BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

Entered at the postoffice at Birmingham, Mich., as second-class matter.

When Actor Ratcliffe begins his latest engagement he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is not the only one in the cast.

If we had nothing to pardon or to be pardoned, we might appear to be more perfect than we are, but we should be far less so.

What strikes us in beauty is that which we did not expect to find from anything we had seen before; a new arrangement of excellent parts.

W. H. Stevenson, one of the best known men in Connecticut, has joined the Salvation army and presented it with a check for $5,000. Let the good work go on.

A pleasing incident of the cotton mills strike in New Bedford was the "idle hours" recreation furnished to strikers through the efforts of one of the city pastors. Reading, games, music and other forms of wholesome entertainment were provided in two halls, and all were welcome who would refrain from discussing the strike or other labor matters while present.

At the recent national convention of woman suffragists Utah and Colorado women were excluded from participation because of their failure to pay dues into the national convention. In both of these states the suffragists have carried their point and it would seem that if the advantages came up to their expectations they would have sufficient interest to do their share toward extending the privilege to their sisters of other states.

No wonder everybody wants to buy chickens raised by Uncle Sam Hanks, who resides near Macon, Mo. The great desire for "Uncle" Sam's fowls comes from the fact that in the craws of several of the biddies raised by Hanks have been found real gold nuggets. The demand has become so great for his hens that "Uncle" Sam has put up a sign on the barn informing gold seekers that he has no more hens to sell. And since they can not buy his hens the speculators are trying to buy his farm.

"Boy's wages," a familiar phrase which one naturally understands to mean a very small amount, are not necessarily limited to the cash that is paid. A successful business man has recently said, "I wouldn't employ a lad who couldn't learn enough, every week, to equal the value of the money I give him. The boy who complains of inadequate payment needs to be told that if he has a chance to gain knowledge and experience—and improves it—he is putting himself in a position to command his own terms, later on."

Boston is becoming remarkable in many ways. A few years ago it established a city printing office, and last year the profits reached nearly $6,000. Only members of the unions in the allied printing trades are employed at the highest rate of wages. Mayor Quincy's latest venture in the city service is a department of carpentering, plumbing, painting and glazing, thus doing away with all contract work. Union men only are employed. The working men are now booming Mayor Quincy for governor next year.

A young college girl with common sense and a taste for mathematics, listened one day to two older women talking of their privileges as colonial dames, and resenting the claims of certain acquaintances who had no "ancestors." "How many ancestors may a person have, going back twenty generations?" she asked. "I have just been working it out." "A good many, I suppose" was the reply. "Yes," she laughed back, "something over a million. Surely among so many we must all average about alike in distinction." Surely! the occasional absurdities of hereditary-patriotic societies to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is an old story about some facetious students making a remarkable-looking insect by gluing together parts of various creatures, and then taking it to their professor and asking him what kind of bug that was. The man of science glanced at it and promptly classified it as a humbug. The professor would have need to exercise all his wits if he were living in these days, for a young biologist has succeeded in grafting living moths piece upon piece in ways that have produced the most astonishing results. In his juggling with anatomical subjects he has created two-headed butterflies, tandem butterflies, moths with two heads and no tails, and various other combinations, all living and lively and able to give proofs that they are no humbugs. Beyond these grotesque results, there is a possibility of important additions to the science of biology.

It is gratifying to find young people who are earnest and persevering in anything they undertake to do. There is the Irish girl, Miss Westropp, and the English lad, George Jayes, for instance. They were anxious to be married, and there were parental objections. Consequently they eloped to Liverpool and became man and wife. Then they took a steamer for Boston, where they were married again. We anticipate that they will try a New York wedding next and then sample the Chicago variety. There's nothing like tying the knot good and hard.

Queen Victoria is not yet 80, and she is in pretty good health. This spring her eldest great-grandchild, the Princess Feodore of Saxe-Meiningen, is to be married, and it is by no means unlikely that the queen may yet become that very venerable and exceptional personage, a living great-great-grandmother.

"I am tired of people asking me, 'What is the secret of your success?'" exclaimed Mr. Moody, recently. "There is no secret of success to the man who works."

DAIRY AND POULTRY

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Wisconsin Dairymen Meet.

(Condensed from "Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association was held in Manitowoc February 9 to 11, 1898.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor T. E. Torrison. Hon. Stephen Faville replied, calling attention to the fact that the products of the dairy are the surest of crops, and may be depended on every year. Other crops are subject to the caprices of the seasons, being totally destroyed by too much heat or too little rain, but dairying is more directly under the control of man. Most farm crops come at one season of the year, but the products of the dairy are received during the entire course of the year.

