Catarrh Cured

Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Health is Good.

"I was a sufferer from catarrh. One of my neighbors advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so. A few bottles purified my blood and cured me. I have remained in good health ever since." JAS. T. ADKINS, Athensville, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The architect of his own fortune never tires of planning extensions.

Excursions to the West and Southwest Via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route. Do not conclude your arrangements for your California trip until you get full particulars of our "Pacific Coast Limited," a new and palatial Pullman vestibuled train, "A Summer Route for Winter Travel," and only three days to California. Through Pullman tourist sleepers to California and Portland, Ore. Harvest excursions on the first and third Tuesday of each month to certain points in the west and southwest at one fare, plus $2. Write for full information, map folders, land books about Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas or Nebraska. Address Bissell Wilson, D. P. A., 111 Adams street, Chicago.

The fellow who shakes the tree doesn't always get the most fruit.

To California.

Attention is called to the excellent service of the North-Western Line to California and the favorable rates which have been made for single and round trip tickets for this season's travel. Best accommodations in first-class or tourist sleeping cars, which run through every day in the year. Personally conducted tourist car parties every week to California and Oregon. Choice of a large number of different routes without extra charge. Particulars cheerfully given upon application to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y, or connecting lines.

A lie often cripples where a cannon would be ineffective.

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

Ungrammatically speaking the plural of baby must be twins.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

A man follows precedent as long as it benefits him.

AFTER 20 YEARS.

A Lady of Grand Rapids Strikes the Right Thing.

Many extraordinary cases of the work of the little conqueror are coming to light in Michigan. Hundreds of them have been investigated by our representative and each but gives added strength to those which have gone before. Such well-deserved words of praise are daily showered on this modern wonder-worker from all parts of the Union. Speaking of her experience a lady of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Jno. Gardner, who resides at No. 309 Second Street, says:

"For over 20 years I was bothered with kidney trouble, and despite treatment by physicians and using almost every remedy that came to my notice I received no permanent relief until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. No one except those who have been through the mill of kidney complaint can tell the torture that one endures. The constant pain across my back extending up the right side, totally unable to lie on my right side; the stiffness and numbness of my limbs; the excruciating pain, is something much more easy to think about than to express. Many a time my husband has had to rub my back to get up the circulation, before I was able to get on my feet. My family prevailed on me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, but as I had used dozens of other remedies I had very little hope of finding relief. They persisted in their advice and in the fall of 1897 I used three boxes. I felt like a different person. I was in better health than I had been in years. The pain in my back left. I slept well at night, I could do my housework as well as I ever could, and I give the entire credit to Doan's Kidney Pills. I make this statement so that other women who suffer as I suffered may be in a position to know what to use if they wish to get rid of that too prevalent disease, kidney complaint."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole Agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

It's unwise to boast of your genealogy. Even if you succeed in tracing it back to Adam and Eve you haven't any the best of the others.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

BESIEGED BY JABALIS.

During the summer of 1887, while escorting a party of surveyors, who were engaged in locating the international boundary line between Mexico and our own territories of Arizona and New Mexico, we made camp near some water holes in a wild part of the desert, with no human habitation within several hundred miles of us. The country round about was rocky and desolate, broken into coulees, abrupt mounds and painted buttes, and diversified here and there by stunted cottonwood trees, petrified limbs and branches of thick chaparral. For a number of days the weather had been pleasant, but at last a drizzly rain set in, which kept everyone closely confined to camp.

While the moisture was falling thick and fast a Mexican officer, accompanied by an escort, rode up and claimed shelter which we were glad enough to grant for the sake of their company.

The officer related a startling story of having encountered four large Mexican lions not two hours previous, which animals seemed quite ferocious and hungry, and actually had disputed their passage through the chaparral.

The men of the escort had fired and wounded two of the animals, but the quartet of lions finally took themselves sullenly off and disappeared in the timber.

He also said that the country to the south was full of black-tail deer, and as for small game, such as long-eared rabbits, sage hens and chaparral cocks, they were so numerous and tame that they could almost be knocked over with clubs.

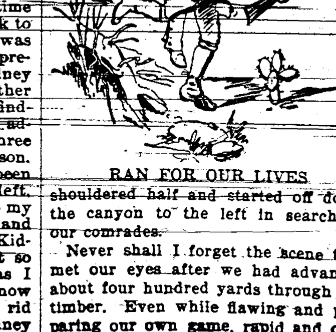
Rain or shine, this was an opportunity not to be lost and three of our party, accompanied by one of the Mexicans as guide, at once set out for the hills, where the game was said to be.

We rode on through a rocky, half mountainous country, covered with stunted trees and sharp-pointed chaparral, and then, far away in the distance, on the summit of a bunch of crags, we descried a dozen objects outlined against the sky, which appeared to be mountain sheep of the Sierra Madre variety.

It was decided to stalk them. So, after picketing the horses, we divided our party, two of us going up a small canyon to the left, the other two swinging around to the right, with a mutual agreement to keep on and finally meet at the base of the crags to compare notes, where the sheep had first been seen.

The Mexican guide and myself were together, and we climbed to a ridge where, peeping over, we scanned the country for miles in every direction, but could see no living creature. Then, from the right, where I was not looking, came five beautiful black-tails, dashing swiftly down the mountain valley, and not two hundred yards behind them were a full pack of timber wolves in hot pursuit. We both fired at once at the leader. Down dropped the buck, tumbling head over heels among the rocks, and the others scampered away at the top of their speed. The wolves, evidently frightened at the loud report, scattered in an opposite direction, and we never saw them afterward.

We were now sure of a good supper of venison, and as soon as the game was dressed and quartered, each of us



RAN FOR OUR LIVES

shouldered half and started off down the canyon to the left in search of our comrades.

Never shall I forget the scene that met our eyes after we had advanced about four hundred yards through the timber. Even while flawing and preparing our own game, rapid and continuous firing could be heard far off to the left, but now, upon approaching nearer, loud shouting and hollowing came to our ears, which told that something unusual had happened or was going on.

We dropped our meat and went forward at a run, only to find our two friends snugly up a tree with only one gun between them, and surrounded by at least half a hundred Mexican jabalis, who held them close prisoners.

These pugnacious little brutes are called pecaries in Texas, where they are quite well and unfavorably known, and of all the animals on the American continent, they are, considering their size, certainly the wildest, most belligerent and extremely daring little rascals ever created. They will unhesitatingly attack overwhelming numbers, and have never yet learned the meaning of the word fear. Running in squads or droves of a few or a hundred or more they generally attack united, and seldom yield a contest until the last member of the band is unable to continue the fight.

But while the Texas specimens are small, and exceedingly hostile, their cousins on the farther side of the Rio Grande are a dozen times more dangerous, for the latter are in size almost equal to a full-grown hog, and are armed with lancet-like tusks, double-edged and keenly pointed. With these fearful weapons, that cut like knives, they often inflict such terrible wounds that one might better trust his limbs to the tender mercies of a buzz-saw rather than to the tusks of one of these ferocious creatures.

As soon as this drove of jabalis caught sight of us they abandoned their prisoners, and with loud snorts charged directly down upon us at railroad speed.

We took to our heels and ran for our lives; but the Mexican, who was evidently used to their tactics, grasped my hand firmly, and darting out into the canyon, over the ragged rocks, we ran at headlong pace, until we reached a sort of butte or mound, up the side of which we scrambled in a manner and style that I never dreamed possible.

Here we in turn became prisoners, and at once began to pick off our assailants, who had formed in a circle around the mound, snorting and grunting viciously, but apparently without the sense or ingenuity of climbing up after us.

Our broadsides had laid nineteen of them low, but somehow this did not seem in the least to discourage them, for they still circled around the mound, intent upon holding us prisoners until the last one of the drove should be killed.

We had now about run out of ammunition, but just then a shot rang out from the timber, and then in quick succession another and another, each one of which settled the earthly career of a jabali.

Our two friends, coming down from their original tree and following our retreat, had mounted a second tree, where, at close range, they were able to render us valuable assistance. Each shot told, and finally we counted thirty-nine jabalis lying dead on the ground at the base of the mound. The remaining survivors, six in number, now gave up the fight, and with a last savage, angry snort, trotted away and were soon lost to view in the thick chaparral and stunted brush oak timber.

We descended, joined forces, and then started on the back trail.

Our comrades had lost their opportunity for a hunt, so we picked up the venison, which still lay where it had been dropped, and just about dark resumed our march in search of the ponies. The copse where they had been picketed was found without much difficulty, but here a second and awful surprise was awaiting us.

Two of the horses lay dead on the ground, and a third was so fearfully mangled that we shot him out of mercy. The fourth one was entirely missing. It was a plain story to be read, as plainly and as clearly as from a written or printed page. In the soft mud were innumerable huge tracks, which indicated that the four lions mentioned by the Mexican officer had been at work. The poor, tied ponies, with possibly one exception, had no doubt been attacked and literally torn to pieces by this quartet of fierce brutes. In this helpless condition they had been pounced upon by the lions, and after being killed had been partly devoured by their terrible enemies.

It was a dangerous position for us to be placed in; and so not waiting to secure bridles or trappings, and hastily gathering an additional supply of ammunition from the saddle pockets, without losing any more time than was absolutely necessary, we once more set out on the back trail, and made all speed to reach camp.

Marching in single file with the Mexican guide leading and carrying a resinous torch, about midnight a detachment from the camp with the Mexican officer at their head, met us, and from them we learned that the missing pony, badly frightened and fearfully scratched and clawed, had come galloping back to the camp three hours before. Our friends immediately set about to organize a search party, and it was with a great feeling of relief that they at last found us safe and sound, for they had almost given us up as dead or lost in the wild and desolate country that marks the international boundary line.—J. M. T. Partello.

Jim's Wicked Desire.

"Little Jim is crazy to have school begin." "Is he so fond of study?" "No; but he says he wants to see how much his teacher knows about the new geography."—Detroit Free Press.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A cycling firm in Cologne has patented a new bicycle bell, in which is concealed a kind of revolver, which is to serve the double purpose of frightening away vicious dogs and cheeky tramps. By merely pressing a button attached to the side of the bell ten cartridges can be fired off in succession, these giving such a loud report that obnoxious persons and animals would not think twice of beating a hasty retreat.

Machines for treating coffee, used in Brazil, are made in the United States, but require improvements in view of local conditions. Thus the coffee driers are very unsatisfactory, and the inventor of a thoroughly effective drier would reap a fortune in Brazil. Driers as now made use too high a temperature, and the product is not uniform. It seems the solution of the problem would lie in the use of comparatively low temperatures and of an exhausting pump.

A student of Spanish annals has added an interesting chapter to the history of prices by revealing from the archives of the Escurial what it cost to discover the new world. The stipends of the discoverers, at all events, did not amount to much. The pay of an able seaman was only, it seems, 10 francs a month, while a captain drew only 80 francs, or about 3 guineas, a month. As for Christopher Columbus himself, his earnings were at the rate of 1,600 francs, or $320, per annum. Even in Spain salaries have risen since those days.

DEVIOUS DEFINITIONS

Monocle—The show window of a vacant wisdom store.

Luck—What a man trusts to when he can't trust himself.

Genius—An egotist; but an egotist is not necessarily a genius.

Diplomacy—The art of getting what you want without a quarrel.

Theatre—A place where the latest styles in millinery are on exhibition.

Philosopher—A fellow whom everybody takes delight in sitting down on.

Character—Something that writes its autograph on a man's face in indelible ink.

Temporary—The kind of insanity a man uses as a shield when he does fool things.

Egotist—A man who is always strongly praising or mildly censuring himself.

Life—The judge who sentences humanity to hard labor for an indefinite term of years.—Daily News.

All plants have periods of activity and rest. Some are active in the daytime and sleep at night; others repose during the daylight hours and are awake at night.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Jokes—Gibes and Ironies Original and Selected—Flotsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

Ten Years Hence.

"And what is your name?" the new teacher said
To the dear little boy who stood at the head
Of the very big class she was going to teach,
With a winning smile to all and to each.

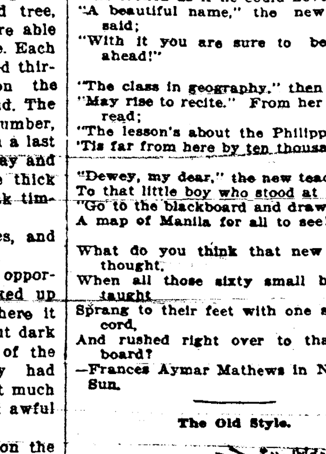
"Dewey's my name," said the dear little lad,
Who looked as if he could never be bad.
"A beautiful name," the new teacher said;
"With it you are sure to be always ahead!"

"The class in geography," then she said,
"May rise to recite." From her book she read;
"The lesson's about the Philippine Isles,
'Tis far from here by ten thousand miles.

"Dewey, my dear," the new teacher said,
To that little boy who stood at the head,
"Go to the blackboard and draw for me
A map of Manila for all to see!"

What do you think that new teacher thought,
When all those sixty small boys she taught
Sprang to their feet with one single accord,
And rushed right over to that blackboard?
—Frances Aymar Mathews in New York Sun.

The Old Style.



Polite Old Gentleman—I perceive, madam, that I need not inquire about your health.

Nice Old Lady—Thank you, sir. I confess that I feel ten years younger than I am.

Polite Old Gentleman—Possibly, madam, but you cannot feel a day younger than you look.—Truth.

Woman's Way.

Mrs. Triggs—"Oh, dear, did you ever hear of such luck! Mrs. Waggsley has made me a present of a vase that must have cost at least $30. But that's the way it always goes! Bad luck comes when you're hard up and can least afford to face it."

Mr. Triggs—"I don't understand you. Why should this beautiful present make you talk about bad luck and being hard up?"

Mrs. Triggs—"Why, you dull thing, don't you see that I shall have to give her something in return which will cost at least $5 more?"

Far Seeing.

"What are you making so much disturbance for?" inquired Aguinaldo's friend.

"My dear fellow, you are not keeping up with the pace of civilization. You don't appreciate the value of advertising. I don't propose to go into the United States along with the bunch as merely one of the natives. I'm going to be a deposed potentate, who can hold his own in society with any ex-queen who ever migrated."

Strong Attraction.

"No, mamma, I don't want to die and go to heaven."

"Why, Johnnie, how naughty! What's the reason you don't want to go there?"

"'Cause I'd have to go away and leave Petie Jimson."

"And do you love Petie so much?"

"No, mamma, I don't love him so much, but he's th' only little boy I know that has fits."

Not Superstitious.

"And you wouldn't begin a journey on Friday?"

"Not me!"

"I can't understand how you have any faith in such a silly superstition."

"No superstition about it—Saturday's payday."

A Miss Take.

"Is that young person in bloomers the type of the American girl?"

"No; I should call her a typographical error."—Puck.

The Cornfed Philosopher.

"A thing of beauty," said the cornfed philosopher, "is a joy until the fashion changes."

Sure to Grow.

"Drillum's independent company is becoming so large that he has decided to make it a regiment."

"Who is eligible for membership?"

"Any one who first planted the American colors on Cuban soil."

Willing to Oblige.

The Rev. Mr. Wilgus—My young friend, I should be delighted to have you hear me preach next Sabbath. I am going to deliver a special sermon to members of the theatrical profession.

McFidden (knockabout artist)—I guess I'll go you. What time do you come on?

WEALTH IN LITTLE THINGS.

Great Fortunes Have Been Built Up on Small Inventions.

It has become almost an axiom with the majority that larger fortunes are to be raised from some simple invention than from difficult and expensive inventions that involve a great outlay of money to manufacture. This is to a certain extent true. A certain patent for fastening kid gloves has yielded a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars for its fortunate owner, and the inventor of a collar clasp enjoys $20,000 royalty a year as the reward for his endeavor. A new kind of sleeve button has made $50,000 in five years for its patentee, and the simple twisting of safety pins in such a way that there is no possible danger of the point sticking in the child promises to enrich its owner beyond any of his early dreams of wealth. A man one day turned a piece of wire so as to hold a cork more securely in a bottle, and forthwith somebody saw a brilliant idea, and patented the modern wire stopple holder, which is now used annually on several million bottles. The accidental bending of a hairpin by a woman to prevent it from sliding out of her hair so easily produced a fortune for her husband, who immediately saw the possibilities of a crinkled hairpin for women. Instances could be multiplied indefinitely of large fortunes being made from small inventions, but fortunately for those inventors who make a life study of intricate problems of mechanics and disdain to waste their talents upon trivial, popular articles of the day, there is often also ample reward held in store for the products that take years to reduce and which revolutionize existing methods of industry and mechanics. Edison has reaped honors and riches of a princely character from his discoveries; McCormick has realized in his reaper the fortune of a millionaire; the Corliss engine brought honors and decorations to its inventor and enabled him to amass a great fortune in a few years; Professor Bell found in his telephone not only the consummation of his early hopes and ambitions, but a substantial pecuniary reward; Harveyized steel armor has become synonymous with the inventor's name, and it brings an annual income of huge proportions to its discoverer; Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, realized millions from his inventions, and Nikola Tesla, though still young and rich in promises, finds an abundance of money in his work.

UNDER THE BLACK FLAG.

Two Women Known to Have Been Pirates on the Spanish Main.

In the old days, when piracy flourished along the Spanish main and when buccaneers had headquarters in many islands of the West Indies, Mary Read and Anne Bonny sailed under the black flag. The first named was an English girl who had worn boy's clothing from childhood to hide a family secret. For a while she served on an English warship and then sailed for Cuba on a merchant vessel, which was captured by pirates. She joined the gang and thus met Anne Bonny. The latter was also disguised as a man, and, not knowing Mary to be a female, fell in love with her, revealing her own sex. Mary was then obliged to make a similar revelation. The pair served at their profession for many years. Finally they were taken prisoners by a war vessel. Mary Read was sent to a prison in Jamaica, where she ended her days. What became of Anne is not known.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A man may know love by heart and yet be unable to define it.

A sharp tongue is more essential to the modern prize fighter than a strong arm.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L B Q on each tablet.

Some men snatch victory from defeat, but more snatch defeat from victory.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The same food that stupefies the brain by day keeps it unduly active at night.

Dr. Carter's K. & B. Tea does what other medicines do not do. It regulates the four important organs of the body—the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. 25c package.

When a man sings his own praise he invariably gets the tune too high.

The Medicated Croup Necklace is the only Croup safeguard known or sold. Price by mail 50c. Medicated Croup Necklace Co., Oakmont, Pa.

The season is drawing nigh when the plumber will have a lead-pipe cinch.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

[illegible] stranger than fiction, but it is [illegible] literature.

[illegible] learn Telegraphy send to [illegible] SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, [illegible] free catalogue.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

The man who makes the most dollars usually makes the fewest friends.

"There are no cross babies or sick babies in families that use Brown's Teething Cordial."

Living by one's wits has been recommended as an anti-fat remedy.

Pensions Paid in the South.

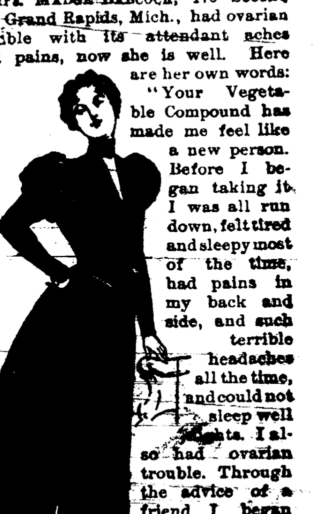
The fact was recently disclosed that the federal government expends for pensions in the state of Texas nearly $1,000,000 annually, and more than half a million in the state of Mississippi. While these states did not furnish a large quota to the federal army, they have received substantial additions to their population by the emigration of Northern men. No doubt, also, many federal soldiers in service in these states during the war retained their residences in the South at the close of the contest. No one will complain if, in the distribution of pensions, the Southern states derive a part of the advantages involved. The war with Spain will, no doubt, add to the pension list, and it is safe to say that every Southern state will be represented on the pension roll, for no braver, nobler Americans fought for the cause of humanity than the volunteers from the South.

Saved by His Quick Wit.

The foreman of a jury which lately sat in a New England courtroom has a ready wit, which served him well in a recent encounter with one of the brilliant lights of the legal world. The judge is a man of abrupt manner and speech, but with a quick sense of humor. The foreman of the jury was late one day; only a few moments, to be sure, but it was one of the judge's most irritable days, as he afterward owned. "I overslept, your honor," said the foreman with due meekness as he took his seat. "Fine him," said the judge testily. "May it please your honor," said the foreman quickly, "I did not dream of that." "Remit the fine," said the judge, hiding his mouth with his hand for a moment, but his eyes betrayed him for all that.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.



MRS. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it, I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION

It has been said of Americans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that few are entirely free from disorders of the digestive tract, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, or Constipation. The treatment of these diseases with cathartic medicines too often aggravates the trouble.

THE LOGICAL TREATMENT

is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People • Here is the proof.

In Detroit there are few soldiers more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. His home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was a bookkeeper with the wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, and he says: "I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily.

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work. I have tried many treatments and remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and after taking a few doses I found much relief, and after using several boxes I was cured. I know these pills will cure dyspepsia of its worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."—*Detroit (Mich.) Journal.*

The genuine package always bears the full name. At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50¢ per box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK.]

TOO GOOD TO BE FREE! But send 25c and we will mail you a trial treatment of "5 Drops."

Cured Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Stomach Trouble.

MOTHER AND 3 DAUGHTERS CURED BY "5 DROPS."

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, July 25, '98.

I think "5 DROPS" is the best medicine in the world; it has done me so much good. Before using "5 DROPS" I could hardly lie in bed long enough to go to sleep. I would have to get up and walk around, or sit up in bed. I don't know what was the matter with me, but I was suffering all through me and my body was so tender that part of the time I could hardly lie on the softest bed. As it has benefitted me so much I have recommended it to my neighbors. Three of my daughters have sent to you for "5 DROPS;" also two of my lady friends. One of my daughters was suffering terribly with her stomach, and was all bloated up until she weighed 174 pounds, but after she took "5 DROPS" her weight came down to 146 pounds—her normal weight—and she is all right again. She thinks there never was such medicine made. I myself think it is splendid. MRS. M. A. MATTINGLY, Colbran, Col.

