



## Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

## Societies.

**ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN** meet in hall over Heuser's store on second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. HOWARD CLARK, W. M. J. BLUM, Recorder.

**MANCHESTER LODGE No. 48, F. & A. M.** meet at Masonic hall, Friday evening of each month. Visiting brothers are invited. FRED E. SPANFORD, W. M. C. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

**MERIDIAN CHAPTER No. 48, R. A. M.** meet at Masonic hall, Friday evening of each month. Visiting members are cordially welcomed. E. M. CONKLIN, H. P. C. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

**ADONIRAM COUNCIL No. 24, R. A. S. M.** meet at Masonic hall, Tuesday evening of each month. All visiting members are invited. T. F. W. CASE, T. L. M. MAT D. BLOSSER, Recorder.

**MANCHESTER CHAPTER No. 101, O. E. S.** meet at Masonic hall, Friday evening of each month. Visiting members are invited. MRS. E. A. SPANFORD, W. M. MRS. CLARA FREEMAN, Secretary.

**MANCHESTER HIVE No. 626, L. O. T. M.** meet at Masonic hall, second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Visiting members are invited. MRS. S. HENDERSON, L. O. M. MRS. JOHNSON, L. R. C. KEEPER.

**COMSTOCK POST No. 552, G. A. R.** meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. Braun store. All comrades invited. T. F. RUSSELL, Com. M. J. BAKER, Adj.

**MANCHESTER TENT No. 141, K. O. T. M.** meet in hall over J. Braun's store on 1st and 2nd Tuesday in month. Visiting members are invited. FRED K. STINKOHL, Com. CARL F. WERTHMEYER, Recorder.

**COMSTOCK W. R. C. No. 330** meet first and third Tuesday afternoon of each month at their hall over J. Braun's store. Visiting members are invited. MRS. C. S. K. WORTH, Pres. MRS. LIZZIE NASH, Sec'y.

## Business Cards.

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

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

**DR. J. F. OHLINGER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**  
Office over Young's Barber Shop, Residence, corner Union and Boyne Streets, MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

**G. W. TORREY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**  
Attention also given to Optical work. Office over Young, Marx & Co's store. Residence, corner Water and Duncan streets.

**DR. THOMSON L. IDINGS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**  
Office at Residence, Ann Arbor street, MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

**E. M. CONKLIN, M. D., GENERAL PRACTITIONER.**  
Particular attention given to the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Piles, etc. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

**C. F. KAPP, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON**  
Office at residence on Clinton street. Hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

**C. S. CHADWICK, D. D. S., DENTIST**  
Will be in Manchester every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, to practice dentistry. In all its branches at reasonable prices. Office over Union Savings Bank.

**GEO. A. SERVIS, D. D. S., DENTAL WORK.**  
General and Local Anesthesia for Painless Extraction. Office over J. R. Roller & Co's Store, in Clinton every Thursday.

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

**A. C. AYLESWORTH, LICENSED AUCTIONEER.**  
Sales in village or country will be promptly attended on reasonable terms. Dates can be made at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

**CHARLES M. COOLEY, LICENSED AUCTIONEER.**  
Sales in village or country will be promptly attended on reasonable terms. Dates can be made at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

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

**J. J. BRIEGL, TONSORIAL ARTIST.**  
Shaving, Haircutting, Shampooing, etc. Bath room in connection. Goodyear House, Manchester, Michigan.

**KIEBLER & LANDWEHR, CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.**  
Steam Sausage makers. Fresh, salt and smoked meats. Wholesale and Retail. Ice for Private Families.

**ENTERPRISE POULTRY YARDS.**  
White and Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Barred Game, White and Barred Leghorns, etc. for sale. Boyne street, Manchester, Mich. Correspondence Solicited.

**THE UNION SAVINGS BANK, CAPITAL, \$25,000.**  
R. G. FROELICH, Pres.; Geo. HENDERSON, Vice-Pres.; Ed. E. ROSE, Cashier. Its money is protected from fire and burglary by the best, fire-proof, burglar-proof vault and money. Always open Saturday evenings.

## TWEEN THE LAKES.

## MICHIGAN NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD FOR MICHIGANDERS.

**Four Counterfeiters Get a Fair Dose of Justice at Grand Rapids—Uncle Sam Leads a Cruiser to Michigan Navies—Celebrate the National Flag Day.**

**Four Counterfeiters Sent Up.**  
Jay V. Elton, of Clyde, Ohio; John Deppree, of Grand Rapids; Ferdinand Hanek, of Belding, Ind.; and Simpson Craig, of Jackson, were found guilty in the federal court at Grand Rapids on charges of making and circulating \$20 treasury notes. This is believed to be the last of an extensive gang of counterfeiters which operated in various parts of the country during 1895-6. Deppree was the engraver of the bills, and he got three years; Hanek, four years; Craig and Elton, five years each in the Detroit house of correction. Elton was the moneyed man of the gang. Deppree is the son of a Congregational minister in Grand Rapids, who wept piteously when his boy was sentenced.

**U. of M. Regents' Doing.**  
The U. of M. regents held an important meeting at which the budget for 1897-8 was made up at \$418,545. It was decided to keep the hospitals open this summer with the \$3,000 appropriation given by the legislature. A new chair was established in the subjects of English philology and general linguistics and Prof. George Hempel was given the chair at a salary of \$2,600. Judge Victor H. Lane, of Adrian, was appointed Fletcher professor of law. Jas. H. Browder was made professor of law and Judge McAlway of Manistee, professor of law on half time. Prof. F. R. Mechem's salary was raised to \$3,000. Dr. Vaughan and Prof. Russell were granted leave of absence after June 16, the former to go to Europe, and the latter to take up work on the geological survey.

**Michigan Naval Reserves Get the Yantic**  
The U. S. cruiser Yantic which has been loaned to the Michigan Naval Reserves by Uncle Sam to be used as a training ship, was built at the U. S. navy yard at Philadelphia in 1864, served as a blockader during the rest of the war and did good service in peace until 1877 when she was turned in for "repairs." Congress would appropriate no money for new cruisers so the Yantic and others were "re-built." In 1880 the Yantic slid into the water again practically a new vessel and until 1893 was a part of the pretty North Atlantic squadron, but for the past seven years has been in the South Atlantic as a training ship. She is of wood, 180 feet between perpendiculars, 30 feet beam, and 12.2 feet mean draft. She is of 900 tons displacement.

**The Loyal Legion Congress.**  
The Loyal Legion of the United States met in the eighth quadrennial congress at Detroit. Although the number of delegates was small—70—it was a representative gathering, and in more than one way. Nearly every state was represented, as was the army and navy and many branches of official and civil life, the Loyal Legion being composed of officers and ex-officers of the U. S. army and navy. There were interesting meetings of the war-time comrades and stories were stirred up hearts and brought both smiles and tears were told by the score as the older veterans greeted each other. The business sessions of the congress were presided over by Rear Admiral Gherardi, the commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion.

**Big Fire at Durand—No Protection.**  
A disastrous fire, which destroyed nearly half the business part of Durand started shortly after midnight in the Lillie building, on West Main street. As the only fire engine in the village was broken in a Decoration day exhibition, the town was practically without protection. The flames spread rapidly and within three hours the following buildings were in ruins: Brick store of Mrs. Fred Bowler, restaurant of T. J. Young; frame building of Durand Perry, millinery store of Mrs. Agnes Berry; frame building of Andrew Lillie, bakery of Mr. Yoche; brick building of Daniel Harrington, tobacco store and billiard room of Harrington & Co., and shoe shop of Andrew Lillie. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

**Michigan's Pioneers.**  
The annual meeting of the State Pioneer and Historical society was held at Lansing. There much disappointment expressed because of the government's veto of their appropriation bill, but it was agreed that a vigorous effort should be made to make the coming year the most successful in the history of the society. The publication of a volume of collections will be abandoned temporarily, however. The papers read were unusually varied and interesting. The following officers were elected: President, Cyrus G. Luce, of Coldwater; secretary, Geo. H. Greene, of Lansing; treasurer, B. F. Davis, of Lansing.

**National Flag Day, June 14.**  
The Michigan society, Sons of the American Revolution, has requested the mayors of the cities and towns throughout the state to call attention by proclamation to the National Flag day, June 14, as a day set apart by congress for such observance, being the 120th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the national banner of our country; and asks for a general observance of the day by unfurling to the breeze Old Glory from all public buildings, private residences, stores and other appropriate places.

## MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Bay City reports the lumber market as picking up.

Scottville's \$5,000 waterworks plant has been completed.

The army worm is doing much damage in Menominee county.

Robt. Taylor and Chas. Forbes were fined at Farwell for dynamiting fish.

Sebastian Farritt, a Pewabic miner at Iron Mountain, fell 40 feet and was killed.

Three barns owned by John McKay at Romeo, were destroyed by fire; loss, \$3,000.

Peter Beay, aged 15, was drowned while playing on logs in the river at Manistee.

The Lillie mine at Negaunee is starting up with 125 men, after nearly two years' idleness.

Daniel Morea's house at Jackson was badly wrecked by lightning, but no one was seriously injured.

George W. Clark, a Grand Rapids painter, fell 50 feet from a cottage at Ottawa Beach and may die.

Edwin R. Gould, of Almont, was fined \$150 and \$65 costs for violating the liquor laws. Third offense.

Masked robbers at Bridgeport, stole \$549, which Mrs. Jane Oakley, a feeble old lady, had secreted in her bed.