Remarks of a congratulatory nature were made by ex-Governor Bench, ex-Governor Hoard, H. C. Adams and Professor Haecker.

* * *

From the address of President Geo. W. Burchard we make the following extracts:

During the customary season of cheese-making the association kept two traveling cheese instructors in the field and would have employed a third instructor for a considerable portion of the time if a man just suited for that work could have been found. There were such men, but, unfortunately for us, they were under other engagements. For the coming year I recommend that early efforts be put forth to secure at least three competent instructors.

Messrs. Aderhold and Baer were employed again last year and rendered the association and the state most excellent service. The instructors have made reports to me weekly and have submitted final reports which will appear in our printed proceedings. They are also expected at this meeting and will stand up to be cross examined.

Mr. Aderhold visited forty-one different factories, thirty-six of them twice and fifteen of them three times. He was paid for 150 days and collected from the factories visited $200, which was applied on his salary. Mr. Baer visited forty-six different factories, thirty-six of them the second time. The factories he visited contributed $187.50 towards the payment of his salary and expenses. He was employed 143 days. The total expense of these instructors for the season was $1,322. The state trade mark-bill, which this association has twice approved, is still pending in congress. It is gaining friends and adherents slowly, as all matters of that character do. Various American exporters and English dealers have disapproved of Sec. Wilson's efforts to establish a distinctive reputation for American butter in England, and have assumed to advise him to leave the solution of these commercial problems in their hands—so that they might continue to enact the tragedy of the Spider and the Fly, in which they take the role of the Spider. Happily the protests of the gentlemen referred to were ignored.

The experiences of the past year among the dairymen of Wisconsin have demonstrated once more that skill, foresight and a wise adaptation of means to ends insures a satisfactory measure of success; whereas in dairying, as in all other occupations, the man who trusts to luck in the selection or breeding of his cows, and the through ignorance or covetousness tries to make them believe that marsh hay and straw are as good as the best silage and clover hay for producing milk, is uniformly unsuccessful and complaining.

What Wisconsin dairymen need most is a realizing sense of the worse than utter worthlessness of a poor cow. It is quite within the truth to say that one-third of all the cows in this state kept by men who profess to be dairymen do not pay for their board and can not be made to pay, and are consequently kept at a loss; that another third do no more than pay for their own keeping and make good this loss; which means that two-thirds of all the cows kept return no profit whatever, and that only the remaining third are genuine profit-makers. This division into thirds may not be literally exact, but it at least illustrates, in no exaggerated form, the cow end of the dairy problem which confronts us today.

The cow that does not yield 4,000 pounds of milk in a year is not worth keeping. What is the average yield per cow in these dairy counties? I am sure it is not 4,000 pounds. There may be a goodly number which yield more than this, but this is only saying in another way, that there must be many which yield less. Somebody owns and feeds these poor, worthless—yes worse than worthless, cows. Who is it? I can't tell you his name, but I can give you some of his symptoms. He is usually more or less in debt, and seldom or never has a dollar in his pocket that he can rightfully call his own; he works hard, and can not do better by wife and children, rising before it is light in summer, as well as in winter, and continuing his labor long after dark at night. He has to do this because he gets no help from his cows. He is the man who complains all the times, and the low prices for milk and butter and cheese, forgetful of the fact that everything except wages has declined in price more than milk has.

* * *

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: President, H. C. Taylor; secretary, Geo. W. Burchard; treasurer, H. K. Loomis.

In the Poultry Yard.

Every little while one hears people talk of their fowls dying of the roup. Now the disease is largely due to draughts in the hen-house. It isn't a difficult job to make a door that will shut, or to make shutters for the windows.

Then, again, we are told what a plague mites are. I rise to say that mites is a question of cleanliness. The matron at my elbow remarks that her hen-house is clear of the pest. The reason, she says, is because she scalds it with soapsuds every wash day. Then, when some complain of chicken cholera, she avers that it is simply lice that ails the fowls. Vile, filthy hen-houses she says, breed lice, and they so weaken the fowls that diarrhoea sets in and they die. I take it the matron knows for it has been many a day since I heard complaints from the hennery.

I am astonished that the hen-houses are not kept clean. The best manure in the world for small fruits comes from them. Scatter it over the strawberry bed, place it around the currant and gooseberry, the blackberry and raspberry bushes, and then you will see fruit worthy the name. It discounts all the manufactured fertilizers ever made. By making use of it you kill two birds with one stone, i. e., preserve the health of the fowls and increase the yield of the small fruits. I am fond of a strawberry large enough to make a respectable mouthful.