Mr. Ira Sergent, Dunbar (Neb.), also writes under date July 25, '98, that he is cured of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble and Catarrh. "I want to write you in regard to my case of STOMACH TROUBLE and RHEUMATISM. I commenced one year ago to take '5 DROPS' and I can tell you to-day that though I am 75 YEARS OLD and past, I feel like a new person. I don't want to be without '5 DROPS.' '5 DROPS' has the praise of being the best medicine on the market. It has cured a bad case of CATARRH here and has another almost cured. Please accept my thanks for the favors I have received at your hands. IRA SARGENT."

If you have not sufficient confidence, after reading these letters to send for three large bottles for $2.50 which will surely cure you, then send for a $1.00 bottle, which contains enough medicine to more than satisfy you of its wonderful curative powers. Prepaid by mail or express. This wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, and kindred diseases.

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MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

AN INDEPENDENT, LIVE, LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

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Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Societies.

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

MANCHESTER LODGE, NO. 148, F. & A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. T. B. BAILEY, W. M. CHAS. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER, NO. 48, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening on or before each full moon. Companions cordially welcome. MAT D. BLOSSER, H. P. CHAS. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL, NO. 24, R. & S. M. assemble at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening after each full moon. All visiting companions invited. J. H. KINGSLEY, T. I. M. MAT D. BLOSSER, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER NO. 101, O. E. S., meet at Masonic Hall, Friday evening on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. MRS. FANNIE ROOT, W. M. MRS. ETHEL HALL, Secretary.

MANCHESTER HIVE, NO. 626, L. O. T. M. meet in Maccabee Hall, second and fourth Tuesday evening of month. Visiting Ladies invited. MRS. S. HENDERSHOTT, L. Com. MRS. JULIA KAPP, Lady Record Keeper.

COMSTOCK POST, NO. 352, G. A. R. meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. Braun's store. All comrades invited. T. F. RUSHTON, Com. R. M. TEXTER, Adjutant.

MANCHESTER TENT, NO. 141, K. O. T. M. meet in hall over J. Roller & Co.'s store 1st and 3d Tuesday in month. Visiting knights invited. C. E. LEWIS, Com. HORACE CASE, Record Keeper.

COMSTOCK W. R. C., NO. 230, meet first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at their hall over J. Braun's store. Visiting members invited. MRS. MELISSA S. HALL, Pres. MRS. CHARLOTTE SILKWORTH, Secretary.

Business Cards.

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

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

E. M. CONKLIN, M. D., GENERAL PRACTITIONER. Particular attention given to the treatment of Rupture, Goitre, Piles, etc. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

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G. E. KUHL, D. D. S., Will be in Manchester every Wednesday and Thursday, to practice DENTISTRY In all its branches, at reasonable prices. Office over Union Savings Bank.

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ENTERPRISE POULTRY YARDS. White and Barred Plymouth Rock fowls and eggs for sale. Boyne street, Manchester, Mich. Correspondence Solicited.

PERSONAL.

The Prince of Naples, a passionate sportsman, is turning into a hunting preserve the island of Monte Cristo, made famous by the elder Dumas.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who has now for three successive years won the women's golf championship of America, is a granddaughter of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase.

Russell Sage ascribes his present health and activity to keeping early and regular hours and abstaining from tobacco during the entire eighty-two years of his life.

Count Shigenobu Okuma, the premier of Japan, began life as a poor boy and is now a proof that the "self-made" can be manufactured even in the despotic east.

The Berlin Post celebrates the meeting of the emperor with the sultan by an enthusiastic leading article, dedicated to Abdul Hamid as patriot, statesman and reformer.

The trip of the famous Apache, Geronimo, to Omaha, will probably be his last. He is back at Fort Sill, Ind. T., now, but his health is said to be hopelessly broken and he has a savage hatred of doctors.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

McKinley's Communication to the Congress.

IT WAS NOT VERY SENSATIONAL

Makes No Suggestions as to the Government of Our New Territory—Wants a Bigger Navy and Army—Urges Construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity, evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in the fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors; the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country. A review of the relations of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far-reaching consequences, which will require the earnest attention of the congress.

Review of Our War With Spain.

The president turns back the pages of history and after reviewing that portion of his last message referring to the situation of Cuba during the insurrection and the hopelessness of the reconcentrados, he continues:

On the 15th of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will—a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted through lack of positive testimony to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses, on the 9th of March, appropriating $50,000,000 "for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President." That this act of provision came none too soon was disclosed when the application of the fund was undertaken.

The President reviews the well-known proceedings which preceded the declaration of war; of the endeavors on the part of the United States government to bring about an amicable ending of the Cuban struggle, whereby the people might be made independent; of how Spain quibbled over the matter and virtually threw aside our well-meant overtures. The President then says:

Grieved and disappointed at this barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practical solution, I felt it my duty to remit the whole question to the congress. In the message of April 11, 1898, I announced that with this last overture in the direction of immediate peace in Cuba, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the effort of the executive was brought to an end. I again reviewed the alternative course of action which I had proposed, concluding that the only one consonant with international policy and compatible with our firm-set historical traditions was intervention as a neutral to stop the war and check the hopeless sacrifice of life, even though that resort involved "hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement."

The response of the congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the congress, after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate and 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution ordering forcible intervention to stop the war.

This action led to the Spanish minister withdrawing from Washington and also to giving United States Minister Woodford his passports, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries, such as attend an actual state of war. The president at once proclaimed a blockade of Cuba's coast, issued a call for volunteers and recommended to congress a formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain.

The congress accordingly voted on the same day the act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the resolution of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act into effect. Our country thus, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency. The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 25, for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular army were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 26. The enlisted force of the navy on the 15th of August, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices.

It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its most salient features is appropriate. The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnaissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts and demolished several new works in construction.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, which had lain for several weeks at Hong Kong, proceeded to the Philippine Islands under orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st day of May the American force entered Manila bay and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts of Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific ocean and completely controlling the bay of Manila with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured. For this gallant achievement the congress, upon my recommendation, fitly bestowed upon the actors preferment and substantial reward. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila under command of Maj.-Gen. Merritt and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns. Other expeditions soon followed, the total force consisting of 641 officers and 15,058 men.

Following the comprehensive scheme of general attack, powerful forces were assembled at various points on our coast to invade Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. On May 11 the cruiser Wilmington and torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas, against Matanzas, Ensign Worth Bagley and four seamen falling.

Meanwhile the Spanish naval preparations had been pushed with great vigor. A powerful squadron under Admiral Cervera, which had assembled at the Cape Verde islands before the outbreak of hostilities had crossed the ocean, and by its erratic movements in the Caribbean sea, delayed our military operations while baffling the pursuits of our fleets. Not until Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba about May 19, was it practicable to plan a systematic military attack upon the Antillean possessions of Spain. Several demonstrations occurred on the coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico, in preparation for the larger event. On May 13, the North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan de Porto Rico. On May 30 Commodore Schley's squadron bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack had any material result. It was evident that well-ordered land operations were indispensable to achieve a decisive advantage.

The wonderful journey of the Oregon from San Francisco around Cape Horn to Cuba; the heroic achievement of Hobson and seven volunteers who sank the collier Merrimac under tremendous fire to bottle Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor, and the landing of 600 marines at Guantanamo, are recounted by the president, who then comes to

Shafter's Landing in Cuba.

On June 22 the advance of the invading army, under Maj.-Gen. Shafter, landed at Baiquiri, about fifteen miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties, but with marvelous dispatch. On June 23 the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Tenth cavalry and the First United States volunteer cavalry, Gen. Young's brigade of Gen. Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall, however, ground within five miles of Santiago was won. The advantage was steadily increased. On July 1 a severe battle took place, our forces gaining the outworks of Santiago; on the 2d El Caney and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts.

Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the two torpedo boats being sunk, and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish admiral and over 1,300 men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some 600 were killed. Although our ships were repeatedly struck not one was seriously injured.

Tribute to Navy and Army.

Where all so conspicuously distinguished themselves—from the commanders to the gunners and the unnamed heroes in the boiler rooms—each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astounding victory, for which neither ancient nor modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, it would be invidious to single out any for especial honor. Deserved promotion has rewarded the more conspicuous actors—the nation's profoundest gratitude is due to all those brave men who by their skill and devotion in a few short hours crushed the sea power of Spain and wrought a triumph whose decisiveness and far-reaching consequences can scarcely be measured.

With the catastrophe of Santiago Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A spasmodic effort toward the end of June to send her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Suez canal. The capitulation of Santiago followed. The individual valor of officers and soldiers was never more strikingly shown than in the several engagements leading to the surrender of Santiago, while the prompt movements and successive victories won instant and universal applause. To those who gained this complete triumph which established the ascendancy of the United States upon land as the fight off Santiago had fixed our supremacy on the seas, the earnest and lasting gratitude of the nation is unsparingly due. Nor should we alone remember the gallantry of the living; the dead claim our tears, and our losses by battle and disease must cloud any exultation at the result and teach us to weigh the awful cost of war, however rightful the cause or signal the victory.

Porto Rico is Ours.

With the fall of Santiago, the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor, and by the 12th of August much of the island was in our possession and the acquisition of the remainder was only a matter of a short time. At most of the points in the island our troops were enthusiastically welcomed. Protestations of loyalty to the flag and gratitude for delivery from Spanish rule met our commanders at every stage.

The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place. On August 15, after a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally.

Our Casualties in the War.

The total casualties in killed and wounded in the army during the war was as follows: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464; total, 1,577. Of the navy: Killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6; total, 91.

Praise for the Volunteers.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army which, although eager to be ordered to the post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty, and like their comrades at the front, have earned the gratitude of the nation. In this connection, it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross.

In tracing these events we are constantly reminded of our obligations to the Divine Master for His watchful care over us and His safe guidance, for which the nation makes reverent acknowledgment and offers humble prayer for the continuance of His favor.

Overtures of Peace.

The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of Santiago, having brought to the Spanish government a realizing sense of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle now becoming wholly unequal, it made overtures of peace through the French ambassador, who, with the assent of his government, had acted as the friendly representative of Spanish interests during the war.

The president here details the negotiations which led to the signing of the peace protocol and to the appointment of the peace commission which is now in session in Paris.

The negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

As to Our New Possessions.

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall have been ratified. In the meantime and until the congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with these people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Cuba for the Cubans.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity, and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government inaugurated, military occupation will be continued.

Other Foreign Relations.

With the exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign states adjusted or presenting no serious obstacle to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

The Nicaragua Canal Must be Ours.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an inter-oceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you.

As the scope of recent inquiry embraced the whole subject with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent those grants necessarily held an essential part in the deliberations and conclusions of the canal commission as they have held, and must needs hold, in the discussion of the matter by the congress. Under these circumstances, and in view of overtures made to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession predicated on the assumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal company with those states, I have not hesitated to express my conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an inter-oceanic canal by this route require the maintenance of the status quo, until the canal commission shall have reported and the United States congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session, without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless it appears that the government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association, to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this contingent grant, so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily embraced in the report of the canal commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this government, are propositions which I doubt not the congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

We Are Interested in China, Too.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants, has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

Our position among nations having a large Pacific coast, and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard, and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our government. The territories of Kiao Chow, of Wei-Hai-Wei, and of Port Arthur and Talien Wan, leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia, respectively, for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such alien occupation; and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist, or be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be realized.

Meanwhile, there may be just ground for disquietude in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Szechuan and at Kutien, in 1895, the United States minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and imperial, for any menaced American interests and to demand, in case of lawless injury to person or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case. Warships have been stationed at Tien Tsin for more ready observation of disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act, should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Pekin to afford the minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

Uncle Sam at the Paris Show.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1900, will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief marts. Notwithstanding the comparatively limited area of the exposition site—less than one-half that of the world's fair at Chicago—the space assigned to the United States has been increased from the absolute allotment of 157,403 square feet reported by Mr. Handy, to some 202,000 square feet, with corresponding augmentation of the field for a truly characteristic representation of the various important branches of our country's development.

Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you. In my judgment, its recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regards an increase of the appropriation to at least one million dollars in all, so that not only may the assigned space be fully taken up by the best possible exhibits in every class, but the preparation and installation be on so perfect a scale as to rank among the first in that unparalleled competition of artistic and inventive production, and thus counter-balance the disadvantage with which we start, as compared with other countries, whose appropriations are on a more generous scale, and whose preparations are in a state of much greater forwardness than our own.

Where our artisans have the admitted capacity to excel, where our inventive genius has initiated many of the grandest discoveries of these later days of the century, and where the native resources of our land are as limitless as they are valuable to supply the world's needs, it is our province, as it should be our earnest care, to lead in the march of human progress, and not rest content with any secondary place.

Moreover, if this be due to ourselves, it is no less due to the great French nation, whose guests we become, and which has in so many ways testified its wishes and hope that our participation shall befit the place the two peoples have won in the field of universal development.

Commercial Treaties.

The commercial arrangement made with France on May 28, 1898, under the provisions of section 3, of the tariff act of 1897, went into effect on June 1 following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under section 4 of the same act, with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other governments, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both sections of the tariff act. I hope to be able to announce some of the results of these negotiations during the present session of congress.

Negotiations to the same end with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no effort has been relaxed to convince the imperial government of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation, and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the department of agriculture will be recognized as a guarantee of the healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

Johnny Bull is Our Friend.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, her majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

Annexation of Hawaii.

Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the union was adopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1898.

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in exercise of the authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the government of the republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies. The president, officers and troops of the republic thereupon took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and municipal functions of the annexed territory until congress shall otherwise enact.

Following the further provision of the joint resolution, I appointed commissioners to confer and recommend to congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The commissioners having fulfilled the mission confided to them, their report will be laid before you at an early day.

It is believed that their recommendations will have the earnest consideration due to the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon you to give such shape to the relationship of those mid-Pacific lands to our home union as will benefit both in the highest degree, realizing the aspirations of the community that has cast its lot with us and elected to share our political heritage, while at the same time, justifying the foresight of those who for three-quarters of a century, have looked to the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and inevitable consummation, in harmony with our needs and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions.

The Czar's Big Bluff.

The proposal of the czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace, was communicated to this government with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference, which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. The active military force of the United States, as measured by our population, territorial area and taxable wealth, is, and under any conceivable prospective conditions must continue to be, in time of peace so conspicuously less than that of the armed powers to whom the czar's appeal is especially addressed that the question can have for us no practical importance, save as marking an auspicious step toward the betterment of the condition of the modern peoples and the cultivation of peace and good will among them; but in this view it behooves us as a nation to lend countenance and aid to the beneficent project.

Claims Against Turkey.

The newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press for a just settlement of our claims for indemnity by reason of the destruction of property of American missionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justness. He is also instructed to seek an adjustment of the dispute growing out of the refusal of Turkey to recognize the acquired citizenship of Ottoman-born persons naturalized in the United States since 1869, without prior imperial consent.

Venezuela's Boundary, Once More.

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of February, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela to determine the boundary line between the latter and the colony of British Guiana, is to convene at Paris during the present month. It is a source of much gratification to this government to see the friendly resort of arbitration applied to the settlement of this controversy, not alone because of the earnest part we have had in bringing about the result, but also because the two members named on behalf of Venezuela, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer, chosen from our highest court, appropriately testify the continuing interest we feel in the definite adjustment of the question according to the strictest rules of justice. The British members, Lord Herschell and Sir Richard Collins, are jurists of no less exalted repute, while the fifth member and president of the tribunal, M. F. DeMartens, has earned a world-wide reputation as an authority upon international law.

Bureau of American Republics.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state that the bureau of the American republics created in 1890, as the organ for promoting commercial intercourse and fraternal relations among the countries of the western hemisphere, has become a more efficient instrument of the wise purposes of its founders, and is receiving the cordial support of the contributing members of the international union which are actually represented in its board of management. A commercial directory, in two volumes, containing a mass of statistical matter descriptive of the industrial and commercial interests of the various countries, has been printed in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, and a monthly bulletin published in these four languages and distributed in the Latin-American countries as well as in the United States has proved to be a valuable medium for disseminating information and furthering the varied interests of the international union.

During the past year the important work of collecting information of practical benefit to American industries and trade through the agency of the diplomatic and consular officers has been steadily advanced, and in order to lay such data before the public with the least delay the practice was begun in January, 1898, of issuing the commercial reports from day to day as they are received by the department of state. It is believed that the promptitude as well as fullness of information the services thus supplied to our merchants and manufacturers will be found to show sensible improvement and to merit the liberal support of congress.

Private Property in War.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire in common with the most civilized nations to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It is true that we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension in which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize, so far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably be best accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle, and is now in position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

National Purse Still Fat.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, including $64,751,223 received from sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to $405,321,335, and its expenditures to $443,368,582. There was collected from customs $149,575,062 and from internal revenue $170,900,641. Our dutiable imports amounted to $324,735,479, a decrease of $58,156,690 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $291,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of $90,524,068. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $24,212,068.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $92,546,999, on manufactured tobacco $36,230,522, and on fermented liquors $39,515,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to $1,231,482,330, an increase of $180,488,774 from the preceding year.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be $577,874,647, and its expenditures $689,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of $112,000,000.

On the 1st of December, 1898, there was held in the treasury gold coin amounting to $138,441,547, gold bullion amounting to $138,502,545, silver bullion amounting to $93,359,250, and other forms of money amounting to $451,963,981.

On the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in treasury holdings, was $1,886,879,504, an increase for the year of $165,794,966. Estimating our population at 75,194,000 at the time mentioned the per capita circulation was $25 09.

On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $138,502,545.

Currency Legislation.

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the present standard and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the treasury. Its net gold holdings on November 1, 1898, were $239,885,162, as compared with $153,573,147 on November 1, 1897, and an increase of net cash of $207,756,100, November 1, 1897, to $300,238,275, November 1, 1898. The present ratio of net treasury gold outstanding government liabilities, including United States treasury notes of 1890, silver certificates, currency certificates, standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin November 1, 1898, was 25.35 per cent, as compared with 16.96 per cent November 1, 1897.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows:

"That whenever any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes, a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again, except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt."

This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country.

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury justifies the immediate enactment of legislation recommended one year ago under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary there is an obvious demand for it.

The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals is generally recognized.

The companion proposition that our Democratic paper currency shall be kept safe and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and our internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of congress.

Encourage American Shipping.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States under the American flag, with the newly acquired possessions. Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about $2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets as well as the trade centers of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities under national control for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal.

The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity, and should be encouraged in every constitutional way.

Larger Standing Army Needed.

Under the act of congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the president in his discretion, upon a declaration of war by congress, or a declaration by congress that war exists, I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000 authorized in said act.

There are now in the regular army 57,862 officers and men. In said act it was provided "that at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved, the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer in the same arm of the service or absorption by promotion or honorable discharge under such regulations as the secretary of war may establish of supernumerary commissioned officers and the honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerary enlisted men and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorizing the permanent increase of the commissioned or enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law in force prior to the passage of this act, except as to the increase of twenty-five majors provided for in section one hereof."

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is therefore manifest, and the recommendation of the secretary of war for the purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given the president to enlist that force if in his discretion it should be necessary, and the further discretion should be given him to recruit within the above limits from the inhabitants of the islands, of the government of which we are charged. It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employment to help the country in its emergency.

Postal Service.

The postal service of the country advances with extraordinary growth. Within twenty years both the revenues and the expenditures of the postoffice department have multiplied threefold. In the last ten years they have nearly doubled. Our postal business grows much more rapidly than our population. It now involves an expenditure of $100,000,000 a year, numbers 73,000 postoffices and enrolls 200,000 employes. This remarkable extension of a service which is an accurate index of the public conditions presents gratifying evidence of the advancement of education, of the increase of communication and business activity and of the improvement of mail facilities leading to their constantly augmenting use.

When our forces were moved upon Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines they were attended and followed by the postal service. It was early determined that the public interests would be best subserved by the detail of experienced men familiar with every branch of the service, and this policy was steadily followed. While the work is only just begun it is pleasing to be able to say that the service in the territory which has come under our control is already materially improved.

Increase of the Navy.

The following recommendations of the secretary of the navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

1—Three sea-going sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $3,600,000 each.

2—Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $4,000,000 each.

3—Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement, to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $2,150,000 each.

4—Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement; to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, $1,141,800 each.

More Honors for Naval Heroes.

I join with the secretary of the navy in recommending that the grades of admiral and vice-admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

Census and Pensions.

I earnestly urge upon congress the importance of early legislation providing for the taking of the twelfth census. This is necessary in view of the large amount of work which must be performed in the preparation of the schedules preparatory to the enumeration of the population.

There were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1898, 993,714 names, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the number on the rolls on the same day of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the act of December 22, 1896, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1898 was $140,000,000. Eight million seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents was appropriated by the act of March 31, 1898, to cover deficiencies in army pensions and repayments in the sum of $12,020 33, making a total of $148,082,892 79 available for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1898. The amount disbursed from that sum was $144,651,879 80, leaving a balance of $3,431,012 99 unexpended on the 30th of June, 1898, which was covered into the treasury.

There were 389 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the second session of the fifty-fifth congress, making a total of 6,486 pensioners by congressional enactments since 1861.

Patents and Public Lands.

The total receipts of the patent office during the past year were $1,253,948 44. The expenditures were $1,081,633 79, leaving a surplus of $172,314 65.

The public lands disposed of by the government during the year reached 8,453,896 99 acres, an increase of 614,780 16 acres over the previous year. The total receipts from public lands during the fiscal year amounted to $2,277,995 18, an increase of $190,063 90 over the preceding year. The lands embraced in the 11 forest reservations which were suspended by the act of June 4, 1897, again became subject to the operations of the proclamations of February 22, 1897, creating them, which added an estimated amount of 19,951,360 acres to the area embraced in the reserves previously created. In addition thereto two new reserves were created during the year—the Pine Mountain and Zaka lake reservation in California, embracing 1,644,594 acres and the Prescott reserve in Arizona, embracing 10,240 acres; while the Pecos river reserve in New Mexico has been changed and enlarged to include 120,000 additional acres.

At the close of the year 30 forest reservations, not including those of the Afognac forest and fish culture reserve in Alaska, had been created by executive proclamations, embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474.

Indians Show Progress.

The department of the interior has inaugurated a forest system, made possible by the act of July, 1898, for a graded force of officers in control of the reserves. This system has only been in full operation since August, but good results have already been secured in many sections. The reports received indicate that the system of patrol has not only prevented destructive fires from gaining headway, but has diminished the number of fires.

The special attention of congress is called to that part of the report of the secretary of the interior in relation to the Five Civilized Tribes. It is noteworthy that the general condition of the Indians shows marked progress. I cannot too strongly indorse the recommendation of the secretary of the interior for the necessity of providing for the education of the 30,000 white children resident in the Indian Territory.

Agriculture.

The department of agriculture has been active in the past year. Explorers have been sent to many of the countries of the eastern and western hemispheres for seeds and plants that may be useful to the United States, and with the further view of opening up markets for our surplus products. Nation-wide experiments have been conducted to ascertain the suitable locations as to soil and climate and states for growing sugar beets. The number of sugar factories has been doubled in the past two years, and the ability of the United States to produce its own sugar from this source has been clearly demonstrated.

Alien Labor Law.

The alien labor contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment; a measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed; the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration, and I commend the subjects to the careful attention of congress.

In the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the government of the United States by authority of an act of congress approved July 16, 1790.

A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including, perhaps, the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark such an historical occasion and to give it more than local recognition has met with general favor on the part of the public.

I recommend to congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the president to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the congressional and District of Columbia committees, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

Some women are as flighty as some bank cashiers.

A hot temper is apt to warp a man's better judgment.

The widow's weeds sometimes give way to the rake.

Hobbies are the most unsatisfactory of all beasts to ride.

Some people spend a lot of their time looking for traps to walk into.

One never knows how empty some men really are until they get full.

Marriage may be a failure, but there is a lot of evidence to the contrary.

Some men, like some fences, don't amount to much until they get a gait on them.

Speaking of well-preserved women, Lot's wife was probably the best of the assortment.

The French may be fickle in everything else, but they are always faithful in their love—of change.

You can always tell false teeth from the real thing, because they are nearer perfection than natural ones.

Wise is the individual who knows a thing is going to be unpopular before the flat-footed public jumps all over it.

The man whose only thought is to contribute to the happiness of others is as near sanctification as it is possibly to get.

So far as a man thinks, he is free. Nothing is more disgusting than the crowing about liberty by slaves, as most men are, and the flippant mistaking for freedom of some paper preamble like a "Declaration of Independence," or the statute right to vote by those who have never dared to think or act.

A city councilman from Philadelphia suggested a very good standard by which to determine the price which the city should give for certain property it wanted. Many offers were made of land, but the council thought the price too high. One of the members suggested that the valuation for taxing purposes should be made the basis. It would seem to be only fair that the city should pay no more than the valuation the owner himself put upon it and paid taxes upon.

As was once stated upon very high and very melodious authority, "the heathen Chinee is peculiar." You can throw him, but you cannot always hold him down. He is slippery and elusive. The Nelson lock is mere child's play for him. It is all very well to jubilate over the now prostrate form of Li Hung Chang and to issue joyous proclamations to the effect that he will never rise again. But the old man is "monstrous onsartin," and he and the dowager empress make a powerful combination.

No less than fifty-five war vessels, including, of course, many small tugs and torpedo boats, are now being built for the United States government. Five of these are war vessels of the first class. When these are completed our navy will be third in the list of naval powers. No doubt we shall continue to maintain this standing, as the recent war has shown the need of a strong navy, both in the Atlantic and on the Pacific. What we need quite as much as a large navy is the building of more vessels for commercial use. The time has come when we can construct steel and iron vessels cheaper than any other country in the world, as we used to beat the world in making wooden ships when Maine forests of pine made masts that could not be rivaled anywhere else.

An aged Indian chief of the tribe called Pottawattomie is still living, and was recently invited to be the guest of one of the schools in Chicago. In sending his regrets, he said, "Pokagon's heart rejoiced to receive your invitation, but could not well attend. Dear children, do not forget this: The desire of my heart is that you may learn to know my people better. Your playground was mine sixty years ago. It was wild land, but I loved it because it was the land of my fathers. The greatest curse that stands with brazen face to lead astray the young is ish-ko-te-ni-bush (fire-water), which, like gin-e-big (the snake), lures to destroy, but without the warning rattle. May Kiji Manito (God) bless you all, and help you to stand for the right, and never forget that the red man and the white man are brothers, and God is the Father of all. This is Pokagon's last advice to you. Good-by."

Some advice that should be heeded is contained in a report from United States Consul McCook, at Dawson City. This report was written on August 4, and says that prices for provisions are very high (exceeding by 25 per cent. those of last year), and lodging is hardly to be had at any price. Outsiders, he says, cannot realize the conditions; destitution and suffering is imminent for many unfortunate prospectors, who are unable to get away. No one, he continues, should go to the gold fields without a couple of thousand dollars and supplies for two years.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded; the sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day.

Power, unless managed with gentleness and discretion, does but make a man the more hated. No intervals of good humor, no starts of bounty will atone for tyranny and oppression.

IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Sugar Beet Contracts Being Made With Farmers Which are Not According to the Bounty Law—A Severe Snow Storm Causes Much Loss.

About Sugar Beet Contracts.

Land Commissioner French, who is charged with the enforcement of the beet sugar law passed by the legislature of 1897, finds that contracts which parties are making with the farmers of Monroe and Oakland and adjoining counties, for the growing of sugar beets, are not according to that law, which offers a bounty of one cent a pound upon all sugar manufactured in Michigan from beets grown in the state. That law provides that "the manufacturer shall produce good and sufficient receipts and vouchers to show that at least $4 per ton of 2,000 pounds has actually been paid for all beets purchased, containing 12 per cent of sugar," and "a sum proportionate to that amount for all beets containing a greater or less per cent of sugar." The law makes no discrimination as to the co-efficient purity of beets. The same price is paid for beets with a co-efficient of purity of 75 as for those of a purity of 85, should the per cent of sugar be the same but prices set forth in the contract spoken of are on a basis of coefficient purity and are much less than the price required by law, and the state will not pay any bounty upon sugar manufactured from beets secured under such a contract and paid for accordingly. This contract also provides that farmers must accept the tests of the factory expert as final, but the law says that the state land commissioner shall appoint suitable weighmen and inspectors and assistants.

U. P. Pine Forests Disappearing.

Lumbering will be an exceedingly active industry this winter in the upper peninsula of Michigan and in Marquette county; the cut of the jobbers who are already in the woods in this county will aggregate 16,700,000 feet. There are 500 men employed in the camps now established. Wages this year are the highest they have been since the panic. Lumbering operations which will be carried on in Alger, Luce and Schoolcraft counties will be the largest in the history of the region. It is estimated by old time lumbermen that the output in those counties will exceed any previous cut by 50,000,000 feet. At this rate the already thinned forests, of what was once considered an almost inexhaustible supply of pine, will soon disappear.

Startling Finding in Election Recount.

In recounting the vote for county treasurer in Saginaw some glaring errors have been turned upon which greatly affect other candidates, including those for the legislature. When the 13th ward was reached, a peculiar condition of affairs was disclosed. While the ward was entitled to 738 votes, 753 were cast. The recount according to this tally losses 39 for H. M. Schmidt, Democrat, nominee for representative from the First Saginaw district, who on the face of the returns has a majority of six over Gardner the Republican nominee. Gardner will therefore contest Schmidt's election.

In the Grip of King Storm.

What was undoubtedly the worst snow storm Michigan has experienced in several years swept over the southeastern portion of the state on its way west from New York, Ohio and through Canada. Probably the greatest damage was caused by the destruction of telegraph and telephone connections and the delay of trains, many of the latter becoming stalled. At Detroit street railway business was paralyzed and over 5,000 telephones rendered useless. Telegraphic communication was cut off from the entire outside world.

Want to go to Cuba.

Now that the 31st Michigan is bound for Cuba applications for enlistment are numerous. Col. Gardener has been offered two full companies of Spanish-American war veterans, one coming from Maj. Kalmbach, of Grand Rapids, of the 32d, and the other from a town in southwestern Michigan. But he can accept neither, as he is only authorized to fill the 200 vacancies in his regiment. Many boys of Michigan and Georgia regiments have already been transferred and others from mustered out troops are enlisting.

STATE GOSSIP.

Michigan carriagemakers held their first annual convention at Pontiac.

The Maccabees at Pinconning have just completed a $3,000 temple and opera house.

Prof. R. S. Avann, for 13 years head of the Latin department of Albion college, is dead, aged 50.

Dr. M. E. Wadsworth had resigned the presidency of the Michigan College of Mines, at Houghton.

The 35th Michigan participated in a practice march of 12 miles from Camp McKenzie to Bel Air, Ga.

Life imprisonment is Wm. Senusky's penalty for the murder of his young wife, Georgiana, at Detroit.

Twelve Centerville girls have formed an Old Maids' club, and style themselves the "deserted dozen."

Ed Gillman, of Detroit, was arrested at Alpena charged with hunting deer with dogs and out of season.

The 7-year-old son of T. O'Leary, near Millington, was accidentally fatally shot by his older brother.

New Michigan postmasters: Drake, Lapeer county, Josiah McGuigan; Pople, Huron county, Donald McLeod.

Gov. Pingree visited Lieut.-Gov.-elect. Robinson at Marquette, and talked over the senatorial situation.

Wm. Warner, of Ludington shot a buck deer weighing 300 pounds, near Channing, the largest seen in years.

The State Game association will prepare a bill to present to the state legislature for a revision of the state game laws.

Adelbert Pyke, a wealthy Lapeer farmer, was fined $25 or 30 days for horsewhipping Libbie Pearsall, aged three, whom he took with the intention of adopting.

Levi T. Hull, aged 69 years, for 50 years editor of the St. Joseph County Advertiser, died from nervous prostration.

L. S. Aldrich, a music dealer of Benton Harbor, has fallen heir to $1,000,000 through the death of an aunt in Chicago.

The Students' Christian association of the U. of M. has chosen as president W. S. Gilbert, of Spokane, Wash., a senior law

Gustav Reese, a printer, fell 60 feet from a ladder in the Michigan Sugar factory at Bay City and sustained probably fatal injuries.

Col. Frank J. Hecker, of Detroit, has left Havana for his home to attend the wedding of his daughter. He returns to Havana in January.

Returns from all counties except Saginaw and Monroe give Pingree a majority of 73,819. The constitutional revision has 33,156 majority.

John Gilbert, of Ovid, a veteran of the civil war, was felling a tree when he was struck by one of the branches, and he died from his injuries.

Israel Daniels, aged 68, once a prominent Detroit politician, committed suicide by jumping from the steamer City of Cleveland into Lake Erie.

Aggie O'Flannigan came all the way from Ireland to Pontiac to wed her old sweetheart, Dennis Munny, but found that he had a wife and four children.

Rudolph Hawlke, a sailor on the schooner West Side, was drowned at Bay City. He was in an intoxicated condition when he attempt to climb on board the boat.

Christian Harmon, aged 72, an old farmer, residing near Charlotte, was struck by a Michigan Central engine while driving across the tracks, and he cannot recover.

Fire at Ionia destroyed the store occupied by Caine & Reusch, milliners, and several other places were damaged. The total loss is over $14,000, with $4,000 insurance.

Frank Debore, aged 23, Co. G, 32d Michigan died at Grand Rapids from consumption. He was in excellent health when he enlisted and the disease was caused by exposure.

J. V. Barry, of Lansing, will not succeed W. K. Bush as private secretary to Gov. Pingree. He has notified the governor that he would be obliged to decline the secretaryship.

Col. John E. Tyrrel, of Jackson, has been appointed brigadier-general of the Michigan National Guard for two years, to succeed Gen. Lyon, of Calumet, whose term has expired.

Fred Egan, a 13-year-old boy of St. Louis, was drowned in the millpond. He broke through the ice while skating and could not be rescued by his companions, who made several attempts to do so.

Bertha Gould, aged 20, daughter of a farmer of North Holly, accidentally shot herself while removing cartridges from a revolver. The shot entered above the heart and doctors say her recovery is doubtful.

The hearing of young Mrs. Rudolphus Sanderson, of Battle Creek, on a charge of killing her aged and wealthy husband by putting powdered glass in his food, has come to a standstill owing to the sudden illness of Justice Lewis.

Last spring Joseph and Barnard Blust, of Tawas township, Iosco county, planted six acres to sugar beets as an experiment. They harvested 110 tons, which analyzed 13½ per cent and yielded $522, or an average of $87 per acre.

John Marble, aged 83, an eccentric citizen of Buchanan township, Berrien county, committed suicide by taking morphine. In his younger days he was a Methodist minister, but he deserted his church and became a most confirmed infidel. Some years ago he lost his sight.

Editor Dingley, of Kalamazoo, was elected a representative, but held a $3,000 clerkship on his father's committee at Washington. The law says that if a candidate for the legislature is a federal officeholder, all votes cast for him are void. Frederick Cellem will contest his election.

There are many reports of violations of the law limiting to five the number of deer to be killed by any one hunter. One sportsman at Alpena is said to have boasted of the fact that he bagged 12 deer, and another claims to have shot 29.

The 1,000 employes of the Norrie, Pabst and Tilden mines, near Ironwood, operated by the Oliver Mining Co. (a Carnegie corporation), has been given an advance in wages averaging fully 10 per cent. Further advances are expected before spring.

Lew Baurley, of Jonesville, was hunting with a companion named Fred Cutler, when the latter's gun was accidentally discharged, the charge striking Baurley in the left leg below the knee. He was taken home and amputation decided upon, but before the operation could be performed he died from the shock. He was 22 years old.

Andrew J. Smith, of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, who is home at Lansing on a furlough, reports the death of two Michigan boys at Ponce, Porto Rico Wm. Walters, of Mullets, and Ed Talmadge, of Bath, of the 19th. Neither of these men have heretofore been reported among the dead. Both succumbed to typhoid fever.

The D., G. H. & M. railway has discontinued its suit against Railroad Commissioner Wesselius and has paid disputed taxes into the state treasury. The company was assessed under the Merriman law, and the company claimed that its charter provided for a lump sum of $25,000. The Merriman law soaked it for $8,721 more.

Wm. Arts, foreman of the Gogebic Powder Co., prevented an explosion which would have caused several deaths and would have shaken up the entire city of Bessemer. In so doing he was terribly burned on the face, hands and arms, but he will probably recover.

Wm. A. Pack, of Centerville, was recently elected to the state legislature and was the only Democrat in the county to escape defeat. He was a member of Co. K, 33d Michigan, and was wounded in the back at Santiago, but never told his wife or friends of his injury until a few days ago when he became ill from the wound.

People in the Saginaw valley accuse the railroads of discrimination against coal operators there, and say that freight rates are so high that products of the coal mines cannot be shipped 100 miles from Saginaw and compete with coal from Ohio and West Virginia.

NEWSY GENERALITIES

ITEMS GATHERED FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

Peace Commissioners Proceeding With Their Labors Without Serious Differences of Opinion—Canada and Uncle Sam Making Mutual Concessions.

Peace Commission Completing the Work.

The peace commissioners at Paris are rapidly completing their work on the treaty. There were 13 articles laid before the commissioners for the drafting of the formal treaty, covering the following subjects:

1. The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba. 2. The cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Gaum in the Ladrones. 3. Cession of the Philippines. 4. The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines. 5. Pledge of the U. S. to preserve order in the Philippines pending the ratification of the treaty. 6. Release of military prisoners. 7. Cession by Spain of Land of Kusae, or Strong island, in the Carolines. 8. Mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims. 9. Religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there. 10. Cable landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction. 11. Release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines. 12. The pledge of the U. S. to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least 12 years. 13. A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

The first three articles were mutually agreed upon in one day's sitting, as was also the article embodying the terms of the evacuation of the Philippines, which will be practically the same as in the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. The mutual release of military prisoners was agreed upon, Spain liberating the rebel prisoners and the United States liberating the Manila garrison and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo. The political prisoners to be released by Spain are such as are now in exile at Ceuta, in Morocco, or at other Spanish penal settlements.

Spain Alarmed at Carlist Activity.

Madrid: Senor Sagasta, who has hitherto been skeptical on the point, now admits that Carlism is the greatest existing danger to Spain. The authorities are seriously alarmed at the indications of an imminent rising. The Carlist plans have been elaborately devised, even to the extent of appointing a governor of Madrid. Don Carlos, in his forthcoming manifesto, will make a strong appeal to the army.

Lieut.-Gen. Correa, minister of war, declares that the government has 140,000 troops in readiness to take the field in the event of a Carlist rising and will soon have 200,000 available. He says, however, he does not believe that the Carlists intend to move yet.

Rome: The pope has been so alarmed by the news that, with the consent of the queen regent, and with a view of avoiding bloodshed, he has opened negotiations with Don Carlos, proposing that Don Jaime, the pretender's son, should marry Princess Mary of Asturias.

An Understanding on Lake Questions.

Reports from Washington say the U. S.-Canadian commissioners have reached an understanding on questions relative to the Great lakes. The main points of dispute as to the lakes related to the fisheries and the maintenance and building of warships on the inland waters. As to the lake fisheries it is understood that the agreement contemplates a joint regulation for a closed season, size of nets, etc. Concerning the building and maintenance of armed vessels, it is understood that each side has been willing to grant concessions, and that the present regulation will be considerably molified. The Canadians recognized the fact that Uncle Sam was correct in his contention that his vessels representing 1,500,000 tonnage required greater protection than that of Canada representing 100,000 tonnage.

Blanco Returns to Spain.

Blanco, the last Spanish captain-general to rule Cuba, has returned to his native Spain. There was no demonstration at his departure from Havana; in fact only those visited him to say adieu whose military duty compelled them to do so and instead of the comforting words of friends only bitter vituperation is now heard from his erstwhile associates who openly denounce him as being responsible for the disasters which came to Spain in the latter days of her attempt to rule the island. He is openly accused of weakness and lack of character. He is made responsible for the reverses of the campaign and the final result of the war, as the corrupt instrument of the corrupt and unprincipled few who rule Spain.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The cruiser New York sailed for Havana, where Admiral Sampson will go aboard and hoist his flag and will resume his duties as commander of the North Atlantic squadron.

It has practically been decided by Secretary Alger to make a large reduction in the army of occupation for Cuba and Porto Rico. The army which will be sent to Cuba will consist of about 30,000 men, which is a reduction of nearly half the force originally provided for. This army will be made up almost entirely of regulars. At present there are about 7,000 troops in Porto Rico, all of whom are regulars except two regiments which have been ordered to return to this country

The queen regent of Spain has been decorated with the insignia of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor of France.

The liquor dealers of the state have in preparation a bill to present to the legislature providing for the opening of saloons and the sale of liquor on all holidays except Christmas and Thanksgiving, with the provision that no liquor shall be sold on election day until after the polls are closed.

Gov. Pingree has written to the Soldiers' home board asking that its action, ordering that no more veterans be admitted to the over-crowded home be rescinded. He declares that Michigan wants its veterans cared for, even if it's necessary to go outside the home and secure boarding places near by.

CONGRESS AT WORK AGAIN.

Second Session of the 55th Congress Auspiciously Opened.

With immense crowds filling the galleries and the desks of the members of both houses loaded with flowers the opening of the second session of the 55th congress was almost a gala event. The diplomatic gallery of the senate was filled with the representatives of the various foreign governments and on the floor was Lord Herschell, the chief representative of Great Britain on the joint high commission, accompanied by T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Charlton, members of the commission. Vice-President Hobart's gavel sounded for order promptly at noon and Rev. Mr. Milburn, the venerable blind chaplain of the senate, offered an impressive prayer. A call of the senate developed the presence of 67 members. After the usual preliminaries the President's message was read and soon afterward the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—Speaker Reed opened the House promptly with 267 members present. The entrance of Maj.-Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama, was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration. After the reading of the President's message Rep. Cousins, of Iowa, introduced the first bill of the session, "declaring the standard of value in the United States," and providing that the standard of value in the United States is hereby declared to be and is the standard gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold 900 fine. Rep. Sulzer, of New York, ranking Democratic member of the house committee on military affairs, has introduced a resolution "authorizing and directing the committee on military affairs to investigate the war department and the conduct of the Spanish-American war." Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama, introduced a resolution providing that in "recognition of the patriotic devotion and bounteous benevolence of Miss Helen Miller Gould to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war with Spain, the thanks of congress are hereby tendered her and congress hereby authorizes and directs that a gold medal with appropriate designs be prepared by the director of the mint and that said medal be presented to her by the President of the United States."

During the second day's session Senator Vest, of Missouri, opened the battle in opposition to expansion by introducing the following joint resolution: "That under the constitution of the United States, no power is given to the federal government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. The colonial system of European nations cannot be established under our present constitution, but all territory acquired by the government, except such small amounts as may be necessary for coaling stations, correction of boundaries, and similar governmental purposes, must be acquired and governed with the purpose of ultimately organizing such territory into states suitable for admission into the Union." Navigation laws were briefly discussed and then the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—A session of half an hour was held, at which the deficiency bill carrying the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1899 was reported. The report of the Hawaiian commission was laid before the house and referred, together with bills offered by Mr. Hitt to carry out the recommendations of the commission.

Central American Union Tumbles.

The attempt to effect a coalition between the states of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, to be conducted under a common administration and known as the United States of Central America, has failed completely. The federal organizers have formally declared the union dissolved, the three states resuming respectively absolute sovereignty. The collapse is due to the failure of the troops at Honduras, acting in behalf of the federal organizers, to suppress the outbreak in Salvador against the proposed federation and to force Salvador into the union. Gen. Tomas Regalado, the head of the revolutionary movement in Salvador has usurped the presidency and proclaimed himself chief executive of the republic of Salvador. President Gutierrez has fled.

$1,250,000 Fire in New York.

In a blinding rainstorm the massive block of buildings on Broadway, Nos. 253 to 259, between Murray and Warren streets, New York City, was almost destroyed by fire, which began in the five-story brick building occupied by the men's furnishing firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., on the southwest corner of Broadway and Warren street. Adjoining the Rogers-Peet building and south of it was the magnificent 16-story building of the Home Life Insurance Co., and next to this was the 14-story brownstone building of the Postal Telegraph Co. The three buildings were practically destroyed. The loss will foot up $1,250,000.

Seven Albion Stores Burned.

Fire broke out in Rosseau's harness store at Albion and the whole block of seven stores were destroyed. The loss is about $6,000, with $2,500 insurance.

Germany After the Carolines.

High German officials confirms the report that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of the Caroline islands, "the acquisition of which is important less from the standpoint of commerce, which is insignificant there, than from a naval viewpoint." It is understood that Spain expects to get 10,000,000 francs for them, which Germany considers excessive. Germany makes the proviso that the negotiations shall be contingent upon no international complications arising, and especially with the United States.

800 Houses Unroofed in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., was struck by a storm of wind and rain which was the most severe in many years. Fully 800 houses in the city and vicinity were unroofed, chimneys innumerable were blown down, trees uprooted and poles leveled. Telegraph, telephone, electric light and trolley poles were blown down like so many tenpins.

Premier Sagasta is reported to have said that if the United States insist upon Spain paying the Cuban and Philippine debts she will honor her signature to the extent of her resources.

HOLIDAY BUYING

has begun. Do not pass our store. We show you useful and acceptable presents....

HANDKERCHIEFS,
UNDERWEAR, Neckties,
GLOVES, MITTENS,
... Mufflers,

Towels, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c.

For Christmas Baking

We have Citron, Orange and Lemon, Dates, Raisins, Nuts, Candies, Fresh Fruits, Etc.

J. FRED SCHAIBLE.

NO SIR!

We do not take a back seat when it comes to a question of

LUMBER

Quality, Quantity, or Price.

WESTGATE, Manchester.

For the Holidays....

It is time now to think of Christmas Presents, and there's nothing more useful and appropriate for the home and family than Furniture. See our

Rockers, Couches,
Writing Desks,
Book Cases, Tables, Etc.

Also Bed Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, and in fact everything found in a first-class stock.

Carpets.

Beautiful new designs in all grades. Some of the handsomest ever shown.

WE ASK THE PEOPLE

of Manchester and vicinity to price our goods before they buy. We will NOT be Undersold. All goods delivered free.

Jenter & Rauschenberger.

Don't Stand in Your Own Light.

But buy whenever you can save money. We offer the following

Bargains

As Long as They Last.

Men's and Boys' Felts and Overs, $1.50 worth $2.50.
Men's and Boys' Rubber Boots, 1.75 to 2.50 Worth 2.25 to 3.25.
Men's Overshoes, 75c worth 1.25.
Men's Rubbers, 60c worth 75c.
Men's and Boys' Mittens and Gloves at 25c.
Ladies' and Gent's Fleece-lined Underwear, 25c.
Boys' Kip and Oil Grain Boots, 1.50, worth 2.25.

Look at the best line of Felts, Socks, Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery Mittens, Gloves, etc.

At the Lowest Prices that you ever saw.

J. ROLLER & CO.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

TALES TERSELY TOLD

Of Things In Town.

It is now time to pay taxes.

My, but the sleighing is fine.

Now is the time for coasting.

The president's message will be found on the first page.

Evening sleighing parties are the thing with the young folks.

Richard Weis, the shoemaker, bought Fred Briegel's sewing machine.

Jenter & Rauschenberger have a change in their advertisement this week.

Our state and telegraphic news will be found on the 2nd page this week.

The public library is well patronized by country as well as village people.

Don't the store windows look as though Santa Claus could get stocked up here!

The ENTERPRISE for 1899 would be a good christmas present to a friend. Try it and make him happy.

Fred Steinkohl has a christmas advertisement in another column. He has a large assortment of toys, etc.

The statement of the people's bank called for by the commissioner, will be found in another column. It is a showing to be proud of.

Those who are looking after fresh family groceries, etc., should read Paul Bros.' new advertisement on the 5th page. They make prices right.

In another column will be found the ordinance recently passed regarding the Manchester Telephone Co, and the establishment of an exchange in this village.

If you have not already selected a winter jacket, you had better see what Yocum, Marx & Co., have to say along that line, in their advertisement this week.

Cloak sales are numerous, but that advertised in these columns by Freese-Whittelsey Co., Clinton, ought to attract the attention of those who have not made a selection.

Mack, Schmid & Stabler of Ann Arbor, were in town last Friday and Saturday, packing and shipping the washed wool they have had stored in the old M. E. church building.

The union savings bank publishes a statement of its condition, in another column, by order of the state bank commissioner. It shows an abundance of money in circulation.

Christmas is near at hand and the good housewife may be looking for something to supply her table. We advise her to read Schaible's advertisement on the 2nd page, this week.

When Fred Freeman went to his cozy rooms yesterday he found a bull dog comfortably snoozing behind the stove. How he came there is a mystery, but the dog seemed to like the place, at least he refused to leave.

Before placing your order for a magazine for 1899 read carefully the announcement in another column of the Century Magazine. And remember that the ENTERPRISE receives subscriptions at publishers' prices.

We are very glad to welcome Gieske & Blum to our advertising columns for 1899. They start in with an exceptional sale of shoes and rubbers, and our readers will do well to read their announcement carefully and act promptly.

One of the handsomest among the many pretty window displays our merchants make, is that of Gallup & Lewis, our new furniture dealers, and they also have a new advertisement this week, to which we call your special attention.

In view of the mildness of the storm here Sunday, one can scarcely believe that so much damage was done at Detroit, and even at Ypsilanti. What the ENTERPRISE said last week about our favorable location seems to be verified.

In order to meet the demands of business, N. Schmid has had the large cellar under Gallup & Lewis' new furniture store fitted up for a store and show room. Nate is a good man to rent of; he is willing to make such improvements as his patrons desire.

Now that the holiday season is near at hand and parents are selecting proper presents for their children, we would suggest that the Youth's Companion, published at Boston, Mass., by Perry, Mason & Co., would be the correct thing. The ENTERPRISE would like to receive your subscription.

The following officers were elected by Comstock post G. A. R., on Tuesday evening:

Commander—R. M. Teeter
S. V. Commander—S B Sherwood
J. V. Commander—Henry Kirchhofer
Surgeon—M. N. Hough
Chaplain—J. E. Teeter
Quartermaster—A. A. Stringham
Officer of the day—John Mount
Officer of the guard—T. F. Rushton
Delegate to state encampment—D. M. Burch; alternate, Frank Norton.

Those who have "stood on the bridge at midnight," or any other time and watched the waters as they leaped over the three dams in this village may not have imagined what power was there going to waste. The fall at the upper dam is 13 feet, at the middle dam, 8 feet, and at the lower dam, 18 feet. The amount of power is considerable and ought to be more fully utilized to carry on manufacturing.

Echoes From the Visitors.

Scarcely had the last sound of the departing train which bore the merchants and manufacturers' exchange excursionists, of Detroit, died away when our business men began to collect their thoughts and mention what might have been done to better entertain the visitors and show off the village to its best advantage. Their coming was so sudden and their stay so short that it scarcely gave time for preparation, they said.

The ENTERPRISE had anticipated this and prepared for it by getting the forms ready for press about two hours ahead of time in order to hand each member of the party a copy of the paper containing an account of their visit. It was hustling times for us, but we got there, as usual. A casual glance at its columns will show that we had made a special effort to show the business of the village to the best advantage and hoped that our citizens would appreciate it, and we think they do.

We were favored with calls from the newspaper representatives, some of whom are printers who had learned the trade in country offices. Other members of the party also honored the ENTERPRISE with their presence and seemed to take pleasure in watching our engine and press at work.

We give here a correct list of firms represented:

Agricultural implements—O. R. Baldwin, secretary.

State savings bank, Robt. S. Mason, cashier. City savings bank, George R. Angell, vice-president. People's savings bank, Geo E. Lawson, cashier.

Boots and Shoes—Pingree & Smith, John B. Howarth. Michigan Shoe Co., W. C. Stoepel, secretary.

Nat'l Biscuit Co., W. S. Crane.

Clothing—Hamilton Carhartt & Co., Hamilton Carhartt. Heavenrich Bros., Samuel Heavenrich.

Drugs—William, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons, A. S. Brooks, secretary.

Dry Goods—Edson, Moore & Co., F. S. Munger. Burnham, Stoepel & Co., F. C. Stoepel. Strong, Lee & Co., James L. Lee. A. Krolik & Co, Herman Krolik.

Groceries—Phelps, Brace & Co, W. H. Brace.

Hardware—Freeman, Delamater & Co., D. C. Delamater. Standart Bros., R. W. Standart.

Paper, &c.—Beecher, Peck & Lewis, John E. Lewis.

Saddlery and Harness—Armstrong & Graham, Edwin Armstrong.

Peninsular Stove Co, John M. Dwyer, secretary.

Newspapers—Trade, F. H. Cozzens. News and Tribune, Chas. F. May. Free Press, J. W. Ludden. Detroit Journal, Jos. Greusel, Jas. C. Scott

They were a fine looking lot of gentlemen, representing some of the largest and most successful firms of the city, and their conduct showed that they were not out for a "good time," but for sober, earnest business, and with a desire to meet the country merchant and learn something of his manner of doing business, and at the same time look into the matter of improving transportation and trade between the country towns and city of Detroit.

The Detroit Tribune of Friday morning gave half a column mention to the visit here, the displayed heading reading: "More bustle, advice given to merchants of Detroit. Why trade gets away. Editor Blosser of Manchester explains it." The reporter says, "The citizens did everything to make our stay pleasant." He then copies from the ENTERPRISE what we said about "our visitors," including the remarks on poor railway connections with Detroit.

The following is clipped from the Journal's report:

The excursionists lunched while the trip was being made to Manchester. When they arrived they found the merchants of the town waiting for them with carriages. The town is full of energy, and has been growing rapidly in spite of the poor railroad facilities. It has a newspaper that is up-to-date and fulfills the name given it—The Enterprise. Mat D. Blosser is the editor. He sent to the train copies of the paper, containing an account of the business men's excursion and setting forth the poor railroad service afforded the town. At present they are obliged to ship goods 100 miles over the Lake Shore railroad to have them reach Detroit, sending them by way of Monroe. Detroit merchants must work for better railroad service for these towns if they do not want them to trade with Toledo and Chicago. The station provided by the Lake Shore is an old frame structure and is too small even for a village. The progress of the town has been marvelous, considering the difficulties under which it has developed.

The following telegram, composed by W. S. Crane, the excursionist poet, was sent back to the editor of the Manchester Enterprise, with the compliments of the party:

"We are not much hustlers for trade,
To that end this trip was not made.
We left you with tears and with sighs,
But your push will open our eyes."

School Notes.

The proceeds of the last meeting of the alpha sigma go toward pictures for the high school.

There will be no school tomorrow, Friday. The teachers go to Ypsilanti to attend an educational rally.

The literary society met Monday evening, and although the weather was not the best an unusually large number of visitors was present. The special attraction was a play, "The investigating committee," in which Mae Stark, Marie Miller, Louise Haarer, Cora Ivison, Emma Nisle, Carrie Stegmiller, Anna Rushton, Janet Blaisdel and Neva Logan took part. Piano solos were rendered by Amanda Schoettle, Jessie Kimble and Alma Schmid. A recitation by Jacob Weinlander, essay by Ethel Smith, chip basket by Addie Ingraham and discussion by Katie Mertz and Pauline Reno, made up an interesting program.

We understand that those farmers who have been holding their wool, begin to think prices are not going to be any better and talk of selling.

IRON CREEK.

Mrs. J. R. Holmes is visiting relatives at Lapeer.

James Eagan was in Cambridge Wednesday, on business.

Jay Hawley of Napoleon spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. J. D. Bauer visited her daughter at Clinton, the past week.

Miss Lucy English is visiting in the northern part of the state.

Mr. & Mrs. John Martin returned to Rochester, Monday morning.

Richard, Albert and Olive Sutton visited at Napoleon the latter part of last week.

Miss Grace Hewitt of Francisco, spent several days the past week at this place.

School began in the Dorr district last Monday, with Miss Belvia Waters as teacher.

Miss Florence Johns of Evans Lake, is spending the week at Mrs. Michael Fayhe's.

The Sunday school has decided to have a christmas tree and entertainment again this year

Miss Miller of Toledo, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. A. Stringham, the past two weeks.

John J. Lemm and sister Mabel, of North Sharon, have visited at C. D. McMahon's the past week.

John Green, whose home is in Monroe county, has been visiting relatives in this vicinity lately.

Mr. & Mrs D. M. Alvord drove to Hanover Tuesday, accompanied by his brother Cass. They returned Wednesday.

Wood choppers are busy in this region now-a-days, clearing up the wreckage where the portable saw mill has been at work.

Special meetings have been held at the church the past three weeks. They are very successful and much interest is taken in them.

FREEDOM.

Mrs. Joe Gehringer is on the sick list.

Fred Altenbern spent Sunday in Macon.

Chas. E. Breining spent Sunday in Lima.

August Koebbe of Sharon, was in town Monday.

Christ. Grau has gone to Ann Arbor to serve as juror.

Thos. Guinan of Lima called on friends here last week.

Gust Feldkamp spent last week with Ann Arbor friends.

Edwin Koebbe was in Ann Arbor, Saturday, on business.

Frank Blood of Grass Lake, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Nordman of Lima, visited here last Friday.

Mrs. Dickerson of Ann Arbor is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Geo. Burkhardt of Jackson, visited his people here over Sunday.

Frank Kirchgessner of Clinton visited friends here over Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. George Holzapfel of Sylvan spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Eisemann.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Messner drove over to Chelsea last Sunday to see his brother Chas. who is very sick with brain fever.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Kleinschmidt and family, of Dansville, came here Saturday to spend a few days with his parents.

While working in the woods one day last week, Fred Kleinschmidt cut his foot quite badly, so that he is unable to work.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Mellenkamp of Jackson, and Mrs. Arthur Carpenter and daughter, of Norvell, spent Friday and Saturday here.

Godfrey Fitzmier and Emanuel Buss left on Monday of this week for a trip to California. Mr. Buss, having gone for his health, will be gone some time, but Mr. F. intends to return in eight or ten weeks.

SHARON.

Louis Wisner has been very sick.

John Jones has purchased a cutter.

Miss Esther Koebbe has a new organ.

Reuben Haselschwardt is on the sick list.

Kirkwood & Son are very busy at their mill these days.

Miss Amelia Jacobs is the happy possessor of a new piano.

C. A. Bullard of Jackson is visiting his mother, Mrs. H. L. Bullard.

Joe Myers went to Ann Arbor Tuesday, where he is to serve as juror.

Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Dewey have been entertaining relatives from Concord.

Mr. & Mrs. August Kuhl drove down to Clinton Sunday and spent the day.

Miss Helen Leeson of Manchester was the guest of Miss Agnes M. Obersmith over Sunday.

Miss Mary Schaible's and Miss Agnes M. Obersmith's schools are preparing to give a good school entertainment during the holidays.

Messrs. Christ. and Jacob Schnierle of Clinton came here last Friday to spend the day hunting with August Kuhl. They report good luck and a pleasant time.

Wm. Gray died at the Pontiac asylum and his remains were brought to Chelsea and from thence to his former home in Sharon, on Saturday, and the funeral was held here, Sunday. The interment was at Manchester.

NORVELL.

James Cobb was in Grass Lake Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Matie Palmer was a visitor in Jackson last Saturday.

Miss Paulina Walters, who has been quite sick, is reported better.

Miss Lucy Poucher of Manchester was the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Kay, from Saturday until Monday.

A company of friends was entertained very pleasantly by Dr. Hyndman, at his home last Friday evening.

Charles Atkinson was in Toledo on business last Saturday and Geo. Cobb was in the store during his absence.

Mrs. Fred Snow of Adrian was in town last week to assist her aunt, Mrs. Olive Barton, to pack her household goods, as she will go to Adrian to reside with Mrs. Snow.

On Tuesday evening the P. C. met at the home of Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Negus. After spending a portion of the evening in social conversation and music, the guests were invited to the dining room where the table was spread with a bountiful repast of roast turkey and other goodies, to which ample justice was done. Before departing, the guests presented the host and hostess with a set of silver teaspoons, in honor of their 15th wedding anniversary.

Announcements.

Subject Sunday morning at the universalist church: No standing still.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will meet at Mrs. Milo Rowe's, Friday afternoon.

Letters are advertised at the postoffice for Peter H. Boroff, Mrs. Sylvester Rouse and Mrs. L. B. Stiles.

All officers of meridian chapter, R. A. M., are requested to meet at masonic hall, Monday evening Dec. 12, at 7:30.

The Passing of Jacob F. Miller.

The funeral of the late Jacob Miller was held at St. Mary's church last Friday morning, and the large attendance showed the esteem in which he was held by friends and relatives. The church was filled with those who came to do honor to his memory, not only from this village and vicinity, but from distant parts of the state, and a large procession followed the remains to the grave. The Manchester arbeiter verein and the A. O. U. W., of which he was a member, attended in bodies, and among the beautiful floral offerings was one from each of these societies.

Mr. Miller was born in Freedom, Dec 10, 1843. On Nov. 26, 1874 he married Miss Louisa Weis of Freedom, and she together with a son, Charles, are left to mourn his loss. He was engaged in business in various places and came to Manchester 16 years ago and had continually resided here. He was a kind, indulgent father, faithful and affectionate husband.

Resolutions of Respect,

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, who has control of all things, to take from our midst our worthy and respected brother, Jacob F. Miller, a member of Manchester lodge No. 53, A. O. U. W., having been transferred in 1887 from Shiller lodge No. 43 of Jackson, where he joined Aug 7th, 1878, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and son in their hour of sorrow.

RESOLVED, That the charter of our lodge be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records, a copy furnished to the sorrowing family and that they be published in the Manchester ENTERPRISE.

J. E. BLUM,
GEORGE NISLE,
Committee.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Jacob Miller wishes to thank the many neighbors and friends, and the societies that have aided by their acts and sympathy in her late bereavement.

Pay Your Taxes.

I shall be at the Union Savings Bank on and after Monday, Dec. 5, to receive township taxes. FRED KURFESS, Treasurer.

New milch Durham Cow for sale. DEWEY, Sharon.

Born.

ORNDORF.—In Sharon on Thursday Dec. 3, 1898, to Mr. & Mrs. Orndorf, a son

ORDWAY.—In Sharon, on Saturday Dec. 5, 1898, to Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Ordway a daughter.

FELDKAMP.—In Freedom on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1898, to Mr. & Mrs. Frank Feldkamp, a son.

VAN ARNUM.—In Sharon, on Saturday Nov. 26, 1898, to Mr. & Mrs. Byron Van Arnum, a daughter.

HASELSCHWARDT.—In Sharon, on Saturday Dec. 5, 1898, to Mr. & Mrs. Sam. Haselschwardt, a son.

Married.

SCHAFFER—PARKER.—At the residence of the bride's brother, W. H. Parker, in Grass Lake, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1898, by Rev. Bradley, Mr. Edward Schafter of Manchester and Miss Elizabeth Parker of Sharon.

ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE.

CONDUCTED BY MARY MAPES DODGE

This magazine for boys and girls is without a rival in its field. The features for the coming year will gain for it a host of new friends. A few leading attractions are:

A New Henty Story,
THE SOLE SURVIVORS,
By G. A. Henty.

This is a tale of early American history, by the favorite story-teller of American and English boys.

TRINITY BELLS,
By Amelia E. Barr.

A delightful historical romance for girls, dealing with life in Old New York, and written by one of the most spirited and conscientious American authors.

A STORY FOR GIRLS,
By Laura E. Richards,

No writer is more welcome to the young folk of today than the author of "Captain January," and this is one of her best efforts.

BRIGHT SIDES OF HISTORY,
By E. H. House.

A series of amusing episodes of history, ancient and modern, told in an entertaining way. It will awaken a new interest in this important branch of study.

Mrs. C. D. Sigsbee, the wife of the captain of the battle-ship MAINE, will write about "Pets Afloat."

Also contributions from Mrs. Burton Harrison, Clara Morris, Gelett Burgess, Lloyd Osbourne, Lt. Endicott, Poultney Bigelow, Lt. Peary, etc., etc.

Every household with children should have St. Nicholas.

$3.00 a Year. 25 cents a Number.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PEOPLE'S BANK.

At Manchester, Michigan, at the close of business, Dec. 1st, 1898.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$93,294 91
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	18,273 10
Overdrafts	3,242 17
Banking house	6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,607 18
Other real estate	32,500 00
Due from banks in reserve cities	40,231 68
Due from other banks and bankers	2,814 58
Checks and cash items	835 64
Nickels and cents	26 74
Gold coin	2,480 00
Silver coin	676 00
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,024 00
Total	$206,005 95

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	5,500 00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	3,255 79
Commercial deposits subject to check	24,960 91
Commercial certificates of deposit	122,289 25
Total	$206,005 95

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

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

C. W. CASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Dec. 1898. F. M. FREEMAN, Notary Public

Correct—Attest:

A. F. FREEMAN,
FRANK SPAFARD,
WM. BURTLESS,
Directors.

I have a few fine Plymouth Rock fowls for sale at reasonable prices—stock bred in my brother's yards, at Concord, who is one of the best Barred Rock breeders in Michigan. H. A. DEWEY, Sharon.

Farmers, bring your beans to me and get highest market price. I am making a special bid for yellow-eyed beans. Headquarters at Sandford's creamery building. JOHN KENSLER.

Commercial

Home Markets.

APPLES—Good demand at 50c@65c ⅌ bushel.
BEANS.—60c@75c per bu, Yellow eyes 85c bu.
BEEF—Dull and lower. Heifers, $3 50@$3 75; cows $2.50@$3.00 cwt; best steers, $4.00@$4.25 ⅌ cwt.
BUTTER—Dull and lower. 12c@14c lb.
CABBAGE—3c per head.
CALVES—Demand better, $5.00@$5.50 per cwt.
CORN—Good demand. Ear, 18c@20c bu. Shelled corn, 38c@40c.
DRIED APPLES.—Good demand at 3½c ⅌ lb.
EGGS—Good demand at 18c ⅌ doz.
HONEY—In comb, 10c ⅌ lb.
HOGS—Fair demand. Heavy corn fed, $3.00; corn fed yorkers, 2 90@3.00 cwt.
LARD—6c per lb.
OATS—Stronger, 24c@25c per bu.
ONIONS.—Dull, 20c@30c per bu.
PIGS—Higher. $2 75@$2 90 ⅌ cwt.
POTATOES—20c@25c per bu.
RYE—Higher, 47c@50c bu.
SHEEP—Fair demand. $3 75@4 00 cwt
LAMBS—Good demand. $4 60@$5.00 cwt.
SQUASHES—½c@1c per pound.
WOOL—Fair demand, fine unwashed, 14c@15c; coarse unwashed 17c@18c; fine washed 20c@22c; coarse washed 23c@24c
WHEAT—Good demand, No. 2, red, 65c; No. 1 white, 65c; smut and rye wheat, 50c @58c ⅌ bu.

Christmas is near

and Christmas

Presents for Everybody

can be had at Steinkohl's Drug and Book Store. Don't forget to get one of those

KODAKS

for your wife, husband, son or daughter. They're the coming thing and you might as well

BE IN IT FIRST

as last. Whatever you do don't buy one cent's worth until you

See Our Stock of PRESENTS.

This is the place and don't you forget it. Respectfully,

F. Steinkohl.

Holiday Notice.

I am prepared to show the most complete stock of Holiday Presents shown here in years. In

IMPORTED ....CHINA

I have an endless variety to please you—must be seen to be admired.

GIFT BOOKS,

New and popular authors at popular prices. Bound in all the new styles of binding. The

Photo Albums

are unusually attractive in binding and price. 50c up. And other items too numerous to mention.

THE LINES AND STYLES

I have to show will convince the most skeptical that the goods and prices are right. Everybody come and see them.

Geo. J. Haeussler.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF

The UNION SAVINGS BANK

At Manchester, Michigan, at the close of business, Dec. 1st 1898.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$59,195 39
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	51,631 29
Overdrafts	14 86
Banking House	11,200 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,778 30
Due from banks in reserve cities	25,415 73
Due from other banks and bankers	916 90
Checks and cash items	397 90
Nickels and cents	14 01
Gold coin	1,770 00
Silver coin	345 31
U S and National Bank notes	2,970 00
Total	$155,649 69

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000 00
Undivided profits less current expenses interest and taxes paid	2,890 46
Commercial deposits subject to check	9,482 47
Commercial certificates of deposit	1,718 75
Savings deposits	50,539 42
Savings certificates of deposit	65,028 59
Total	$155,649 69

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss

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

ED. E ROOT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Dec. 1898. J. H. KINGSLEY, Justice of Peace.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN H SCHLICHT,
GEORGE HEIMERDINGER,
C. F. KAPP.
Directors.

1/4 Off Cash Sale.

For a limited time we will sell anything in our Leather

BOOTS and SHOES, Pingree & Smith, Strootman, and Douglas lines included,

at 25 per cent. off regular price. Also a Reduction of

10 % on all Rubber Goods,

Excepting "Lambertville Snag Proof" stock.

Sale Commences Saturday Dec. 10.

GIESKE & BLUM.

The Freese-Whittelsey Co.

SPECIAL SALE OF..

Cloaks, Capes, Jackets.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

Dec. 12-13-14.

Special Values in all lines for **Christmas Gifts...**

Soft, Woolen Blankets, Rugs, Portieres, Etc......

Serviceable and Stylish Footwear......

The Freese-Whittelsey Co. Clinton, Mich.

Clearing Sale....

LADIES' JACKETS AT....

1/2 OFF

$12.00 Fine Kersey silk lined Jackets, now $6.00
10.00 Fine Kersey & Boucle silk lined Jackets, now $5.00
8.00 Fine Kersey & Boucle silk lined Jackets, now $4.00
7.00 Fine Kersey & Boucle Jackets, lined throughout, $3.50
5.00 All wool Kersey & Boucle Jackets, lined, now $2.50

COME EARLY and get the best selection.

Respectfully,

YOCUM, MARX & CO.

The White Front Double Stores.

We are showing an immense line of

Ladies' Misses' Children's **Jackets,** All are new and stylish. Don't fail to see them. We can certainly please you.

Cloth, Plush, and Fur Capes.

Fur Collarettes, made of Electric Seal, Astrachan, Opossum, Moufflon, Black Marten, Stone Marten.

Dress Goods. in all the new weaves and colors, special values at 50c and $1. **Braid and Jet Yokes,** Fronts and Ornaments. Everything new and up-to-date in Trimmings.

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains and Draperies.

Dress Skirts, Silk and Sateen Underskirts, Satin and Taffeta Silk Waists, **Oneita Union Suits,** R.&G. Corsets, all lengths and colors.

SEATON W. ANDERSON, Tecumseh.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Notice to the Public.

Advertisers wishing to change terms, copy or location of ads, must get the copy in on the work that is done as early as Tuesday, else it will be set after the paper is out and be inserted the next week.

Notice of church socials and meetings free, but notices of any kind where a fee or admission is charged will be paid for the same as other business announcements.

Those wishing a business at the probate court are required to ask Judge Newkirk to send their printing to the Enterprise office.

Birth, Marriage and Death notices, free. Obituary notices, five cents a line.

Card of Thanks, five cents a line.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

MORE BUSTLE.

That was the Tribune's heading to the report of the Detroit business men's visit to Manchester, last Friday, and from information had with some of our own merchants since, the ENTERPRISE gets the idea that the visit may be as much a benefit to us as to our Detroit friends. While we commend on the easy-going tendency of the Detroit business man, we forget the grass which has been growing under our own feet.

Some have caught on to the idea that it is not always best to bank too heavily on the saying, "All things come to him who waits." It is better to be pushing part of the time and not always "waiting for the pull." We have told our troubles to our Detroit friends and they understand the situation, now why not all take hold and by a united effort try to improve our condition, instead of waiting for the railway companies to act, for the probabilities are, they will not act. What is worth having is worth asking for, goth work and wating for.

More direct and rapid communication with Detroit would not help Detroit business men alone, it would help Manchesters as well, because if a man knows he can call for certain goods, the quicker he gets them the quicker he makes the sale and has the money to buy more goods. Likewise, the quicker he can get the produce to the city market and get his returns the sooner he has the money to buy more. Again, by rapid transportation there is less loss on perishable commodities. Time would also be a saving in express charges.

Competition in all lines is pretty keen and the merchant is doing business on smaller margins that he used to, as he has to, but the object of the Detroit business men's visit to Manchester is to see how they will have his customers away from him. And we might add incidentally, that if Manchester expects to hold the extensive trade she has now long years, she must do more than use our printers' ink. Improve her railway accommodations and encourage manufacturing.

We learn that the Lake Shore road would like to build a track from the Ypsilanti branch near John Gumpper's to the Jackson branch in the rear of Cyrus Reckman's lot in east Manchester, thus connecting the two branches and bringing both into one station. The only stick is the price asked by our residents for the right of way. Such a track would spoil some of the lots and the owners think they ought to have a fair price for them, but the price heretofore asked was more than the company was willing to give. The track would also interfere with the street running past the mill, but it would seem that the Bridgewater road with its bad place at "the narrows" is scarey enough. But, if the company really wants to make a saving and run into the depot, why not build a track from the Jackson branch in front of the Rehfuss farm house, skirting the east side of the river and crossing the river on the Ypsilanti branch in the rear of Fred Kurtz's place. By that means they could get the right of way cheap and would save the maintenance of two river bridges, which is quite an object.

We are sorry to learn that the citizens of our neighboring village of Grass Lake have such a tough lot of boys and the number of lads were arrested Monday for loosing stores. Sentence was suspended on the condition that the boys attend school regularly and keep off the streets nights.

We learn that Mack & Co. got about two cents a pound less for the wool they have sold than they could have taken last year, also that the sorter was more particular than usual. What's the matter with the wool market. How about the tariff?

A pretty fair counterfeit of the $10 silver certificate has appeared. It is three-eighths of an inch shorter and an eighth of an inch narrower than the genuine.

"Yes," said Adam to his grandson, "I know I brought on all this trouble by eating an apple, but what would you do, now, if a woman dared you?"

Secretary Alger has notified Gov. Pingree that recruiting must stop while the bill to increase the regular army is pending.

At last report Pingree's plurality was 75,000. It would seem that they are advertising in some of those northern counties.

A special telegram to the Tribune yesterday, from Washington, says the State Michigan will be mustered out soon.

The state horticultural society in session at Ann Arbor has voted to meet in Detroit, next year.

There was a large number of people in town Saturday and our merchants enjoyed a lively trade.

Ann Arbor Letter.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 6.—Special Correspondence.—The December term of the circuit court for Washtenaw county, was opened by Judge Kinne, Monday morning. The two celebrated cases of Sheriff Judson vs Selby Moran, the editor of the Register, and Deputy Sheriff Lester Canfield vs. Supervisor G. Frank Allmendinger, went over the term on the grounds that material witnesses could not be secured at this time. It is generally supposed that the defendants did not want to try their cases during the time that Sheriff Judson was still in office.

The liquor case against Michael Staebler, as well as the cases against Aaron Canine, charged with obstructing a railroad, and Henry Matthews, charged with larceny, also went over the term on the application of the defendants. The cases of Carl F. Wuerthner vs. The workingmen's benevolent society of Manchester, Jacob L. Wallace vs. Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti Electric Railway Co., and Peter J. Lehmann vs. Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad Co., are on the docket. The latter case is interesting in that it arose from the death of one of those killed at the collapse of the gravel bank in Whitmore Lake. Mr. Lehman acts in the capacity of administrator of this man's estate. From the present outlook, this will be a busy term of court, but this may suddenly change.

It is suggested that if proper efforts were made at the postoffice departments, a daily rural free mail delivery might be established between Ann Arbor and Manchester. The experiment is being tried elsewhere and has proved a success, and why would it not be also here. The route would be comparatively intelligent, thickly settled community. If anything is done in the matter, it must be pushed at once or the appropriation will be entirely used up before we get around to it.

Since yesterday noon the sleighs are running, although the roads are as yet pretty rough. The foundation in the mud is so solid that a very little more snow will make good sleighing. EMIL.

Washtenaw County.

John Gillen makes affidavit that his election expenses amounted to $175, but Justice John Kingsley says his footed up to $228.50.—Times.

Tom. Ninde, who shot Miss Young at Ypsilanti, when either drunk or crazy, or both, has been discharged, the girl refusing to prosecute.—Times.

Mrs. A. F. Martin of Ann Arbor, stuck a silver in her hand last week and tried to dig it out with the point of the shears. Blood poison set in and the arm will be amputated. She is 60 years old.—Times.

That new telephone company has stirred things up in Ann Arbor, but just the same the Bell company has increased its number of subscribers in that city 166, while the former company has increased 200.—Inland Printer.

It is rumored—on good authority—that Sheriff-Elect Gillen will appoint the following deputies: Chelsea, W. H. Lehman; Manchester, James Kelly; Ypsilanti, Oscar Wendall; Augusta, John Dawson; Milan, Collins Loxton.—Times.

The city of Ann Arbor is enjoying a sensation of considerable magnitude. A large number of anonymous letters have been sent through the postoffice which make a scandalous attack upon two democratic women. At first it was supposed that a man was the guilty person, but now it is believed a woman is responsible. Postmaster Pond has held back 150 of the 200 or 600 letters and has notified the postoffice authorities. The police are working on the case to bring the guilty person to justice.

Eden B. Dennis of Saline, has filed an affidavit in his case against Peter Weinsette to assist being compelled to furnish security for costs. He says that on Sept. 28 Weinsette came upon land that Dennis rented of him and proceeded to take off the corn. Dennis protested against this, but Weinsette persisted and ordered those helping him to proceed with the work. He then took a position in front of a block of corn. He says that then Weinsette approached him with a corn knife, while the men shouted, "Cut his throat, damn him," and others remarks. Dennis' wrist was cut and he took a club and struck at the knife. While doing this he received a blow on the head, rendering him insensible. When he came to, Weinsette, he alleges, was jumping with his knee upon his stomach and chest, and he again became insensible. Dennis says he is 60 years old. On the Saturday night after the alleged assault, Weinsette had Dennis arrested, and for said arrest he thinks he has a meritorious action.—Times.

Lenawee County.

From Dec. 26 to April 1st Clinton merchants will close their stores at 8 p. m., local time.

Dar. Balsbridge is now postmaster at Clinton, and he will make a good one too. Clinton has been blessed with good postmasters.

The Clinton Local has passed its 34th birthday, is clean and bright and represents our neighboring village very nicely, consequently it is well sustained by the merchants. We wish it every success.

The silver wedding of Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd Conklyn was held Saturday at their home west of the village. It was a surprise to them and was gotten up without their knowing anything about it until the morning of that day. There were about 75 in attendance and a very enjoyable time was reported. Among those in attendance from abroad, we note the following: John G. Henry of Palmyra, Mr. Densmore and family of Ypsilanti, Dorr and Guy Conklin and families of Hillsdale, Mrs. A. E. Bowman and son of Woodstock. They received some very nice presents.—Local.

O. A. Fassel swings into the with an extensive advertisement for the holidays, dants.

RESTLESS HUMANITY.

People who Travel for Pleasure and Those who are on Business Bent.

B. W. Ainsden visited his family in Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Geo. Hollis of Jackson, visited his father here, last Friday.

Mr. N. Whitmore, who has been quite sick, is able to be out again.

Henry Howard has a position with Farnham, the Jackson clothier.

Thos. Lamming went to Charlotte last Friday to visit relatives a few days.

Alfred Tuthill went to Ann Arbor Tuesday to serve as circuit court juror.

Mr. & Mrs. John Stafford of Springville visited at Wm. Brighton's, Sunday.

Mrs. Dr. J. F. Ohlinger of Toledo, is visiting her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Stoddard.

Mrs. Vogelbacher's mother, Mrs. Horning of Francisco, has been visiting her the past week.

G. H. Ford and family returned here last night and will again take up their residence here.

Private Fred Werner of the 86th regiment, left Monday for Augusta, Ga., to join his regiment.

Frank Merithew went to Brooklyn Tuesday, on business for the McCormick machine company.

Roy Rundell is clerk at the hotel Freeman in place of Pat McLachlan, who went home last week.

Llewelyn Stephenson of the Brooklyn Exponent office, was in town a short time Tuesday, on business.

We understand that Mrs. J. F. Miller intends to continue the business the same as did her late husband.

Mrs. Henry Cash and two children, of Brooklyn, visited her parents, Mr. & Mrs. James Kelly, over Sunday.

Fred Briegel, who is spending most of his time in Detroit, having his eyes treated, was at home over Sunday.

Myers & Heliker, late of hotel Freeman, took possession of the Exchange hotel at Owosso, the first of the month.

A. J. Austin of Norvell stopped off here Tuesday on his way home from Buffalo, where he had been with stock.

Rev. S. Rex Merrifield returned last Friday from Concord, where they spent the week very pleasantly visiting friends.

Fr. Heidenreich and Wm. Brighton went to Cambridge Sunday afternoon to see Thomas Brighton, who is dangerously ill.

Mrs. O. F. Hall of Chicago and her sister, Mrs. Fred Farnsworth, of Detroit, visited at A. F. Freeman's, Saturday and Sunday.

Henry Crane of Minneapolis, Minn., was in town yesterday visiting at C. J. Robison's, and favored the ENTERPRISE with a call.

We are indebted to R. F. Buttles of Co. G, 31st Michigan, for the war souvenir edition of the Knoxville, Tenn., Journal-Tribune.

We had a pleasant call last Saturday morning from Master Harry Atkinson, son of Charles Atkinson, the hustling merchant at Norvell.

Mrr. Belt Mather left for Nashville last Thursday to reside with her daughter, Mrs. Bert Smith, during the winter, the having rented her farm for five years.

After attending the funeral of his brother, Lafayette Wells, who died at the asylum at Kalamazoo; Mr. & Mrs. N. H. Wells remained in Clinton to visit friends a week.

Lewis Bollinger, who has been so long in Briegel's barber shop, has gone to Jackson to work. He is a good workman and will be missed. Will Brighton has taken his place here.

J. E. Jeffers of Delta, Colorado, was a pleasant caller at the ENTERPRISE office Monday. He had been east to visit his old home after many years' absence, in the west, and stopped here to visit Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Teeter.

H. M. Woods of Ann Arbor was in town Tuesday on business, and informed us that W. S. Osborn of Sharon had sold his farm to Mr. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor, who made the purchase for one of his sons. The price paid was $9,000.

Mrs. C. J. Robison went to Tecumseh Saturday morning to attend the funeral of Verner Crane, of St. Louis, Mo., an old Tecumseh boy, which was held Sunday. Mr. Robison drove down Sunday morning and they returned in the afternoon.

Our friend W. C. Ruckman of Oshtemo, Mich., had a billious attack that brought him to his bed for several days, but we are glad to learn that he is now able to be about. He shows his loyalty to his old home town by renewing his subscription to the ENTERPRISE.

We are quite certain that the Ann Arbor Times is guessing about who Sheriff-Elect Gillen will appoint as his deputies. We have no doubt but that he would like to appoint James Kelly Esq., of Manchester, but Mr. Kelly's time is too much occupied with his own private and official business as justice of the peace, to permit him to accept a deputyship.

M. B. Wallace called at the office Tuesday morning to inform us that they —meaning the ladies and gentlemen of the village 400—were to give him a "surprise" at his residence at east Manchester, on Friday evening. He expects to go to Milwaukee next week to visit his children, and this party is to be a sort of "send off." It will be a jolly time, no

Following are the officers elected Tuesday afternoon by Comstock W. B. C.:

President—Mrs Mollina Hall.
Sen. Vice—Mrs. Nellie B. Stringham.
Jun. Vice—Mrs. Mary J. Teeter.
Guard—Mrs. Ann E. Ross.
Good —Mrs. Polly Nisle.
Chaplain—Mrs. Charlotte Silkworth.

About 30 members of the order of the eastern star, of this village, went to Brooklyn last Friday evening, when the officers of Manchester chapter exemplified the work and also did the "floral" work, which was pronounced very nicely done. A chicken pie supper was served by the Brooklyn chapter. Everything passed off pleasantly and the "tie that binds" the two chapters together was materially strengthened on that occasion. Those who were not able to go find that they missed a rare treat.

For the accommodation of our readers we give the time of closing of mails at the Manchester post-office, standard time:

6:40 a. m. for Jackson branch train south, leaving at 7:09.

9:12 a. m. for Jackson branch train north, leaving at 9:32.

1:07 p. m. for Ypsilanti branch train west, leaving at 10:27.

2:19 p. m. for Jackson branch train south, leaving at 2:39.

8:33 p. m. for Ypsilanti branch train east leaving at 8:53.

7:30 p. m. for Jackson branch train north, leaving at 10:05.

I Wish to Announce

to the Gentlemen of Manchester and Vicinity that I have opened

A TAILOR SHOP

in the rooms over Youngbans' Barber Shop and am prepared to do first-class merchant tailoring, cleaning, repairing.

GIVE ME A CALL.

C. F. YOCUM.

W.H. LEHR,

Dealer in.....

GROCERIES

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, NOTIONS

TOBACCOS, &C.,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

FRESH LAGER BEER

Always on Draught. South side of Exchange Place, Manchester.

G.A. Fausel

The Old Reliable

JEWELER,

has just received the finest line of

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

of all descriptions, Gold, Silver and gold-filled ladies' and gent's

WATCHES,

Gold-filled or plated Ladies' Chain Guards, Fine Mantel Clocks, 8-day Clocks $3 to $10.

ROBISON & KOEBBE.

Rings

Diamonds, Opals, Emeralds, Amethysts

And other stones to select from. Ladies' and Gent's Cuff Buttons. Ladies' fine new style bracelets.

Silver Novelties

of all descriptions. Everything is suitable for holiday presents. Come in and see the display and

SELECT YOUR PRESENTS

Last Week

We wrote an ad. and sent it over to the paper, but it seems that we were a little slow as the paper was already on the press when our ad. reached them. In that ad. we told the people that on such a day our new store would be thrown open to the public. On that day we intended to comb our hair smooth and nice, and smile and smile, and bow and scrape, and make lots of fuss, to give to the ladies our picture to be hung in the back yard to keep hawks away, etc, etc. Now that ad. didn't get published and our Mr. Kummer states that he has not been able to keep the door closed any time since he came, and that the people have been in and out so that they are quite familiar with the store already.

That is just as well

as though we made a splurge. Better, because his order book is well covered with sales already made. We thank you one and all for the hearty welcome extended to us and we promise from day to day to make our store better, cleaner, brighter and more convenient; to give to the people of Manchester a stock that will please and satisfy, a stock that in a short time will make outsiders realize that Manchester is headquarters for Home Furnishings.

Christmas is close

at hand, and we invite you one and all to call and see the goods that make such serviceable and acceptable holiday presents: Book Cases, Couches, Rockers, Tables, Stands, Chairs, Extension Tables, Picture Easels, Screens, Sideboards, Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets, Lamps, Crockery, Etc. Goods that we carry are household necessities and you must buy them one time or another—why not at Christmas time? Our stock is bright and new and our prices are what you are looking for. Come in. Ask for the pretty little souvenir, if we forget to give you one.

Yours Truly,

GALLUP & LEWIS.

Manchester, Mich.

A Sale for Your Life.

Just Look ! Winter Goods at Bargain Prices at this time of year.....

$3.00 and 3.25 Men's Kip Oil Grain Boots..... $2.38
Men's 1.50 Jackets, special price..... 1.25
Men's 1.00 Jackets, special price,..... 89c
Ladies' Black Merino Hose, special, per pair... 11½c
Children's Ribbed Hose, special, per pair..... 12½c
Boys' fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, Extra heavy, Quality, size 34 to 42 25c
Ladies' Fine Philadelphia Chrome Kid Shoes, latest style, heavy extension sole, worth 2.50... 2.00
Look at our men's heavy fleece-lined Underwear the heaviest in town and only..... 50c
A 10-piece Chamber Set, the very latest, reg. value, $5.75, special..... 4.89
A 10-piece Chamber Set, A BEAUTY, regular value, $4.00, special..... 3.50

This Sale is for 2 Weeks Only.

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.

Baltimore Oysters.

Is bulk, always fresh and the best quality. Every day. N. SENGE.

H. L. ROOT, JEWELRY

Watches, Clocks, Silverware.

REPAIRING

Neatly and Promptly Executed. GIVE ME A CALL...

Mortgage Sale.

BY A MORTGAGE DATED THE 8TH DAY of November, A. D. 1893, executed by Elias Hall, of the township of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Mich., and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1893, in liber 75 of mortgages, on page 168, and assigned by said mortgagee to Frank Crenshaw, of Indianapolis, Indiana, by an assignment dated the 1st day of March, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1894, in liber 76 of mortgages, on page 168, and assigned by said Crenshaw to Wilson J. Hinchman, of Detroit, Michigan, by an assignment dated the 1st day of March, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds for said county, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1894, in liber 76 of mortgages, on page 169, and said assignment recorded in the office of said register of deeds for said county, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1894, in liber 76 of mortgages, on page 168, Dec. 27th, A. D. 1898.

Said mortgage will be foreclosed to pay the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of one hundred dollars and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents ($157.57), and an attorney fee of fifty dollars as provided by statute in case of foreclosure by advertisement, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the north quarter of section thirty-three (33) in said Township of Ypsilanti, containing eighty acres of land, according to the United States survey, which sale will take place at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw (that being the place of holding the circuit court within and for said county), on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated Dec. 7, 1898.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Assignee of Mortgage.

LUCKETIAJ, AMSDUKER, Attorney for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, PERD ROBISON AND HATTIE Robison, his wife, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1891 executed a mortgage to Lucretia J. Amsduker, of the same place, to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars and interest, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1891, in liber 70 of mortgages, on page 602, and on October 22nd 1891 the said Perd Robison and Hattie Robison, his wife, executed a supplemental mortgage to the said Lucretia J. Amsduker, which said supplemental mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1891, in liber 70 of mortgages, on page 602, and whereas the said mortgage and the note secured thereby have been assigned to the undersigned, and there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage and note the sum of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents ($1892.50) and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the same or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township three (3) south of range six (6) east, in the township of Ann Arbor in said Washtenaw County, which sale will take place at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, (that being the place of holding the circuit court within and for said county) on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Dated this 7th day of December, A. D. 1898.

ELIZABETH A. ROBISON, Assignee of Mortgage.

E. P. & F. M. FRANDEN, Attorneys for Assignee.

Order to Show Cause.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Washtenaw, }

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1898.

Present, Edward D. Kinne, Circuit Judge.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Gilbert, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary Ann Gilbert, praying that the instrument filed in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration with the will annexed of said estate may be granted to herself or some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 19th day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing 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, in said county, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Manchester Enterprise, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

EDWARD D. KINNE, Circuit Judge.

(A true copy.)

WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Order to Show Cause.

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County of Washtenaw, }

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EDWARD D. KINNE, Circuit Judge.

(A true copy.)

WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register.

Make it a Point

To Get the Best Every Time, When You Buy Medicine.

Health is too valuable to be trifled with. Do not experiment. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have the best medicine money can buy — the medicine that cures when all others fail. You have every reason to expect it will do for you what it has done for others. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1. Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

Ole Olsson and the Elephant.

Ole Olsson went to the circus the other day and got into trouble for assaulting the elephant. What made you kick him in the shins?" said the judge. "Vell, you see, eet was dis vay. Ay didn't vot to know. Ay take me a vooman to circus. Ay buy um peanut. Ay see big elephant. Hay, got—yot you tank—Ay not two tails. Vell, bymby hay take hay darn tail, hay stal ma peanuts. Ay tell ma vife eet ay know whether hay got two tails or not, ay shall break hay face. Ay didn't not know."—Argonaut.

Nerve Tonic.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sickness is a great leveller. It reduces man, one and all, to the estate of little children.

AN AGED VETERAN.

A Detroit Veteran Talks of the War and a Legacy it Left Him.

When a meeting was called of the G. A. R. is held, Michigan is always well represented. Around the camp fires of the encampment are told many of the hardships they have gone through and the sufferings which few nothing of war will wonder how they lived to tell the tale. Few are the men who follow in the wake of Death escaped the shot and shell returned home without some legacy as a constant reminder of their war days. Our representative found such a one in C. F. Bennett, of Detroit, at his place of residence, No. 237 Second street. Mr. Newcomb told him how the little comrade who followed by his side from start to finish, and who bore a struggle for shelter and food. His next-door neighbor is a man who, as the boys say, "stuck to the flag" and is most prevalent of these being due to illness incurred by the hardships endured, great many others who passed through as trying, or declare it. I have never known how these troubles are to be avoided. When I say Dean's Kidney Pills will cure them I speak from actual knowledge, from experience but from observation. To all old soldiers or anyone suffering from kidney complaint my advice is to try that remedy."

Dean's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Dean's and take no substitute.

When money talks a man seldom troubles himself to investigate the truth of its remarks.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist today and get a sample bottle free. Sold in all large towns. 25c and 50c bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

There is no index of character so sure as the voice.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

...Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup...

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. U.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

PATENT Procured and advice as to patentability free. Send for Inventor's Guide. Marion & Co., 1215 F St., Washington, D.C.

WANTED—Case of bad breath that R.I.P.A.N.S will not relieve. Send name and address to R.I.P.A.N.S. Chemical Co., New York. Sold by druggists. 5 cents.

SPANISH WAR PENSIONS! Write to-day for BIG WAR CIRCULAR. ATKINSON, WARDER & DYE, Washington, D. C.

DROPSY Positively cured by Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga. Treatment Free. Sold by druggists.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 adjudicating claims, atty since last war.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request. Big G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE'S STORY Of the Destruction of the "MAINE," the sorrel in Harpers Bazar, the hearts in New York Journal, the Spanish side in Leslie's Weekly, the story of the destruction of Cervera's fleet will be told in the January Century, by Capt. Sigsbee, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, Chaplain Taylor, and others.

If you will look into THE CENTURY a little, you will miss the pleasant reading of the year. The opening chapters of Stanley Weyman's new novel, "The Castle Inn," are delightful, and so are the opening chapters of a splendidly illustrated novel of the Civil War, by Miss Mary Hartwell Catherwood, and Cranford's great historical novel of the Civil War, "The Red Cockade" begins in the December number. $4.00 a year.

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"DARK SAYINGS ON A HARP" SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From Psalms xlix., 4, as Follows: "I Will Open My Dark Sayings Upon the Harp"—Some Pertinent Interrogations for Everyday Life.

The world is full of the inexplicable, the impassable, the unfathomable, the insurmountable. We cannot go three steps in any direction without coming up against a hard wall of mystery, riddles, paradoxes, profundities, labyrinths, problems that we cannot solve, hieroglyphics that we cannot decipher, anagrams we cannot spell out, sphinxes that will not speak. For that reason, David in my text proposed to take up some of these sombre and dark things and try to set them to song and music. "I will open my dark sayings upon the harp." So I look off upon society and find people in unhappy combination of circumstances, and they do not know what it means, and they have a right to ask. Why is this? Why is that? and I think I will be doing a good work by trying to explain some of these strange things, and make you more content with your lot, and I shall only be answering questions that have often been asked me, or that we have all asked ourselves, while I try to set these mysteries to music and open my dark sayings on the harp.

Interrogation the first: Why does God take out of this world those who are useful and whom we could better spare and leave alive and in good health so many who are only a nuisance to the world? I thought of one who has been the very toughest of all the seeming inscrutables. Many of the most useful men and women I have known, forty years of age, while you often find useless people alive at sixty and seventy and eighty. Under the head wrote to Bradford, who was soon to be put to death, saying: "Why doth God take away one such worthy citizen as Matilda Hoffman, who was to have been his bride, her father picked up a piece of embroidery and said, "That is a piece of poor Matilda's workmanship. Washington living sank from hilarity into sadness, and walked away. Out of that lifetime grief the great author dipped his pen and wrote the forecoming: "Calvin's Institutes of Religion," than which a more wonderful book was never written by human hand, was begun by the author at the twenty-five years of age, because of her personal grief. Catherine, king of France, Faraday toiled for that end on a salary of eighty pounds a year and candles. As every brick of the wall of Babylon was stamped with the letter N, standing for Nebuchadnezzar, so every part of the temple of God's mercy was stamped with the letter T, standing for trouble.

Interrogation third: Why did the good God let sin or trouble come into the world when he might have kept them out? My reply is, He had a good reason. He had reasons that he has never given us. He has certainly not told us, could we more make us understand in our little state than the father starting out on some great and elaborate enterprise, could make the two-year-old child in its armed chair comprehend it. One was to demonstrate what grandeur of character may be achieved on earth by conquering evil. Had there been no evil to conquer and no trouble to combat, then this virtue would never have been known. Abraham, or a Moses, or a Joshua, or an Esaiah, or a Paul, or a Christ, or a Washington, or a John Milton, or a John Howard, and a million victories which have been gained by the consecrated spirits of all ages would never have been gained. Had there been no battle, there would have been no victory. Nine-tenths of the anthems of heaven would never have been composed. There could never have been a thousandth part of the heaven that it is. I will not say that I am glad that sin and trouble are in the world, but I am glad that after God has given all His resources to an assembled universe, He will be more honored than if sin and sorrow had never entered, and that the unfallen celestials will be mistone, that they will say to those who have overcome sin and sorrow, that they never could have known, and will be in heaven when those who have conquered sin and sorrow are not there as it would be in a small singing school on earth if Thalberg, and Gottschalk, and Wagner, and Mozart, and Beethoven, and Schubert, and Mann should all at once enter. The immortals that have been chanting ten thousand years before the throne will say, as they close their libretttos: "Oh, if we could only sing like that! But we will say to those who have never fallen, and consequently have not been redeemed: "You must be silent now; you have not the qualification for this anthem." So they sit with closed lips and folded hands, and sinners saved by grace thousand, which were redeemed from the earth."

Amid the tussle and romp of reunion of the family, the children whose eyes had better first clasp, and whose cheek is entitled to the first kiss. It is the hand and the cheek of him without whom you would never have got there at all, the Lord Jesus, the darling of the skies, as he cries out, "I have loved thee with an everlasting love, and the first could not burn it, and the floods could not drown it." Then you, my friend, having no more use for your poor harp, on which I used to open your dark sayings, and whose chords sometimes snapped, despoiling the symphony, you will take down your own harps from the willows that grow by the eternal celestial water courses, and play together those celestial airs, some of the names of which are entitled, "The King in His Beauty," "The Land That Was Far Off." And as the last dark curtain of mystery is forever rolled, it will be as though all the orchestras that were ever heard had been rolled into one, and "Israel in Egypt," and "Jephthah's Daughter," and Beethoven's "Overture in C," and Ritter's first "Sonata in D minor," and the "Creation," and the "Messiah," had been blown from the lips of one trumpet, or been invoked by the sweep of one bow, or had dropped from the vibrating chords of one harp.

But here I must slow up lest, in trying to solve mysteries, I add to the mystery that we have already considered, at, namely, Why preachers should keep on after all the hearers are tired. So I gather up into one great, fearful all the whys and hows and wherefores of your life and mine, which we have not had time or the ability to answer, and write on them the words, "Adjourned to Eternity." I rejoice that we do not understand all things now, for if we did, what would we learn in heaven? If we knew it all down here in the freshmen and sophomore class, what would be left for the senior? Are we going up to stand amid the juniors and the seniors? If we could put down one leg of the compass, and with the other sweep a circle clear around all the incrutables, if we could lift our little steelyards, and weigh the throne of the Omnipotent, if we could with our seven-day clock measure eternity, what would be left for heavenly revelation? So I move that we cheefully adjourn what is now beyond our comprehension; and as, according to Rollin, the historian, Alexander the Great, having obtained the gold casket in which Darius had kept his perfumes, and having that aromatic casket thereafter to keep his favorite copy of Homer in, and "called the book, therefore, the casket of the Casket," and at night put the casket and his sword under his pillow, so I put this day, into the perfumed casket of your richest affections and hopes this promise, worth more than Bridges Homer ever wrote or sword ever conquered: "What I do thou shalt know hereafter," and that I call the "Edition Celestial."

THE LOVING CUP.

First Used to Prevent Murder by Poison When Drinking.

The loving cup seems to date from the "good old times" when one gentleman would poison a friend whom he had invited to drink with him, says the Fall River News. The cup was used to prevent this friendly act; it held a large amount of liquor, and had three handles. The host took it by two of the handles and pledged the guest. Holding it by both hands, he could not draw his sword, and his drinking was proof that the wine was not poisoned. When the guest took the cup by the clenched handle, the host released one handle, the right hand still holding two handles, and incidentally so that his right hand might be too busy to draw a sword or dagger. When the guest had drunk the host released the cup, which was passed to the next guest. The loving cup is old in its line. The Lord Mayor of London has one or more in the corporation plate chest. Dr. Brewer refers the origin of the cup back to early Christian times, when the monks encouraged the wassail bowl to the "poculla caritatis," or cup of love. He suggests also that the Greek word, nife, or Malcolm Kenmore of Canmohr, king of Scotland, devised the grace cup, to entice his guests to remain until after grace has been said. Another name for the loving cup is "parting cup." But all these suggestions really come back to that first given; this loving cup has two ends, a parting cup, a cup of grace, but it was intended to guarantee the drinker from attack by his host while he drank.

STORYETTES.

At Killarney every visitor hears some laughable stories. Here is one: A number of boatmen who were quarrelling about the division of "tips" indulged at the top of their voices in a good deal of profane language, which the marvelous echo repeated verbatim.

"Arrah, look at that, now, for a scandal," said one of the party, who was a pious Christian, "nothing but bad, bad, but its reproduction shows that the prophet's words are fulfilled, that the tongues in Canaan will be confused by being carried off to Babylon (2 Chron. xx.-6), and probably that is why being confused they left and blid unbursed as the army-marched."—E. H. Plumptre.

"If will bring . . . all the evil that I have pronounced against him," declared Jeremiah. Not murdering the prophet, would not prevent the fulfilment of prophecy. Not burning the Bible, nor killing the one who rings it, does not put out the fire.

Making of a Great Man.

From the Lewiston Journal: An Eastport woman sent her 5-year-old son to a grocery goods store for a darning needle, giving him a cent for the purchase. The lad passed a candy store on the way and some one had given him a cent. He spent the cent and tried to figure out how to get the darning needle for nothing. He was not so difficult. He borrowed a needle from a neighbor, which he gave to his mother, forgetting to tell her it was another's. He then had the cent and had used the cent for candy. When through with the needle she placed it in the cush

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Shepherd and Flock.

"The Rev. Mr. Brassey is an enthusiastic golfer, isn't he?" "Yes; and so are most of the members of his congregation. When he told them that in their lives they should try to make spiritual bogey scores they knew what he was talking about."—Puck.

They Are Reliable.

The American Farmer is sincere in what it says and whenever it endorses an article, be it machinery, proprietary medicine, or a man individually, we want our readers to believe that what we say we have good reason to understand is true. For a year or more there have been endorsements of the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, of 167 Dearborn street, Chicago, by this paper. People have written us to know if this company is responsible, and if its remarkable remedies, for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, catarrh, kidney troubles, etc., really had merit. We have therefore been at extra pains to investigate, and once again we add emphasis to our former endorsement of that company. There may be isolated cases here and there which, probably through neglect in following directions, or from exposure or some unexplainable reason, the wonderful Five Drops remedy does not do the work. But it is a case where the exception proves the rule. Mr. Swanson is a gentleman of character and personal integrity, and, we believe, would no more attempt to deceive the public than the writer of this article. They still offer to send a sample bottle of "5 Drops" for 25c or a large bottle, 300 doses, for $1, prepaid by mail or express. Address as above.

A woman seldom knows just what she wants, but she usually gets it.

Try Grain-o! Try Grain-o!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth of the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

The best some people can do is to express somebody else's opinions.

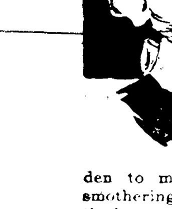
About the easiest thing in the world is not to become a millionaire.

TUMOR EXPELLED.

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WHEELOCK, Magnolia, Iowa, in the following letter describes her recovery from a very critical condition:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and am now ready to sound its praises. It has done wonders for me in relieving me of a tumor.



"My health has been poor for three years. Change of life was working upon me. I was very much bloated and was a burden to myself. Was troubled with smothering spells, also palpitation of the heart and that bearing-down feeling, and could not be on my feet much.

"I was growing worse all the time, until I took your medicine.

"After taking three boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Lozenges, the tumor passed from me.

"My health has been better ever since, can now walk quite a distance and am troubled no more with palpitation of the heart or bloating. I recommend your medicine to all sufferers from female troubles."

It is hardly reasonable to suppose that any one can doubt the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's methods and medicine in the face of the tremendous volume of testimony.

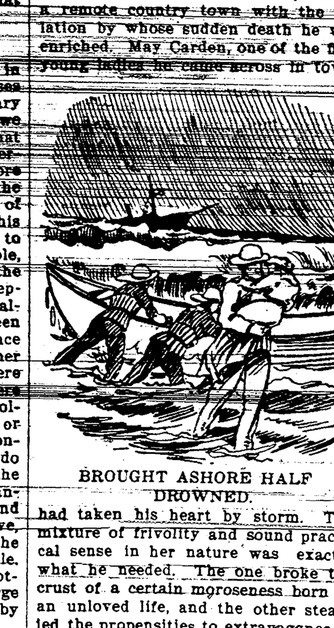
PACKET OF PATTERNS

He was looking at May's portrait—a lovely little miniature—when the housemaid brought the packet to him. The girl entered timidly, with a furtive glance at her master, for whom her heart was bleeding. But if her timidity had arisen from the fear of seeing some exhibition of terrible sorrow, she had alarmed herself needlessly. No sign of tears, either past or present, was visible in the young man's eyes. They were hard and bright. Hard, also, was his face, and the clenched lips like adamant.

He took the thick envelope off the salver, glanced at the clerkly writing and at the back, upon which was stamped in blue letters "W. Robinson & Co." Then he flung it on the table, and as the servant left the room the sound of harsh laughter broke upon her astonished ears. She fled to the kitchen and with scared face whispered that she thought poor Mr. Ord must be going mad.

Small wonder, perhaps, if he were! He had written a few days before to William Robinson for those patterns that he might choose the materials for his wedding suit. What a weighty matter that choice would have been! May was so particular about what he wore. He used to be a little careless about his dress once—going about in coats with creases in them, and farmer's boots. Then, in his endeavor to gain May's approbation, he had overdone it in the opposite direction, sporting collars of absurd height, and impossible ties, enduring like a martyr the pinch of patent leather shoes a size too small for him and getting himself a little chaffed by appearing in suits unmistakably in advance of the fashion.

May, with gentle tact, had changed all this. Never hurting her ardent young lover by open condemnations of his apparel, but by artful suggestions had first roused him to an interest in his attire, then toned down his somewhat crude tastes, and finally schooled him into that quiet perfection of dressing which is the attribute of a gentleman. He had written for the pattern from Robinson's a few weeks before the important suit should be needed, as he wanted to have May's opinion with regard to the materials. Already the little, laughing, gay girl had begun to be more than a mere piece of loveliness for his admiring eyes to rest upon. He consulted her about everything. He had no sisters, and until the last year—when the death of her uncle and the inheritance of a fortune had made him his own master—he had lived a solitary life in a remote country town with the relation by whose sudden death he was enriched. May Carden, one of the first young ladies he came across in town,



BROUGHT ASHORE HALF DROWNED.

had taken his heart by storm. The mixture of frivolity and sound practical sense in her nature was exactly what he needed. The one broke the crust of a certain moroseness born of an unloved life, and the other steadied the propensities to extravagance of taste and living which unexpected wealth had not unnaturally aroused.

After that laugh of harshness, which had so startled his servant, Laurence Ord went back to the study of May's portrait. It was indeed a veritable "May" face. Cheeks like young roses, hair brown as hawthorn twigs, lips which were akin to the deep pink buds of the apple blossoms, and eyes

Tinct with azure, like two crystal wells
That drink the blue complexion of the skies.

These latter laughed back as if in mocking merriment to the hard gray ones which were looking down on them. A sob of anguish broke in a groan from Ord's lips. He tried to realize that those dancing eyes were closed forever. Tried—tried as many and many a bereaved one has striven in vain to do—to grasp the fact that the dear lips would never speak again; that no more until the day of resurrection would so much as the faintest color tinge the still white face. The picture before him, bubbling over as it was with life and mirth, gave the lie to such a thought. The idea of May—May, the merriest little person in the world, lying cold and silent was too much for the young man who last had seen her having a wild game with a kitten on the deck of a friend's yacht.

He had dreaded that little cruise more than he could say. He had all but asked her not to go; but from this he had refrained, deeming it mere selfishness.

"You don't mind me going, Laurie, do you?" she had asked, when the trip had been suggested, and with a little pleading look in her eyes which was irresistible, especially as he had not yet the absolute right to give or withhold permission. "I'll only be gone three weeks, dear, and then—if you still have a mind to—you may keep me and keep me forever, and forever, and forever! A large order, Laurie! Shall you want me for so long, do you think?"

Ord, never a backward lover, had answered that question by a quietus to the sweet lips which spoke it.

He had gone to see her off on board the Orchid, and she had stopped in the middle of one of her airy whirls with the kitten and a piece of scarlet ribbon, to whisper, "Mind you have the patterns ready by the time I come back!"

The patterns were ready, but never more, thought poor heart-broken Laurence, would May come back to him again.

"The yacht Orchid, which was wrecked last night on the dangerous reef outside Alwyn Bay, is the property of a Mr. Griffiths of London. All on board were saved except the unfortunate, whose body was washed ashore early this morning. It has been identified as that of Miss May Carden."

This was the paragraph which caught the eye of Laurence Ord as he had run over the morning paper at breakfast. Afterward he had come upon the first and longer account, but this was evidently a little paragraph inserted when further information had been received.

It was evening now, and as the slow hours passed young Ord began to writhe beneath the weight of anguish which crushed his heart. His senses had at first been blunted by the shock. Now they were awakening to full consciousness of the immeasurable pain. He laid the miniature down and began to walk about the room. He moved things here and there. He wound the clock—then his nerveless fingers dropped it with a crash. He let it lie where it had fallen. He pulled up the blind and looked up at the starry heavens. But it was of no comfort to him to think of May as dwelling among their mysteries. The sight of them did not bring tears to his scorching eyes, or soften one atom the hard agony which held him in its merciless grip. He had a sort of feeling that little May would rather be with him. He began mechanically to settle the things on the table, to fold up the newspapers and open his neglected letters. He was fighting his pain. The letters were read without his being a whit the wiser as to their contents. The packet of patterns was the only thing that remained. With another of those pitiful laughs he ripped open the envelope. The laugh changed into an indescribable cry. There were no patterns in the envelope. Instead there were three thick sheets of note paper, each of which had "Walter Robinson & Son, Solicitors, Alwyn Bay," printed upon it. The writing was a penciled scrawl—a dear, familiar scrawl. Laurence read it on his knees, sobbing out his thanks to God. Three sentences and the signature will sufficiently explain.

"I was brought ashore half-drowned. * * * Mr. Robinson, a lawyer, has kindly given us shelter. * * * Mr. Griffiths is addressing this * * * Your loving May."

—Minnie Cecile Paterson.

TOBACCO AT THE ELYSEE.

Felix Faure the First President of France to Smoke.

The Parisian journals are commenting on the fact that President Felix Faure was seen the other evening smoking a cigarette at a garden party in the Champs Elysees, says the Paris Daily Messenger. It is said that he is the first French president to smoke. It is recalled that M. Thiers not only did not smoke, but in appointing his military officials, took care that the ordnance officer should be a captain who was a stranger to the use of tobacco. Marshal MacMahon used to smoke, but he gave up the habit after passing through a severe illness, and when he was president he was never known to smoke. M. Jules Grevy used to be an inveterate smoker, but he ceased to use the weed when he found he was losing his memory. M. Sadi Carnot never smoked, and his secretaries abstained at the Elysee, at least. M. Casimir-Perier used to smoke, but only a little, and not at all after he became president. It is now hinted that M. Faure does not only burn cigarettes in public, but loves in private a pipe, the present of a Russian grand duke. We also know that M. Faure can smoke cigars when presented by a czar.

Glass Is the Craze.

The smart and friendly rivalry between women who can indulge their fancy for plate-collecting has been carried to its utmost and Dresden and Sevres platters ranked in solid rows in china-closet shelves till common sense, space and purse called loudly for a change of fad, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. And now it is beautiful crystal from France, Bohemia, Vienna or Venice or from our own unexcelled glass blowers and designers, that enrapture the woman haunters of crystal shops. Whole shelves, even a whole long room in one establishment, are filled with crystal vases, goblets, bowls and cups tenderly tinted as the rainbow or as the clear emerald and golden brown of a mountain brook. They are cut as delicately as diamonds and while some are so solid that considerable strength is required to lift a salad bowl or a claret jug, others are as fragile as robin's egg. One quite sympathizes with the conscientious woman, who, at the sight, breaks her solemn vow not to spend one cent more of her allowance by pricing and purchasing that dear little, rosy-tinted vase that is as delicate and pretty as a wild-flower.

Fourteen dollars for a vase shaped like a tall champagne glass, painted rose or green in tint and glowing with flecks of gold, while white crystal tendrils climb up the stem that is not stouter than that of the rose. Seventy-five dollars for six small finger bowls, crimped about the edges and veined with gold, and $100 for a bowl of glass as yellow as daffodils, with handles formed of clear crystal dragons. Touch any one of them lightly with the finger nail and a pure, clear ring comes out, and a sharp tap with one's latch-key will shiver the thin glass into fragments. Many experts consider American cut glass finer in workmanship than that which comes from France. Most of the richly decorated crystal comes from Austria and Germany, and the rainbow, soap-bubble glass hails from Bohemia. Venetian glass is never inexpensive, but it is so beautiful that the self-respecting hostess feels it her duty to display a few pieces on her brilliant dinner table or on tables and cabinets in her drawing room.

A Big, Big D.

Maud—Do you use the capital X to mark out your errors on the typewriter? Ethel—No, I prefer the capital D. It is more satisfying.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Your position in life tomorrow, depends on your character today.

WONDERFUL BLIND MAN.

Things He Does That Surprise His Indiana Friends.

John Walther, who lives within two miles of Clinton, Ind., has been blind from birth. Until he reached manhood, John lived on the farm with his father, and it was not uncommon to see him driving to the city with a load of corn, wheat, or other farm product. A piece of ground was given to him, and each year he would market in Clinton, and place the proceeds to his credit in the bank. He would buy horses, cattle and hogs. Even when a boy he was regarded as a good trader. It is now a common occurrence for John to stop in the middle of the road and trade horses with some jockey, and it is said that he is never worsted. He will go to any part of his father's large farm, unattended, in search of a truant horse or cow, and his searches are usually successful. How he manages to distinguish the stock for which he is searching is a question which puzzles everybody, and a mystery which the blind man himself can not or does not explain. When he decides to come to town he goes to the woods, and with apparently as little difficulty as a man blessed with two good eyes selects his favorite horse from perhaps a dozen grazing in the pasture. He has each season for years made a hand in the harvest field, and the farmers regard him as one of the fastest and most reliable wheat "shockers" in the neighborhood. It was three years ago, during harvest, that the blind man's brother became entangled in the machinery of a harvester and suffered a broken arm. As soon as the accident occurred John started on a run from the field to the barn and began hitching a team to a spring wagon. He worked rapidly, and when the men bore the injured man to the house, the blind boy had the team hitched up, driven out in the road, and ready to start with his brother to a doctor in this city. He drove almost at breakneck speed, made the turns of the streets after reaching the city, and brought his horses to a standstill in front of a doctor's office. After assisting the wounded brother up a stairway into the office, he drew out his watch, slid his index finger quickly around the dial and with a sigh remarked: "Just half-past ten—I was only twelve minutes driving to town." There is no work on the farm that the blind man can not do, and during idle times he builds and repairs fences. He can lay the "worm" for a rail fence as well as any man, and prides himself on the rapid manner in which he gets along with the work. He built a plank fence along the gravel road in front of the Walther house. The line is perfectly straight, while the workmanship on the fence and gates is not excelled by many men who can see, and who profess to be carpenters.—Indianapolis News.

THE METEORIC SHOWER.

A Noted Astronomer Gives Some Interesting Information.

Professor Asaph Hall, the University of Michigan, astronomer, is speaking of the shower of meteors which occurred recently gives out some interesting facts regarding the history and theory of the phenomena. The stream first appeared in 1833 and it is generally supposed was caused by the bursting of a comet, the billions of pieces continuing to make the trip around the sun. About once in thirty years the earth crosses the vast stream—a stream so long that it takes from three to five years for it to pass a given point, and so broad that the earth is from six to eight hours sweeping across it. The second great shower was seen in 1866, and the next heavy shower is predicted for November, 1899. The stream appeared to come from the direction of the constellation of Leo. It attracted attention not only on account of the number of the meteors but because of the remarkable appearance which attended their rush through space. There was a long phosphorescent streak behind them, while the meteors themselves were a red or orange color. The reason that they were visible was that their velocity in coming into the path of the earth was about 28 miles a second and as the earth was going in almost the opposite direction with a velocity almost as great the speed was sufficient to set fire to the bodies and burn or explode them long before they reached the earth. Although a few stray ones might have struck the earth practically no damage was done.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

When a woman is looking very fagged out and tired she should avoid wearing gray colors anywhere near the face.

When you are hoarse speak as little as possible until the hoarseness has disappeared or the voice may be permanently lost or difficulties of the throat may be produced.

The hair should always be well brushed for five or ten minutes twice a day. It keeps it glossy and makes it grow. Even if it falls out very much it should be well brushed just the same.

Tears are a certain beauty destroyer and bring wrinkles to the face sooner than anything else. Women who weep on all and every occasion lose their good looks very early. A smiling face and a cheerful temper are the best preservatives of beauty in the world.

If you are thin and anemic start the morning by drinking a glass of warm milk and about half an hour afterward rise and take a cold or tepid bath, with a little ammonia or salt in the water. Sponge the body briskly and dry with a rough bath towel; rub vigorously till the body is in a warm glow. Drink cocoa for breakfast and eat an egg if possible. About a quarter of an hour after take a tonic in some form, and between breakfast and luncheon go for a short walk, but do not allow yourself to become fatigued. At lunch and dinner a glass of claret or burgundy should be taken, and in the afternoon go for another short walk.

She—Did your grandfather live to a green old age? He—Well, I should say so! He was buncoed three times after he was seventy.

Report of Hawaiian Commissioners.

President McKinley has handed to congress the report of the Hawaiian commission together with three bills drawn by the commission for the government of the islands as a part of the United States. The principal one provides for the erection of the islands into a territory of the United States to be styled the territory of Hawaii. A governor, secretary of territory, U. S. district judge, a U. S. district attorney and a U. S. marshal are to be appointed by the President, and an internal revenue district and a customs district are to be created.

Section 4 provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race, on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

Provision is made for a legislature to consist of two houses—a senate of 15 members, and a house of representatives with 30 members. These are to be elected biennially. Voters for representatives must be male citizens, 21 years of age and of one year's residence in the territory, must have paid all taxes due the government, and must be able to read and write the English or Hawaiian language. To be qualified to vote for senators he must, in addition to the above, own $1,000 worth of real property upon which the taxes have been paid, or must have an income of not less $600 per year.

The bill provides for the election of a delegate to U. S. house of representatives, and also provides that the constitution and laws of the U. S. locally applicable shall have the same force in the territory of Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States.

Oleomargerine Law Knocked Out.

In an unanimous opinion written by Justice Hooker, the supreme court holds the oleomargerine law to be invalid. The merits of the law are not discussed in the opinion, the court simply holding that the law is defective inasmuch as the legislative journals show that it was without an enacting clause when it passed the senate, and that the house failed to remedy this defect. This clause was inserted previous to the signing of the bill by the governor, and the attorney-general urged that this was a sufficient compliance with the constitution. This contention is denied by the court, on the ground that the constitutional provision is not merely directory, no part of the legislative power being vested in the governor. The court says: "It will be much better that the legislature shall correct its mistake than that the courts shall sanction the irregular correction in this case."

The court's reference to the legislature correcting its mistake is taken as an indication that it believes the law is otherwise constitutional.

Express Companies Must Pay War Tax.

The Michigan supreme court has decided the case brought by Atty.-Gen. Maynard on the relation of numerous Detroit merchants and manufacturers, against the American Express Co., to compel the company to pay for the U. S. revenue stamp attached to shipping receipts. The Wayne circuit court granted such a mandamus and the company appealed to the higher court, where the case was elaborately argued. The main question in the case related to the construction to be placed upon the revenue act, and the court concluded that as the shipper has nothing to do with issuing the receipt, it was the clear intent of the law that the company shall give such a receipt as will bring the government the revenue provided, and therefore the company must pay the tax.

The new State Telephone Co.'s plant at Port Huron was gutted by fire. The loss aggregates $6,000. Dr. Stockwell's office, just above, was damaged $300. Other offices were also damaged.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York—				
Best grades	$5 00@5 41	$4 25	$5 73	$3 71
Lower grades	3 25@4 80	3 50	5 00	3 55
Chicago—				
Best grades	5 00@5 61	4 30	5 50	3 45
Lower grades	3 50@4 75	2 60	4 00	3 25
Detroit—				
Best grades	4 00@4 40	4 00	4 85	3 25
Lower grades	2 50@3 85	3 00	4 00	3 10
Buffalo—				
Best grades	3 75@4 20	4 25	5 25	3 40
Lower grades	2 50@3 60	3 00	4 00	3 20
Cleveland—				
Best grades	3 75@4 25	4 00	4 85	3 40
Lower grades	2 50@3 60	3 00	4 00	3 20
Cincinnati—				
Best grades	4 00@4 40	4 00	5 01	3 50
Lower grades	2 50@3 90	3 00	4 00	3 25
Pittsburg—				
Best grades	4 25@4 75	4 25	5 25	3 60
Lower grades	3 00@4 00	3 00	4 25	3 40

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No. 2 red	Corn, No. 2 mix	Oats, No. 2 white
New York	77@77¼	40@40¾	32@32
Chicago	70@70	33@33¾	30@30
*Detroit	70@70	35@35	30@30
Toledo	70@70¼	34@34½	29@29
Cincinnati	69@69½	34@34½	30@30½
Cleveland	69@69	33@33½	29@29
Pittsburg	72@72	35@35	30@30½
Buffalo	70@70	34@34	29@29

*Detroit—Hay, No. 1 timothy, $8.00 per ton. Potatoes, 35c per bu. Live Poultry, spring chickens, 6c per lb; fowls, 5c; turkeys, 8½c; ducks, 6c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 21c per doz. Butter, best dairy, 15c per lb; creamery, 21c.

Pontiac colored Methodists gave a big 'possum supper, the game being imported from the south. Local blacks are still smacking their lips.

The secretary of the treasury's report of the government's receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1898, shows that Michigan's total contributions to Uncle Sam's exchequer from customs, internal revenue and sale of public lands, were $3,108,489. The government's expenditures in the state, in addition to salaries and other fixed charges of the government service, amounted to $818,000.

The American forces have taken charge of Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad, in Santa Clara province, and the Stars and Stripes were officially and with impressive ceremonies hoisted over the city hall and the military and government buildings and the soldiers and large crowds of citizens cheered enthusiastically.

Pontiac's prospective beet sugar magnates have "trun down" the Chicago promoters because they wanted too large a "graft" and local capitalists will erect the factory for a bonus of 40 acres of land and a pledge of 4,000 acres of beet annually.

America Leads the World

The Crowning Glory of the Age.

Man's enterprise culminated at the World's Columbian Exposition. The memory of it will be a marvel for all time. The fame there acquired will live for years. The manufacturers of

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

appreciate the award to them of highest honors at the Exposition. The significance of the compliment, the splendid character of the endorsement, cannot be underrated. It stamps Dr. Price's as without a peer among the baking powders. The jury of awards, an exceptionally intelligent body, was headed by the Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture. They found Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder strongest in leavening power, perfect in purity, and of uniform excellence.

"Foremost Baking Powder in all the World."

A confirmed stutterer went into a restaurant and met a few casual acquaintances, who at once commenced chaffing him most unmercifully respecting the impediment in his speech. At last one of them, a pert little fellow who had been making himself rather conspicuous by his remarks, said: "Well, old man, I'll bet suppers round you can't order them without stammering." "D-d-d-done," says Brown, and to the astonishment of the company and the discomfort of his challenger (all of whom were unaware of his being, as is often the case with stutterers, a first-class singer), he beckoned the waiter, and sang the order without the slightest hitch. Then, turning round to his little tormentor, said: "N-n-a-nw, y-y-y-you c-c-c-can p-p-p-pay."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Any girl can hit the side of a barn—by standing inside of it when she throws.

Dr. Carter's K. & B. Tea
does what other medicines do not do. It regulates the four important organs of the body—the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. 25c package.

The less tenderness a man has in his nature the more he requires of others.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Obstinacy and vehemence in opinion are the surest proofs of stupidity.

The Medicated Croup Necklace is the only Croup safeguard known or sold. Price by mail 25c. Medicated Croup Necklace Co., Oakmont, Pa.

No man doth safely rule but he that hath learned gladly to obey.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, 1895.

It is the motive alone that gives character to the actions of men.

"There are no cross babies or sick babies in families that use Brown's Teething Cordial."

Fortune does not change men; it only unmasks them.

The Diploma and Gold Medal.
Were awarded to the Chicago Scale Company of Chicago, Ill., at the Omaha exposition for the best stock and hay scales over all first-class makes, no cheap scales were considered. This company sells more scales than any other, and their prices are lower than those of any reliable scale. They also handle hundreds of useful specialties for farmers and others. They send catalogue free.

Lane's Family Medicine.
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The "born cook," like the genuine workman, turns out a good job with the materials at hand.

The God-gifted nurse is she who can imbue a patient with a sense of protection and calm.

Every family should have its household medicine chest—and the first bottle in it should be Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Nature's remedy for coughs and colds.

The closer you get to some people the more distant they are.

Itching piles? Never mind if physicians have failed to cure you. Try Doan's Ointment. No failure there. 50 cents, at any drug store.

It's often unwise for a man to be as funny as he can.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

A danger that is known is a guide-post to safety.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas Electric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

It is a wise head that makes the still tongue.

Look for It. Here it is. Now you know by this sign

St. Jacobs Oil CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Soreness, Stiffness.

"THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS." BE WISE AND USE **SAPOLIO**

DROPSY A Quarter Century of permanent Cures. Immediate Relief. 10 days' trial treatment and book of testimonials Free. **CURE FREE!** H. HARTE CO., 458 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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AGENTS WANTED TO SELL **"Our Native Herbs"** The Great Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator. **200 Days' Treatment $1.00.** Containing A Registered Guarantee. 32-page Book and Testimonials, FREE. Sent by mail, postage paid. THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO. WASHINGTON, D. C. Not Sold by Druggists.

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What's the Matter with KANSAS? KANSAS OWNS (in round numbers) 900,000 horses and mules, 550,000 milch cows, 1,600,000 other cattle, 2,400,000 swine and 225,000 sheep. ITS FARM PRODUCTS this year include 150,000,000 bushels of corn, 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and millions upon millions of dollars in value of other grains, fruits, vegetables, etc. In debts alone it has a shortage. Send for a free copy of "What's the Matter with Kansas?"—a new book of 96 pages of facts. General Passenger Office, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Chicago.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

AN INDEPENDENT, LIVE, LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

VOL. 32.—NO. 15. (Entered at Manchester Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.) MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 1627.

Manchester Enterprise
By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Societies.

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

MANCHESTER LODGE, NO. 148, F. & A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. T. B. BAILEY, W. M. CHAS. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER, NO. 48, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening on or before each full moon. Companions cordially welcome. MAT D. BLOSSER, H. P. CHAS. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL, NO. 24, R. & S. M. assemble at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening after each full moon. All visiting companions invited. J. H. KINGSLEY, T. I. M. MAT D. BLOSSER, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER NO. 101, O. E. S., meet at Masonic Hall, Friday evening, on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. MRS. FANNIE ROOT, W. M. MRS. ETHEL HALL, Secretary.

MANCHESTER HIVE, NO. 626, L. O. T. M. meet in Maccabee Hall, second and fourth Tuesday evening of month. Visiting Ladies invited. MRS. S. HENDERSHOTT, L. Com. MRS. JULIA KAPP, Lady Record Keeper.

COMSTOCK POST, NO. 352, G. A. R. meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. Braun's store. All comrades invited. T. F. RUSHTON, Com. R. M. TEETER, Adjutant.

MANCHESTER TENT, NO. 141, K. O. T. M. meet in hall over J. Roller & Co.'s store 1st and 3d Tuesday in month. Visiting knights invited. C. E. LEWIS, Com. HORACE CASE, Record Keeper.

COMSTOCK W. R. C., NO. 250, meet first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at their hall over J. Braun's store. Visiting members invited. MRS. MELISSA S. HALL, Pres. MRS. CHARLOTTE SILKWORTH, Secretary.

Business Cards.

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

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

E. M. CONKLIN, M. D., GENERAL PRACTITIONER. Particular attention given to the treatment of Rupture, Goitre, Piles, etc. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

C. F. KAPP, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at Residence, on Clinton street. Hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

G. E. KUHL, D. D. S., Will be in Manchester every Wednesday and Thursday, to practice DENTISTRY In all its branches, at reasonable prices. Office over Union Savings Bank.

GEO. A. SERVIS, D. D. S., Is prepared to do all kinds of DENTAL WORK. General and Local Anaesthesia for Painless Extraction. Office over J. Koller & Co's Store. In Clinton every Thursday.

KNORPP & MAYER, THE CITY MARKET. First-class Sausage Makers. Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats. Wholesale and Retail. EAST SIDE OF RIVER.

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

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

J. J. BRIEGEL, TONSORIAL ARTIST. Shaving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Etc., in first-class manner. Next to the bridge, in Room formerly occupied by Post-Office.

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

ENTERPRISE POULTRY YARDS. White and Barred Plymouth Rock fowls and eggs for sale. Boyne street, Manchester, Mich. Correspondence Solicited.

Stephen Crane is hard at work on a novel based on scenes in the late war. It is nearly completed, and will be presented as soon as possible.

Richard Harding Davis' growing popularity is apparent from the following record of the sale of his books: "The King's Jackal," 25,000; "Soldiers of Fortune," 58,000; "Gallegher, and Other Stories," 40,000; "Cinderella, and Other Stories," 13,000, making a total of almost 136,000 copies.

Paul Leicester Ford, who is now in Europe, left behind him the manuscript of a volume of short stories, written in a light and humorous vein, and containing also two plays planned for amateur performances, entitled, "The Best Laid Plans" and "Man Proposes." The book will be called "Tattle Tales of Cupid," and will be published this winter.

James Whitcomb Riley thinks the lot of a poet a hard one. In a recent interview he said: "If you're called as witness in a lawsuit some little attorney squares himself off and says, with withering scorn, 'Let me see, you're a poet, are you not? H'm, yes. Gentlemen of the jury, the witness is a poet' and, your testimony is killed dead as a door nail."

IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Farm Hand near Free Soil Kills His Sister, Her Husband and a Boy and then Commits Suicide—Undoubtedly the Deed of an Insane Man.

A Crazy Farmer's Terrible Deed.

A farm hand named Walter Hitchings butchered three people on the farm of Wm. Hunt, two miles west of Free Soil, Manistee county, with an ax and a knife. The murderer afterwards cut his own throat. The dead are: Wm. Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, Thomas Hayward, a hired boy, and Walter Hitchings.

There are no living witnesses of the awful tragedy, but the story is told by surrounding circumstances. Hitchings was known to be slightly demented, but he was never very violent although quick tempered. He was a brother of Mrs. Hunt and made his winter home with the farmer. Hayward was 15 years old. The three men started out to cut wood, and it is evident that they had not long been at work when Hitchings was seized with an insane desire to kill, and raising his ax he brought the sharp blade down on Hunt's head, cutting the skull open. Young Hayward turned and ran in terror, but stumbled and fell and the madman was upon him in an instant and crushed his skull at a blow. The two died almost instantly. Hitchings returned to Hunt's body and dragged it to a brush heap where he carefully covered it up, but Hayward's body was only partially hidden.

The insane man then ran hastily to the house, grabbed his sister and with a big, dull jack knife terribly slashed and cut her in several places before he succeeded in cutting her throat. That the poor woman made a desperate fight for her life was evident, but her strength failed. The murderer made two gaping wounds in the back of her head, from which the brains oozed and then pushed the body under the bed. He then went up stairs and tried to cut his throat with the jack knife, but it was too dull so, with blood flowing from his hacked neck, he began to search for a razor. At this point Mrs. Kritzen, a Polish neighbor, and Hunt's eight-year-old daughter, ran over in response to Mrs. Hunt's screams. Hitchings started at the woman, brandishing the bloody knife, and she caught up the one-year-old baby from the floor and ran out, slamming the door behind her, and fled to her home with the children. By the time help has been called and reached Hunt's home Hitchings had completed his awful work and lay at the foot of the stairs with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a bloody razor beside him.

Hunt lived with his second wife, who was a sister of his first. A son by the first wife, aged 18, lives near Seattle, Wash., and another, aged 20, was at work at Millerton at the time of the tragedy. By his present wife Hunt had two children, a girl of 8 and a boy one year old, who are being cared for by kind neighbors. Hitchings and Hunt were each about 50 years of age. Mrs. Hunt was about 45 years old.

Farmers' Clubs Convention.

The sixth annual session of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' clubs was held at Lansing, nearly all of the 125 clubs belonging to the association being represented. Secretary G. M. Pierce, of Elva, reported the organization of 54 new clubs in the state during the past year, and the revival of a number of dormant subordinates. About 30 of the new clubs have joined the state association, making 125 clubs belonging to the latter. There are 350 local clubs in the state, and they have a total membership of more than 30,000. The address of President E. J. Cook dealt with numerous matters of importance.

Growing Wheat in Excellent Condition.