Calhoun county farmers are kicking on the law against sparring fish and have raised a fund to test the law.

Mrs. Patrick Murray, of Blackman township, Jackson county, has died from injuries received in a runaway.

Adrian Episcopalians will construct an \$18,000 stone church from plans drawn by Spier & Rohms, of Detroit.

A bolt of lightning split the flagstaff on the high school at Pontiac, throwing the greater part a distance of 300 feet.

Two masked men with revolvers forced Louis Kreutz, a Menominee butcher, to hand over \$80 which he was carrying.

The new Grand hotel at Lansing was again partially destroyed by fire, the loss of \$3,000 being fully covered by insurance.

Warren T. Martin, aged 78 years, and Mrs. J. P. Arnold, a widow, aged 71, eloped from Muskegon and were married at Milwaukee.

George Goodwin, living near Montgomery, Hillsdale county, committed suicide by shooting. He had recently parted from his wife.

Daniel Gillis, a tunnel brakeman, was run over by a way car at the tunnel yards of the Grand Trunk at Port Huron. He cannot recover.

It is said that the bill for the improvement of Maple river, which has been signed by the governor, will reclaim 15,000 acres of swamp lands.

Capt. F. Daniell, aged 74, well-known in the copper country, fell from the fifty-first level in the Calumet & Hecla mine, 300 feet, and was killed.

John Youts, aged 60, was driving to Coldwater when he was run into by a runaway team and fatally injured. One runaway horse was killed.

Adrian attorneys will petition the governor to appoint Capt. C. R. Miller as circuit judge of Lenawee county as successor of Judge Lane, resigned.

The Muskegon Y. M. C. A. has signed contracts for a locomotive collision on July 4. The affair will take place in a canvas inclosure of 40 acres.

Harold Hodge, aged 48, fell into the mill race at Grand Rapids and had sunk the second time when Lewis E. Davis rescued him by diving in, clothes and all.

The church of the Holy Trinity, a new German Catholic church at West Bay City, was destroyed by a fire which was clearly incendiary, causing a loss of \$3,000.

After taking 42 ballots without selecting a night policeman the Three Rivers council left the matter with the mayor, who named Fred Horn, a silver Democrat.

Judge V. H. Lane, resigns from the Lenawee circuit bench, after 10 years of service, to accept the appointment to the Fletcher law professorship at the U. of M.

Thomas Kelly and Peter Parley indulged in a neighborhood quarrel at Grand Rapids, and Parley fractured Kelly's skull with a stone, and he will probably die.

John Scarrow, wife and three children, of Wayne, were taken ill from eating mushrooms. At one time it seemed as if some deaths would result, but all are recovering.

Andrew Sandon, a Swede, of Eastlake, was locked up at Baldwin with a bad case of "snakes" and upon being released he ran and jumped into the lake and was drowned.

Charles Mead, working south of Alma committed suicide by hanging in a barn. Two children saw the deed, but were too frightened to aid him. Cause of suicide unknown.

Secretary of War Alger, who was in Detroit during the Loyal Legion congress, said that he would do all he could to replace the U. S. troops in the fort of Mackinac island.

East Tawas citizens have organized a company to resume the manufacture of salt at the plant of the defunct Holland-Emery Co., which will be run to its full capacity, 300 barrels a day.

Mrs. Margaret Harding, wife of a Dayton, O. barber, was found dead in bed in her room. A bullet wound in the right breast and a revolver at the foot of the bed indicated suicide.

Mun Spurgeon, of Five Lake, was instantly killed while blowing into a muzzle loading rifle to see if it was loaded. He had his foot on the hammer and it slipped, discharging the rifle.

The Presbyterian church at Howell was struck by lightning while Sunday school was in session. A ball of fire rolled into the gallery, knocking two boys from their seats and shocking several girls.

Jefferson Ellsworth left his wife and six children at Riverdale two years ago and has just returned. Mrs. Ellsworth refused to admit him to the house or to allow him to see the children, and threatened him with a gun.

The salt lifters in the State Lumber Co.'s mill at Manistee have struck and caused the shutting down of the entire lumber mill and salt block as well as three lumber camps closing, throwing several hundred men out of employment.

An herb doctor selling medicine about Cheboygan, gave Mrs. David Hudak a powder. After taking it she went to sleep and could not be aroused and died on the second day. The doctor is under arrest pending developments.

Mrs. Milo Roberts, near Harrison, in some way caught her dress on fire and before help could arrive her legs and feet were terribly burned. The next morning Mrs. Roberts gave birth to a child. The mother is not expected to recover.

The objection of the sultan to receiving Dr. James B. Angell of Michigan, as minister of the United States, is withdrawn, and the state department notified by Mr. Terrell, the present diplomatic representative of this country in Constantinople.

A Mrs. Wood, of Deerfield, who travels for a medicine company, was fatally burned by gasoline at Deerfield. Mrs. Bloomfield, who was filling the tank, stepped on a match causing an explosion. Mr. Bloomfield was burned, but will recover.

Capt. Chas. J. Holmes, of Port Huron, who is soon to start on a trip around the world in the 22-foot steam yacht Ramona with only one companion, has had to delay his journey owing to the destruction of his home at Port Huron by fire. Loss \$2,300, insured for \$700.

Walfrid Wilson, of Iosco township, Livingston county, aged 40, was shot through the heart and instantly killed, by his step-son, Charles Montague. The latter was cleaning a shotgun at the time and claims the shooting was accidental. Wilson married a widow with one son, several years ago.

Capt. William Cary died at Benton Harbor, in his 79th year. He was 32 years captain of various craft, sailing the lakes from Detroit, Chicago, St. Joseph and other points before the war. He was a first lieutenant in the first brigade of volunteers that fought at Lakes Huron and Erie.

Bishop Gillespie presided at the annual diocesan Episcopal convention of western Michigan, at Ionia, and reported the diocese in a prosperous condition. The convention refused to send delegates to the national anti-slavery league. E. T. Montgomery, of Ionia, was elected treasurer, and Rev. A. E. Wells, of Traverse City, registrar.

Thomas Daxator, aged 35, unmarried, a C. & W. M. switchman, caught his foot in a split switch at Grand Rapids. The train was backing down upon him, and Daxator, to save his life, deliberately threw himself across the rails, and thus got off near the thigh, and the other below the knee. The plucky man has a powerful physique, and may live.

Mrs. Warner Neal, of Forest Lodge, the new deputy game warden for Grand Traverse county, declares that she is not afraid of gun nor spear, and that she will enforce the law to the letter. She can handle a gun like an expert. Mrs. Neal is 42 years old, of medium height, has light blue eyes and her hair is slightly tinged with gray, and she is a modest and unassuming woman.

A tramp caught the little 7-year-old daughter of Lester Rougeles, near Blissfield, and carried her to a field where the brute cruelly assaulted the child, who was so badly injured she could scarcely reach her home. The tramp was captured later and locked up until he could be taken to Adrian. A mob surrounded the lockup and threatened to lynch the fellow but he was taken away safely.

**TELEGRAPHIC TICKINGS.**  
The entire plant of the Standard Oil works in Cleveland has been shut down for an indefinite period. Close to 1,000 men are thrown out of work by the shut-down.

A fire in the southeastern part of San Francisco, cost three firemen their lives and entailed a property loss of \$100,000. The fire started mysteriously in the four-story brick building occupied by the Standard Biscuit Co.

The rule announced shortly after the McKinley administration assumed charge, that postmasters would be allowed to serve out their full terms unless removed for cause, has been modified and it is expected that wholesale appointments to postoffices will be made soon.

Francis Schlatter, who claimed to perform miraculous cures by divine power, was recently found dead in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains, 35 miles southwest of Casa Grande, in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. He had been fasting and apparently starved to death.

## THE TELEGRAPH.

## INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT NEWS MATTERS.

**Special Commissioner Calhoun Returns from Cuba and Reports to the President, Who Will Soon Take Action of Great Importance.**

While probably no one officially knows what action President McKinley will take in regard to Cuban matters there are several public men in Washington who are near enough to the executive to be able to quite accurately forecast his policy. In fact one of these gentlemen says:

"The President has already decided upon his policy, but he has delayed action until he could obtain certain specific information from Commissioner Calhoun, which he has now received, and the President has learned enough to convince him that the interests of the United States demand a cessation of hostilities in Cuba. The methods of Spanish warfare on the island are damnable, as everybody knows. Aside from the sentiment involved, the trade interests of this country are entitled to some consideration, and the President has the names of 1,300 Americans who have been ruined by the insurance, to say nothing of the millions of dollars in reciprocal commerce that has been checked."

"President McKinley will soon appoint a minister to Spain who will be instructed to tender the friendly offices of this government in the matter of terminating hostilities. The President is none too hopeful that these offices will be accepted, but if all offers of mediation are rejected the President will intervene to stop the insurrection for the United States cannot contemplate another 10 years' rebellion in Cuba."

"The intervention of the part of this government means war with Spain, but Mr. McKinley has considered all the consequences, and if it must be war he is prepared to accept the inevitable. He is confident that the people will sustain him in his course and there is little doubt that he is right."