EDWARD B. HEATON.

Prevalence of Lice.

Some years ago The Farmers' Review sent an inquiry to many of its correspondents as to the greatest cause of loss among young chicks. The almost invariable reply was lice. Some of the poultry raisers put this loss as high as 75 per cent of total losses. It is difficult to make people believe that the question of lice is a killing one. If any person should lose a few chickens from rodents or prowling animals he would at once make a campaign against the destroyers. But the lice come in silently and begin their work of destruction so naturally that the owner of the fowls often pays little attention to them. But old poultrymen know that the first campaign must be waged against lice.

In looking for lice it is a good plan to examine carefully all of the chicks. To look at only a few of the little fellows and find no lice is no proof that they are not plentiful. It is a fact that the parasites gather on the weakest chicks, leaving the strong ones free. The weak ones seem to fall an easier prey, and the first thing the owner of the chicks knows a number of the little ones are found dead, and the wonder is what killed them. Beware of lice, and do not temporize with them.

Feeding Eggs.

"One of the best things that I ever fed to my young chicks just hatched is hard-boiled eggs mixed with bread crumbs"—thus writes one of our regular subscribers, an old fancier who knows full well just what he is talking about, says the Feather. This fact reminds us of statements we had seen quite to the contrary, and the opposite opinions prompted us to investigate this matter and find out the true situation. We find that many who stand high in the profession feed their young chicks always for the first three or four days boiled eggs mixed with bread crumbs. The eggs are boiled hard and mashed fine, shell and all, and mixed with bread crumbs; many save all the clear eggs when testing the sitting hens or incubator eggs as it may be, and boil them for the chicks. The most delicate Bantam and the small Brahma relish and prosper on this kind of feeding, but at the same time it is possible to overfeed this rich food. It is not the quality of the food but the quantity that injures the chicks, but if properly fed it is of the highest order of food for young chicks.

The Overfat Question.

I want to say that I have been reading good advice about not getting hens too fat for over-twenty years. Several years ago I heartily starved my wife's flock with scientific feeding. I was posted, you see, and wanted to show off a little—but the hens did not lay. My wife runs the poultry now, and it gets plenty of feed and good feed; corn, wheat, and everything promiscuous. The hens study and keep at it. I have been watching the overfeeding and overfat condition that so many would-be poultry writers call such failure, until I am clear tired of the everlasting nonsense. I don't know a little bit about feeding hens, but my wife tells me that the theory of keeping hens poor to make them lay was taken up by an amateur dude with a trio of fowls shut up in a dry goods box. She says exercise is the thing for fowls when it comes to a question of science.—Ohio Poultry Journal.

Old-Time Steers.—There was good reason in the old days why steers were kept until four or five years of age; they did not mature until then, and until they did mature no smoothness or finish could be given, and at an earlier age they would go forward coarse and rawboned, and only command the inferior prices which stuff of that kind brought. The market now demands younger cattle, but the younger cattle that it wants is of the kind that matures when young. The demand does not mean scrubs crowded and shipped at an early age. With cattle in which the breeding has received attention and that have been fed from childhood the weights of 1,400 or 1,500 can be made in a year less time, and the style and finish will sell the animal for as good price, but scrub cattle can be neither fattened nor finished early, and hence they cannot be turned quick, and must be kept on if they are to receive any fattening and finish worth speaking of, nearly twice as long as well-bred animals.—Ex.

Place for the Incubators.—A cellar is an excellent place for an incubator because it is usually of an even temperature, especially if the cellar is one that will preserve roots and fruits, but the atmosphere should be pure, which will be the case in winter. Any place that will suit the incubator that is of an even and regular temperature. If the incubator is in a room where the temperature changes no harm will result, provided the operator watches the lamp flame and does not allow too much heat to accumulate. The hot water incubator (no lamp) must be operated in a warm place, if possible, in order to avoid loss of heat at night.—Exchange.

Some dairymen have taken up the cudgel for a longer dry-time for the cow. Some of them say that six months is not too long. It is a matter hard to control. We have seen cows that were splendid milkers, and that could be dried up by no process. One cow especially was a white Durham that certainly could not be accused of weakness.

For a hen for market, fat is a very important quality. No one wants to buy a skinny fowl, even though that fowl contain as much nutriment as the fat ones.

DOG SOLVED THE PROBLEM.

Succeeded in Saving Both Ducks—How He Did It.