The official crop report for December says that the average condition of wheat in the state Dec. 1 was 100, comparison being with average years. The percentages by sections are as follows: Southern counties 101, central 97, and northern 98. One year ago the percentage for the state was 88.

Fall pasture was remarkably good until late in the season. The condition of live stock is practically a full average. The figures are: Horses and cattle, 97; sheep, 98, and swine, 96.

35th Michigan May Go to Havana.

It was rumored at corps headquarters at August, Ga., that the 35th Michigan would be transferred to the Seventh army corps, now commanded by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. That corps is under orders to go to Cuba by Dec. 20, and if the regiment is transferred to that corps the boys will eat Christmas dinner somewhere near Havana.

Detroit Woman's Terrible Deed.

While temporarily deranged, Mrs. Frank D. Brooks, 1657 Russell street, Detroit, shot and wounded her attending physician, Dr. O. S. Bell and after he had escaped she shot and killed her 9-year-old daughter, Bernice, and then suicided. The husband and father found the dead bodies of his loved ones when he returned from his work.

Senator Burrows has introduced a bill to appropriate $100,000 for a public building at Battle Creek.

Nettie Willer, aged 25, attempted to commit suicide at Owosso by taking a dose of chloroform. Disappointment in love.

Two F. & P. M. freight trains collided at Northville. Both engines and 18 loaded cars were completely wrecked.

George Webster hung himself in the county jail at West Branch. He was arrested for beating his wife while he was drunk.

State Grange Meeting.

Nearly every grange in the state was represented at the opening meeting of the Michigan State Grange at Lansing. Worthy Master George B. Horton, of Fruit Ridge, delivered an annual address full of important facts and recommendations. The treasury is in good condition now, and the prospects are good for undertaking some new lines of work. Thirty new granges were added during the year. The total number of subordinate granges in the state is now 270. The increase in membership has also been considerable.

STATE GOSSIP.

John Cope drank himself to death at Mayfield.

Mrs. Geo. Heimert, of Galien, has gone insane over spiritualism.

The huge tank of the Roscommon waterworks burned. Loss $500.

Marquette people figure on building an ice palace like that at Montreal.

Mayor Kirk, of Adrian, sent $75 to Co. B, 31st regiment, for a Christmas dinner.

Herman Brandt, of Saginaw, fell in a salt vat and was badly scalded. He may die.

Louise E. Bahle has been appointed postmaster at Sutton's Bay, Leelanaw county.

The total season's shipments of iron ore from the Crystal Falls district was 345,000 tons.

Peter Kouing, a steward on a steam barge, suicided at Menominee by drowning.

The National Prohibitionists of Shiawassee have again amalgamated with the old party.

M. O. Youngs, of Detroit, was fined $50 and costs at Lansing for violating the liquor law.

Geo. Walcott, a farmer, was found on the railroad tracks near Battle Creek, terribly mangled. He will probably die.

The fraternal order of Washington and Lincoln, with headquarters at Detroit, has become insolvent and ceased doing business.

The immense table plant of the St. John's Manufacturing Co. is to be sold on Jan. 24. It has been in the hands of a receiver two years.

Jacob Kiebler, a switchman on the F. & P. M., fell from the top of a box car at Saginaw and was ground to pieces under the wheels.

The state supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of the law fixing a standard for all cider vinegars offered for sale in Michigan.

Frank Parker has sold his stave and heading factory at Armada, to an Ohio company, which will erect a large mill and employed 50 men the year around.

Lee Chun, a Chinese laundryman of Hillsdale, starts on a trip to his native land about Jan. 1. He will return and be a candidate for alderman next fall.

George W. Lee was instantly killed by a Michigan Central train at Avery while across the tracks. Lee's neck was broken. The horses were uninjured.

Frank Sutton and James Nichols, who blew open a safe in the depot at Martin and who shot the assistant agent, were each sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Mrs. Elijah Corby, aged 65, widow, was burned to death at her home in Ray township, Macomb county. The house was destroyed and the body burned to a crisp.

Walter O. Roberts, aged 22, a brakeman, who was making his fourth trip, fell between the cars at Rives Junction and was instantly killed, his body being badly mangled.

The annual reunion of the Sixth Michigan Calvary association which was to be held at Ionia on Jan. 1, is postponed one year. The place will be announced later.

Charlotte disputed with her electric light company and has been in darkness for 10 months. An understanding has been reached and all night lighting will begin Jan. 1.

Frank Debore, aged 23, Co. G, 32d Michigan died at Grand Rapids from consumption. He was in excellent health when he enlisted and the disease was caused by exposure.

Jonathan McGee, of Ypsilanti, who is over 108 years of age, applied at Ann Arbor for a marriage license. He forgot the lady's name and went back to Ypsilanti to ascertain it.

The Automatic Sweeper Co., with a capital stock of $30,000, was organized at Marine City to manufacture the King carpet sweeper. The factory will begin operation at once.

The annual report of the board of state auditors for the year ending June 30, 1898, shows that the total allowances of the board were $361,439.82, against $284,917.53 the preceding year.

The coroner's jury in the inquest over the men killed in the new Wonderland disaster, at Detroit, placed the responsibility of the horror upon John Scott & Co., the supervising architects.

Wm. Vanlente, aged 30, while hunting near Holland, placed the butt of his gun on a log. Gun slipped, was discharged, and the top of Valente's head nearly blown off. He died instantly.

Miss Ellen May Tower, a Detroit hospital nurse who went to Camp Wikoff to care for sick Michigan heroes returning from Santiago, and later went to Porto Rico to continue her heroic work at the call of Uncle Sam, succumbed to typhoid fever in Porto Rico.

Ann Arbor entertained the State Horticultural society at their annual meeting. The addresses, papers and discussions were of unusual interest. Officers elected: President, J. C. Monroe, South Haven; secretary, E. C. Reid, Allegan; treasurer, A. W. Slayton, Grand Rapids.

I. M. Weston, formerly one of the most prominent Democratic politicians of the state and a business man of Grand Rapids, died in New York City and was buried in his native town, Madison, Me.

The steamer Wyoming of the Lackawanna line sank in 18 feet of water, near Menominee, having been cut through by the ice. Her cargo consists of 2,500 barrels of chloride of lime and general merchandise.

Harry Randall, a popular young man of Port Huron told his wife some time ago that he was going to die at certain time. He was then in fair health, but last week he died within an hour of the time he had predicted.

A little 6-year-old son of Aug. Rumler, of Jackson, while left alone for a few minutes, upset a kerosene lamp. The blazing oil set the little one's clothes afire and before assistance reached him he was burned to death.

New Michigan postmasters: Leonard, Oakland county, Oliver S. Hibler; Silver, Houghton county, Samuel J. Dahlberg; Stephenson, Menominee county, Miss Louise Woessner; Stockbridge, Ingham county, Clarence S. Mills.

The following new postoffices have been established: Jack Pine, Crawford county, George Hartman, postmaster; Oliver, Lake county, Alex Wolcott, postmaster. Postoffice at Manton to be raised to presidential Jan. 1, with postmaster's salary $1,100.

Rev. P. J. Sloane, of Owosso, gave a note for $350 as premium insurance policy. When the note came due he denied the signature and refused to pay. He was sued and the jury awarded a judgement for $357.45 against him, with costs.

Fred Von Hartmann was arrested in Kalamazoo on a charge of burglarizing two houses. The detectives threatened to use a stomach pump to see if he had eaten some pie and olives at one of the houses, and he confessed that he did. He was held for trial.

Mr. Darner and family, drove to Onekama, leaving three children at home. The older boys got down an old shotgun and while fooling with it accidentally shot their little 4-year-old brother, the whole charge entering the child's abdomen, killing him instantly.

Thomas Curtis, a convict at Jackson prison, was severely scalded while cleaning a boiler in the wagon shops, and died of his injuries. He was 53 years of age and came to Detroit last April on a two years' sentence for stealing a contribution box from a church.

Peter Doan, of Shepardville, corresponded with Miss Della Montgomery, of Marysville, O., for some time and they finally became engaged. They were to have been married at Detroit, but Doan backed out. The lady sued for breach of promise and has been awarded a verdict of $600.

Charles L. Hoagland, of Williamston, a justice of the peace, was arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Abels, on a charge of violating the pension laws. He is accused of having charged George M. Crandall $300 for securing for him a pension and back pay amounting to $1,100, whereas, the federal statute limits the fee to $10.

Ernest Glynn was killed by his horse falling upon him. He had spent the evening at Olivet and started for home, four miles south, at midnight. Within a quarter of a mile of his home the horse shied at a snow-bank and threw the carriage down the bank on the opposite side of the road. The horse fell upon him and crushed him to death.

If no one else does so Gov. Pingree will ask the legislature to investigate the expenditure of the war fund. Most of the $500,000 appropriated by the state has been expended, but Uncle Sam will reimburse the state to the amount of $350,000 or more. The governor says that all he is afraid of is that the legislature will kick because he didn't spend more for the comfort of the boys.

Railroad construction in Michigan during 1898 exceeds 200 miles, as compared with 153 miles in 1897. Electric railroads have sprung up all over the state, seven companies with an aggregate capital of $3,000,000, whose lines will extend 185 miles, have been incorporated during the year. Railroad Commissioner Wesselius says the electric roads should be brought under the supervision of his department.

While the steamer Aurora, with the Aurania, from Duluth for Buffalo with wheat, was working through the ice fields at the mouth of Detroit river flames broke out and the captain scuttled her in 13 feet of water to prevent total destruction. The wheat cargo is a total loss. The barge Aurania went aground at Bar point. The steamer C. A. Black, wheat, from Duluth, went aground at Bar point, also.

The Homeopathic Medical college of the U. of M. has arranged for post graduate lectures and a practical clinical course for the present collegiate year. The courses are arranged especially for physicians with a regular practice and little time for study. The clinical course will be free. The lectures begin on February 14 and continue until March 3. The clinical course begins Feb. 28 and continues for one week.

The Merchants' National bank, of Baltimore has commenced suit in the U. S. courts against the Ann Arbor Railroad Co., Wellington R. Burt and the Metropolitan Trust Co., asking to have set aside the recent foreclosure and sale of the Ann Arbor railroad, charging that through the misrepresentations of Burt the property was sold for $3,287,000, while its value was $10,000,000. The bank asks that a receiver be appointed to take possession of the property.

A syndicate of Detroit and eastern capitalists propose to connect Detroit and Saginaw by an electric railway.

NEWSY GENERALITIES

ITEMS GATHERED FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

American and Spanish Peace Commissioners Sign the Treaty at Paris—The Dons Feel Very Bitter Against Uncle Sam—Death of Gen. Garcia.

The United States and Spanish peace commissioners concluded the work and finally settled the terms of the treaty of peace. The Spaniards are exceedingly bitter over the result, though observing the forms of friendliness and courtesy to the end. One of the Spanish commissioners said: "The European nations have made a great mistake is deserting Spain and leaving her to spoliation by the brute force of a conscienceless giant. They all know that in the Philippines America has taken more than she can digest. She will ultimately sell the islands to England or Germany, and when the transfer is attempted it will precipitate general European strife. We have refused to sell any island in the Carolines. We never thought of considering an offer. Nor have we consented to negotiate upon any questions except those directly involved in the protocol signed at Washington."

The Treaty Is Signed.

As soon as the treaty of peace was engrossed the commissioners held their final meeting and signed the document, which contained 17 articles. After the treaty had been read in both Spanish and English two copies were passed around the table, the commissioners signing them in the order of their rank; William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Senator George Gray; Senor Montero Rios, Senor Abarzuza, Senor Garnica, Senor Villaurutia and Gen. Cererero y Saons, each commission signing its opponents' treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish, American and French colors. Each copy contains the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parallel columns.

Washington: The official news of the signing of the peace treaty was received in Washington with a general feeling of relief.

May Cause a Cabinet Crisis.

A special dispatch from Madrid says the position of the cabinet is most critical and that the resignation of the ministry is expected.

Gen. Garcia Is Dead.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader, and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban assembly to visit this country to confer with President McKinley and members of congress, died at the Hotel Raleigh, at Washington, where the commission has its headquarters.

The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba, with the hardships he had there endured, to the wintry weather of New York and Washington is responsible for the pneumonia which resulted in his demise. In his dying moments, as all through his busy and active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and its people.

Gen. Garcia was 60 years of age. He leaves an aged mother in Havana, a wife, two daughters and two sons. One son was with him when he died.

OF INTEREST TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Inasmuch as the World's Fair and the Iowa and Minnesota State Boards of Health, condemned baking powders containing alum it will be of use to our readers to have an official list of some of the powders in order that they may be able to distinguish between them and the pure and wholesome cream of tartar article. This is not an easy matter, as none of the alum compounds is labeled as such, but all masquerade as "pure," "best in the world," "none so good," etc. Our space will not permit of a complete list and we give the powders most generally sold in this section, which are known to contain alum:

Calumet.	I. C.
Chapman's.	Jaxon.
Chicago Yeast.	Kenton.
Crown.	Loyal.
Climax.	Perfection.
Davis O. K.	Rocket.
Delicatesse.	Snow Ball.
Grant's Bon Bon.	Unrivaled.
Immense Value.	

Reject all brands sold with a prize or at twenty-five cents or less a pound, as they are made of alum. Be on the safe side and accept none other than Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which received the highest praise and honors at the World's Fair.

NEWSY BREVITIES.

Col. Wm. J. Bryan has resigned his commission in the volunteer army.

Madrid dispatches say Spain has decided not to sell the Caroline islands to any power.

Maj.-Gen. Jas. F. Wade, president of the U. S. evacuation commission at Havana has received certain instructions from President McKinley which seem to indicate that he will be appointed military governor of western Cuba. Gen. Ludlow has been appointed governor of the city of Havana.

Great Britain has begun operations to make Jamaica another Gibraltar in order to give her a share in the control of the Nicaragua canal. The largest dock yard in the world will be constructed at Kingston and immense naval depots established.

The President has instructed the American peace commission to hasten the conclusion of the treaty and to that end they have been authorized to limit the treaty closely to protocol points, leaving other matters, such as the acquisition of cable stations and naval stations, to be dealth with hereafter.

CONGRESS AT WORK AGAIN.

Senator Vest (Dem., Mo.) called up his resolution declaring it to be unconstitutional for this government to acquire foreign territory except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon the territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants. In a lengthy speech Mr. Vest said that it was a basic principle of this government that "the powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed," and maintained that the federal government had no authority either in morals or in the constitution to go beyond that principle. Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.) opposed Mr. Vest and said that at a later date he would go into the subject at length to show wherein the Missouri senator was wrong.

During the consideration of pension bills Senator Vest (Mo.) protested against the rushing of such bills through the senate when there was not a quorum present and with only the title being read. He was willing to pay munificently and liberally in pensions, but insisted that these bills should receive proper consideration. Mr. Gallinger (N. H.), chairman of the senate pension committee, agreed with Mr. Vest.

Senator Hoar precipitated a lengthy debate when he opposed the appointment by the President of senators as members of commissions whose acts would have to be passed upon by the senate. The confirmation of the appointment of the Hawaiian commissioners was under discussion at the time, and the matter was finally referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to investigate and report.

Rep. Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the President to acquire by purchase from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty of such land as may be desirable and necessary to construct and defend a ship canal from ocean to ocean. The bill also appropriates $140,000,000 to constuct the canal.

Senator Turpie (Dem., Ind.), made a strong speech in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill, attacking it on the ground that it is in the interest of the Maritime Canal Co., which he characterized as a fraud and bankrupt. Mr. Morgan defended the bill and the Maritime Co. Messrs. Berry and Rawlins both offered amendments materially affecting the bill.

Rep. Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, introduced a bill increasing the regular army to approximately 100,000 men. The bill was framed at the war department and is not the bill framed by Gen. Miles. It gives a total of 14 regiments of artillery, 12 of cavalry and 30 of infantry.

Senator McCaffrey (La.) introduced a resolution requesting the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain for the purpose of modifying the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in so far as it interferes with the United States constructing, owning or controlling an inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus of Darien.

Rep. McClellan, of New York, introduced in the house a bill for the reorganization of the army. It was drawn after consultation with many officers and is supposed to represent the ideas of the younger element of the army. It makes some very radical changes in the staff and has some novel features.

Senators Hale (Vt.) and Hoar (Mass.) presented resolutions of citizens in their states, remonstrating against the extension of American sovereignty over the Philippine islands and against the acquisition of foreign territory without the consent of the people of such territory.

Senator Morrill presented a petition from the legislature of Vermont, asking for the revival of the grade of admiral, and recognition of Rear Admiral Dewey. Mr. Hale presented a bill to revive the grades of admiral and vice-admiral.

Senator Vest introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint commission composed of three senators and five members of the house, to investigate the charges of corruption in the conduct of the war with Spain.

The urgent deficiency bill to provide for the support of the military and naval establishments was passed by the house practically without opposition. There was not a word of criticism of the war during the debate.

In response to the President's message Senator Hoar introduced a resolution for a committee to prepare and carry out plans for the celebration of the centennial of the city of Washington as capital of the United States.

Rep. Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing for a three-fourths vote of congress to admit a state into the Union.

Congressman Corliss introduced in the house the bill providing for the erection of a bridge across the Detroit river. Senator McMillan has presented a similar bill in the senate.

The house passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which carries $6,259,950—$176,600 less than the last bill and $2,871,857 less than the estimates.

Maj.-Gen. Miles appeared before the house committee on military affairs for a hearing relative to the proposed reorganization and increase of the army.

Senator Hawley offered a bill on the lines suggested by Gen. Miles for the reorganization of the army with 100,000 men.

The senate passed a bill authorizing the purchase of a site for a supreme court building east of the capitol.

A bill has been introduced in the senate authorizing the raising of the battleship Maine.

Five Killed by a Flood in the Streets.

A new steel gas tank of immense proportions, surrounded by a wall of masonry several feet thick, had just been completed by the Consolidated Gas Co., at Avenue A and Twentieth street, New York City, and was being tested by being filled with water when the structure gave way with a tremendous crash. A wall of water over 10 feet deep swept through the streets of the neighborhood carrying death and destruction. People were caught in the streets and some were swept from the lower floors of houses. Five persons were killed outright and fully 30 badly injured. The loss to business houses, factories and homes will be heavy. The tank which went down was 178 feet in diameter, 160 feet deep, extending 50 feet above the earth, and was filled with 8,000,000 gallons of water. It is a complete loss—$300,000.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Gen. Brooke has returned from Porto Rico with the First Kentucky.

The Stars and Stripes have been unfurled over Marianao, a suburb of Havana.

President McKinley intends to visit Cuba and Porto Rico as soon as congress adjourns.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson has been nominated to be a naval constructor.

Senator Morgan made a three-hours' speech upon his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

Eighteen Spaniards were killed by the caving in of a brick sewer in which they were working at Barcelona.

"Hero" Hobson will go to Manila to superintend the raising of several of the Spanish war vessels sunk by Dewey last May.

President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, who has been visiting President McKinley, has sailed for France. He will return in February and will then make tour from Maine to California.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the Seventh army crops, sailed from Savannah for Havana on the transport Panama, one of the first prizes captured in the American-Spanish war.

Emperor William is reported to have said that a conflict between England and France was inevitable, and that the British were apparently bound to force it by some one issue or another.

Attorney-General Griggs' annual report says that the war revenue act has been productive of many doubtful questions and suggests that congress correct defects and inequalities which the department of justice has found to exist.

The French government ordered the temporary release of Col. Picquart. Demonstrations resulted on the streets which spread to the chamber of deputies. In the chamber the Dreyfus discussion caused a violent uproar, during which the deputies engaged in a series of fights. At least two duels will follow.

The report of an understanding between France and Germany since the Fashoda quarrel between France and Germany is supported by the fact that Count von Munster, the German ambassador at Paris, gave a dinner at the German embassy in honor of M. Delcasse, French minister of foreign affairs.

It is said that the Anglo-American commission has decided to adjourn until next March, owing to the impossibility of reaching an agreement at this stage of the proceedings. The recent negotiations convinced the Canadians that free lumber, a consummation they and all their people had devoutly wished for, was impoossible.

The Anti-Imperialist league has been formed at Boston to oppose so-called "American imperialism" or expansion. The list of vice presidents includes Grover Cleveland, Gov. Pingree, John Sherman, John G. Carlisle, Bishop Potter, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Senator Edmunds, Herbert Minrick, Samuel Gompers, Carl Schurz, and other prominent men.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York—				
Best grades	$5 00@5 61	$4 60	$6 00	$3 95
Lower grades	3 50@5 00	3 00	5 00	3 50
Chicago—				
Best grades	5 00@5 60	4 25	5 35	3 40
Lower grades	3 50@4 75	2 50	4 00	3 30
Detroit—				
Best grades	4 00@4 40	4 00	5 25	3 30
Lower grades	2 50@3 85	3 00	4 25	3 10
Buffalo—				
Best grades	3 70@4 20	4 40	5 40	3 45
Lower grades	2 50@3 60	3 25	4 25	3 25
Cleveland—				
Best grades	3 75@4 25	4 00	4 85	3 40
Lower grades	2 50@3 60	3 00	4 00	3 30
Cincinnati—				
Best grades	4 00@4 40	4 00	5 01	3 50
Lower grades	2 50@3 90	3 00	4 00	3 35
Pittsburg—				
Best grades	4 85@4 75	4 25	5 25	3 60
Lower grades	3 00@4 00	3 00	4 25	3 40

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No. 2 red	Corn, No. 2 mix	Oats, No. 2 white
New York	74@74½	40@40½	32@32
Chicago	68@68¼	33@33¾	29@29
*Detroit	67@67¼	34@34½	29@29½
Toledo	67@67¼	33@33½	28@28½
Cincinnati	67@67½	34@34	28@28½
Cleveland	67@67	33@33½	28@28
Pittsburg	70@70½	35@35	30@30½
Buffalo	68@68	34@34	29@29

*Detroit—Hay, No. 1 timothy, $8.00 per ton. Potatoes, 35c per bu. Live Poultry, spring chickens, 7c per lb; fowls, 5c; turkeys, 7½c; ducks, 6c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 22c per doz. Butter, best dairy, 15c per lb; creamery, 21c.

The anti-scalping bill passed by the house was laid on the table in the senate, a similar bill having already been reported by the interstate commerce committee.

Senator Elkins introduced bills extending the laws relating to customs, commerce and navigation to the Hawaiian islands and Porto Rico.

Rep. Todd, of Michigan, introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of congress to the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron and the army of Cuba invasion for the meritorious service performed by them.