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Marchesee Enterprise BATTLE AND RAID.

The Losses on the Great Battlefields.

FIGHTING MAN AGAINST MAN.

The Cavalry Raids - Wild Bides Under Stuart, Stoneman, Pitz Lee, Kilpatrick, Streight and Van Dorn-With Averell and Morgan, with Forrest and Wilson.

The numerical strength and losses of the contestants in the great battles, and raids of the civil war, as they footed up in 1865, show that the Confederates made the most of their advantage of position, and at the same time they show that it was only a question of time throughout when the Confederacy as a ower would be wiped out. The outh had two great centers to guard-the northeast, between the Potomas and James rivers, covering Richmond and the southwest, etween the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. overing the great railroad connections of eorgia, North and South Carolina, West irginia, and points on the Mississippi and he gulf became flanks of the great strategic ines. When Richmond and the Georgia lines were in danger forces were drawn from the lanks to threatened points, and when the flanks were threatened the center was weak-

ened. In this way, during the first three years, the south met its enemy man for man on almost every field, although, as has been shown, its total strength was inferior.

At the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, the Conderetes had about 40 000 men Grant on tenerates had about 40,000 hen. Grant on the first day had a force reported at about 45,000 "present for duty," and was re-enforced during the night by 20,000 under Buell. The Confederates lost over 10,000 and Grant and Buell a trifle over 13,000. In "Stonewall" Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah valley, in 1892, a flanking operation, the Confederate over 1892, and flanking operation over 1892, and erates had 15,000 men. Jackson fought hields, Fremont and Banks, and the force of each of these at their highest amounted to at least 10,000 men. Fremont lost about 1,000, Shields 1,500 and Banks 2,000, Jackson's total loss was a trifle under 2,000.



RAIDING A SUPPLY TRAIN.

During the Peninsula campaign the Contederate strength at its highest was about 100,000. This included Jackson's valley army, strengthenel by commands added along the route, and also Holmes' North Carolina army and all the detachments along the lower James. McClellan's highest was 105,000 reported "present for futry." At the second and Richmond, but was soon opposed Bull Run, August, 1852, Lze had over 50,000 men, including Jackson. He had left froops a Richmond that did not arrive on the field until the battle was ever. The Union forces fighting under Pope amounted to 60,000. Pope lost nearly 15,000 and Lee not quite 10,000. In the next campaign, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Lee had his army all up, and probably his rebettles of South Mountain and Antietam, Lee had his army all up, and probably his renforcements more than covered his losses at second Bull Run. He reported 40,000 as his strength at Antietam. He had already sustained some loss, and all of his forces were not on that field. McClellan reported 87,000 as his 'present for duty." He had the longer line and had some detachments out, and probably fought 60,000 men at Antietam. Lee lost about 14,000 in the campaign and McClellan 15,000.

In Bragg's invasion of Kentucky in 1862, the Confederates had the greater part of Beauregard's old Army of Mississippi, Kirby Smith's Army of Tennessee, and a force Smith's Army of Tennessee, and a force from West Virginia led by Humphrey Mar-shall, a total of between 60,000 and 70,000 men. Buell opposed him in the field with about 60,600, leaving troops to defend Nash-ville, Louisville and Cincinnati. The forces of each side engaged in the battle of Perry-ville amounted to 15,000. Rosecrans, who succeeded Buell, met Bragg at Stone River,

near Murfreesboro, in December, with a force officially reported at 43,000. Bragg reported 37,000. The Union loss was 13,000, and the Confederate 10,000. When Lee fought the battle of Fredericksburg, Decem fought the dates of Frenericsson, Determines, 1863, he had about 60,000 men at hand. Burnside had "present for duty" over 115,000. After Fredericksburg, Longstreet's corps was sent below Richmond, and at Chancellorsville Lee had about 60,000 and Hooker had 130,000 "present for duty." At Fredericksburg the Union loss was 15,000 and the Confederate 5,000. At Chancellorsville

the Union loss was 17,000 and the Confeder-

ate 12 mm At the opening of the Gettysburg campaign the Army, of the Potomac numbered nearly 199,000 men, and probably there were between 90,000 and 95,000 on the field of Gettysburg. numbered something less tha 50,000, and his force available on the battle-field was about 70,000. The Union loss was 23,000, the Confederate 20,000. At the close of the siege of Vicksburg, Grant had 75,600 men, and the Confederates under Pemberton were about 40,000. The losses were about 9,000 on each side. At Chickamauga the Union army numbered 57,000 and the Confederate about 70,000. The preponderance of the Confederates was due to the transfer of, 12,000 men under Longstreet from Virginia. The Union loss was 16,000, the Confederate

nearly 18.000. nearly 18,000.

In the Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863, Gen. Grant had 60,000 men and Bragg about 30,000 Confederates. Bragg detached 20,000 against Burnside at Knozville on the eve of the battle. The Union loss was about 6,000, the Confederate about 7,000.

In the campaign against Richmond in 1864, the army with Grant numbered 118,000, and the Confederates under 180,000, and the Confederates under 180,000.

the army with Grant numbered 118,000, and the Confederates, under Lee, about 60,000. The Union loss in what are called the Wilderness battles, including the Wilderness, Spott-sylvania and Cold Harbor, was about 55,000. The Confederate loss has not been fully re-ported. In the Atlanta campaign Sherman had 122,000 men at the highest, and the Con-federates numbered 75,000. The Union loss reported was nearly 33,000, and the Confederate S5,000. At Nashville, in 1864, the Union force available under Thomas was about 43.5000, and the Confederates under Hood numbered between 35,000 and 40,000. The losses of the campaign, including those at Franklin, numbered about 10,000 a side. In Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, 1861, the Union force available on the field was about 43,000, and the Confederate 20,000 at the highest. Sheridan's losses at Winchester,

Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek amounted to about 11,000. The Confederate loss, according to the commander, Gen. Early, was about

At the siege of Petersburg, June to Decem ber, 1864, the Union army varied from 60,000 to 110,000, and the Confederate from 35,000 to 70,000. Les strengthened his forces by the North Carolina troops, and also sent troops under Gen. Early to the Shenandeah Valley. Gen. Grant sent troops from his army to the valley. The Union loss in the siege for those months was nearly 55,000. The Confederate

ss was not reported.

In the final campaign from Petersburg to Appointant the Union armies, including those from Sheridan's Shenaudoah army, numbered 120,000 men. Lee had about 55,000. The Union loss amounted to about 10,000. Lee lost heavily in prisoners during the march to Appomattox, and surrendered about 28,00 There were 67,058 Union soldiers killed on the field during the war and 318,187 wounded. Of the wounded 43,012 died of their wounds. The Confederate losses have not been fully computed, but a fair estimate shows about 94,000 killed and died of wounds. According to the ratio of wounded to the killed the wounded who survived would be about 275,000, or about the same as the Union

FAMOUS RAIDS OF THE WAR. The first raid of note was Stuart's ride around McClellan's army on the Peninsula, June 13-15, 1862. In October, 1862, while the Army of the Potomac was on the upper Potomac Stuart with 1,800 cavalry and a horse battery crossed the river above the army and penetrated into Pennsylvania as far as Gettys-burg, recrossing the Potomac between the army and Washington. But little damage was done. During the Chancellorsville campaign Gen. Hooker sent his cayalry under stoneman to cut the Confederate lines be-

many small affairs near the scene of army in the long run, and so it did. operations. During Bragg's invasion of Kentucky he had ridden to the suburbs of Cincinnati. On July 2 he started with about yellow the crew and see what they were 2,000 caralry and four guns, and crossed the Cumberland at Burkesville. He swept through southern Indiana and across Ohio, to its northeastern border, where he was captured July 26.

July 26.

While the Army of the Potomac, under Meade, was lying on the Rapidan, February, 1864, Gen. Kilpatrick, with 4,000 cavalry aux

a battery, set out from the lines.

m the James

raided the numerous salt works and destroyed was at the time of the surrender of Lee and Johnston. Among the Union raids from West Virginia was that by Gen. W. W. Averell, December, 1863. Averell had 4,000 cavalry and cut the Tennessee road was the time of Lee and Johnston. Hingston than I saw him closely watching all the men. In setting the watches a new, Bob and two of his friends and myself were placed in his watch.

For the first three days out nothing unusual occurred. The men did their



rest, captured fortified towns, destroyed railways, iron works and factories and rached Macon, Ga., to learn of the surrender of Lee and the negotiations between Johnston and first trip this way. GEORGE L. KILMER

LOVE, DEATH AND TIME.

Ah mc, dread friends of mine-Love, Time and Sweet Love, who came to me on shining wing, And gave her to my arms—her lips, her breath, And all her golden ringlets clustering; And Time, who gathers, in the flying years. He gave me all, but where is all he gave!

He took my love and left me barren tears.
Weary and lone, I follow to the grave.
There Death will end this vision half divine.
Wan Death, who waits in shadow evermore
And silent, ere he give the sudden sign;
Oh gently lead me through thy narrow de
Thou gentle Death, thou trustiest friend

mine—
Ah me, for Love—will Death my love restore
—Frederick Locker

ON THE BRIG COUNTESS.

The other day I saw a notice in a Liverpool paper to the effect that the courts had decided to rehear the case of Mrs. Allan White, daughter of Capt. Thomas of the brig Countess. To the general reader those lines meant nothing. I do not suppose there are fifty people in all England today who can recall the case of the Countess, although the particulars were published far and wide, and finally appeared in book form. It is thirty years since the circumstances occurred, and as I was the sole survivor of the crew, and the one who gave all the particulars to the English press, perhaps I can tell the adventure in a way to interest you. The Countess was a Bristol brig, owned in part and commanded by Capt. Thomas, who was not only a thorough seaman but a man of excel-lent heart. We were bound out to Georgetown, in British Guinea, with

tween Lee's army and Richmond. Stoneman had 3,500 men, and passed around the army, destroying several miles of the railroads, cutting the James River canal and burniar the other two extending only to ports in the James River canal and burniar to the other two extending only to ports in Spain and return. I was an apprentice, or ship's boy, having nothing to one of the most exciting expeditions of the do with the cabin but living with the war was the soint raids of Forrest and Van crew in the folcastle and learning to numerous bridges on the principal streams.
One of the most exciting expeditions of the war was the joint raids of Forrest and Van Dorn against Grant's communications in northern Mississippi and western Tennessee in the fall of 1862.

During the battle of Stone River, Tenn., December, 1862, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, made an important raid on the Union communications in rear of Rosecrans' army. Wheeler had 3,000 men and destroyed property amounting to a million dollars. The most daring raid of the west was Morgan's expedition into Indiana and Ohio. Morgan led a Confederate cavalry brigade and became celebrated by many small affairs near the scene of army

days it was the best fighter Seamanship and education had to bow to brute strength. We were not out three days before a burly big fellow who went by the name of "Bristol Bob," but whose real name was Havens, had established himself as "boss." If he had had the good of the birg in view this would have been for brig in view this would have been for her benefit, but it soon transpired that he had plans of his own. At sea the

first matestands his own watch, while the second mate stands for the cap-tain. Our second mate was named Mizner, and I was in his watch, as was also Bristol Bob and a couple of his chums. The first mate was named nis chums. The first mate was named. Parker, and it soon transpired that he was a good seaman but a man of little tact or judgment. While the captain was too lenient he was too harsh, and

was too lenent he was too harsh, and we had not been at sea a week before the second did not seem to be clear as to whether he should side with the men or the officers.

Before reaching Jamaica the crew had been on the point of mutiny half a dozen times. There had been blows and kicks and cuffs; the first mate had been knocked down; the captain had called the crew aft and made them. called the crew aft, and made them a of June, while Grant's army was in front of Richmond, Sherdan started with his whole force on a raid against the railroads from Richmond to Gordonsville and Lynchurg. force on a raid against the railroads from Richmond to Gordonsville and Lynchburg. He met the Confederate cavalry, under Gen. Wade Hampton, at Trevilian Station, on-the Virginia Central railroad, and fought June 11 and 12, meeting with a repulse that ended the expedition.

A bold but disastrous raid in the west was that led by Col. A. D. Streight. In April 1863, Streight, with 1,700 cavalry, was seen army, in southern Tennessee, to cut the railroads in Georgia. Streight and 1,300 men were captured near the Georgia line. A more successful raid sent-out by Rosecrans was one by Col. S. P. Carter, with three regiments of cavalry, from middle Tennessee to Virginia, December, 1862. Carter destroyed the track and bridges of the Virginia and East Tennesses railroad north of Knoxville. In the last year of the war this region of southwest Virginia was important to the Confederates on account of its salt works. In December, 1864. Gen. Stoneman, with 4,000 cavalry, entered to be, to hold confabs. I could be tracks. In February 1865 Stoneman, was in the wind, and I with them; on reaching Jamaica every one of the crew would have deserted could see plain enough that something sestroyed suspicious was in the wind, and I the tracks. In February, 1865, Stoneman repeated his raid into Virginia, destroying the railroad nearly to Lynchburg, and then passing into North Carolina, where his command in the wind, and I think Mr. Parker also suspected the plotting, as we had no sooner left Kingston than I saw him closely ing into North Carolina, where his command friends and myself were placed in his

watch.
For the first three days out nothing south of Lynchburg, destroying large quantities of Confederate stores.

work as well as could be asked for tities of Confederate stores. and were so respectful as to create sur Gen. James H. Wilson made two success ful cavalry raids. June 22 to 30th, 1864, he operated within the enemy's lines close to Lee's army at Petersburg, with a force of 5,500 men. He marched 300 miles, destroyed sixty miles of rail-sixty miles of sixty miles of rail-lieve—I was aroused from my sleep road, fought a vigi-lant force of in-

during my watch below by a converlant force of infantry and cavalry
almost every day
and returned with
a loss of 240 killed
and wounded. In
March and April,
1885, Wilson had a
mounted force of
about 13,000 men,
and started from
the Tennessee river,
in Alabama, to
sweep the Confedrates out of Alabama and Georgic
know that all the islands are to the
northeast. Every one is down on the erates out of Alabama and Georgia.

He was opposed by Forrest's cavalry and local troops.

Wilson fought several battles, defeated Forrest, captured fortified towns, destroyed rail-

"Is he agreed?

"Certain. He is to be first, you sec-

But all are to live alike?" "Correct. We are just officers in me. We all eat in the cabin, sleep where we please, and share and share alike. Nobody is to set hisself up as better than anybody else."
"That's fair. And the captain and mate are to go?"

"Of course."
"Well, we'll have it all understood, and the man who gives it away dies!"
"I'll warrant you that I cut his

The warrant you that I cut his throat with my own hands!"

The men presently went about their business, but I made the pretense of sleeping soundly until called to relieve the other watch. I was all in a tremble at what I had heard, and was also all at sea as to what course I should pursue. While it seemed the proper way for me to go proper way for me to go mate with my information, or material my information account, but if they had any suspicion that I had picked up information they would watch me closely enough. I planned a dozen different ways to reach the captain or mate, and that I did not put the latter on his guard was his own fault. One night during our watch he called to me to bring him something from his stateroom. Bob and his friends was forward at the held of the low. were forward at the heel of the bow-sprit, and as I came tout of the cabin Mr. Parker was at the water cask. As

reached him I whispered:
"I should very much like to speak
to you or the captain, sir."
"If you don't get forward I'll speak to you in a way you'll remember for a year to come!" he growled, in reply. No doubt he imagined that I had No doubt he imagined that I had some complaint to make; but had he permitted me to speak the words it might have prevented the tragedy which followed. His rebuff discouraged me from approaching him again, or from seeking opportunity to speak to the captain, and from that time ou I felt quite positive that some of the men were always watching me.

We had favoring winds and a fair passage up the Caribbean, and one night I heard Mr. Parker, say to the captain, as that official was about to leave the deck, that Trinidad would be on our starboard quarter by daylight. We were not to call there, but round

We were not to call there, but round the island and head to the southeast. This was soon after 12 o'clock, and shortly after my watch had come on deck. It was a fine, starlight night, with a five knot breeze, and there was little weak for the watch toda. I was little work for the watch to do. I was at the wheel, for I could take my trick at the wheel, for I could take my trick in fine weather with any of them. About I o'clock Bristol Bob, who was in his bare feet, came aft to the foremast and sang out, though not over loud, and in a very respectful voice:

"Mr. Parker, the brig seems to have picked up a lot of floating wreck stuff across her bows. Will you please come forward?"

come forward?"

The mate growled out something and isappeared from my view. Five mintes later Bob and the entire remain der of the crew came aft in a body, all in their bare feet. I couldn't make out yet what was going on, and Bob took the wheel from me and said:

"Boy, run down and tell the captain that Mr. Parker has been took very sick on his watch. Some of the men chuekled a bit over

this speech, and then I mistrusted that the mate had been killed. On the incaptain. I found him sound asleep, but half dressed, and as soon as he was on his feet I told him what I had everheard in the fo castle, and what I suspected had just occurred on deck vas wonderful how coolly he tool the exciting news.

"Are you sure both watches are on leck?" he asked. 'Yes, sir. "And the men have come aft in a oody?"
"Yes, sir.

"Is Mr. Mizner with them?"
"I am sure I saw him." "And Mr. Parker is nowhere to be "No. sir

ver against the door and got a brace against it as well.

The men on deck were very quiet for the next half hour, no doubt holding

council of war as to what should be The first thing they did was to alter the course of the brig to due east and the next thing was to ask for a parley with the captain. He said not word until one of them smashed a pane of glass in the skylight, and then he demanded to know what was wanted.

"The case is this," replied Bristol Bob in his gruffest voice: "Mr. Parker has been given a lift over the rail, and is now holding his trick at the bottom of the sea. If you will come up and surrender like a gentleman we'll turn the search to rail to real t you adrift in the yawl to sail yourself ashore. If you refuse, we'll make an

captain.
'All of them.' "I don't believe Mr. Mizner is with

'Aye, but I am!" answered that worthy, "and I'd advise you to do as we ask, if you care for your life." "They'd murder me the moment I stepped on deck," whispered the captain to me. "I'll be killed anyhow, and I might as well die like a game

He then called to them that he'd never surrender, and that he'd shoot down any man he could bring within range. The fellows cursed and yelled range. The fellows cursed and yelled in response, and though we could hear them moving about the decks from that time till daylight, they made no new move. When day broke Bristol Bob again demanded a surrender, but received the same answer. We expected them to smash in the rest or the skylight, but this they hesitated to do, as they would have no means of repairing it when the captain was disposed of. There was not even a pistol among them, while the captain had a revolver, a double barreled pistol and a musket. He also had a sword in his stateroom, which would prove an ugly weapon at close quarters. While I was only a boy, I had both pluck and nerve, and I could handle a pistol to

aged each other to attack the cabin door. Each hung back, however, as there was a bit of entry at the foot of the stairs, with a turn to the right to reach the door. On account of this they could not bring a beam to bear, nor could more than one work at a time. Realizing their disadvange, and

time. Realizing their disadvange, and wishing to come at their end the safest-way, they were ready to make any promise to bring the captain out. He defied them, and thus two days and two nights passed.

The brig had meanwhile been making good speed to the east, and we now heard the men growling because the island had not been sighted. On now heard the men growling because the island had not been sighted. On the forenoon of the third day-there were several violent quarrels among them, and in one of these the second mate was stabbed to death and his body flung overboard. The captain had treated me very kindly, and we had not suffered for food or drink, there being a full cooler of water in the cabin when the row began. He had crackers, sardines and other fine provisions in his own pantry, and provisions in his own pantry, and while I stood watch three hours he stood six. He said the end would be that both of us would be killed, and he was impatient for the mutineers to begin their work so that he might have a shot at them. On this third day Bristol Bob stood on the port quarter, while haranguing us through the skylight, and the captain located him, brought his musket to bear and shot him dead. We knew this from what was said on deck.

Half an hour later, as we heard one

of them at the cabin door, the captain made ready to fire a bullet through it. and, by some carelessness, discharged the weapon prematurely and received the ball in his throat, and he died in five minutes. I was so overcome that I hid away in his stateroom, and the mutineers no longer had any one to resist them. The first thing I knew it was night, and it was so very quiet that I knew there could be no wind outside. I crept out into the cabin, but everything remained as I had left it. For two hours I listened for sounds from the deck, but heard nothing from the mutineers, and finally fell asleep. and then by men dropping into the cabin through the skylight. They belonged to the Scotch whaler Bruce, which was lying near by had had us in view ever since day-light. The mutineers had taken the long boat and abandoned the brig, which was driving at her own sweet will, and to this day not one of the men has ever been heard of. No doubt they met with some accident by which all perished at sea. - New York Sun.

Grease spots, if old, may be removed from books by applying a solution of varying strength of caustic potash upon the back of the leaf. The printing, which looks somewhat faded after the removal of the spot, may be freshened by the application of a mixture of one part of muriatic acid and "No, sir."

"Then I fear you are right. Go and bolt the doors of the companionway for me while I get my pistols."

The men stood at the entrance to the companion, and as they caught sight of me they stepped back a little, supposing the captain was following. I slammed and bolted the swing doors, but not a moment too soon, and I was bolting the door at the foot of the steps when I heard them crying out that they were betrayed. The captain now joined me, and in addition to the bolt we pulled a lot of cabin furniture over against the door and got a brace.

Turn of one part of muriatic acid and twenty-five parts of water. In a case of fresh grease spots, carbonate of pottors, chloroform, ether or benzine renders good service. Wax disappears if, after saturating with benzine or turpentine, it is covered with folded blotting paper and a hot flat iron put upon it. Paraffine is removed by boiling water or hot spirits. Ink spots or rust yield to oxalic acid, in combination with hot water; chloride of gold or silver over against the door and got a brace. sublimate of cyanide of potassium. Sealing wax is dissolved by hot spirits American Book Maker.

An ex-street car driver of Mobile thus explains how the mule engineers

got the best of their employers: In the days when paper currency was all the go, the company introduced the patent boxes, which for a time headed off the boys effectually in their "knocking down" fares. But the victory of capi-tal over labor was short lived, for the drivers supplied themselves with large grasshoppers which they tied by the wings with a string and shoved down into the box, and when Mr. Grasshopper grabbed onto a dime they jerked him back out of the box. This was kept up for some time with great sucdof you." cess, until one day the string broke "Are all the crew in this?" asked the and left the bird in the box, which gave the snap away.—Louisville Cou-

A New Tos District.

Another tea producing district is the latest novelty in the tea trade. Lately it was tea from Fiji, now it is the growth from Perak, situated in the straits settlements of the East Indies, where British capital and enterprise seem to have been employed with ben-eficial results. -- American Grocer.

WHOLE NO. 1175.

HOW A CHROMO IS MADE. An Interesting Process with Which Very

Few People Are Familiar.
We see tens of thousands of chro-We see tens of thousands of chro-mos, which are given away by every enterprising business man, yet I ven-ture the assertion that very few know how they are produced. To properly produce a chromo the lithographer must be en rapport with the artist. He must analyze the picture, fully realize the combinations of colors and the spirit of the work. Having deterrealize the combinations of colors and the spirit of the work. Having determined just how many basic colors enter into the picture, the artist commences his work by preparing a lithographic stone for each separate color. The artist commences his work by making a delicate and elaborate ink tracing of the picture; not only its general outlines, but the minute and intricate touches and shades of color of which it is composed. The tracing paper is chemically prepared, so that the lines upon it can be readily transferred to stone. A press is employed to transfer the impressions on the paper to the stone, considerable pressure being used. Thousands of impressions can then be taken from the stone by simply running an ink roller over it.

over it The tracing thus transformed forms what is known as the keystone. Suppose there are twenty colors in the chromo. This number of impressions taken from the key stone and each carefully dusted with red chalk. A dim offset of the entire tracing is then

pressed on each one of these stones.

The drawing then begins, and often occupies many months. Each stone is occupies many months. Each swine is to be printed in a separate color, and therefore must contain not only all that is necessary of that color of the picture, to the minutest detail, but all of the compound colors, made by printing one or more over others. A printing one or more over others. printing one or more over others. A variety of gradations of color from its full strength to the faintest tinting can be produced on the stone, just as in using an ordinary pencil or crayon on drawing paper. These various colors are, of course, worked up in black by the artist, and it is the printer who applies the colors. The lines on each applies the colors. The lines on each separate stone are etched with the wash of nitric acid and gum arabic,

wash of nitric acid and gum arabic, and are ready for the presses.

The printer must be as skillful as the artist in applying his colors, and must fully realize the blending and effect of each color. As fast as each color is printed it is submitted to the artist, who has thus a progressive proof of the work

It has been probably noticed that ines cross each other on the margin of the chromo. These are these regis-tering marks, and enable the printer to place the sheet in the same relative position every time a new stone is used and a new color applied. These lines are drawn in the original tracing and

appear on each stone.

When the first color is printed very small holes are punctured in each sheet, at the intersection of these lines, very fine holes are also drilled in coresponding positions on each of the subsequent stones, and the holes in the paper are to correspond precisely with additional color is put on a perfect reg-ister is secured and each color falls

just where it belongs.

The next process is to make the chromo have a rough surface like an oil painting. A stone is now prepared which has a rough surface, similar to canvas. The chromo is then laid canvas. The chromo is then laid upon it and passed through a press with heavy pressure. When it comes forth it is an exact imitation of the painting. It is then varnished, and thus you have the chromo ready for

the market.

The world is yet practically dependent on one quarry in Bavaria for its lithographic stone. Stones have been found in France, England, Canada and the United States, but none pos ess the qualities of the best German stones. A bed of lithographic stone has been found in Sequatchie Valley, not far from Chattanooga, and the in-vestigations so far indicate that it will yield stone of a very fine quality. If t should prove so, it will be literally a gold mine. The finer quality of stone is today worth thirteen cents per pound and is very scarce.—Nashville

easures of Reading

It is perfectly possible for a man, not a professed student, and who only gives to reading the leisure hours of business life, to acquire such a general knowledge of the laws of nature and the facts of history that every great advance made in either department shall be to him both intelligible and interesting, and he may besides have interesting, and he may besides hav among his familiar friends a departe worthy whose memory is embalmed in the pages of memoir or biography. All this is ours for the asking. All this we shall ask for if only it be our happy fortune to love for itsown the beauty and the knowledge to be gathered from books. And if this be our fortune, the world may be kind or unkind, it may seem to us to be ha tening on the wings of enlightenment and progress to an imminent millennium, or it may weigh us down with the sense of insoluble difficulty and irremediable wrong; but whatever else it be, so long as we have good health and a good library, it can hardly be dull.—A. J. Balfour.

The Devil's Bridge A correspondent thus destroys the

A correspondent thus destroys the old legend of the Devil's Bridge in the Pyrenees: "The popular legend about this bridge, which spats a mountain torrent called the Tech, near the small lown of Ceret, was that it had been built during one night by Setan and his myrmidons, and the fact that the particulars as to its construction had particulars as to its construction had never been found in any of the local archives gave additional strength to this legend. But the registrar of a neighboring town called Prats de Mollo, close to the Spanish frontier, has just unearthed a manuscript, dated 1321, which relates how the notables of that town contributed to added of that town contributed ten golden crowns of Barcelona toward the build-ing of the bridge at Ceret upon condition that the inhabitants of Prats de Mollo were exempted from paying toll."—London Times.

The committee appointed to attend county organization, and C. P. Holmes and the "Liberals," or Gentiles, The election of officers being in order

ballot for the club for the old officers and ney were accordingly re-elected.

Happy is the person so in accord with nature that her voices are heard by him.

A clipping from the New York Tribune read by president Halliday declared that if farmers could serve an apprenticeship unsupported by columns. It is built entirely at some calling in the city it would ma- of wood. Its seating capacity is 13,452 and Bulk and Package Garden Seeds at terially lessen their discontent; that can be cleared in seven minutes. The organ Roller & Blum's. thousands of farmers are making comfort. is one of the finest, having 3,000 pipes. The able livings the interest on whose capital acoustics are so perfect that every word can would not pay the rent of as good a house be heard distinctly at any part of the house

power to produce a given product. The Hive house, another of his private residences, leans Picayune. check to exorbitant prices being affixed | The Tithing Building, opposite the temple by monopolies is found in the fact that is where the business of the church is conconopolies in their nature, such as street being 18 per cent salt. organizations are the natural outgrowth and Garfield beach are all places of no little of the effort of labor to treat with massed interest. Churches of nearly all denomi-

and may work evil. We do not want to is interesting. I leave here to-night for feel that we belong to an aggrieved and Bois City, Idaho, thence to Wallawalla and down trodden class if it is not true. Such Portland, Oregon, thence east over the northa feeling makes a people discontented and ern Pacific to Duluth, and home via St. Paui unhappy and would drive all our young to St. Louis and hope to be in Texas with L. D. Walkins arose with the question best for I can stand heat better than cold. What is the class of men affecting the With best wishes to you and all my old prevalent organization among farmers? friends, I am very kinly yours, Are they our foremost men, those who have the best interests of the farming class at heart? There is no question tha farmers could so combine as to do themelves much good but I have lost all faith

that they ever will. They always fall Tuesday as a semi-weekly. into the hands of political backs or de- Mrs. Moore of Chelsea was thrown signing men who want to make money from a buggy on Tuesday and seriousiv C. P. Holmes thought organization a Wm. Tuttle's house at Chelsea was denecessity and would be a result for good stroyed by fire on Tuesday morning with of the present close times.

H. A. Ladd is in favor of organization The third annual convention of the and his opinion of the patrons of industry rises as he learns more of them. The ation will be held in the baptist church, final result, though it may be a long way into the future, is to be that government 9:30 o'clock and continuing through the will take control of many things and fix prices. Trusts if rightly managed are a benefit. They lessen the cost of production of fermers could form trust. duction. If farmers could form trusts and help each other in the use of main the county is earnestly requested to President Halliday spoke of the present to this convention. Pastors of churches send delegates, as many as they choose, discussion in congress on this subject and and Sunday school superintendents are thought Senator Sherman's bill was especially invited to be present. wrong in that farmers were exempt from

the effects of its provisions. We do not ask for class legislation or wish to be exempt from laws to which other people are subject. Some assert that wheat is now depressed in price by the action of a comMrs. Clough of the Brooklyn Exponent bination but if so the combination is is unable to attend to her duties, owing world-wide. The price here is as high as to sickness. L. D. Watkins said that our next crop A. H. Palmer, railroad agent at Brook. of wheat, not yet grown, is now being lyn is superintending the repairing of

sold by speculators at about seven cents buildings and grounds there. less than the present market price; and Fred Huntoon, express route agent those who sell it will use every effort to between Adrian and Jackson, will place keep the price down there. The social hours were thoroughly en- next summer.

joyed; the members seeming loath to leave, but at last departed to meet again with Mr. & Mrs. John Green at Mapleton on Saturday April 26, at 1 p. m. The following programme was arranged: essay Tecumseh will be lighted by electricity, the common council having contracted to Mrs. L. D. Watkins; recitation, Mrs. P. take 20 Thompson-Houston lights for five P. Cole; clippings from the press, Mrs. | years. Bancroft; music; recitation, Miss Annie Rev. Fr. Stauss, late of Manchester, is Watkins; topic for discussion, Farm Im- at St. Joseph's hospital, Adrian. On provements; paper, H. H Raby. of the late Jacob Fischer, a prominent

We learn that John W. Patchin Fsq. brewer and popular resident of that city. will leave for the northern peninsul early next week and will locate either a The Graham Earle Company is the Republic or Iron Monntain. Mrs. Patchin best dramatic company that has ever ap of the fruit of 1 will remain with her parents until he gets peared here. In fact is the best'we have ever seen in towns of this size. - Deerfield.

According to decision of post master

Michigan, Record. This Company will studied his System by correspondence, the ground studied his System by correspondence, the studied his System by correspondence, the studied his System by control of the studied his System by cont general Wanamaker, no bills will be al- appear at Arbetter Hall every evening lowed to be posted in the postoffice. next week.

Among the Mormons. census, instructs the supervisors of census SALT LAKE CITY, April 1, 1890,-I aras follows: " From representations recentrived here Sunday in time for divine service at the Mormon tabernacle; last evening's of the country, it is avident that there is of the country, it is evident that there is ager contained the sermon in full and I mailed you a copy. After getting through with my business this morning I took in the town," not however with any intention of buying it, although our western boomers are here and making things lively in real contingency be speedily guarded against

At the recent election the Mormon party many persons will be deterred from from the secretary and treasurer were was defeated and the Anti-Mormon party is rendering full and accurate statements of called for. That of the latter showed a in power, which no doubt will continue for their property and its productions by the all time to come as it is reasonable to sup- fear that such information would be used pose they will increase faster than the for the purposes of taxation. As this Mormon element and party lines in the would seriously impair the value of the future, no doubt, will be drawn, while here- census for some of its most important tofore it has been "peoples' ticket," Mormon purposes, you will be particularly careful not to recommend or appoint as enumer-The most attractive feature to me was after any person directly or indirectly LOW PRICES

Temple square, which is an immense stone concerned either in the assessment of wall perhaps 12 feet high. Within this is property for taxation or in the actual the temple, tabernacle, assembly hall, and levying of taxation in your district, as no the endowment house. The temple was such recommendation will be approved. Highest Market Prices begun in 1853, and is not yet completed and Although this order will have the effect Mrs. C. P. Holmes read an essay on Little Things; illustrating by many examples the truth that "Great things from with four immense towers 200 feet high and the feet with four immense towers 200 feet high and with four immense towers 200 feet high and with feet not to despise the day of small things. The tabernacle was completed in 1867 appointment was even contemplated in

as they live in, in a respectable part of Assembly hall is 150 by 68 feet and cost is not to turn graduates loose upon the he city.

\$150,000 and will seat 2,500. It is finely world, but it is to educate young men decorated with pictures of Mormon repute; in the science of medicine and fit them

Monopolies and Labor Organizations re-terred to the change from small shops manned by few workman to the present manned by few workmen to the present factory system and the advantages which the change has brought. As an association of individuals for business purposes is termed a corporation, so an association of corporations under one management is a trust. Possessing great concentration of corporations under one management is a trust. Possessing great concentration of capital, the trust can often reduce the cost of production. A monopoly is an is a brown stone front having ten gabled organization possessing the exclusive windows on each side. Next is the Bee of products. The Hive house another of his private residences leave the product. The Hive house another of his private residences.

Loud Talking in Public. if prices are unreasonably high the conducted. The Mormon tithing consists of In an English theatre, recently, the sumption is greatly lessened; and also

10 per cent of his increase being paid in for orchestra between the acts was playthat if profits are very large other capitalthat if profits are very large other capitalthat is profit are very large other capitalthat if profits are very large other capitalthat is profit business. Many people are coming to long and 50 miles wide. One strange thing raise their voices considerably, and, believe that the government should own is that it has no known outlet although a the orchestra suddenly reached a let and control such lines of business as are number of streams flow into it; the water passage, the voice of one of the ladie monopolies in their nature, such as street being 18 per cent salt. car lines, railroads, gas companies. Labor Liberty park, warm springs, hot springs, marked: "I-wear silk und

The Purpose of a Medical Schoo

The true purpose of a medical school

The Place to Get Air. capital on equal terms. By organization at the Salt lake valley is one of the handsomest tracts of land I ever saw. Of course, you do not expect me to admit that any place by the Salt lake valley is one of the handsomest tracts of land I ever saw. Of course, you do not expect me to admit that any place by the Salt lake valley is one of the handsomest tracts of land I ever saw. Of course, you do not expect me to admit that any place by the Salt lake valley is one of the handsomest tracts of land I ever saw. Of course, you do not expect me to admit that any place by the Salt lake valley is one of the handsomest tracts of land I ever saw. Of course, you do not expect me to admit that any place by the Salt lake valley is one of the handsomest tracts of land I ever saw. Of course, you do not expect me to admit that any place by the Salt lake valley is one of the handsomest tracts of land I ever saw. Of course, you do not expect me to admit that any place by the Salt lake valley is one of the handsomest tracts of land I ever saw. Of course, you do not expect me to admit that any place by the Salt lake valley is one of the handsomest tracts of land I ever saw. monopolies as evils. This tendency is carried too far and is likely to create a feeling of hostitity toward our large business enterprises which can do little good

The ride all the way from Cheyenne here

The ride all the way from Cheyenne here

> three weeks. I must say I like the south FOR GRAIN RAISERS.

> > Can they make money at - BARRETT ALDRICII. present prices? YES!

Washtenaw County. The Ann Arbor Argus appeared,

Jackson County Items.

a fine cause with sails, etc., on Wolf lake

Lenawee County.

By keeping the soil rich, By cultivating it well, By using the best seed, THEN

HOW?

Have their Grain and Seeds Threshed, Saved and Cleaned BY THE

NICHOLS & SHEPARD VIBRATOR

BETTER and

CLEANER, than any other Thresher. It will save enough extra grain (which other machines

will waste) to pay all threshing expenses, and often three Brookiyn will probably get a pickle to five times that amount. It will Clean the Grain and Seed so much better that you can get an extra price for it.

> much QUICKER, so much CLEANER, and so free from WASTE, that you will save money.

is made only by

Prof. Loisette's Sunday he preached the funeral sermon DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOI

Robert P. Procter, superintendent of (LIESKE & DEESELHOUSE,

CROCKERY &C.

We shall always keep the

Best Goods we Can Buy

Giesko & Dresselhouse.

STORE,

Umatilla Indian

HOGAH

G. J. Hæussler.

tpril 14th, 1890. CHARLES DWYER, Sheriff of Washtenaw County

PEACHERS DID YOU KNOW

Calland See Them

We have for that amount. Address, MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

It will do your work so

Such Threshing Machinery

NICHOLS & SHEPAF BATTLE CREEK MICHIGA

DEGRET CARDS, Latest styles Colored Lithograph, and plain, at the

TATE OF MICHIGAN, COURTY OF WARTE-naw, ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Wash, coaw, made on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1890, en o'clock in the foremon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 28, A. D. 1890.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,

Judge of Probate

Probate Notice. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, COURT OF WASSIE.

In aw, ss., At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, noiden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tueeday, the 5th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Fresent, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Henry Flatt, deceased. William B. Osborn the administrator of said estate, comes into court and curresponds that he

is now prepared to render his man account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday the 6th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, be assigned for the examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law-o't said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the -brobato 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 administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pondency of said account and the hearing therefor, by causing a copy of this order to be estate of the pordency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be
nublished in the Manchester Enterprise, a newspaper plinted and circulating in said county, three
successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,

(A true copy)

Judge of Probate.

Wa. G. Dory, Proba'c Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. COUNTY OF WASSITE ARW. 86. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of washtenane, bolden at the Probate Office is the city of washtenane, bolden at the Probate Office is the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 12th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hallet Smith, deceased. In the matter of the estate of Hallet Brith, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Samuel-H. Smith, Francis W. Smith, Harriet C. Sloat and Sarah S. Hunter, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to William Burtless, or some other suitable person.

Thoseupon it is ordered, that Monday the 28th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, it any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

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

revious to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

WM. G. Doty, Probate Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASETA-FAW, 88. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Wasetenaw, bolden at the Pro-bate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 3lst day of Manch, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Henry A. Katis. deceased.

George S, Rawson executor of the last will and testament, of said deceased, having tendered bit revigences as such, comes into court and represent that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered that Thereday, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenous be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devices, legatees and heirs, at aw of said deceased, and all other persons intersected and such as the said setate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the pro-bate office, in the city of Ann Aftor, in said said account shouldnot be allowed and said restribution accepted.

And it is further ordered that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and resignation and the hearing theory, by causing a copy of the order to be published in the Baschissans and the hearing theory of the order to be published in the Baschissans and the said of the order to be published in the Baschissans and the order to be published in the Baschissans and the order to be published in the Baschissans and the order to be published in the Baschissans and the order to be published in the Baschissans and the order to be published in the Baschissans and the order to be a support to the order to be a support to be a support to the order to be a support to be a suppo

ON THE 18th DAY OF NOVEMBER A. D. 1887, Hebron H. Fellows and Norsh M. Fellows his witerot tewnship of Sharon Washtenaw county Michigan, did by mortgage indenture, bearing that date, mortgage to Jergmish D. Corry of Machineter, said county and state, all those certain

Estate of Joseph S. Kles, deceased

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COURTY OF LEBAWEE SE. In the matter of the estate of Joseph E

Kies, late of said coccety, deceased.

Notice is bereby given that in pursuance of a roder greated to the undersigned administrator of the created of said deceased by the Hon Judge of Probate for the county of Lenawes on the 28th day of Murch A. D. 1890, there will be sold at puttle very

r send for descriptive catalogue and price list fro which you can make your selections.

THE BEST

MARCHESTER, MICH. IF YOU, WANT

UPHOLSTERING in first class style and on short notice, brin

Old Chairs, Couches, Etc., n be upholstered and made to look as good as only a short time so please call early, RVAHDUUOK.

Residence near depot, Manchester. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COURTY OF WARATED naw. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commission-

OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHT The undersighed having been appoint bate Court for said County, Commission ve, examine and adjust all claims at (all persons against for estate of sec.) igainst the estate of said deceased, i meet at the office of A. F. Freez

GEORGE A. KIES. trator of the cetate of Jeseph S. Kies, ENTERPRISE OFFICE

PEOPLE ASK, WHERE ARE

Jenter & Rauschenberger taking

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

The answer is, They deliver goods to purchasers all over the country

Their Assortment is Large, Their Prices are Low,

and to neighboring towns.

You Should see the Baby Carriages,

New Picture Mouldings, and Latest Patterns of Carpets.

THEY MAKE A SPECIALTY OF ORDERED WORK:___

Call and See Them.

We will be Ready for Business

In the new store formerly occupied

by W. H. Pottle.

Wednesday, April 16, 1890.

ROLLER & BLUM

We Have Just Received

Embroidered

PATTERN SUITS.

bundred and thirty, five and 40-100 dollars at the date of this notice, and no suit or prodeedings whatever, in law or equity, has been communed or taken to recover the same or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that, pursuant to law and to the terms of said mortgage, the premises above and in said mortgage described, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, will be said at public anction to the highest bidder on the 12th day of May A. D. 1850, at cleaven celerk in the The Handsomest and Richest Goods we Have Ever Shown. as may be necessary for that Durpose, will be sold at public ancitoh, to the highest bidder on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1880, at eleven o'clock in the forencon of that day, at the west root door of the Court House to the city of Ann Arbor in said Washienaw county, (that being the place or building in which the Circuit Court of said Washienaw county is holden), to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, by the terms thereof, the legal costs and foreges of the for-closure and the sale thereof; siblest, however, to a prior mortgage of force, and in the properties of the for-closure and the sale thereof; siblest, however, to a prior mortgage of force, and in the properties of the for-closure and the sale thereof; siblest, however, to a prior mortgage of force and in the properties of the for-closure sale, bearing date March that D. 1837 and recorded in said Register of seeds office in Liber 71 of mortgages on page 134: vd-subject-to-the life estate of said Betsy A. Feltwar. Dated February 13th A. D. 1890.

JEREMIAH D. COREY, Mortgages.

A. F. Freeman, Attorney for Mortgages. 100 Pieces New Spring Dress Goods 100 Pcs French & Scotch Ginghams 50 New Spring Jackets,

We shall be Pleased to Show Them.

ANDERSON & CO.

Fecumseh. Mich

Making GOOD Butter!



Buckeye Churn

At home with the

Don't pass me by if you want HARDWARE

Or Tin Work done.

pike to the North-west corner of land now or formerly owned by D. R. Gibson, thence Mouth on West line of said Gibson land to the highway to land of Robert Kills, thence North on east line of Robert Kills, thence North on the Storth of Robert Robert Kills, thence North on the Storth of Robert Ro

H. KINGSLEY

Manchester Enterprise

BY MAT D. BLOSSE

aly sick. THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890. Hubbel Smith of Cliuton was in town ast Friday

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES. Jacob Miller went to Ann Arbor isiness yesterday The roads are very good. The university boys are all at home

enjoying the 10 days vacation. Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Norris of Ann Arbor visited friends in town this week. ast Friday and remained a few days. The Graham Earle Co., is at Arbei

Barrett Robison went to Grand Rapids hall next week. Great fun. The water is higher in the lakes abouts than for several years. Farmers who are short of feed will turn their stock out to pasture

Sunday was a lovely day; warm an bright, and was greatly enjoyed. We call attention to the new advertise Rushville, Ind. ments in the want column this week. Mrs. R. C. Witherill went to Ypsilanti

PERSONAL.

"Uncle Andrew" Spafard is danger-

Fred Spafard has sold his 60 inch ordi- today as a delegate to the baptist Sunday We have received from W. H. Brearly nary bicycle and bought a new safety. A party from faterland arrived in town Miss Lou Jones of Tecumseh visited logue of the Detroit floral and musical Monday and were taken into the country. friends in town yesterday and today and charity featival which will open there last week. There will be preaching at the baptist attended the dance.

the Ladies' Home Journal advertisement. | store on St. Clair street. It is time to rake up the dry leaves and Dr. Frank Morey and Joe Glover Esq., to buy. Meals can be obtained in the rubbish and give the grass a chance to came down from Hillsdale yesterday and building, at the refreshment room on the mence teaching school at Silver lake next attended the dance last night.

Postmaster Nestell moved the post- J. H. Hollis arrived home on Saturday office, on Saturday night, to the Chub- last for a few days' visit with his family. The special election held in this village He departed for his trip today. On the first page will be found an il- A card from Barrett Robison informs the two who were elected at the charter

battle fields. Grand Rapids. Rev. R. U. Johns of Dublin, Ind., will preach at the universalist church, April | We are in receipt of a copy of the Centralia, Washington, Chronicle an-20th at 10:30 a. m. nouncing the arrival there of A. C Parties selling milk can get a supply of

Ennis and A. G. Hamlin. nicely printed tickets very cheap at the Thos. J. Cavanaugh has been visiting EXTERPRISE office. friends in Sharon and Manchester the Kramer, H. Burch, J. D. Corey, and T. Pr. C. F. Kapp shipped a car-load of past week and is receiving congratulations J. Farrell. 1st and 2d class black walnut lumber to Buffalo last Saturday Mr. & Mrs. Chet Weir of St. Thomas.

pearance of Exchange Place.

A Hillsdale squaw stole clothes, skip ped, was arrested here today, locked up. and officer came for Her. Rev. P. J. Ternes has been appointed side of the street now, in the building ing.

Ypsilanti branch across the river in this the law department of the university next worthy of the inspection of careful and reduced the fracture,

-Wheat is reported as in fine appearance Messrs. Hoover and Webster and and we hope that nothing will occur to Misses Crowell and Goodyear of Chelsea prevent the growth and harvest of a large drove over from Chelsea on Sunday and with Louis Freeman, also of Chelsea, marks.

sash from the front of the west store of would like to take a weeks vacation and to measles. Circuit court commissioner Frank death of Abraham Lincein, 25 years ago, Amusement lovers can select just such Joslyn of Ypsilanti, has been in town the the flag was displayed on the union school

play each evening and the prices are low. piece of land formerly owned by Charles district were neither absent nor tardy It is wonderful how much better goods | Clark, at Iron Creek. appear when exposed to view in a new Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Ruckman arrived and Willie Maner, Charley Frey, Lottie Mrs. Dr. Kinney of Decatur visited at atore. A striking example of this can be here on Monday in response to a telegram Hashley, Forrie Lamb, Edward Wolff. M. Baldwin's the past week. found by visiting Roller & Blum's new announcing the serious illness of his

Jenter & Rauschenberger have a new his wife was at her home in Eau Claire, advertisement this week. This is the Wis., when the telegram reached them. time of year to discard the old and buy We received a pleasant call on Tuesday new furniture and they are the ones to from Rev. P. J. Ternes, the newly appointed rector of St. Mary's catholic stead again. early Monday morning and cleaned the dress and comes from St. Joseph's church on Wednesday. gutters and street in front of their stores, of Detroit, in which city he was born and

thereby very_much improving the ap- educated. The auction sale of partially damaged | Rev. Babbitt of Tecumseh attended the attended. People should be on hand at here, on Monday, The question of holdthese sales both afternoon and evening, ing union services with the methodists if they wish to buy books of all kinds was discussed. There seemed to be no The old saw mith, which has been an eye cheap. See advertisement in another particular objection to that but further sore to everyone who passed it, took a tumble The W. F. M. society of this place will A week of tun is what our people may expect to enjoy, beginning on Monday.

next, as the Graham Earle Co. will occu
than that they refused to make any arguments. If any of the members desire to attend and assist in supporting Mr. & Mrs. James Graham celebrated the such occasions will be carried out.

The Teigler—Bauer wedding and next, as the Graham Earle Co. will occupt the methodist church-there can be no obpy the boards at Arbeiter hall. Their jection, but the presbyterian society will only affect the neighbors ception was the great social event of the presbyterian society will only affect the neighbors ception was the great social event of the prices, 10, 20, and 80 cents are low enough to allow a whole family to attend each society will keep up its work and socials engage a minister. The presbyterian George Whitbeck, a Hudson lawyer, ladies society has given very pleasant assisted J. W. Patchin in the suit before and profitable socials and has raised con- a horse last week. Justice Perkins on Tuesday between siderable money and we hope its future

Warren Kimble and Poster Brower re- will be as bright as its success has been with the measles. garding a trade of a horse for wood. A. in the past. F. Freeman appeared for Kimble and the astice took until Friday to make his de- An item in an Arkansas City, Kansas pairing their barns. paper was much enjoyed by the boys here. It appears that a lady came into Pottle's to spend the summer. Manager Schmid of Arbeiter hall wrote to Deerfield. Milan and Saline to ascertain what kind of a troupe the Graham might lay it upon the bed in the back few oats will be sown this week. Earle Co., are and received reply that they are good and give satisfaction. The did, then saying she had an errand up Sunday to visit his brother John. manager of the Milan opera house says street she left with the remark that baby Ad. Beech of Ingham county came "They gave the best satisfaction of any entertainment yet given in my house." street sne left with the for dinner that the for dinner with the form of the

Don't look for Roller & Blum in the essac block any more, they are now or the north side of Exchange Place, next

door to Hæussler. The Graham Earle company next week Because the prices are low, don't think the troupe a poor one. Many of the best of la grippe but is better now. companies in the cities play to cheap

prices, 10 to 30 cents. Miss Mary Reyer has been sick with sore throat but is able to be out again. School teachers should remember that we have a fine line of school cards on Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Orttenburger hand. We have just received an entire the party at Saline Friday evening. new line from the east which they should Mrs. M. C. Graham went to Clinton see, at the ENTERPRISE office.

on Friday last where he expects to find last week at Miller's opera house, this Tuesday evening. place, are now in Attica. They are far above the average of traveling companie partment of the university, was in town and will please the most refined and sensative. In our dealings with Mr. Earle The Democrat says that J. L. Stone we find him a gentlemen, and can recomand Fred Cutler have bought a hotel at mend him to the public as such .- Bloomville. Ohio. Independent. At Arbeiter

Hall all next week.

of the Detroit Journal an illustrated catanext Tuesday, April 22nd, at noon, for a Jacob Schantz has left for parts unkn four day exhibition. It will be the great-with about \$600 of his wife's money. church on Sunday morning and evening. Mr. & Mrs. Charles Vogel have moved est and most attractive 25 cent exhibition The want column is crowded in beside to Toledo where he will keep a grocery ever projected in America. You can see Miss Ella Ryan began teaching school in Miss Emma Coon of Manchester will com lower floor of the armory building.

> of school in the Perrin district on Friday on Monday to elect trustees in place of honor: Lewis Burghardt, Frank and Eddie Steinegweg, and Floyd Jones.

Retrated article on the losses in the great us that he has secured a position in the election but refused to qualify, passed off freight office of the G. R. & I. railroad at very quietly. Only 48 votes were cast There were only two candidates for the SHARON. offices: Hon. J. D. Corev and Thos. J Farrell and they were elected. The Miss Mary Schafer is teaching in Crafts council will now be as follows: President-Dr. A. Conklin. Miss Nellie Cavanaugh began teach Clerk-Warren Kimble. the spring school in district No. 5, Monday Trustees-N. Schmid, Geo. Nisle, Joe. April 8th.

The receipts of the church socials during be winter, including the amount received be winter, including the amount received the winter, including the amount received at the entertainment and supper at the town Our hustling clothing firm of Robison | hall and church is about \$52. Ont., visited at his father's, James Weir, on Friday and Saturday. We were the same of the father's on Friday and Saturday. We were the same of the father's one of the father one of th fourth page which it will be to the ad- property, April 3d, bids were made on all fourth page which it will be to the advantage of every person who buys clothed ingoto read carefully. They have had a second to read carefully. They have had a second carefully and the property but no sale made except the Ruckman, aged 54 years. pastor of St. Mary's church and will hold Frank Muir of Clinton was in town on ing, to read carefully. They have had a saw mill property which was bought by A. Saturday last. We learn that his wife hard row to hoe against all sorts of com- T. Kirkwood. is hopelessly sick with cancer. Today petition but have kept up the quality of Lew. Wolffell from a load of wood last been in poor health, although nothing of a

> Mr. Collins, county organizer of the pat formed with the following officers

President-Wm. R. Mount,

Secretary—E. E. Baker.

Treasurer-Daniel Burch

Guide-Horatio Burch

Sentinel-Henry O'Niel

Minerva-Lucy Burch.

April 24th.

Demeter-Mrs. Carrie Logan

IRON CREEK.

Wiley W. Mills of Holland visited rela

Mrs. George M. Sutton went to Kent

April 26th, when the usual programme for

season for this place and far outdid any

event of the kind in the history of our social

At a recent meeting of the social club the

ollowing named persons were elected officers:

The Manchester rural schools are to be

Millspaugh; No. 4, fractional Franklin,

We will not croak any mere about the ill

President-Mrs. J. R. Holmes,

Secretary-Miss Martha Taylor.

Treasurer-Miss Stella English.

Jessie B. Allen.

Vice President-Mrs. W. E. Pease

B. F. Matteson was in Hillsdale a

Vice President-S. H. Smith.

of the Michigan savings and loan associOur friend W. T. Perkins of San- a clerkship in Haeussler's drug store. ation of Detroit, which will be found on the opposite page.

Out Tribut

Francisco, Cal. has our thanks for a copy

the opposite page.

About two-thirds of the scholars of the of the Examiner which contains 50 large In memory of the assassination and

a play as suits their taste next week, as past two cays hearing testimony in a building, on Monday. he Graham Earle Co. have a different mortgage foreclosure in chancery, of a The following named pupils or Spafar during the month ending April 11: John | fr

NORVELL

Most everybody in town has the measles. Mrs. J. R. Holmes, on Thursday afternoon Wednesday before he died, he called his Bert Beckwith is home this week. A. J. Austin has bought the old homebright and church. He is a young man of fine ad- Thomas Rhead of Napoleon was in town and Zimmerman districts.

quite county last week in answer to a telegram 16 weeks; through all of which he has bee sick. Floyd has the measles and Mrs. A., announcing that Mrs. Sutton's mother was most patient and enduring. J. G. Palmer and daughter and Grace R. A. Maynard, the new surveyor of he was highly respected and esteemed by all books began last evening and was well annual meeting of the presbyterian society Rhead of Ann Arbor, formerly of Norvell, customs for west Michigan, was formerly a who knew him. esident of this place where many friends The funeral services, conducted are visiting here this week.

than that they refused to make any ar- on Sunday. We hope the rubbish will soon hold its next meeting on Saturday evening

Henry and Eben Horning a Marvin Culver and John Roberts Miss Clara Boomer has gone to Fra Some of the farmers are plowing an

WAMPLER'S LAKE.

BRIDGEWATER STATION.

Lewis Uphaus is on the sick list.

few weeks at home. Fresh Oysters Mrs. Layher of Manchester is visiting a By the can or dish at the Bakery. her son's. Fred Layher. Eyes tested free of charge. Miss Ida Blum has been having an attack

Fausell has received a most elegant stock of Gold and Silver Watches, which he will sell at factory prices. Come and Miss Mame Chirtis went to her home in see and compare prices as he defies com-

My Farm in Sharon to rent. MRS. J

I am prepared to correct all defects o

ision that can be corrected by glasses.

All accounts on my books that I have gave entertainments during the whole of with his parents here, returning home on been unable to collect by sending two or more statements will be advertised for sale two weeks from today in this paper, if not settled before. F. A. Kotts, Manchester, Mich.

\$1,000 For \$30.

Do you wish to get a good Busine Call and See Samples. Gas or Vitalized Air Administered. Education? Now is the time to purchase your scholarship. For the purpose o raising money to pay for new school fur-

New Garden Seeds at Roller & Blum's. NOW'S YOUR TIME.

niture, we are going to sell Ten Unlimit- CREAT SALE OF ed, or Life Scholarships, entitling the here for only \$30. Regular price \$35. holders to the Complete Business Cours scholarships are sold. Remember only ten go at this price. Do not be too late. BROWN'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

Born.

LAYHER.—In Bridgewater on Friday April 11th 1890, to Mr. & Mrs. Fred Layher,

Married

OTTMAR-RHEINFRANK.—In Saline in Thursday April 10th by Rev. Kedder, fr. Martin Ottmar of Saline and Mrs. Wm. BEUTLER-PECKENS.- In

Deceased was born at Monroe, Mich, 1836. During the past three years she had asked to buy. we learn that Mrs. Muir died this morn—their goods and kept down the prices Friday and broke his collar bone. He was serious nature was anticipated until a short until they have driven every competitor driving his young team at the time when time ago when the doctors pronounced his formerly occupied by W. H. Pottle.

We understand that the lake shore company will build a new bridge on the visual in this county. He will graduate from will fixed principles of honest dealings and will keep a stock of goods on the following Monday morning.

They don't intend to deviate now one of the reins broke allowing him to fall disease Bright's disease. Last Wednesday GET READY FOR THE RUSH she commenced to grow worse and expired on the following Monday morning. In her home she led a quiet and exe

> plary life. She was not a member of any Mr. Collins, county organizer or the pat-rons of industry, spoke at the town hall last church, although a regular attendant, and Friday evening and an organization was she died a firm believer in the christian faith. She leaves an only son, W. C. Ruckcircle of relatives and friends to mour

> > purchased part of the farm on which he re-

sided at the time of his death. He returne

to Miss Hannah Hendy of Elmira, March 6

1845. The following June they moved to

. Of the five children born to them four are

family around him, bidding them all good

through his illness and saving I am almost

home: I can see my mother calling me.

For more than a year he has been a grea

The best and kindest father and neighbor

Stalker of Clinton, were held at the hor

Commercial.

Home Markets.

Markets by Telegraph.

Wednesday April 16th at 2 p. m.

GGS-Dull at 10c.

The ladies social club will meet with living and were with him at his death. On

The spring term of school began Monday bye, thanking them for their devoted care

W. C. Ruckman and wife of Eau Claire Wis., arrived Monday, a short time after she expired. The funeral occurred at the house Stylish Embroidered Dress Pattern

BROWN.—In Bridgewater on Sunday April 13th 1890, of cancer in the stomach, Mr. Caleb Brown, aged 76 years. The deceased was born in Hector, Tomp-kins county, New York, Jan. 7th 1814. In the fell of 1844 he same to Mishian and the fall of 1844 he came to Michigan and

Hosiery, Lace Curtains,

Bridgewater and settled on their farm where PINGRFF & SMITH ROOTS & SHOFS

And get the highest market price for your Butter and Eggs, call on me

-MADE IN-

Officers and Directors. .F. W. WEMPLE JOHN WESTERN FRED WHITING, one of the

EGGS—Dull at 10c.

OATS—Steady at 22c \$\bar{p}\$ bu.

RYE—Brings 40c @ 42c \$\bar{p}\$ bu.

POTATOES—30 @ 35cts. \$\bar{p}\$ bu.

HIDES.—Bring \$c @ 3\bar{p}\$ c per fb.

ONIONS.—Scarce, bring \$1. \$\bar{p}\$ bu.

BEANS.—Bring \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bu.

BARLEY.—Brings 75c @ \$85c \$\bar{p}\$ cwt.

SHEEP PELTS.—Bring 25c @ \$1. each.

LARD—Country, is scarce, at \$c \$\bar{p}\$ ib.

CLOVERSEED.—\$3,00 to \$3,25 per bu. Local Board at Manchester. ..GEO. J. HÆUSSLER | Director ... TTER-Dull at 13 @ 14c per pound Vice President, F. STEINKOHL POULTRY.—Chickens 5 @ 6c, Geese 6c Treasurer,... under the supervision of the following named teachers: District No. 3, Jennie Backwith; No. 4, Allie Lazell; No. 5, Ida Sloat; No. 6, Maggie Murphy; No. 7, Ella Welch; No. 8, Mand E. Baldwin; No. 9, Gertie ...N. SCHMID .A. F. FREEMAN

DETROIT, April 16, 1890. EGGS.-Market seady at 11 c @ 12c & treatment people in this part of the town are doz. for fresh receipts.

wont to receive in the dispensation of town

EGGS.—Market seady at 11½c @ 12c # amounts to only about live per cent of the total income—and beyond this notion the directors nor any officer has a right to take a cent from the funds of the association to defray any manner of expense.

The Enterprise

To all New Subscribers from now until Jan. 1, 1891

DENTIST,

Office over Roller & Blum's store Manchester, Mich TEETH INSERTED WITHOUT PLATES a new patent process, which costs but little more than

Roots Restored to their Natural Appearance by the use of Natural Looking Porcelain or Gold Crowns. Gold Filling, Gold-lined Rubber or Metal Plates, a specialt Having put in some new Furnaces I am enabled to make CONTINUOUS GUM PLATES,

nd do Porcelain Filling, Crown and Bridge work in the Best and Most Nrtural Looking Manne

an ordinary Plate. (See Cut.)

Slightly Damaged

For a Short Time. Rooms one door West of Haeussler's Drug Store, Mrnchester THE CHANCE of a LIFETIME

Collier's Encyclopedia of Social and Business Forms, Hill's Manual, Hill's Album of Biography and Art, Protestant, Catholic, English and GERMAN BIBLES

Life of Blessed Virgin by the Abbe Orsini, Prayer Books, Oxford Teacher Bibles, Chambers' and other Encyclopedias, Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries, Histories, the works of Scott, Dickens, Thackersy, Carlyle, Irving, Eliot, Carleton; also Date, Milton and Bible Gallery illustrated by Dore.

THE POETS! Longfellow, Whittier, Burns, Byron, Moore. Thousands of New and Rare Boo

Superbondonsical PHOTO ALBUMS

Come out when the bell rings. Sign of the red ffag. The ladies especially

D. W. McDEVITT, Bibliopolist.

For Spring Goods, to

I have just received a fine line of

White Goods, Lawn Tennis Lawns,

And also a Full Line of the Justly Celebrated

The best goods in the market. If you want to buy Groceries Cheap

JOHN KENSLER.

.. O. W. SHIPMAN Treasurer,.................................. L. WILLIAMS F. W. WEMPLE

...W. H. BAKER

Cashier Commercial National Bank
Attorneys,......BOWEN, DOUGLAS
& WHITING.

MAT D. BLOSSER J. J. KNAPPJ. F. NESTELLC. F. KAPP

Go and hear them.

Go and hear them.

The May number of Demorest's contained with the best of the same of the same

THURSDAY, APRIL, 17, 1890.

THREE-YEAR-OLD'S IDEA OF KISSES

I showered upon his dimpled cheeks
Sly kisses by the score,
Then hugged my darling to my heart,
And stole some twenty more.
He did not murmur or oppose,
But still and passive laid;
In thoughtful mood he asked me then:
"Of what are kisses made!"
"I cannot tell you precious one,

"Of what are kisses made."
"I cannot tell you, precious one,
Just make a few yourself,
Perhaps you then can answer, dear,
Your query, you sweet elf."
"I'p came two ruby, rosy lips,
On neck, and cheek, and brow,
Ho made some kisses; then said I,
"Ah, can't you answer now?"
With thoughtful mien and winning smill
He turned his eyes above,
Then said, "Why, mamma dear, I fink,
They're made, just made of love." They're made, just made of love."

—Ladies' Home Journa

STORY OF A BLACK BASS.

An Interstate Fishing Experience That New York Artist Once Had.

A few years ago I was spending the immer in Delaware valley. I went summer in Delaware valley. I went out bass fishing one day, accompanied by a local fisherman as guide. Our boat was floating slowly down the stream, when, as we neared a rock in the middle of the river, I had a strike on one of my looks, and the next second a big bass sprang out of the water at the end of my line. He was well hooked, and began a desperate fight. We floated on past the rock, the bass fighting so that it was necessary to keep the boat going down stream, when suddenly the guide seized the oars and began pulling up stream with all his might. with all his might.
"Hold on!" I shouted. "Let her

float!"
"But we've got into Jersey!" he replied. "We're in Jersey, and it's against the law to fish there for two weeks yet!"
I thought the man was going crazy, but I ordered him to quit rowing, for I wanted to kill the big bass. He obeyed with a grow!, and said that if Constable Van Ray saw us it would be a dear bass to me as well as to minself. In the meantime the bass was making a noble fight, and the first thing I knew another bass seized a look on the leader, and I had two to look out for. knew another bass serzed a nook out for leader, and I had two to look out for. The second was a small one, but he was a fighter, and I had all I could do to handle them, the guide was so stubborn. We had caught a turn in the and the boat floated off toward the west shore of the river. That was just the direction that I wanted at that time, but we hadn't gone ten feet before the guide grabbed the oars again and went to pulling up stream with all his might.

"Drop the oars!" I yelled, madder than a bull. "Do you want me to lose

"But we're in Pennsylvany!" whined the native. There hain't no place where it'll go so hard with us for breakin' the game laws as it will in Pennsylvany, and it'll be three weeks yit before you can fish for bass in Pennsylvany!"

I then made up my mind that the guide was surely a little off, but just then both bass shot up stream, and I shouted to him to pull up stream as fast as he could. He did it with a will, and as he pulled the boat up past the rock a look of relief came over his

"Now, we're all right," he said.
"We're back in New York ag'in,
where it hain't against the law to catch

out. I recled them in, but just as they came within reach of the landing net the big one turned and gave a desperate lunge. The leader snapped in two and away went the large fish. The small one was above the break and I got him in, but I would have thrown him back again if my guide hadn't. him back again if my guide hadn't just then exclaimed:

Well, there! That's the first time I ever knew a fish to be hooked in New York state, and fit all the way across New Jersey and Pennsylvany back into New York ag in! That won't be done ag in in one while!"

the three states come together at a point in the river, and I liad fought the bass over all three of them. Instead of throwing the little bass away I thought the novelty of his capture warranted me in keeping him, and I had him mounted as a mement of my had him mounted as a memento of my

The height of a male at birth is 1 foot 8 inches, and that of a female 1 foot 6 inches. Fully grown a man's height should be about three and a half times greater than at birth, or 5 feet 9 inches, while a woman should be 5 feet 3 inches. The weight of individuals who are fully developed and well formed, however, varies within extremes, which are nearly as 1 to 2, while their height varies within limits which at most are as 1 to 1-3. Taking 200 pounds as the maximum of man's weight and 85 as the minimum, we would have the average of 1421 pounds. Placing the maximum weight of woman at 185 pounds and the minimum at 70 pounds, and we get an average of 127½ pounds.—Philadelphia Record.

A Precocious Boy.

Lord Macaulay, when not vet years old, had already written a "Compendium of Universal History," giving an account of the leading events from the creation down to the present century, as well as a defense of Christianity, intended for the use of Indian missionaries, and knew Scotts, "Lay of the Last Minstrel" and "Marmon" by heart. He had further attempted to rival Sir Walter by composing a poem in six cantos, called the "Battle of Cheviot," but he work, as he dropped it to begin another poem, entitled "Olaus the Great, or, the Conquest of Mona," after the manner of Virgil.—London Telegraph."

Some Foreign Proverbs

Here is a Russian proverh that is equal to the keenest salirie vein of a Spaniard: "B-fore going to war pray once; before going to sea pray twice; before marrying pray three times." I have never been able to understand have never been able to understand why the Spanish proverbs bore so heavily on womankind. The Spanish are notoriously a gallant, chivalric people, yet we find them constantly indulging in such subtle sarcasms as this: "He that loseth a coin and his with his preat loss of his coin." wife hath a great loss of his coin."

Eugene Field's Letter.

THE CONDUCTOR'S WAY

He Tells How, the Passengers Them Help Him to Do His Work.

Help Him to Do His Work.

"Well, come into the baggage car,"
Johnny," said the old conductor. "If
I am to break you in, I might as well
tell you the secrets of the conductor's
business. They are few gad simple,
but they are powerful. I conductor
relies on nothing in himself or his authority. His uniform and lantern and
punch don't amount to anything. He
is able to do business simply because
of the consciences of the people in the
cars. Take away conscience from the of the consciences of the people in the cars. Take away conscience from the human race, and we could not handle more than one car load. There would have to be a conductor for each car. "Of course, you have to stir the people's conscience. You will notice that as I walk through a car I throw my hand to one side and the other, towards every passenger in the seats. hand to one side and the other, wards every passenger in the seats. Now, if a man or woman has a ticket for me, that simple motion forces that passenger to give the ticket up. They may mean to keep it, may have plan-

may mean to keep it, may have planted not to give it up, but as I turn my hand towards them and say, 'Tickets on at Newark, please,' they can no more help giving up the ticket than they can fly. So many things enter into that as to make it hard for me tolly up helf of them. First they into that as to make it hard for me to tell you half of them. First, they know I have a right to the ticket and they have not; they are not positive whether I know they owe me a ticket or not, or whether I saw them get on or saw them sit down or not. They always presume I know all about it.

"A conductor is often surprised by having a ticket thrust at him when he does not expect it, but here's a curious fact: A conductor's surprise does not count in the business. When a conductor shows he did notexpect a ticket.

count in the business. When a conductor shows he did not expect a ticket, t is too late for the passenger to with-draw it. But a passenger's emotions are of the utmost importance to a conductor. In twenty years' experience l have detected the guilty consciences of passengers thousands of times. A man hands me a ticket that has been punched or a pass that is out of date or that is open to a doubt as to its vaor that is open to a doubt as to its validity, and—now, mark me, that man will betray the fact that he has no belief in his own act. Some tremor of speech, a movement of the eye, will certainly give him away. Upon that you must count for success. Watch your man, but not too closely. He will certainly make you aware of his uneasiness. Only the other day four men handed me tickets to points just men handed me tickets to points just outside New York. Every one of them meant to save money by riding all the way to the city. I could not pretend to remember which one gave me a ticket to Elizabeth, or which to Polyary or which to the other places. Rahway or which to the other places. So when I got to Elizabeth I simply stood before the four men and said:

Disregarded Bullet Wounds.

It has occurred to no obituary writer to notice Lord Napier of Magdala's utter indifference to wounds and the wonderful celerity of his recovery from them. Two of his wounds he had not cared to notice at all in his record of services furnished to Hart's army list. He was severely wounded at Ferozeshah in December, 1845, buthad recovered in time to take part in the battle of Sobraon, seven weeks later. Before Multan in the middle of September, 1848, a cannon shot all but

took off his leg, but he was marching and fighting again by the second week On the 12th of January following he

was severely woulded in the trenches, but he was able to march several hun-dred miles across the country and fight at Gujerat one month later to a day. He was shot in the leg at the first re-lief of Lucknow, but nevertheless rode out next day and brought in the rear guard, after which throughout the blockade he did continuous and arduone ag in in one while!"

Then I learned for the first time that there I started in fishing was where her three states come together at a oint in the river, and I had fought bass over all three of them. In-

The Sultan's Cooks.

When Turkey, and notably the sultan, were in the last extremity of poverty. I was one day sitting in the private office of a great Galata banker. In the midst of our talk an excited cavass rushed into the room exclaiming that the sultan's gifts had arrived, ing that the sultan's gifts had arrived, and that thirty cooks were waiting without with trays of sweetmeats. While the man spoke the first cook entered the room, bearing on his head a covered tray heaped with the usual restoons of yellow gauze. I looked toward my host in mute inquiry. The banker smiled gently and said: "My friend, you must not be surprised, for we are in Turkey; but you must go, for this is a private matter. I cannot nermit you to taste his majesty's bonpermit you to taste his majesty's bon-bons, but you may judge of their qual-ity;" and with this he half raised the wooden cover of the tray and I caught a glimpse of a confused mass of flashing gens. "I hope," he continued, as he led me to the door, "to lend his majesty a quarter of a million sur cestigated by the continued of the confused manufactured of the continued of the continued of the confused of the confu bagatelles."-Cor. St. James Gazette.

Somebody says that the custom when a household goes into mourning of putting a crape band on the arms of the servants is another instance of of the servants is another instance of the adoption of everything English. Now, this is absolutely untrue. The mourning band on the arm had been in use in the couthern states long before George Washington was ever heard of, and down in Dixie the gentlemen of a family also wear the crape badge for three months, six months, or for three months, six months, or twelve months, according to the length of time deep mourning is worn by the ladies of the household.—New York Sun.

Common Salt for Neuralgia It is not generally known that com-mon salt is an admirable remedy for neuralgia. Dr. George Leslie gives neuralgia. details of thirty or forty cases of facial and other neuralgias, odontalgia, etc., which have been cured, in most instances instantaneously, by the in-sufflation of common salt. The salt was either "snuffed" or blown up the nostrils. He said he had been unsuc-cessful in only two cases; both of these were cases of old standing, which had been treated frequently by mor-phine injections.—New York Com-

inercial Advertiser.

A BETTER PICTURE.

finale Jere Potter Sees "The Angelus." bu Old Uncle Jere Potter, a well known Old Oncie Jare Fotter, a weit known justice of the peace living in southern Missouri, came to Chicago, and while here went to see "The Angelua." When he returned to the hotel the clerk asked him if he liked the famous

clerk asked him if he liked the famous picture.

'Oh, yes, liked it well enough, but I'd have to be mighty flush with money and care mighty little for it before I would give \$110,000 for it. Put a sassafras frame 'round it and hang it up in a barn' where there was a dance goin' on, and I low that not one man in fifty would take any notice of it. Oh, the paint is well laid on—smooth and all that—but it ain't worth the money, that's all. I've seen many a picture

all that—but it ain't worth the money, that's all. I've' seen many a picture that I wouldn't swap for it—got one myself that I wouldn't give for it without a good deal of boot."

"What is the name of your picture?"

"The Last Supper.' It is a powerfully interestin' piece of work, I can tell you. There sits the Saviour and his disciples, with Judas a soppin' in the dish; and there is John, with love and tenderness writ all over his face; and there is Peter, good and true, but withal a little shaky, as the vote afterward shows. There is Thomas, with a sort of shrewd expression of doubt on his face. The table ain't none too fine—looks like two trestles with some his face. The table ain't none too nn
—looks like two trestles with som
hut when yo plank put across 'em, but when you come down to the paint you'll find it right there. There ain't no minch matters; no stinginess. The man that painted it jest snatched up his bresh and went to work. He didn't slight one cart by raskin'. Some other a leetle part by makin' some other a leetle redder or a little bluer, but he was fair an' honest an' treated 'em all alike Ho was what I call a honest man Some painters, sign painters, mostly, have slighted their work, but this man didn't. He understood his obligation didn't. He understood his obligation and followed it out. He was a man of

the people—an honest citizen."

"The picture you speak of," said the clerk, "is a mere daub. The bread is blue, the meat is black and the hash is

purple."
"Yes, that may be true, but the work is there, just the same. I know all about that. The work is mighty inclined to make fun of the art that held forth in them days, but natur' is natur' and art kain't help itself. As I natar' and art kain't heip itself. As I tell you, this picture of mine is a beautiful thing. It don't stand back for nothin'. Me and my wife and my little people set round the fire at night and watch the fire light as it falls on that 'ar picture, and immijitly there comes up before us that old garden with its scrubby trees and spring branch that went tricklin' among the rocks. We see the Saviour with his rocks. We see the Saviour with his sad and beautiful face and we hear the low words of reproach that he speaks to his apostles. That picture is hung in our dinin' room, and whenever we stood before the four men and said:

Sad and beautiful face and we hear the 'Fare on from Elizabeth,' and got my money. In that way I made all four pay up, though I did so solely by their help.

'Just walk along behind me for a couple of days. You will at first be surprised at the number of men that you will see are trying to beat me, but you will be more astonished at the various ways in which they are certain to betray themselves."—P. R. R. in Chatter. picture of the great Christ, and one time when I didn't think he was goin' to get well. I came into the room sud-denly and saw him holdin' out his arms toward it. The last thing he saw in this life was Christ settin' there talkin love to the man that atterwards talkin love to the man that atterwards betrayed him. I reckon I would be put down as a fool, but I kaint help lovin that ole picture. Oh, of course nobody would want to buy it—nobody would want it in the house—but somehow I wouldn't swap it for no picture that ever was painted. Yes, I admit that Peter's face is blue and that lohn's face is green, but no paint has John's face is green, but no paint has hid the beautiful smile on the face of the Saviour. Wall, reckon I must go up to my room."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Flesh Turned to Stone

The old idea of covering dead bodies with a film of metal and so rendering their face and form practically imperishable has lately been revived, but it can hardly be said to have been received with favor. The petrifaction of the human body, however, is a field in which for many years Italian scientists have worked with no little success. The process at present adopted is only a partial rediscovery of the secret pro-cess of Segato, the Florentine. The body of Joseph Mazzani was by it turned into almost transparent marble, and when on the fifth anniversary of the death of the patriot his coffin was opened in the presence of some of his faithful followers, they found his face

ouite unchanged.
Some of the bodies thus treated are solid, permanent petrifications; some are provisional, capable of returning to a fresh condition; all preserve the fullness and transparency of life, while most are in a plicible condition. It is most are in a pliable condition. It is stated that all the varied members of the body are hard at first, but become after awhile supple, and even capable of furnishing studies in the anatomy of muscles, veins and nerves.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Remarkable Colored Man.

On a plantation in Edgefield county S. C. lives a negro who is puzzling all the people in that section. Nearly every night, about half an hour after he goes to bed, he enters into what appears to be a trance, and preaches a sermon. He is quite illiterate, but without a book and with his eyes closed, he takes a text which by ref-erence to the Bible is found to be correct in chapter, verse and wording. In these trance sermons he uses better language than he does in ordinary conversation.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Johnny's Mother (continuing to read)—"But the stubborn animal refused to go a step further, whereupon its master beat it so severely that it fell

to the earth; its breath coming in quick, short pauts." Dear me, that was quick snort pants." Dear me, that was terrible, wasn't it, Johnny? He might have tried kindness.
"Yes," responded Johnny, "or a trousers stretcher."

Trousers stretcher!" "Why, yes; for those quick, short pants."—Lippincott's.

A Long Wait. Mrs. De Rumpus (with glittering eyes)—I've just found out that you bought an expensive dress pattern at Silk & Co.'s a few days before Christ-

Mr. De R.--Y-e-s, m' dear. It was Mr. De R.—1-es, m dear. It was for you, but I didn't want to be sent back to exchange it for some other shade, or weight, or width or some-thing, and I've been waring for a chance to find your m good humor be-fore presenting it.—The New York Weekly.

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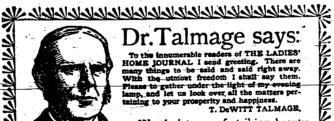
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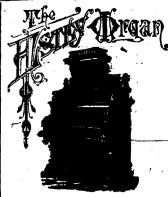
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