A friend of mine, living on New river, in an adjoining county, was the fortunate owner of a superb black setter called Don, says a writer in the Richmond Dispatch. He was a splendid dog in the field, and by far the best retriever I ever shot over. While we were hunting one day in the low grounds near the bank of the river, a gang of wild ducks alighted in the stream within shooting distance. My companion at once fired into them, killing one and wounding another so that it could not fly. The current was somewhat rapid, but about 100 yards below a small island had been formed. Don, who, by the way, seemed to revel in water, was at once sent out into the stream to bring the game ashore. But when he attempted the task he was greatly perplexed. He could not mouth both of the ducks at one time, for the wounded bird would escape from him every time he attempted to take up the other one. He evidently saw it would not do to come out with only one and leave the other for if he left the wounded one it would hide and escape before he could swim to the bank and then return for it, and if he brought the wounded duck first the current would bear the dead duck beyond recovery. He made several ineffectual efforts, seemingly, to solve the problem how to save both birds before he succeeded in accomplishing the task, and by this time the water had floated the duck close to the island. This was Don's opportunity, and he grasped the situation at once. Seizing the dead duck, he swam rapidly to the upper point of the island and laid it down on the sand, and then dashed into the water again in pursuit of the disabled one. He soon overtook and captured it, and at once struck out for the bank where we were standing. As soon as he reached us he went up to his master, who received the game from him. Instantly, when this was done, he plunged into the stream again, and, reaching the island, took up the dead duck and again reached us with his trophy.

STORYETTES.

A young fellow who drank much more than was good for him was advised by his friends to take the gold cure, but he refused. "But," protested his friends, "your physician says that if you keep on drinking you will surely soon go blind. Now, the question is simply this: Do you prefer being cured of the drink habit and retaining your eyesight, or do you prefer to keep on drinking and go blind?" The young man paced the floor for some time and was in a brown study. Finally he turned to his friends and, with a resigned expression of countenance, replied: "Well, I guess I've seen about everything."

When Meade's army was marching out of the Wilderness, a drum corpswin passing Grant's headquarters caught sight of the chief and at once struck up a then popular negro camp meeting air. Every one began to laugh. "What's the fun?" inquired the general. "Why," was the reply, "they are playing, 'Ain't I Glad to Get Out ob de Wilderness!'" The general smiled at the ready wit of the musicians and said, "Well, with me a musical joke always requires explanation. I know only two tunes—one is 'Yankee Doodle' and the other isn't."

Mr. Justice Maule once went on circuit with Judge Coleridge in a part of the country where the high sheriff was a shy and modest man and very much alarmed at having to entertain his cynical lordship. Coming home in his coach with the two judges, he thought it his duty to make conversation for them. He observed that he hoped that the would be better weather, as the moon had changed. "And a very such a fool, Mr. Jones, as to imagine that the moon has an effect on the weather?" said Maule. "Really, Brother Maule," said Coleridge, who was politeness itself, "you are very hard upon our friend. For my part, I think the moon has a considerable effect upon it." "Then," said Maule, "you are as great a fool as Jones is." After which conversation in the sheriff's carriage languished.

The First Dispute About Copyright.

It is a rather curious coincidence that the scriptures should have caused the first dispute about copyright of which we have any record, and also the last. In the sixth century, St. Columba, when a monk in the north of Ireland, visited a monastery where there was a celebrated psalter, and while the members of the religious institution were asleep or at work he made a copy of the book, which he intended to carry away with him. But the prior found out what he had done, and impounded the manuscript. A terrible dispute arose, which was ultimately decided by the local king, to whom it was referred, against the infringer of the copyright, the Hibernian monarch sententiously declaring that "To every cow belongs its calf." But the quarrel did not end there, and this question of copyright gave rise to a great war between St. Columba's partisans and the others, which did not end until the saint fled to Iona for refuge.

No Comparison.

Juneau Jake—So the boys lynched old Chilkoot Sam? Why, he was a harmless old critter! Couldn't tell gold dust from brown sugar. What'd he done? Placer Pete—Why, one night last week, when it was freezin' the lamp blazes so that a feller could take 'em and use 'em for whetstones, that driveling old chilblain said it reminded him of a cold New Year's day back in the sixties.—Judge.

A Young Strategist.

Johnnie—Papa, see what I've found—a bicycle cap. Papa—What are you going to do with it, Johnnie? Johnnie—Well, ain't you going to buy me a bicycle to fit it?—New York World.

Without Reason.

Amateur Scientist—Can you explain to me the reason why so many people become insane? Guyer—The answer ought to suggest itself. They have no reason.—Philadelphia Call.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The Most Successful Medicine in the World for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Bad Colds and LaGrippe Quickly Cured by It.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

The Lives of Many Croupy Children Saved.

Cheap at $10 00 a Bottle—It Costs but 25 and 50 Cents.