Wm. J. Calhoun, the special commissioner sent to Havana to investigate the death of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, in Guanabacoa prison, has returned. He says Ruiz was undoubtedly killed by a blow on the top of his head, but it was impossible for witnesses who dared testify as to how he received the blow. It was proven that Ruiz was falsely imprisoned and his treaty rights violated in that he was not allowed to communicate with the U. S. consul. Mr. Calhoun also received some vivid impressions of the general condition of affairs in Cuba and the suffering of the people in general trips to Matanzas and interior points. He says the country seems to be almost depopulated and that there are no signs of any buildings standing except at the railroad stations. These, by the way, are practically fortified. The island is rapidly being devastated by a relentless, cruel and bitter civil war, so that very soon it will not be worth anything to anyone. Mr. Calhoun spoke of the terrible suffering of the starving old men, women and children who have been concentrated without means of subsistence at various points. His heart has been stirred by the woes of these wretched starving reconcentrados, and with the memory of the scenes of Matanzas upon him, with the memory of dying and the unburied dead, he will undoubtedly suggest that President McKinley use what means he can to stop this war of extermination.

**Hawaii and Japan May Scrap.**  
Hawaii and Japan are having considerable difficulty over the refusal of the former to permit the landing of Japanese immigrants. Japan called Hawaii down in strong terms, declaring that while that government had the right to pass reasonable laws respecting immigration, the recent action in return for the Japanese immigrants was a gross violation of treaties, was arbitrary and capriciously enforced and that the decision of the supreme court in the habeas corpus cases was a denial of justice, and for that reason the Hawaiian government is expected to recognize the principle of indemnity. Japan also demands assurance that a like action would not be again taken with Japanese immigrants entering Hawaii. The position taken by the Hawaiian government is that the immigration laws are a reasonable exercise of police power of the state and that the administration has impartially enforced them.

**The Canovas Ministry Retained.**  
A Madrid dispatch says: The queen regent has confirmed Senor Canovas, the premier, in his ministerial powers, and the cabinet will remain in office with its personnel and policy unchanged. The solution of the crisis is a general surprise as all the leading statesmen as well as Marshal Campos, Marshal Blanco and Marshal Dominguez, who were consulted by her majesty, advised the recall of Capt.-Gen. Weyler and a radical change in the Cuban policy, and it was generally supposed that this would be the course taken. Consequently there is great excitement and it is apparent that the peril of the situation is not yet passed.

**Lee's Report on the Ruiz Murder.**  
The New York Journal publishes the full text of Consul-General Lee's report on the Ruiz case to Secretary Sherman, which is in substance as follows: First—Ruiz was arrested on a false charge. Second—He was placed under an improper jurisdiction and died because the proper tribunal considered his case, thereby giving him no opportunity to prove his innocence. Third—He was kept "incommunicado" in a solitary cell for 315 hours in violation of his treaty rights, which limit such confinement to 22 hours. Fourth—He died from congestion of the brain, produced by a blow on the top of the head.

## THE 55TH CONGRESS AT WORK

SENATE.—55th day.—Another good day's work was accomplished, 10 pages of the tariff schedule of the tariff bill being disposed of without a single change of the committee rates. The only other feature of the session was another outbreak on the part of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who renewed the sugar investigation discussion and defended his action while governor of his state. HOUSE.—The proceedings were enlivened by a single incident, the attempt of Mr. Terry, Democrat, of Arkansas, to secure consideration as a privileged matter of a resolution for the immediate appointment of the committee on foreign affairs. It was ruled out of order and an appeal taken from the decision of the chair was laid on the table by a strict party vote. There was much exciting debate before this action was taken, however. Several bills were passed by unanimous consent—the Senate resolution for the relief of the El Paso flood sufferers, amended so as to make the appropriation of \$10,000 available out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Mississippi flood sufferers was passed, and the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted.

SENATE.—56th day.—The wool schedule of the tariff bill was reached and Mr. Mantle, of Montana, made a plea for a high tariff for the protection of the wool grower. He presented fully and supported with numerous tables and statistics the wool growers' side of the controversy and showed the enormous losses sustained by the wool growers in the depreciation in value of sheep and wool during the past six years. He declared that by reason of enormous importations in anticipation of an enactment of the tariff law, the wool grower would not receive much benefit from a protective tariff for four years to come. Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, made a speech favoring an income tax and opposed the "indecent haste" with which an attempt was being made to force the pooling bill through the Senate. He said the pooling bill would destroy the interstate commerce law and was in the interests of gigantic trusts. Mr. Cullom, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, which reported the bill, denied an undue haste and also denied that it would injure the interstate commerce law. Mr. Chilton, of Texas, a member of the committee, said that as he saw it Mr. Butler's assertions were true.

SENATE.—57th day.—The wool schedule was under consideration and many of the paragraphs were agreed to, but that restoring lumber to the dutiable list at \$2 per 1,000 (which was finally agreed to) proved the greatest stumbling block encountered since the debate, during which a wide divergence of views was developed on the Democratic side of the chamber. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, gave his support to the committee rate, saying it was essential to the lumber industry of the south. He also spoke in favor of a revenue tariff, so adjusted as to give equal benefits to all industries. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Vest clashed several times on tariff doctrines. Mr. Vest expressing his regret that a Democratic Senator would aid in restoring to the dutiable list one of the three products—lumber, salt and wool—which the Wilson bill put on the free list.

SENATE.—58th day.—The lumber paragraph, which has been most stubbornly contested than any feature of the tariff bill thus far, was disposed of by defeating the motion of Senator Vest to place white pine on the free list, yeas 20; nays, 28. The contest was mainly significant in breaking party lines, which have been maintained with few exceptions during the early stages of the debate. On the final vote eight Democratic Senators voted against Mr. Vest's proposition, and three silver Republicans voted for it. Following this vote to substitute the Wilson lumber schedule was defeated, 21-27. The schedule was agreed to as reported. A general discussion of the future program on the bill led to a statement by Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill during the illness of Mr. Aldrich, that the committee probably would submit amendments to the sugar schedule. HOUSE.—Only routine affairs were disposed of, as the majority forced an adjournment.

SENATE.—59th day.—By the decisive vote of 42 to 19 an amendment to the tariff was adopted placing raw cotton, the great product of the south, on the dutiable list at 20 per cent ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of tariff legislation that a duty on cotton is being incorporated in a bill. The amendment was proposed by Mr. Bacon, Democrat, of Georgia, on his individual responsibility and led to a spirited debate, Democratic senators disclosing a wide difference of views and at times exchanging sharp personal criticisms. On the final vote six Democrats voted with the Republicans for the Bacon amendment while the negative vote was solidly Democratic with one exception, Kyle, Populist. The debate took up the most of the day and but little progress was made on the bill. Early in the day the sugar schedule was passed over and the agricultural schedule taken up, which gave Mr. Vest occasion to say, in his usual ironical way, that the latter schedule was a fraud concocted to catch farmer's votes. Several senators, however, showed wherein the duties proposed on agricultural products would greatly benefit the farmers of their states at least.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, has introduced a bill in congress for the submission to a popular vote at the elections of 1898 of the following questions: "Shall congress at once enact a law providing for the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1?" "Shall the constitution of the United States be so amended as to provide for the election of United States senators and of the President and vice-president by vote of the people?"

## TROOPS FIRED "ON THE MOB."

Urbana, O., Mob Lynches a Negro After Troops Kill Two Citizens.

"Click" Mitchell, a colored man who assaulted Mrs. T. M. Gaumer at Urbana, O., was brought before that lady and readily identified. When his guilt became known about the town a large crowd surrounded the jail and threatened to lynch Mitchell. The militia was called out and placed on guard at the courthouse and jail and Mitchell had to be smuggled through the crowds to the courthouse disguised in a soldier's uniform. The assaulter pleaded guilty and was immediately given the extreme limit of the law—20 years' imprisonment, the hearing lasting but a few minutes. When the crowd realized that they had been foiled there was tremendous excitement among the 1,500 people on the streets, but it was not until nearly 2 o'clock in the morning that an attempt was made to do any violence and then, as a rush was made toward the jail the militia opened fire, and at the first volley killed two citizens—Harry Bell and Upon Baker—and seriously wounded seven or eight more.

When the results of the firing became known the local militia refused to act further and the sheriff wired the governor for more troops. The Springfield Guards were ordered out and arrived at 7:10 a. m. The mob steadily increased and hundreds of women urged the men on. The mob was constantly abusing the troops and pelting them with mud, so that the situation finally became so strained that another clash and the sacrifice of many lives was feared. This led Mayor Ganson to order the guards to return to the depot, but no sooner had they gone than the mob made an attack upon the jail in force. Inside of three minutes they had a rope around Mitchell's neck and were leading him out, but as they came down the steps Mitchell slipped and fell. In an instant the crowd was upon him kicking and pounding him, but the rope was soon readjusted and the assaulter was swung up to a tree while hundreds of people of all classes witnessed the spectacle.

**Looks Like Turkish Treachery.**  
Constantinople: The Turkish council of ministers issued orders to the governors of the various provinces to form with the quickest dispatch commissions for drafting and forwarding troops of all classes, and to hurry all reserves of war material to Constantinople. The hands employed in the imperial ammunition factory are being rushed night and day in manufacturing cartridges. Transport cruisers have arrived at Ismid, 50 miles southeast of Constantinople, to embark troops for unknown points.

This action of the porte in the face of its apparent sincerity in entering upon the peace negotiations has disconcerted the ambassadors of the powers and alarmed the populace. The gravest apprehensions are everywhere felt regarding the intentions of the porte.

**Five Killed in a Collision.**  
Five men were instantly killed and four were badly injured by a collision on the Omaha railroad near Hudson Junction, Wis. The way freight, west-bound, had been ordered to take the right hand track, but took the left and was running at the rate of 18 miles an hour when upon turning a short curve on a down grade it came upon a work train backing east at a speed of 25 miles an hour. The collision was something terrific. On the rear of the work train was the boarding car in which were four men belonging to the work crew. They were undoubtedly instantly killed. The car took fire and their bodies were burned in the wreck. Herman Reby, fireman on the work train, was also instantly killed, but the body was recovered. Both engines were totally wrecked.

Congressman Todd claims that the Eaton county pension examining board has been removed for political purposes in violation of the civil service law.

**THE MARKETS.**  
LIVE STOCK. Spring.

New York—Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
-----------------	-------	------







By MAT D. BLOSSER

Notice to the Public.

Advertises wishing to change their advertising rates, must get the copy to us by the 10th of the month, as we cannot publish it after that date. If the copy is not received by the 10th, it will be published as usual, but at the regular rate.

Advertises 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 notices.

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

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

Card of Thanks, five cents a line.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

At a meeting of the regents of the university last Thursday Judge Victor H. Lane of Adrian was appointed Fletcher professor of law, the place left vacant by Prof. Griffith. The appointment is regarded as a good one.

Monday, June 14, is national flag day, being the 120th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the national banner of our country. The Michigan society of the sons of the American revolution asks for a general observance of the day by unfurling to the breeze "Old Glory" from all public buildings, private residences, stores and other appropriate places.

Norrell Farmers' Club.

A very pleasant company met together at Fairview, the ever attractive home of L. D. Watkins, on the afternoon of May 28. Visitors were present from Columbus, southern Washtenaw and Grass Lake farmers' clubs.

Prayer was offered by Chaplain W. R. Mount. T. B. Halladay of the committee appointed at the last meeting, reported resolutions relating to the death of Jas. Fay, which were adopted by vote of the club. Miss Edie Hay read a poem entitled "The Crisis."

"The sunny side of farm life," was the title of the essay read by Mrs. R. D. Palmer. There is a sunny side, though some seem to doubt it, and it is worth looking for. To farm well means education, advancement, development. Life on the farm is an independent one; it is in close contact with nature; it affords the best home in the world for children. The farmer has his fruits, flowers and first cost and at first hand. If he wants to go he can hitch up his team and do so, and his crops will keep on growing.

Mrs. F. J. Randall spoke on the same subject, saying that life is made up of sunshine and shadow, and the proportion of each lies in our own hearts. Everything has its bright side; if butter is only eight cents a pound we can have all we want. No place is so good to rear children. Our horses will take us to the entertainments of the town and city. Our farmers' clubs are a pleasant feature.

Mrs. E. W. Crafts quoted Mrs. Lyman Abbott as saying that the English were not ashamed to be shabby when there was need to be so. We should not be too many of us are worn and discontented through longing after things beyond our reach.

Mrs. E. Clough of the Brooklyn Exposition said, "Distance lends enchantment to the view; so she has never seen anything but a sunny side to farm life."

Mrs. J. F. Spafard thought we should have sunshine within us and should shed it abroad all about.

Mrs. Frank Spafard has tried both town and farm life and looks back to the latter with just as much pleasure. As to hard work there is no more there than elsewhere. There is less to distract, more time to reflect and study. If one cannot find happiness on the farm he cannot find it anywhere.

Following this several subjects had been given out for impromptu remarks. To Henry Palmer was assigned the topic, "What constitutes a good citizen?" He said he must be honest and upright, must do all he can to enact good laws and to repeal bad ones.

M. L. Raymond continuing said, "He must be a good neighbor, not always finding fault with the country and its government, but should stand up for his nation every time."

L. Whitney Watkins being called upon said a good citizen should first obey the laws of God, then the laws of the land, every law so long as it is a law, then be full of good will toward all men.

A Hitchcock had the topic, "What line of farming promises most profit at the present time?" He said stock feeding and wheat; leave potatoes and beans and grow cattle, corn and wheat.

S. W. Holmes thought that if all folks raising potatoes and beans they would soon be worth more than 10 and 30 cents a bushel. Better to keep on with a variety of crops just as we have been doing.

Richard Green agreed that the best way was to grow a little of everything. Do not plow too much, keep all the stock we can keep well, but no more.

A. R. Palmer thought the present prospects for any and all kinds of stock excellent; all are in demand. Especially pigs, said S. W. Holmes, and he ventured the prediction that they would not bring over three cents next fall. We get excited and all want the same thing and lower prices must result after a little.

John Green said that all go into one thing and then the price falls. The dodger who is always seeking to have that which brings the highest price, sells low-priced articles.

Geo. S. Rawson spoke on "The Work of the Legislature." On being elected every member is ambitious to have his name

connected with some beneficent measure and so many bills are introduced, numbers of them with no expectation that they will be passed. To speak of some measures that were introduced, the Kimball bill regarding the salaries of county officers, was mentioned and should have been passed; the people should know to a penny what they pay their public servants. The effort to exempt mortgages from taxation is wrong in principle. If all such forms of wealth were made void of legal collection unless listed on the supervisor's books for taxation there would be no difficulty in finding them. Would favor the bill forbidding the killing of quail. The university is too grasping; the promise to ask no more if the one-sixth of a mill tax was granted should be kept. Would favor the proposition to make bicycle riders contribute something toward maintaining the highways. The people should make their own roads but laws are not perfect when districts can pass years without doing a day's work, as some do.

J. S. Flint of Woodstock said he would have been glad to see the Kimball bill become a law. Alluding to a former topic he said we should not be discouraged at difficulties and losses. They come to all and we learn important lessons from them. Hiel Woodward has not been favorably impressed with the present legislature and is glad they have adjourned. Much time is wasted foolishly by all legislatures.

T. B. Halladay asked if the free passes given to members of the legislature by the railroads influenced legislation in their favor. Also said he thought the appropriations granted the university ought not to have been made.

H. Woodward, an ex-member of the legislature, said he had no reason to believe the railroad passes influenced the votes of the members, and he did not think they did.

Geo. Rawson said the principle of giving free passes was wrong and the practice ought to be abolished by law. Still he presumed he should accept one if offered and it seemed to be the custom.

S. W. Holmes thought the passes extended the time of the legislative sessions to waste time by going home.

M. L. Raymond asked why the railroads should be taxed on a different system from the farmers. If we paid taxes on our gross income it would be quite a change from the present mode. The tendency of our law makers seems to be to take power out of the hands of the people, especially in school and highway matters.

The question being raised, Jas. Hay voiced the sentiment of the club in saying vote for the \$15,000 appropriation for the court house, next Friday.

The last topic was, "The farmer's education in what shall it consist and where shall he get it." This was assigned to E. W. Crafts who said, "If any class should be well educated it is the American farmer. Obtain a good common school education, then attend the agricultural college, where the courses of study are laid out to help the farmer."

L. D. Watkins said that the farmer's education is never finished. He requires as intense a training as any of the professions. He should cultivate any special liking he may have for any special field of science, and will so find more pleasure than from a more general training.

The club adjourned at 4:30 for refreshments and a well-improved hour of social intercourse. The next meeting will be at Mapleton with Mr. & Mrs. John Green. Select reading, Mrs. T. B. Halladay; essay, Mrs. Frank Smith; press clippings, W. R. Mount; topic for discussion, "Faults and Difficulties of the Farmer," paper by A. R. Palmer.

Lenawee County.

The total assessment for 1897-98 in Ann Arbor city will reach \$45,600.

Mrs. Mary Palmer of Clinton has brought a \$15,000 suit against Chris. Schmitt of that place, for selling liquor to her husband—Times.

Ralph, the 13-year-old son of R. B. Gallispe residing near Tecumseh, fell from a load of gravel last Thursday and the wagon ran over his head. He died Friday.

Herbert W. Jones, a tramp sign painter, claiming Carleton, Monroe county as his home, was arrested at Blissfield Tuesday charged with rapping a little 7-year-old daughter of Lester Bonnet of Palmyra.

John Leute of Adrian has been arrested for keeping his saloon open on Sunday. Marshal Henig found nine men in there drinking. Frank Schwartz was also arrested for the same offense. Both await examination and were bound over to the October term of circuit court.

Adrian commandery K. T., observed ascension day by attending the Methodist church in the morning and in the afternoon held memorial services in the temple and decorated the graves of departed brothers in Oakwood. The discourse delivered by Rev. Geo. Shaffer, D. D., at the church, was an impressive and eloquent effort, says the Times.

The speaker said he was glad to have the privilege of speaking to masons, because their order was founded upon the bible. Some say there is no Christ in the first degrees of masonry. The speaker declared with much emphasis that there is just as much Christ in the blue lodge as there is in the red lodge. No intelligent man, he added, can be opposed to masonry. There may be those truthfully opposed to it, but it is through ignorance. Christianity and masonry stand together, and he concluded, so let us as Christians and masons stand together until we stand at His feet and sing, "Bring forth the royal diadem and crown Him Lord of All."

House and Lot for sale or rent. Enquire of G. A. Farnett.

RESTLESS HUMANITY.

People who travel for pleasure and those who are on business bent.

Earl Chase visited in Blissfield over Sunday.

Fr. Heidenreich went to Kalamazoo Monday.

Herbert Rushton of Brooklyn was in town today.

Mrs. B. W. Amsden visited in Brooklyn Tuesday.

B. W. Amsden went to Hudson yesterday afternoon.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Brighton visited in Adrian Monday.

Rev. D. R. Shier of Marine City was in town Tuesday.

Austin Yocum spent Sunday with his parents in Chelsea.

Dan Ayres of Jackson visited his mother on Tuesday.

Freeman was in Ann Arbor on business last Saturday.

Martin Braun of Jackson spent Tuesday at his father's here.

Elmer Silkworth of Reading visited his parents here over Sunday.

Mrs. I. W. Kirkwood of Bridgewater Station was in town yesterday.

Arthur and Minnie Staib of Clinton visited their brother Fred, Sunday.

Mrs. John Stegmiller went to Jackson Monday night to visit her daughter.

Dr. & Mrs. K. M. Conklin went to Albion Monday for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Harlow Howard and children of Jackson are visiting relatives in town.

D. O. Stringham attended the mill during H. Blaisdell's absence, yesterday.

Miss Blanche Barstow of Brooklyn visited the Misses Herman over Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Graham of Chelsea visited her sister, Mrs. S. W. Lockwood, over Sunday.

B. Fred Burtless and his mother drove to Ypsilanti last Friday, returning on Saturday.

Will Holt, who was sick last week, is able to drive 'buss and baggage wagon this week.

Mr. Adams, of the lumber firm of Smith & Adams, Jackson, was in town yesterday.

Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Wint of Detroit visited his brother Edward from Friday until Monday.

M. Hendershott is able to attend to business again, though he does not feel as strong as usual.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Williams started yesterday for Sheridan, to visit their daughter, Mrs. Butler.

We learn that Mrs. Twist again occupies the position of organist at the universalist church.

Fred Kalmback of Jackson was in town yesterday afternoon. His wife has been here a few days.

Miss May Murray of Toledo and Miss Winnifred Cash of Brooklyn visited at Jas. Kelly's on Sunday.

Mrs. Murey Whitmore of Jackson came down with the lady maccabees Tuesday and is visiting her sister.

Frank, Harvey and Ed. Blaisdell went to Ann Arbor yesterday to attend the funeral of a brother of the two first named.

Ara Palmer and children of Brooklyn visited in town Saturday and Sunday.

Ara had been to Ann Arbor on business.

Lawyer Waters went to Clark's Lake Monday to assist H. Rushton try a lawsuit regarding some drain orders, and won.

Miss Louise Pfister came up from Blissfield Monday night to attend the maccabee reception Tuesday and visit at F. P. Maginn's.

Messrs. Wm. Burtless, A. F. Freeman and J. A. Goodyear went to Detroit Monday afternoon to attend the national meeting of the "shriners."

Wm. Kirchgessner and Jacob Miller went to Owosso Monday to attend a meeting of the state band of the german workmen, and returned this morning.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Ambler of Brooklyn drove here Sunday and spent the day with her mother, Mrs. C. Lehn. They were accompanied by Miss Ellenore Lehn who remained until today.

Dr. Hopkins of Hillsdale and Wm. Delamater, the darkey impersonator and soloist, entertained a crowd of people in front of the Freeman house last evening.

Mrs. Hopkins, and her cousin Mrs. Boyce of Ypsilanti, are with them.

Mrs. D. Gilbert celebrated her 89th birthday at the home of her son Henry, in this village Sunday. Fred Gilbert and Mrs. W. H. Fargo came down from Jackson Saturday to add to the enjoyment of the occasion. Mrs. Gilbert has been a resident of this village for 60 years.

Frank Schaffer, who works for John Spafard, had the misfortune to break both bones of his left wrist Monday morning while loading hay. He slipped from the load, and throwing out his arm to catch himself his whole weight was thrown upon it with the above result, although he fell only three or four feet.

Dr. Ohlinger reduced the fracture.

The ENTERPRISE was honored with a call yesterday morning from Mrs. Ethlyn Clough, editor and proprietor of the Brooklyn Exponent, and Miss Lona Kieker of Brooklyn, who attended the meeting of lady maccabees Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Clough will go to Indianapolis next Tuesday to attend the commencement exercises of the city high school, her daughter being a member of the graduating class.

Washtenaw County.

Ann Arbor will celebrate the 4th of July on Saturday the 3rd.

Next Wednesday night there will be a big bicycle parade in Ann Arbor.

President Angell will probably not go to Turkey until after commencement.

The next teachers' examination will be held at Ann Arbor June 17th, in the court house.

House and Lot for sale or rent. Enquire of G. A. Farnett.

From what is seen in the papers, some may think the shriners' meeting at Detroit is the event of the week, but the ENTERPRISE must inform you that such is not the case. The pilgrimage of Jackson and Brooklyn lady maccabees to Manchester on Tuesday, was a humming success; the hive swarmed with queen bees and the buzzing was good natured in the extreme. An elegant supper was served at 6 p. m., the tables were tastefully and bountifully supplied and the visiting ladies were profuse in praise of the good qualities of the eatables. Then many of the visitors took occasion to look about our beautiful village, the stores, etc., until time for "work" which was done by members of social hive of Jackson. Many of the Manchester ladies accompanied the Jackson ladies to the depot and saw them safely aboard, the train, giving them a hearty invitation and receiving a willing promise to come again. The Brooklyn ladies drove down.

By invitation of E. S. Hagaman, manager of the Manchester cheese factory, we visited that institution last Saturday and watched the operation of cheese making. The factory is well managed and is deserving of the large patronage it receives. Mr. Hinckley, the cheese maker, is a skillful operator and has the latest improved machinery to work with, so he is able to turn out 24 first class full cream cheeses each day, and hopes with the additional vats and presses just received, to increase the product to 30 a day. These cheeses have a good reputation in the market and are bringing top prices, and the farming community may well feel pleased with the good results and the profit made on their milk. We append the report of E. S. Hagaman, the manager, who has just paid the March dividend to the customers: Amount of milk received, 33,307 pounds; number of cheeses made, 220; cheese sold, 8,269 pounds; cash received, \$779 16; average price per hundred pounds paid patron for four per cent. milk, 81 cents.

Jackson County.

Jackson will celebrate the nation's anniversary on Monday, July 5.

The maccabees are to have a big time at Jackson on Saturday. Large crowds will be there from outside towns. Grand parade, bicycle races, etc., will be had.

Jackson county voted to authorize a loan of \$15,000 to provide a new court room, which is to be added to the present county building. Concord and Grass Lake voted against it.

People are learning that it does not pay to monkey with the fish laws. We learn that the Napoleon men whom Deputy State Game Warden Watkins found spearing fish in Wolf lake recently, agreed to go to Jackson and settle the matter, but thought to evade it by having a friend make complaint against them before a local justice, who fined them a trifling sum—about 75 cents each. When Watkins wrote for them to go to Jackson they did not respond, thinking they had paid a fine and were free. But Watkins sent the sheriff after them and they paid about \$16 each.

Michael Wise, contractor, has nearly completed William Rundell's barn on "Wall street" in Franklin, and has made a contract to repair the Nichols school house. The lumber is furnished by E. C. Westgate of Manchester.

When you want ice cream, confectionery, magazines or music look for the "Yellow Kid." You can find it there. Your orders taken for music and magazines.

F. S. CONKLIN.

Everything in Season.

Do your Buildings need

Painting?

Now is the time to do it.

We sell the old reliable

MIXED PAINTS....

—the Boyell Bros.' and

the Alston—none better,

try them, also White

Lead, Oils, Varnishes,

Carriage Paints,

KALSOMINES.

Just but not least we are

selling the best WALL

PAPERS for the least

money ever shown here.

Respectfully,

G. J. Haeussler.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. A. A. season of the probate court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor on Monday the seventeenth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Hiram Welch deceased.

Mary E. Welch and Amanda Welch, executrices of the last will and testament of said deceased, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such executrices.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Tuesday the 15th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for examining and allowing such account and that the parties interested in said estate or any part thereof, be and they are to appear at said court then to be holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor in said county and show cause if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

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

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

Going Out Of Business In Manchester.

MACK & CO'S

Entire Stock of....

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES, GROCERIES,

To be sold at retail or in bulk at less than 1 makers' prices. The enlarging and remodeling of our store in Ann Arbor, by which its size will be increased 23 times its present size, makes it impossible to give the attention to our business in Manchester its importance requires and compels us to dispose of it either in bulk or at retail, with the least possible delay. Every article now in our store at less than Manufacturers' or Jobbers' Wholesale Price.

Closing Out Dress Goods.

We will sell in this sale every yard of Black and Colored Dress Goods—Serges, Worsteds, Mohairs, and Foreign Novelties—everything now marked \$1 a yard for 69c

Black and Colored Serges, 50 inches wide, our great 50c bargains, all our 50c Colored and Black Henriettas, our 50c all wool Novelty Dress Goods, 36c

Fancy Dress Novelties, all wool Serges, and Henriettas black and colored, worth to 45c, closing, 24c

Fancy and plain Dress Goods—Serges, Henriettas, Checks, Plaids and Mixtures, worth 25c, at 11c

Closing Out Domestic.

Yard wide Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Bleached Cotton, 6 3-4c

10c Heavy Colored Shirts, to close at 7c

10c Toile Nord Gingham, new styles at 7c

18c Ticking, Fancy and Blue Stripes, at 12c

20c Carpet Warp, Peerless or White Star, at 14c

12c Stevens' All Linen Crash, best made, at 8c

Closing Out Men's Wear.

