for farmers, to be read by their delegate at the union of farmers' clubs to be held at Lansing. The following were among the resolutions: That the pure food law be so amended as to make it more thorough in its workings; that appropriations be less, only what are absolutely necessary; that the salaries of officials shall not be increased; that the annual encampment of state troops be abolished. Motion was made that the S. W. club instruct the secretary to notify the delegate from Saline that the club endorses the resolutions and wishes to be so represented at the meeting. Carried.

Mrs. Calhoun opened the literary exercises by reading a selection entitled "Pleasures on the Farm." The poet depicted farm life very pleasantly and Mrs. Calhoun added much to the enjoyment by her effective reading.

Mr. Pease followed with many choice and humorous press clippings, the ones most appreciated being Eugene Field's ideas of "Woman Suffrage," and "The Great Strife," presented from the wife of a laboring-man's point of view.

The topic for discussion was, "Some of the causes of the unequal distribution of wealth." Albert English, who was to read a paper upon the subject, being absent, President English introduced the subject with a few remarks. "Things are not equal in this world, nature is variegated, there is an unequal distribution of education. If people were all alike and had the same opportunity they would have the same amount of money, but they are not created alike nor given the same opportunities. In education many had not the opportunity, the same of wealth. Wars give to some the opportunity to make money, our late war was one of the causes of this unequal distribution of wealth. Fortunes change, a man may be rich today and poor tomorrow. Millionaires are not dangerous, they do much good with their money. The situation today is not dangerous."

Mr. Pease said, "The unequal distribution of wealth is largely due to the unequal distribution of ability and energy. Nothing in our laws would enable one man to amass more money than another. Trusts help those who already have accumulated some wealth to amass more. Laws do not protect business men of small means against the aggregation of large capitals. The law does not restrict combination of capitalists."

Mr. Fellows said, "Energy with good common sense will have its reward. Good health, energy and good habits will earn a living. A poor man has to earn his bread, a rich man has it whether he earns it or not. Laboring men have some cause for their dissatisfaction. There should be a board of arbitration, either appointed by the state or national, that would regulate the inequalities. Humanity has its rights."

Mr. Rawson said, "We are not created alike. Nearly all great fortunes originated with nothing; they are the result of ability and energy. No law should attempt to guard against the making of fortunes. Compulsory arbitration is not right. Free competition is all we need. We should not ask too much of the government, people should support the government. The individual is the only arbiter of his fortunes. Great fortunes are the result of great industry and economy. I see no harm in wealth. The laboring-men who complain the most are those who receive the highest wages. Great truths sometimes cheapen articles that we need."

Mr. Baldwin thought luck was quite a factor in the accumulating of large fortunes sometimes.

J. G. English said, "There is an idea that every man must have about so much. The government affords all men the same chance. There is nothing wrong in one man getting ahead of another. If the wealth were all distributed equally where would our enterprise be? Our improvements? No individual would have money enough to undertake any great enterprise. Not every man in the United States has the ability to own a million. He could not keep it if he could make it. Distribution does not mean accumulation. 'Uncle Sam' does not own it for distribution."

Col. Penn said, "It is a lamentable fact that legislation has been for many years in the interests of capital against labor. Today the stagnation and depression can be laid at the doors of our legislators. Trusts and combinations are to blame. Farmers can pay their taxes and keep the laws, but have no voice in the making of them. The millionaires say a man is poor unless he is worth a million. Millionaires control legislation, how can the poor men obtain any influence unless they combine, and vote in their own interests."

H. R. Palmer said, "The unequal distribution of wealth is not entirely a question of ability. Wealth in itself is a merit unless accumulated by fraud. Illegitimate wealth should be condemned." Mrs. D. W. Palmer said, "Great fortunes, however acquired, often fall into hands that will put them to noble purposes, such as the founding of schools for the benefit of the deserving poor, and endowing hospitals and other charitable institutions for the aged, the sick, the poor. Nearly all great fortunes ultimately become of assistance to the poor in many ways."

The majority of the participants in the discussion seemed to consider that great fortunes are not detrimental to humanity in general, and some of the causes of their unequal distribution are unequal ability, energy and opportunity. The income tax was briefly discussed as a side issue, but we will not tax our hearers further.

The club then adjourned.

BROOKLYN

Herman Wesh drove to Liberty Monday. There was a large attendance at the G. A. R. social Friday evening.

Ira VanGieson and Hattie Crego of Kelly's Corners were married last week.

Miss Mamie Murray of Toledo is visiting relatives here for an indefinite time.

There is a W. C. T. U. social at William Palmer's, north of town, Friday evening.

Milton Parker has been worse. The carbuncle on his neck had to be lanced and from last reports he was better.

Mrs. Cyrus French was bitten in the arm by a strange black dog last week while trying to drive him away from the house.

Mrs. John Ladd died Sunday after an illness of several weeks from pneumonia. The funeral was held Tuesday at the house.

Mrs. Worden received a telegram Monday that her daughter in Somerset Center was dangerously ill and she went there immediately.