Read the Following From People Who Have Been Cured by It.

Used With Great Success.
BLACK GULCH, Idaho.

I have used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family with great success and take pleasure in recommending it, especially for colds and croup.—JOHN S. BLACK, of Black, Page & Co.

La Grippe Promptly Cured.

James Whitcomb, a well known school teacher at Grass Point, Cal., says: "I am very much pleased to testify to the efficacy of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, one bottle of which I purchased from the druggist at this place. It gave me prompt and permanent relief from a severe attack of the grip. Since then I have used it when ever attacked by any throat trouble and it has always effected a prompt cure."

How to Cure a Bad Cold.

I had a bad cold and cough for several months and tried almost everything. Finally, Mr. King, the druggist here, recommended Shiloh's Consumption Cure. A 50 cent bottle cured me entirely.—ANTHONY GREENSTOCK, Bed Rock, Ark.

Croup Quickly Cured.
WHITE PINE Wisconsin.

Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. It effords almost instant relief.—WM. BONNER.

Used With Good Results.

Having used Shiloh's Consumptive Cure in my family for "bad colds and coughs with good results, I take pleasure in recommending it.—A. J. IVES, Torndale, Ohio.

When troubled with a cough or cold, give this remedy a trial. You are certain to be pleased with it, for it is a prompt and effectual.

It Saves the Croupy Children.
RAVEN HEAD, Va., June 8, 1895.

We have a splendid sale on Shiloh's Consumption Cure, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many say their children would have died of croup if they had not been given this remedy.—THORN & SANDERS.

Cheap at $10 00 per Bottle.

I am satisfied that Shiloh's Consumption Cure saved my boy's life on two different occasions. I would not be without it if it cost $10 00 per bottle—S. M. HODGE BOOK, Texas.

N. B.—Mr. Hodge's son had the croup on the occasions referred to.

Bad Case of La Grippe Quickly Cured.

All Dangerous Consequences Avoided.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Does the Work.

It Acts Like Magic—Speedy and Permanent Cure the Result.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the nature of the case it was necessary to procure the very best and most speedy cure. From the advertisement of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. Its use has proved a paying investment—through a thorough and speedy cure—to us and we are sure all who use it according to directions will find it to be what we claim. Shiloh's remedies are all good—at least that is the reputation they have around here.—The Examiner, Vincent, N. J.

The great danger from the grip as well as a severe cold is from its tendency to result in pneumonia. Shiloh's Consumption Cure prevents this.

The above remedy is manufactured by S. C. Wells, Leroy, N. Y., and sold in Birmingham by Whitehead & Mitchell.

Reliable Head Ache Cure!

Cures While You Wait!

A Splitting Head Ache Like Yours!!!

Gives Speedy Relief!

10c for Small Package.
25c for Large Boxes
Free Sample at each Agency
Whitehead & Mitchell,
Mfg. Chemists.

Mitchell's Castorena!

HOW IS IT MADE?

It is made in this manner: Wormseed, Pumpkin Seed, Senna, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Potassium Bi Carb., Anise, Wintergreen and Peppermint all mixed together in the most scientific manner according to therapeutics. This delightfully agreeable preparation we have designed for use in most cases of children where medicine is needed. Its composition renders it absolutely harmless and our skillful preparing makes it pleasant to take. Contains no opiates and is a certain cure for constipation, disordered stomach and so many little ailments arising from improper feeding or other causes. Aids digestion, corrects sour stomach, regulates the bowels and allows rest for the child when other means fail. Full directions accompany each bottle. It is unquestionably the best thing for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it mothers have something which is absolutely safe, pleasant to take, and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castorena does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.

Castorena assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castorena is put up in one size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.

Don't allow anyone to sell you something else on the plea that it is "just as good" and will answer every purpose.

25c per Bottle for a 50c Size
Whitehead & Mitchell,
Mfg. Chemists.

Don't

fail to give the best Cough Syrup yet discovered a chance to cure that disagreeable cough, and that is

Mitchell's Compound Syrup of White Pine

The remedy for curing Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains or Oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. If you

Read

this you will know that this medicine is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted so as to retain all their medicinal qualities.

In action is expectorant, alterative, sedorific, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which readers it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It incites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucous, changes the secretions and purifies the blood, heals the irritated parts, gives strength to the digestive organs, brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect that it is warranted to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed case of consumption. It is warranted to contain no opium in any form and will not affect the head or produce costiveness. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system.

This

popular and newly discovered remedy is having a wide sale where it is known and satisfaction is guaranteed in every sale. The regular size is sold for 25c. Call for sample bottle. