









THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1890.



No. 650.—Charade.  
If my first is my second, 'tis sure to be fleet,  
If my second's my first, it is not fit to eat;  
And what is my whole will depend upon whether  
My second and first you fitly together.

No. 631.—Numerical Enigma.  
I listened 1, 2, 3 a very long time, but heard  
nothing to lead me to believe the 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9  
being drawn down to the street, and as 17,  
8, 9 I thought myself 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,  
8, 9 for not having depended upon its arrival.

No. 632.—Can You Name Him?  
A certain man should, happy be,  
Though hungry, cold and wet,  
For untold wealth his may be,  
And profits all are net.

No. 633.—Drop Letter Quotation.  
To supply every alternate letter and find a  
Bible verse.  
W—e—s—t—e—y—d—i—d—t—d  
—d—i—w—t—y—t—h—e—

No. 634.—Diamonds.  
A consonant, an accompaniment to a fire-  
place; a gentleman who carries arms; "just  
from China"; a consonant.  
A letter; a part of the mouth; an animal;  
a vessel; a letter.

No. 635.—Rebus—Wise Words.  
  
The author's name is in the lower right  
hand corner of the rebus.

No. 636.—Selections.  
From a word of six letters, the name of a  
common article of domestic use, select  
1, 2, 3 and 4, a small luminary.  
2, 3, 4, a resinous substance.  
3, 4, 5, an architectural form.  
4, 5, 6, part of a circle.  
5, 6, 3, 4, 2, a sort of map.  
3, 4, 2, a kind of vehicle.  
6, 3, 4, 2, an animal.  
5, 6, 3, 2, small talk.  
6, 3, 2, apparel for the head.  
5, 3, 2, a domestic animal.  
4, 3, 2, a rodent.

No. 637.—A Poetical Maze.  

A	C	L	E	E	U	L	B	S	U
E	N	W	O	B	E	A	B	O	V
N	O	W	E	H	E	X	K	S	E
O	R	S	E	H	E	L	U	E	T
M	T	B	O	A	W	E	D	I	E
E	R	T	B	E	O	P	P	L	I
P	L	A	C	I	D	I	R	E	H
M	A	A	C	O	N	F	R	A	N
S	R	E	I	L	Y	O	I	T	O
D	I	L	G	E	W	S	G	T	L
E	Z	E	P	H	E	R	E	N	E

A sentence in poetry is here written, the  
letters forming words in close order.  
You may go up or go down; you may move  
backward or forward, but you must never go  
in a slanting or diagonal direction—that is,  
you are not allowed to pass from letter to let-  
ter through the corner of a square, but al-  
ways through one of the sides. The object is  
to find the first letter and then unravel the  
whole. The last word, denoted by the star,  
must be supplied.

How to Tell a Person's Age.  
—Among many ingenious schemes for telling  
a person's age this is one of the easiest and  
best. Let the person whose age is to be dis-  
covered do the figuring. Suppose, for ex-  
ample, if it is a girl, that her age is 15 and  
that she was born in August.

Let her put down the number of the month  
in which she was born and proceed as follows:  
Number of month..... 8  
Multiply by 2..... 16  
Add 5..... 21  
Then add her age, 15..... 36  
Then subtract 36, leaving..... 0  
Then add 115..... 115  
—She divides the result, 115, where-  
upon she may be informed that her age is 15  
and August, or the eighth month, is the  
month of her birth.

The two figures to the right in the result  
will always indicate the age and the remain-  
ing figure or figures the month the birthday  
comes in.

This rule never fails for all ages up to 100.  
For ages under 10 a cipher will appear pre-  
fixed in the result, but no account is taken of  
this.

Timely Information.  
What would we do without poets? The  
latest piece of information in verse begins:  
"The golden rod is yellow." How horrible it  
would have been had the public been obliged  
to remain under the hallucination that the  
golden rod was scarlet.

Key to the Puzzle.  
No. 624.—Riddle: The nose.  
No. 625.—Anagrams: 1. Don Quixote. 2.  
The Virginians. 3. Guy Mannering. 4. Old  
Curiosity Shop. 5. Uncle Tom's Cabin. 6.  
The Woman in White. 7. The Last Days of  
Pompeii. 8. The Vicar of Wakefield.

No. 626.—Rebus: Sometimes a shooting  
cock, flaming goes around the sun.  
No. 627.—A Den of Wild Animals:  
R—E—O—B—O—W—A  
P—O—R—C—E—P—T—I—N—E  
O—M—E—F—O—L—T  
B—I—L—F—S—D—B  
U—N—O—A—S—C—E  
C—E—T—L—U—A  
K—S—S—O—M—T—R

No. 628.—Enigmatical Trees and Plants:  
The elder tree; O. Leander; palm; Chili  
tree; pine; mango. Sage; sensitive plant;  
lettuce; tea; thyme; peppergrass.

No. 629.—Riddles: Because it is down in  
the month. Because for every grain they  
give a "peck." Because, Joseph, when he  
got into the pit for nothing. Adam, because  
when he bit for ashes still.

Here is a text which it will do us all  
good to commit to memory: "If a  
man think himself to be something  
when he is nothing, he deceiveth him-  
self. But let every man prove his  
own work, and then shall he have re-  
joicing in himself alone, and not in  
another."

## SIN, PARDON AND PEACE.

LESSON IV, FOURTH QUARTER, IN-  
TERNATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 27.

Text of the Lesson, Ps. xxviii, 1-4.—Com-  
mit Verse 1, 2.—Golden Text, Rom. v.  
1.—Commentary by the Rev. D. M.  
Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by per-  
mission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

Our last lesson was concerning the ever-  
lasting covenant which God made with  
David to establish His kingdom forever, and  
his thanksgiving to God because of this great  
favor; then follows the record of David's  
great success in subduing all his enemies on  
every side, because the Lord was with him  
and preserved him whithersoever he went;  
after which we read of his kindness to Mephi-  
boeth, son of Jonathan, son of Saul; and  
then, in II Sam. xi, 12, is the record of Da-  
vid's awful sin and transgression, because of  
the iniquity of his heart, with its consequent  
judgment by God, and on David's part peni-  
tence and the receiving of forgiveness. Our  
lesson today is one of the seven penitential  
psalms, the others being the 6th, 51st, 38th,  
103d, 130th and 143d; this and the 31st are  
supposed to have been written by David  
during that dark chapter in his life, and if  
we should judge by the contents of each we  
might suppose the latter to have been writ-  
ten first.

1, 2. "Transgression forgiven, sin  
covered,"—an iniquity not imputed.  
Transgression signifies the going beyond  
bounds or doing that which we should not do;  
sin is coming short of the mark, or leaving  
 undone that which we ought to have done;  
iniquity signifies anything distorted or per-  
verse, and seems to refer to the natural heart,  
which is all wrong sinning the fall and mani-  
fests its perverseness in sin and transgression;  
so that here we have the whole matter of  
wrong and wrong doing disposed of and for-  
ever settled in God's appointed way.

3, 4. "When I kept silence," Now, that is  
sometimes a good thing to do, and David  
more than once practiced it wisely (Ps.  
xxviii, 18; xxxix, 1, 2), but when, as in this  
case, there was sin to be confessed, it was no  
time to keep silent, and he here tells us of his  
sufferings on account of his sinful silence as a  
warning to us. "He that covereth his sins  
shall not prosper; but whose confesseth and  
forsaketh them shall have mercy." "If we  
confess our sins, He is faithful and just to  
forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from  
all unrighteousness." (Prov. xxviii, 13; I  
John i, 9.) The word "Selah" at the close  
of verses 4, 5, 7, is used about seventy times  
in the Psalms and nowhere else in the Bible  
except in Hab. iii, 3, 9, 13. It signifies "a  
pause," and may indicate a pause in the  
music, or a pause in the singing, while the  
music continues; we shall certainly be mak-  
ing practical and profitable use of it if,  
wherever we find it, we pause and meditate  
upon what we have just read.

5. "I acknowledged,"—I have for-  
gotten. Some one has said that sin uncon-  
fessed, like a gathering wound, swells and  
torments, but the lance gives relief; sincere  
confession is the lance which brings the peace  
of forgiveness.

6. "For this shall every one that is godly  
pray unto Thee." Every sinner rejoicing in  
the forgiveness of sins is an encouragement  
to others to come and obtain the like bless-  
ing; every Christian who has had the joy of  
salvation (which they had for a time lost by  
transgression) restored to him is an encour-  
agement to other backsliders to return. Are  
we so rejoicing in a possessed and assured  
salvation that others are, because of our joy,  
seeking the Lord also? There is a time when  
He may be found.

7. "Thou art my hiding place." Notice  
the word "thou" three times in this verse; it  
is God Himself who is our hiding place, pre-  
servator and deliverer.

8. "I will instruct thee and teach thee in  
the way which thou shalt go." Evidently  
the Lord is now speaking in reply to David,  
for no one can instruct and teach like Him,  
and no one is capable but Him. He has not  
promised that we shall have no trouble, that  
we shall never pass through fire or water; on  
the contrary He has told us that "in the  
world we shall have tribulation," and that "all  
that will live godly in Christ Jesus, shall suf-  
fer persecution" (John xvi, 33; II Tim. iii, 12);  
but He has promised to be with us in the  
trouble, and thus lead us, while He preserves  
us from being in any way injured by it. The  
word here translated "instruct" signifies to  
make successful or prosperous, as in Josh. i,  
7, 8; I Kings ii, 3, where it is so translated.

9. "With such great and precious  
promises how quiet we should be."  
It is manifest in every day life that the big-  
gest trouble is not always the one in the traces,  
and that a horse often knows more than his  
driver. Balaam saw more than his  
master, and opened his mouth to curse; but  
the rule prevails that horses and mules  
have not the wisdom of men and must be  
restrained and guided by bit and bridle.  
Now, when men and women, and particularly  
Christians, need to be restrained by the bit  
and bridle of circumstances, which are God's  
providences, instead of meekly and trustfully  
following their Shepherd, it is anything but  
creditable to them; and does no honor to that  
beautiful name by which they are called.

10. "Many sorrows shall be to the wicked,  
but he that trusted in the Lord, mercy shall  
compass him about." Sorrows to the  
righteous as well as the wicked, but the sor-  
rows of the righteous are blessings in disguise,  
for the loving hand of the Lord is in every  
one of them, and no matter what they look  
like they are all goodness and mercy, so that  
the believer may truly say in all his sorrows:  
"Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing." (II Cor.  
vi, 10.)

11. "Be glad in the Lord, and rejoice ye  
righteous." Not circumstances nor feelings,  
nothing around us nor within us, not what  
we do nor what is done for us, but the Lord  
Himself, and the Lord alone, is to be our sal-  
vation, our joy, our strength, and that at all  
times.

"Shout for joy all ye that are upright in  
heart." We may be glad and rejoice in a  
very quiet way, but here is authority to make  
our joy known: the inhabitant of Zion is ex-  
horted to cry out and shout because the Holy  
brought in is in the midst (Isa. xli, 9), and  
when the Lord reigns supreme and alone in  
our heart it will be hard to suppress a real  
"Hallelujah!" As it is only those who come  
without guile who can receive forgiveness,  
so it is only the upright or sincere who can  
truly rejoice in the Lord.

One on Brougham.  
They used to tell a story of John  
Brougham, in the days when he ran  
his theatre on Broadway. An actor  
of his company went to him to beg \$5  
out of his arrears of salary to buy a  
pair of shoes. "My dear boy," replied  
Mr. Brougham, "I haven't got it.  
Sorry, but it's impossible. I can as-  
sure you. Times are something awful.  
Never saw money so scarce. Come in  
and have a drink." And, leading the  
way to the ever convenient bar, he or-  
dered a bottle of champagne, which at  
that time cost \$5.—San Francisco Ar-  
conaut.

## AN EMPRESS IN THE KITCHEN.

She Looks After It, Superintends Every-  
thing, and It is a Wonderful Place.

The empress of Austria is the best  
royal housekeeper in Europe. She is  
as thoroughly acquainted with the de-  
tails of the imperial Austrian kitchen  
as her husband is with the details of  
the imperial Austrian government. She  
superintends the household affairs  
of the big palace at the Austrian  
capital with the greatest care. She re-  
ceives personally, reads and acts upon  
reports from cooks, butlers, keepers  
of the plate and keepers of the linen.  
Cooking devices which have become in-  
convenient or antiquated are abolished  
only at her command. New methods  
of preparing or serving food are  
adopted only at her suggestion.

Changes in the personnel of the estab-  
lishment are made for the most part  
only on the advice of her orders. Con-  
sequently a person can eat, drink,  
sleep and be served better in her  
house than in any other in Europe.

The kitchen in which the food for the  
bluest blood of Austria is cooked is  
a huge room with all the arrange-  
ments at each end for preparing fish,  
fowl and beast for the table. Fifty  
chickens can be cooked at once on one  
of the large griddles. Against the  
side walls from floor to ceiling stand  
scores and scores of chafing dishes.  
In these dishes, all of which are self  
warming, the meats are carried to the  
carving room, whence they are re-  
turned to the kitchen ready to be  
served. The boiling and baking and  
frying and carrying and cutting oc-  
cupy a small regiment of servants.

Twenty-five male cooks, in white  
clothes, dress, apron and cap, pre-  
pare the meats. As many female cooks  
prepare the vegetables, the puddings  
and the salads. A dozen or more  
boys hurry the birds, fish and joints  
from the kitchen to the carving room,  
where long lines of carvers slice and  
joint everything laid before them.

The kitchen utensils fill a big room  
opening into the kitchen. This room  
is the ideal of German efficiency.  
The high walls are covered with pans,  
kettles, griddles and covers, which  
shine as only German hands and Ger-  
man muscles can make them shine.  
There are soup tureens in which a big  
boy might be drowned, kettles in  
which twins could play house, and  
pans that could hold half a dozen  
Hanses or Gretchenes. In short, about  
every culinary utensil on the walls is  
the ideal of German efficiency.

For days before the great court  
festivals the whole Austrian court  
kitchen staff, from the "head court  
cooking master" down to the young-  
est scullion, work like mad. The  
chefs hold repeated consultations in  
their council chamber, often debat-  
ing hours at a time, with all the ear-  
nestness of a parliament or congress  
concerning the best methods of pre-  
paring fowls, sauces, cakes and soups.  
The menu, as selected by the chefs, is  
submitted to the master of the provi-  
sion department, so that he may im-  
mediately order from the city whatever  
the chefs of the castle lack.

The Austrian court dinners are fa-  
mous on the continent. The deli-  
cacies which result from the prolonged  
meetings in the council chamber of  
the chefs are often so fine that fa-  
vored guests not infrequently ob-  
serve the old German fashion of tak-  
ing a choice bit home to their friends  
in the name of the empress and with  
her best wishes. All that remains of  
a court feast or dinner is sent to the  
Viennese hospitals. On the days just  
after the banquet the empress is very  
busy looking over the dietary and in-  
ventories of the head keeper of the  
napkins, and the fraulein head-  
keeper of the tablecloths, and the  
head guardian of the imperial china,  
and a dozen other like functionaries  
with jointed titles. She reviews all  
these communications with conscienti-  
ous care, and orders with strict at-  
tention to minute details the replace-  
ment of all that has been lost, broken  
or defaced.—New York Sun.

A Land of Turtles.  
A correspondent of a Ceylon journal  
gives some interesting information  
about the turtles on the coast in the  
neighborhood of Jaffna, in the north  
of the island, which are said to be in-  
numerable. They are of three species,  
called sea, milk and pariah turtles, re-  
spectively. The ordinary or sea tur-  
tle is generally larger in size and is met  
with everywhere at sea around Jaffna.  
Two tiny islands, called Inavatu, are  
literally swarming with them. The  
islands themselves are sterile, and al-  
ways exposed to inundation; the in-  
habitants are poor and ignorant of  
agriculture, and live chiefly on the  
turtles. They use the shells of the  
large ones as seats. In the town of  
Jaffna, the ordinary turtle is always  
procured, and is a favorite article  
of food with the people. The milk tur-  
tle is small in size, and is to be found only  
in wells and banks. It is not an article  
of food except with the poorer classes.  
The pariah turtle has a high back and  
a shell which somewhat resembles that  
of the tortoise. It is found in marshes  
and ditches. It is not an article of  
food, but is highly valued by native  
medical men, because the flesh and  
blood are supposed to be a panacea for  
ailments peculiar to children.—New  
York News.

A Precious Ring.  
The diamond signet of the ill-fated  
Charles I of England is of immense  
intrinsic and artistic value. It was  
supposed to be the handiwork of the  
monarch himself. He was known as  
a skilful artificer in gold and silver,  
and much of his leisure was devoted  
to this congenial occupation. On the  
seal was the graven coat of arms of  
Great Britain and the monogram of  
the king.

At his demise it passed into the pos-  
session of his dethroned son, who, dur-  
ing the time of his banishment in  
France, became in such straitened  
circumstances that he was forced to  
part with the precious relic. It was  
purchased by the well known French  
traveler, Tavernier, who shortly after-  
ward made a journey to the far or-  
ient. He exhibited the jewel at the  
Persian court and the shah offered  
him a fabulous price for the unique  
gem, which was preserved with ex-  
treme care in the treasure vault of the  
oriental satrap.—Dress.

What Kind of a Snack?  
Young Husband (to his pretty wife,  
after the reception at Gen. Blank's):  
Why, the general acted just as though  
he was going to kiss you. What would  
you have done if he had kissed you?  
Wife: I would have smacked him  
right in the mouth.  
Young Husband (magnanimously):—Yes; that's  
what I thought.—Epoch.

## WE ARE NOW

After Her Young.  
A naturalist contributes to Nature,  
from the island of Crete, a paragraph  
relating to one of the most interesting  
aspects of bird life. A gardener caught  
a young bird, but fully fledged sparrow,  
which he carried to the house of a  
friend three miles away. He left  
home early in the morning.

He presented the bird to one of the  
children, and it was put in a cage and  
hung at the window, where it seemed  
likely to be contented, losing its fright  
after a few hours.

Later in the afternoon an old bird  
was noticed fluttering about the cage,  
apparently trying to get at the little  
one, and the young bird at once be-  
came frantic to get out.

The old bird was evidently the mo-  
ther of the young one; the recogni-  
tion between them was too cordial to  
leave any doubt upon that point; and  
when the girl opened the cage, as she  
did after a little, they both flew off  
rapidly in the direction of the place  
from which the little one had been  
brought.

It was believed impossible that the  
old bird should have followed the gar-  
dener, as in that case it would have  
been seen earlier in the day.

The Greatest Effort of His Life.  
Professor Cadenzá—Do not disturb  
me. I am engaged on a work of pro-  
found importance.

Pupil—Opera, oratorio or prelude?  
Professor C.—Neither. I am think-  
ing over an overture to her father. He  
has red hair, a quick temper and don't  
like me. Leave me for the present.—  
Pittsburg Bulletin.

WANTED.  
WANTED.—To buy a good second hand food  
cutter. Geo. L. Osterhagen, Manchester.

FOR SALE.  
FOR SALE.—Large sized Round Oak wood stove  
nearly new. M. M. A. J. LOBBELL.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Norrell Hotel,  
also a farm of 25 acres, near town. Enquire of  
D. B. BLANCHARD, Norrell, Mich.

FOR SALE.—Bound Oak No 18, with or without  
coal fixtures, also square Pencil Coal Stove  
in good condition. Will be sold cheap. T. B.  
BLAIR.

IF YOU WANT  
A Beautiful  
—Birthday Card!—

ENTERPRISE OFFICE.  
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN BREWERY

—AND—  
Bottling Works

MANCHESTER MICH.  
LAGER BEER!  
By the Barrel, Keg, or Case. Extra Bot-  
tled Lager.

For Family Use.  
J. KOCH,  
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Traub & Mahrie, - General Agents.

With stout strings, ready to tie on  
sent by mail on receipt of six 2c stamps  
or sold at the

Enterprise Office.

One Dozen Dennison's  
Tourist's Tags!  
For attaching to  
Trunks, Baskets, Packages, &c.  
10c.

With stout strings, ready to tie on  
sent by mail on receipt of six 2c stamps  
or sold at the

Enterprise Office.

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or sold at the

Enterprise Office.

With stout strings, ready to tie on  
sent by mail on receipt of six 2c stamps  
or sold at the

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WE ARE NOW

In Position to Show  
Our Entire  
WINTER

Assortment of Suits for a Child 4 year old to Extra Sizes of 46 breast measure

OVERCOATS

Of the same sizes. The largest assortment of Plush, Fur and

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Ever shown in this market. Our

UNDERWEAR!

Assortment is complete and we are selling at prices that please the

THE CLOSEST BUYERS.

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ROBISON & KOEBBE

The Daylight Clothiers.

IF YOU WILL NOT SELL YOUR CREAM,

SAVE MONEY BY

Making GOOD Butter!

At home with the

Buckeye Churn.

Don't pass me by if you want

HARDWARE!

Or Tin Work done.

Get a GALE Plow!

Take Your Wheat to

KINGSLEY'S ROLLER MILL

East-Manchester and have it exchanged for flour.

J. H. KINGSLEY.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

FIGURES WON'T LIE

We Boss the Market

WE MAKE THE PRICES.

And we Sell the Goods.

BECAUSE

We Lead. We Beat, We Undersell

EVERYBODY.

Dry Goods and Notions

Groceries and Crockery.

In Piles, Stacks and Cords. Give us a call and be convinced. Bring us the

Butter and Eggs and get the highest market price.

JOHN KENSLEY.

DR. F. A. KOTTS,

DENTIST.

Office over Pottle's old stand,

Manchester, Mich.

One Dozen Dennison's

Tourist's Tags!

For attaching to

Trunks, Baskets, Packages, &c.

10c.

With stout strings, ready to tie on

sent by mail on receipt of six 2c stamps

or sold at the

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STEINWAY AND  
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