The Christian endeavor reception at Mrs. E. W. Ellis' last Thursday evening was a very pleasant affair and largely attended. A pleasant programme was rendered.

A telegram came from Flat Rock Monday to Jacob Wesh stating that his sister, Mary Sadous, was dead and the funeral was to be held Wednesday. Deceased has long been a sufferer from a tumor. Jacob went to Flat Rock Tuesday.

NORVELL.

Miss Grace Rheade of Ann Arbor came here last Friday to visit relatives.

Mr. & Mrs. Mat D. Blosser of Manchester visited friends in town on Friday and Saturday last.

Jas. Cobb, Z. H. Burton and Chas. Atkinson went to Napoleon last Friday evening to see Vern Hay take the third degree of masonry. They report having had a good time though a rather cold ride.

On the evening of January 30th, the S. W. E. literary society met at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Robert Green. The evening was pleasant and a large number assembled at an early hour. The programme was a very interesting one but space prevents us from giving it in full. Several of the recitations were by our younger members and they show excellent work. The music added greatly to the programme. That it was appreciated by the audience was shown by the hearty encores. After the conclusion of the programme the remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent in conversation, games and music. The next meeting will be with Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Horning, Feb. 13th.

BRIDGEWATER STATION.

Ben Mahre spent Monday at Manchester. Frank Biedel has finished fitting the ice houses in this place.

There will be a dance at Outboard's hall next Tuesday evening.

John Kensler was in town this week to see how business was here.

Miss Ida Rheinfrank, who was staying at Manchester, has returned home.

Oscar Blum and Chas. Hutzl went to Saline Tuesday evening to attend the masquerade.

Street lamps can now be seen shining at night in the main street here, so there need be no more collisions. Next will be street cars.

BRIDGEWATER.

Mrs. Elmann who was quite sick is again feeling rapidly.

Mike Alber, east of here, will build a new house in the spring.

Gen. Becker lost a valuable horse, just old enough to vote, last Wednesday.

School is closed in district No. 1, the teacher, Miss Ella Braun, is sick.

Ernest Bailey of Saline is visiting his grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. Schuch.

Mr. & Mrs. Hildinger of Freedom, Mr. & Mrs. Philip Blum, and Jake Blum went to Saline Tuesday to attend the celebration of John Burg's 90th birthday.

FREEDOM.

Fred Staib returned to Clinton, Monday.

Jacob Kuapp is our own and only deputy sheriff.

Henry Uphams sold his interest in the List farm to John Dresselhouse, who will take possession of it in the spring.

About 75 young people from Manchester, Sharon and Freedom, gave Amelia Kress a surprise last Friday evening. After partaking of a bountiful supper the evening was spent in playing cards and other games.

SHARON.

The sick at Daniel Burch's are feeling like themselves again.

There was a party of young people at Mrs. Davida's last week.

Mrs. Hattie Brownell of Galva, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Jones.

E. C. Wolf has been obliged to close his school on account of sickness in the district.

IRON CREEK.

Mrs. J. R. Holmes has been quite sick. There is a social at C. D. McMahon's this Thursday evening.

Will Zimmerman of Norvell made a short visit to this place last Thursday.

Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Holmes of Clinton county visited relatives at this place the past week.

A township school entertainment and spelling match will be given by the schools of this vicinity, at the Iron Creek church Wednesday evening, Feb. 13. It is hoped there will be a good attendance.

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

Oysters in bulk direct from Baltimore at N. Senger's.

Major!

Buy Major!

Major! At Ortenburgers.

Born.

BEESUDER—In Bridgewater on Saturday, Jan. 26, 1895, to Mr. & Mrs. Bersuder a son.

BLUM—In Bridgewater on Monday Feb. 4, 1895, to Mr. & Mrs. Philip Blum, Jr., a daughter.

Married.

MILLER-LARZALERE—At the M. E. parsonage in this village on Thursday Jan. 31, 1895, by Rev. Yokum, Mr. F. A. Miller and Miss Minnie A. Larzalere, both of Manchester.

Commercial.

Home Markets. APPLES—50c@65c per bushel. \$1.75 per barrel, choice stock. \$2.

BUTTER—Good demand 13c@14c per lb. BEANS—Good demand, \$1.10@1.25 per bushel.

CHICKENS—Dressed, 7c@8c. Live, 6c@6c per lb. DRIED APPLES—Good demand 4c@5c per lb.

EGGS—Weak at 16c@18c per doz. HAMS—7c@8c per lb. LARD—8c@10c per lb.

LIVE HOGS—Good demand at \$3.50@ \$3.75 per cwt. Dressed, \$4.75@5.00.

ONIONS—Good demand 2c@3c per bu. OATS—Good demand, 30c@32c per bu. POTATOES—Weak at 40c@45c per bu.

RYE—45c per bushel. TALLOW—4c per lb. WHEAT—White or red, dull at 48c@49c smut and low grade, 47c@48c per bu.

THE NEW TAILOR

Has opened a Merchant Tailoring Establishment NEXT TO THE POST-OFFICE and is ready to do all work in a satisfactory manner.