Overalls, best makes, no better at 75c, now, 39c

Men's Best Shirting, check and plaid jackets, 39c

20c Men's 4-ply All Linen Collars, 9c

25c Men's best 4-ply Linen Cuffs, 17c

Men's Working Shirts, cheviot and flannel, 19c

25c Suspenders, best ever known at that price, 17c

Men's Hats, worth to \$2, at 95c

Men's Hats worth to \$1.50, at 69c

Men's Straw Summer Hats, 9c

Boys' Blouse Waists, good weight, 19c

Boys' extra good Waists, 39c

Men's and Boy's Clothing.

Black Worsted Suits, Sawyer's Cassimere Suits, Fancy Cheviot Suits—the pick of any suit in store, no matter what it cost, or what it is worth, will be sold at 8.59

All our 12.50 Bargain Suits in Fancy Cheviots, Worsteds in black and navy, plain and mixed Cassimere, the best values ever shown at 12.50, at 6.95

Men's Suits, good cloth, well made, latest cut and colors, in many kinds of material. \$3.00 will not buy as good. Your choice, 4.95

Closing Out Boots and Shoes.

Your choice of any pair of Ladies' or Men's Shoes in the store worth up to \$4, at 1.95

Your choice of any pair of Ladies' Men's Misses' and Boys' Shoes in the store, worth to 2.75, at 1.45

Your choice of any Ladies', Men's, Girls' and Boys' Shoes in the store, worth up to 1.65, at 95c

Groceries---Groceries.

Gold Dust Washing Powder, 18c

Washing Foam, 3c

45c Japan Tea, better than any in town 29c

35c Japan Tea, while it lasts, 19c

Spices, of all kinds, closing at, per pound, 14c

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.

Mortgage Sale.

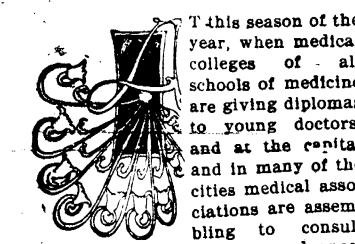
BY A MORTGAGE DATED MARCH 22nd 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan on the 22nd day of March A. D. 1893, in Book B of Mortgages at page 140, Carlisle P. McKinstry and Anne McKinstry,



## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### BENEDICTION FOR DOCTORS LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text: "And Asa, in the Thirty and Ninth Year of His Reign Was Diseased in His Feet Until His Disease Was Exceeding Great."—II. Chron. 16:12, 13.



ment of the interests of their profession, I feel this discourse is appropriate.

In my text is King Asa with the gout. High living and no exercise have vitiated his blood, and my text presents him with his inflamed and bandaged feet on an ottoman. In defiance of God, whom he hated, he sends for certain conjurers or quacks. They come and give him all sorts of lotions and panaceas. They bleed him. They sweat him. They manipulate him. They blister him. They poultice him. They scarify him. They drug him. They cut him. They kill him. He was only a young man, and had a disease which, though very painful, seldom proves fatal to a young man, and he ought to have got well; but he fell a victim to charlatanism and empiricism. "And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceeding great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers." That is, the doctors killed him.

Men of the medical profession we often meet in the home of distress. We shake hands across the cradle of agonized infancy. We join each other in an attempt at solace when the paroxysm of grief demands an anodyne as well as a prayer. We look into each other's sympathetic faces through the dusk, as the night of death is falling in the sick room. We do not have to climb over any barrier today in order to greet each other, for our professions are in full sympathy. You, doctors, are our first and last earthly friend. You stand at the gates of life when we enter this world, and you stand at the gates of death when we go out of it. In the closing moments of our earthly existence when the hand of the wife, or mother, or sister, or daughter, shall hold our right hand, it will give strength to our dying moments if we can feel the tips of your fingers along the pulse of our left wrist. We do not meet today, as on other days, in houses of distress, but by the pleasant shores of God, and I propose a sermon of helpfulness and good cheer. As in the nursery children sometimes re-enact all the scenes of the sick room, so today you play that you are the patient and that I am the physician, and take my prescription just once. It shall be a tonic, a sedative, a dietetic, a disinfectant, a stimulant, and an anodyne at the same time. "Is there not balm in Gilead?" Is there not a physician there?

In the first place, I think all the medical profession should become Christians because of the debt of gratitude they owe to God for the honor he has put upon their calling. No other calling in all the world, except it be that of the Christian ministry, has received so great an honor as yours. Christ himself was not only preacher, but physician, surgeon, aurist, ophthalmologist, and under his mighty power light and sound, and cataplexy arose from the fit, and the club foot was straightened, and ankylosis went out of the stiffened tendons, and the foaming maniac became placid as a child, and the streets of Jerusalem became an extemporized hospital crowded with convalescent victims of casualty and invalidism. All ages have woven the garland for the doctor's brow. Homer said:

A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,  
Is more than armies to the public weal.

Cicero said: "There is nothing in which men so approach the gods as when they try to give health to other men." Charles IX made proclamation that all the Protestants of France should be put to death on St. Bartholomew's day, but made one exception, and that the case of Pare, the father of French surgery. The battlefields of the American revolution welcomed Drs. Mercer and Warren and Rush. When the French army was entirely demoralized at fear of the plague, the leading surgeon of that army inoculated himself with the plague to show the soldiers that there was no contagion in it; and their courage rose, and they went on to the conflict. God has honored this profession all the way through. Oh, the advancement from the days when Hippocrates tried to cure the great Pericles with leeches and flaxseed poultices down to the far later centuries when Haller announced the theory of respiration and Aselli the use of the lymphatic vessels, and Jenner barked the worst disease that ever scourged Europe, and Sydenham developed the recuperative forces of the physical organism, and clinchona bark stopped the shivering agues of the world, and Sir Astley Cooper and Abernethy, and Hosack, and Romeyn, and Griscom, and Valentine Mott of the generation just passed, honored God and fought his death with their keen scalpels.

If we who are laymen in medicine would understand what the medical profession has accomplished for—insane, let us look into the dungeons where the poor creatures used to be incarcerated. Madmen chained naked to the wall. A kennel of rotten straw their only sleeping place. Room unventilated and unlighted. The worst calamity of the race punished with the worst of punishment. And then come and look at the insane asylums of Utica and Kirkbride—sofited and pictured, librated, concerted, until all the arts and the adornments come to coax recalcitrant reason to assume her throne. Look at Edward Jenner, the great hero of medicine. Four hundred thousand people annually dying in Europe from the smallpox, Jenner finds that by the inoculation of people with vaccine from

a cow the great scourge of nations may be arrested. The ministers of the Gospel denounced vaccination; small wits caricatured Edward Jenner as riding in a great procession on the back of a cow; and grave men expressed it as their opinion that all or the diseases of the brute creation would be transplanted into the human family; and they gave instances where, they said, actually horns had come out on the foreheads of innocent persons, and people had begun to chew the cud! But Dr. Jenner, the hero of medicine, went on fighting for vaccination until it has been estimated that that one doctor, in fifty years, has saved more lives than all the battles of any one century destroyed.

Passing along the streets of Edinburgh a few weeks after the death of Sir James Y. Simpson, I saw the photograph of the doctor in all the windows of the shops and stores, and well might that photograph be put in every window, for he first used chloroform as an anesthetic agent. In other days they tried to dull human pain by the hashish of the Arabs and the madrepore of the Roman and the Greek; but it was left to Dr. James Simpson to introduce chloroform as an anesthetic. Alas for the writhing subjects of surgery in other centuries! Blessed be God for the wet sponge or vial in the hand of the operating surgeon in the clinical department of the medical college, or in the sick room of the domestic circle, or on the battle field amid thousands of amputations. Napoleon after a battle rode along the line and saw under a tree, standing in the snow, Larrey the surgeon operating upon the wounded. Napoleon passed on, and twenty-four hours afterward came along the same place, and he saw the same surgeon operating in the same place, and he had not left it. Alas for the battlefields without chloroform. But now the soldier boy takes a few breaths from the sponge and forgets all the pangs of the gunshot fracture, and while the surgeons of the field hospital are standing around him, he lies there dreaming of home, and mother, and heaven. No more parents standing around a suffering child, struggling to get away from the sharp instrument, but mild slumber instead of excruciation, and the child wakes up and says, "Father, what's the matter?" What's the doctor here today for? Oh, blessed be God for James Y. Simpson and the heaven descending mercies of chloroform.

The medical profession steps into the court room, and after conflicting witnesses have laid everything in a fog, by chemical analyses shows the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, as by mathematical demonstration, thus adding homeopathic medical jurisprudence. . . . It seems to me that the most beautiful benediction of the medical profession has been dropped upon its poor. No excuse now for anyone's not having scientific attendance. Dispensaries and infirmaries everywhere under the control of the best doctors, some of them poorly paid, some of them not paid at all. A half-starved woman comes out from the low tenement house into the dispensary, and unwraps the rags from her babe, a bundle of ulcers, and rheum, and pustules, and over that little sufferer bends the accumulated wisdom of the ages, from Esculapian down to last week's autopsy. In one dispensary, in one year, one hundred and fifty thousand prescriptions were issued. Why do I show you what God has allowed this profession to do? Is it to stir up your vanity? Oh, no. The day has gone by for pompous doctors, with powdered gold-headed canes and powdered wigs, which were the accompaniments in the days when the barber used to carry through the streets of London Dr. Brockelsby's wig, to the admiration and awe of the people, saying: "Make way! here comes Dr. Brockelsby's wig." No, I announce these things not only to ease the appreciation of laymen in regard to the work of physicians, but to stir in the hearts of men of the medical profession a feeling of gratitude to God that they have been allowed to put their hand to such a magnificent work, and that they have been called into such illustrious company. Have you never felt a spirit of gratitude for this opportunity? Do you not feel thankful now? Then I am afraid, doctor, you are not a Christian, and that the old proverb which Christ quoted in his sermon may be appropriate to you: "Physician, heal thyself."

There are many who always blame the doctor because the people die, forgetting the Divine enactment: "Die appointed unto all men once to die." The father in medicine discovered the fact that he had discovered the art by which to himself die at forty-seven years of age, showing that immortality was less than half a century from him. Oh, how easy it is when people die to cry out: "malpractice!"

The physician must bear with all the whims and the sophistries, and the deceptions, and the stratagems, and the irritations of the shattered nerves and the beclouded brain of women, and more especially of men, who never know how gracefully to be sick, and who with their salivated mouth curse the doctor, giving him his dues, as they say—about the only dues he will in that case collect. The last bill that is paid is the doctor's bill. It seems so incoherent for a restored patient, with ruddy cheeks and rosy form, to be bothered with a bill charging him for old calomel and jalap. The physicians of this country do more missionary work without charge than all the other professions put together. From the concert room, from the merry party, from the comfortable couch on a cold night, when the thermometer is five degrees below zero, the doctor must go right away; he always must go right away. To keep up under this nervous strain, to go through this night-work, to bear all these annoyances, many physicians have resorted to strong drink and perished. Others have appealed to God for sympathy and help, and have lived. Which were the wise doctors, judge ye?

Again: The medical profession ought to be Christians because there are professional exigencies when they need God. Asa's destruction by unblest physicians is every medical practice a fearful crisis in every medical practice when a doctor ought to know how to pray. All the hosts of ill which sometimes harry themselves on the weak

points of the physical organism, or with equal force will assault the entire line of susceptibility to suffering. The next dose of medicine will decide whether or not the happy home shall be broken up. Shall it be this medicine or that medicine? God help the doctor. Between the five drops and the ten drops may be the question of life or death. Shall it be the five or ten drops? Be careful how you put the knife through those delicate portions of the body, for if it swings out of the way the sixth part of an inch the patient perishes. Under such circumstances a physician needs not so much consultation with men of his own calling, as he needs consultation with that God who strung the nerves and built the cells, and swung the crimson tide through the arteries. You wonder why the heart throbs—why it seems to open and shut. There is no wonder about it. It is God's hand, shutting, opening, shutting, opening, on every heart. When a man comes to doctor the eye he ought to be in communication with him who said to the blind: "Receive thy sight." When a doctor comes to treat a paralytic arm, he ought to be in communication with him who said: "Stretch forth thy hand, and he stretched it forth." When a man comes to doctor a bad case of hemorrhage, he needs to be in communication with him who cured the issue of blood, saying: "Thy faith hath saved thee."

I do not mean to say that piety will make up for medical skill. A bungling doctor, enfolded with what was not a very bad case, went into the next room to pray. A skilled physician was called in. He asked for the first practitioner. "Oh," they said, "he's in the next room praying." "Well," said the skilled doctor, "tell him to come out here and help; he can pray and work at the same time." It was all in that sentence. Do the best we can and ask God to help us. There are no two men in all the world, it seems to me, that so much need the grace of God as the minister who doctors the sick soul, and the physician who prescribes for the diseased body. . . .

But I must close, for there may be suffering men and women waiting in your office, or on the pillow, wondering why you don't come. But before you go, O doctors, hear my prayer for your external salvation. Blessed will be the reward in heaven for the faithful Christian physician. Some, through overwork, or from bending over a patient, or catching his contagious breath, the doctor comes home, and lies down faint and sick. He is too weary to feel his own pulse or take the diagnosis of his own complaint. He is worn out. The fact is his work on earth is ended. Tell those people in the office they need not wait any longer; the doctor will never see them again. He has written his last prescription for the alleviation of human pain. The people will run up to his front steps and inquire: "How is the doctor today?" All the sympathies of the neighborhood will be aroused, and there will be many prayers that he who has been so kind to the sick may be comforted in his last pang. It is all over now. In two or three days his convalescent patients, with shawl wrapped around them, will come to the front window and look out on the passing hearse, and the poor of the city, bare-footed, and bare-headed, will stand on the street corners, saying: "Oh, how good he was to us all!" But on the other side of the river of death some of his old patients, who are forever cured, will come to welcome him, and the Physician of heaven, with locks as white as snow, according to the Apocalyptic vision, will come out and say, "Come in, come in. I was sick and ye visited me!"

Conviviality in the Chin Hills. Among the natives of the Chin Hills district of Rangoon no pretext for a feast is allowed to pass unused, whether it be a birth, a death, a marriage, a sacrifice, the payment of a debt, the making of an agreement, the slaughter of an enemy, the shooting of a deer; and a feast implies a drinking bout, sometimes of many days' duration. They drink a liquid named zu, which is made from rice, millet, or Indian corn. It is described as a most refreshing drink after a hot march, and is said to pull one together more quickly than any other stimulant in times of great fatigue. Its effects do not appear to be very deleterious, for the Chin usually lives to a good age, though an habitual drunkard from childhood. Men, women, and even babies, at their mothers' breasts all drink; and a state of intoxication is considered as creditable as it is pleasant. No event is complete without liquor, and nothing is an offence when committed under the influence of liquor. Not to ply a visitor with liquor is considered the height of discourtesy, and the warrior's man's reputation is gauged by the number of pots of liquor brooded for him. Consequently, as may be imagined, a feast is not a very edifying spectacle. On the arrival of the guests, pigs and oxen are slaughtered, and their flesh hacked off and boiled. During this process drinking begins. The guests sit in long rows, with their liquor pots between their knees, sucking hard at the tube, and talking very little. When the food is ready, all fall to, still silently, until, hunger satisfied, they revert to drink. Then their spirits begin to rise, songs and horns are produced, and dancing and singing begin. As the night wears on the revellers become hopelessly drunk; some sit moodily in corners, some lie with their faces in the dirt, and others quarrel and fight with fists.

The Light of the World. As the best light in the world is the warm light of the sun, so the best illumination of life is not from the moon-like beams of human speculation, but from the love of God. That love, like the sun, opens the universe, turns even clouds into glory, and lifts death itself to a mount of transfiguration.

Discharged Hermit. Smith—Our fool of a servant tried to light the fire with kerosene this morning. Jones—Have you discharged him? Smith—We have only found her left leg and the end of her nose.

The torpedo fish sometimes weighs eighty pounds, and a single shock from this fish will kill the strongest horse.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### LESSON XI—JUNE 13—PAUL'S ADVICE TO TIMOTHY.

Golden Text: "From a Child Thou Hast Known the Holy Scriptures, Which Are Able to Make Thee Wise Unto Salvation."—II. Tim. 1:15.



Our Lord, I thank God, whom I serve from my forefathers with pure conscience, that without ceasing I have remembrance of thee in my prayers night and day. Greatly desiring to see thee, being mindful of thy tears, that I may be filled with joy. When I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice; and I am persuaded that in thee also. 6 Wherefore I put thee in remembrance, that thou stir up the gift of God which is in thee by the putting on of my hands. 7 For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind. 8 But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned these. 15 And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. 16 All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: 17 That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

The Second Epistle to Timothy. The Second Epistle to Timothy was probably written about 65 or 67 A. D., while Paul was imprisoned at Rome, and he was a constant expectation of martyrdom. It may be regarded as the dying counsel of the venerable apostle to his son in the Lord. It contains a variety of important instructions to Christians, and concludes with expressions of a full and triumphant faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in all the glorious promises made to his true followers. . . .

Lesson Preview.—"Look back to chapter 3:1-13. What a picture of the time to come! And is that time, to which Paul looked forward, yet past? Look only at the few touches in the picture: Men shall be lovers of self, lovers of money, boasters (Revised Version). Is not that a picture of this present time? And look again: 'I shall turn away their ears from truth, and be turned unto fables.' That is what is going on now: all sorts of false doctrine, follies, and wickedness taking the place that should be given to the truth of God. So Paul cannot congratulate Timothy on the time that is coming, 'cannot tell him his path will be smooth, and peace and prosperity.' But what does he tell him? First, that in the midst of all this sickness, confusion, perplexity, and darkness there is one true and holy guide—the written word of God.

Lesson Hymn.—"Father of mercies, in thy word what end less glory shines! For ever thy name adored for these celestial lines. O may these heavenly pages be our ever dear delight; And still thy statutes may we see, and still increasing light. Divine Instructor, gracious Lord, be thou forever near; Teach us to love thy sacred word, and view the Savior there."—Anne Steele.

The theme of this lesson is found in its final sentence, "That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." Some of the most powerful are suggested in these verses. Taking them up in the order here named, they are the following: 1. Friendship. Verses 1-4. The companionship of the young Timothy was a benefit and help to the apostle Paul; but how much more was the friendship of Paul a blessing to Timothy! No one could associate long with that noble nature and not have his character shaped by its influence. The best in Timothy was awakened by contact with the apostle.

2. Prayer. Verse 3. Paul's prayer in behalf of his young friend was another force in the shaping of his character. There are spiritual powers in this world, as well as material; and these invisible influences are called forth by prayer. Many a youth has been kept from evil and helped in the right by the power of a mother's prayer.

3. Faith. Verse 5. Timothy was a Christian young man. He possessed faith in Christ; that is, he accepted Jesus Christ as his master, and gave himself up to his Lord's will. That "unfeigned faith," his allegiance to Jesus Christ, helped mightily to strengthen the character of Timothy, and make him a complete man.

4. Parental Influence. Verse 5. There was a hereditary quality in Timothy's faith. It dwelt first in his grandmother Lois; then was transmitted to his mother Eunice; and thus was received by Timothy as a precious inheritance. But he did not get his faith from his mother; he got it from the Holy Spirit, the gentle persuasiveness, the godly training in the home, which sowed the seeds of character in the receptive nature.

5. Knowledge of Scripture. Verses 14-17. The child who becomes acquainted with the Bible, and who grows in his knowledge of it as he advances in years, builds his character on the true foundation, and will become "the perfect man."

One Consolation. "Fine feathers," said the philosophical crow unto his mate, "fine feathers make fine hat trimmings."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MORE OR LESS HUMOROUS. Two bites into an apple picked up in a store cost a resident of Portland, Me., three front teeth. He concluded that that must be the kind of apple from which hard cider is made.—New York Sun.

"Society is going to the demolition bowwows," declared the rapid scion of a wealthy house. "What's the matter now, Dick?" "Pawnbroker at the reception this afternoon wearing my diamond pin."—Detroit Free Press.

Easy (who thinks he knows the game)—"It requires a lot of study to learn how to play poker." Swift (raking in a pot)—"Yes; but then it is such a pleasure, you know, to meet a man who has thoroughly mastered the game."—Boston Transcript.

Teacher—"Now, Thomas, the square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. Do I make myself plain that way?" Thomas—"I guess so; ma says too much education is what makes you so home-ly."—Judge.

## Adulterated Condensed Milk.

In the British Dairy Farmer of March 16th there is a short article on condensed milk. Quoting from a letter regarding the business in England, it says:

"In a daily contemporary a statement is made to the effect that the increasing imports of condensed milk prove that our home herds are insufficient to yield an adequate supply of milk, etc., to which the Anglo-Swiss people reply as follows: 'Will you allow us to say that, as far as condensed milk is concerned, this conclusion is quite erroneous? There are two reasons why so much foreign milk is brought into England. In the first place the public seems to be imbued with what Mr. Herbert Spencer calls the "anti-patriotic bias," and prefer foreign goods simply because they are foreign, buying Swiss milk when they could obtain for less money English milk of equally good quality. Secondly, our laws permit condensed milk to be sold under the misleading name of "condensed milk," so that our poorer classes are inveigled into buying a fraudulent article, at many times its value, to the injury of both themselves and the English agricultural community. That our retail dealers are themselves awakening to the iniquity of this law appears from a speech made in Manchester only the other day by the chairman of the Northern Grocers' Council, who had the courage to say that those who buy this milk ought to be made clearly aware that what they have been skimming and, and that it is not fit for children. It is time that every English housewife knew that full cream English condensed milk, equal in quality to any foreign milk, and preferred almost everywhere but in England, can be bought at a lower price than imported full cream condensed milk, and at only a trifle more than German, Dutch and Italian condensed skim milk, deprived of its most valuable constituent—the cream."

We are not, says Elgin Dairy Report, sufficiently well posted on the amount of skim condensed milk that has been placed upon the market in this country, but presume that a considerable amount of milk is sold that has been skimmed either partially or wholly. This is only one of the evils of our law legislation on the question of adulterated food, and it may be that this may be the reason why the New York Condensed Milk Co., in their contract at Elgin last month, were obliged to cut off so many of the farmers; as it is a well known fact that their brands are always honest and straight, and they cannot meet that kind of competition. If this is the case, it again proves the statement that we have so often made, that the farmers as the food producers are the ones who suffer from the sale of adulterated food products of every kind.

Good Word for Ducks. Under favorable conditions the breeding of ducks is very profitable. says a writer in the Poultry Monthly, and there are few farms or small country places upon which a few ducks cannot be kept with both pleasure and profit. Of course, these birds belong to the classes of water fowl, and therefore it is desirable to have a pond, spring, brook, lake, or some small clean body of water in which the ducks may bathe and freshen their plumage (which soon becomes soiled and dirty), as well as secure considerable food in the shape of water plants, insects, worms, etc. Wherever a duck plant is located near an arm of the sea, the ducks secure much food in shape of fish, quahaugs, clams, etc., at each ebb tide. But notwithstanding the desirability of water privileges, ducks will get along and do very well with only enough water for drinking purposes and indeed thousands upon thousands of ducks that have graced tables of hotels, epicures and others, never saw more water than their drinking dishes held from time of hatching until death. That roast duck is fine eating cannot be denied, and that duck eggs are large and very nutritious also cannot be denied. Hence a flock of a dozen, or less, of ducks will go quite a distance in keeping the family in the best of provisions. One very important item about the duck is that, when properly cared for in a small flock she will continue laying for three or four months a fine, large egg, just as true as the day comes around. The hen is satisfied to lay every other day or even less, but the duck carries on active business every day. It is not a good plan to pen ducks in very large flocks. Twenty-five ducks to a pen is plenty, and four lively drakes about right for twenty-five ducks. During the laying season keep the ducks confined during the forenoon, when the eggs will have been dropped, and then set them at liberty during the afternoon. Ducks are great eaters, but luckily not over particular. They seem to crave bulky, filling food; so boil roots for them, such as beets, carrots, onions, potatoes and turnips. Mash these and add a mixture of ground grain composed of bran, ground oats, cornmeal and linseed meal. Mix the grain something as follows: One peck of bran, one peck of oats, one peck of cornmeal, and two pecks of linseed meal. Do not forget oyster shells for grit and to help form the egg shells, for the making of which a great deal of carbonate of lime is needed. The young ducklings are at first quite tender and must be kept from rain, water and all dampness. Feed them milk with the regular food, if possible, and force rapid growth. As soon as they acquire regular feather they are hardy and tough.

English View of American Apples.—A London Journal says: "The American papers have rather lost their head over their enormous apple yield and their exportations to the English markets. We are told that the English farmers find it impossible to compete with the American apple growers, and so on! Still they overlook the fact that, while the side with the imported fruit, the English apple has made 50 per cent more in most markets, and that the choice flavored home-grown fruit has done much better this season than it has during the past ten years. The fact is, the Americans had a plethora of common fruit, and that the bad prices realized amply prove."

Increase the yield without increasing the acreage and cost of production and this will be one way to solve the present pressing situation. Grow diversified crops and you will hit it. There is plenty of mud and some of it will be sure to stick."

## Be In Style.....

Drop into our Lumber Yard and see our latest.

### SHINGLES

This year are going to be worn much as last and you have your choice of Red or White.

### SIDING AND CEILING

Will be cut on the square and worn in the usual style.

### FLOORING

Will be cut on the bias when the shape of the room demands it.

### LATH

Are very popular, but to be sure they are all covered up when they get a coat (of our plaster)

OUR ADJUSTABLE GABLE ORNAMENTS Are taking well. Come and see

## WESTGATE, Manchester's LUMBERMAN.

## Lumber Headquarters....

We have just bought—before the advance—500,000 feet of Bill Stuff and 500,000 feet of Boards to be worked into Siding, Flooring, Barn Boards, Etc.

This lot of one million feet will commence to arrive at our yard in Jackson, January 15th 1897. This lot with our stock of two million feet now on hand, will give us

## The Largest and Best assorted Stock in Michigan,

south of the Saginaw Valley. Those who contemplate building during the coming season should not fail to get our figures before buying their Lumber and other building material, as we know we can save you some money.

We have a long-distance Telephone in our office. Call us up any time at our expense. All telephone or mail orders shipped on first train after receipt. DON'T FORGET US.

## SMITH & ADAMS, JACKSON, MICH.,

## McCormick's masterpieces "THE THREE KINGS" OF THE HARVEST FIELD.

THE "OPEN ELEVATOR" King of all Grain Harvesters.  
THE No. 4 STEEL MOWER King of all Grass Cutters.  
THE "6" CORN BINDER King of all Corn Harvesters.

Come In and See Them! They Are Matchless!

The great Money-Savers of the Farm.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR They Won the Only Honors. IN EVERY TEST they prove their superiority. IN EVERY LAND they lead the leaders.

We have satisfied ourselves that McCormick Machines are the lightest draft, most durable and most reliable grain and grass cutters built by any manufacturer. We believe they are the cheapest machines a farmer can own—if experience has proven anything, it has proven this. We believe a careful examination of them will convince any man that they are planned with a mechanical nicety and put together with a degree of care far ahead of that shown in any other make of harvesting machine. We want all interested parties to come and see them. Guaranteed to work where others fail.

## Wurster Bros. & Co.,

Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Pumps, Hardware, Buggies, Wind Mills, &c

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

## Celery Boxes

## Onion and Potato Crates.

Our Specialty is a Matched Pine Celery Box.

See our goods and get our prices before buying.

We always carry a full line of

## LUMBER, Lath, Shingles,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Dry Stock. Write us or

call at the yards, north end of Lake Shore Railway Yards, Tecumseh, and get our prices.

## Temple, McClure & Co.