Style, Fit, Workmanship Guaranteed. Your Patronage Solicited.

Wm. Theisen, the Tailor

ENTIRELY CURED.

DEPTA, Fulton Co., O., Nov. 2, 1893. The H. & H. Medicine Co., Toledo, O.

Dear Sirs—I would say to you that I have suffered with the Piles for 12 years, and after having tried almost all kinds of Pile Remedies without any relief, I was induced to try your valuable Pile Cure, and found to my satisfaction before I had used one tube I was nearly cured. I can heartily recommend it to anyone suffering with Piles.

Yours very truly, E. E. TERWILLIGER. Sold by GEO. J. BAUSLER.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

Brewery and BOTTLING WORKS

Lager Beer by the Barrel, Keg, or Case.

EXTRA Bottled LAGER

For Family Use.

Chas. Adron & Co.

Valentines.

Wait until you see them.

Then it's time to buy.

Lovely little beauties.

Sure to catch your eye.

Tales of love so tender.

Perfect gems of art.

(For male or female gender.)

Sure to win the heart.

Peep in at our window.

To your hearts content.

Valentines from dollars.

Way down to a cent.

Come up and inspect them.

See our grand display.

Haussler's line of Valentines.

Are sure to win the day.

A full list of comic, face and novelty valentines from 1c up

Geo. J. Haussler.

MAJORI,

TRY IT!!

AT

Ortenburger's

Why not buy where you can buy the cheapest and get your value. We are selling nothing but the very best goods, and Cheap FOR CASH.

25 lbs Granulated Sugar, \$1

27 lbs N. O. Granulated Sugar, \$1

28 lbs Brown Sugar, \$1

Try our 19c Broken Java Coffee

Fancy Roasted Rio Coffee, 23c

Fancy Blend, 25c

4 pkgs Starch, 25c

4 cans Corn, 25c

4 cans Tomatoes, 25c

7 lbs Crackers, 25c

Ortenburger's Baking Powder, 25c

4 lbs Ginger Snaps, 25c

3 lbs California Apricots, 25c

2 gals N. O. Molasses, 25c

8 Bars Laundry Soap, 25c

English Walnuts, new, 10c

Florida Oranges, 23c

Fancy Figs, 8c

Fancy Dates, 8c



We Guarantee each and every pound.

Hardware!

(INVENTORY SALE)

Next Saturday we will sell you

50 lbs Steel Nails, assorted—4s, 6s, 8s, 10s and 20s.

For 50c.

REMEMBER, NEXT SATURDAY ONLY.

We have a few No. 8 Nickled Copper Tea Kettles left

which we will close out at 35c—only a few left.

Rope Cattle Ties, 5c

with snaps, 8c

Steel Traps, 10c

Lanterns, 35c

6-foot Cross-cut Saw and Handles, \$1.98

Kelly Steel Axes, reg. price \$1, now 67c

A good Whip for, 9c

Wooden Pails, 8c

1 gal Oil Cans, 19c

We have marked down everything and will show you prices to suit you.

ORTTENBURGER & Company.

REDUCTION SALE

FOR 30 DAYS AND

FOR CASH ONLY.

ULSTERS, OVERCOATS, GLOVES, Mittens, Plush Caps, Heavy Overshirts, Underwear, Woolen socks,

All Winter Goods Must Go.

To make room for SPRING Goods. Give me a call before you buy.

We have samples of first-class Goods from New York and Chicago houses and will

ORDER TAILOR-MADE SUITS

For you and guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN WUERTHNER.

To Wind Up

THE SEASON!

Men's Felt Boots, (best knit) 75c
Men's Felt Boots, (good) 50c
Men's Felt Boots, fair (old stock) 25c
Only a few more pairs of

MEN'S SHOES,

Worth \$3 to \$3.75 per Pair,

For \$1.50.

DRESS GOODS Correspondingly Low. Hurry up, we will save you Money.

E. W. FREESE & SON,

Clinton, Michigan.

WE

Are not going to wait till April to start the Cleaning-Up Sale of this Season. The mild weather previous to the Holidays left us with a large stock of Winter Goods which we propose to give to our Customers at Bargains never before heard of in this Market.

\$15 OVERCOATS will go for \$11.50.

\$12 OVERCOATS will go for \$9.00.

\$10 OVERCOATS will go for \$7.50.

\$ 8 OVERCOATS will go for \$5.50.

\$ 6 OVERCOATS will go for \$4.00.

SUITS in the Same Proportion.

Look at our Plush Caps selling for 75c and \$1, something never before heard of. Underwear, Gloves, Mittens all go at a sacrifice. If you need anything in this line, do not miss the opportunity. Remember, we always mean what we advertise.

Robison & Koebbe.

A Black Cut!

Our Sale has cleaned out our Black Dress

Goods stock and as we have just received

a new lot shall put them on sale at 20 per

cent. discount

Until February 1st.

When our Sale closes. Our Cloak Sale

will continue until our stock is closed out

The above means something. Visit us and

see.

Anderson & Co.

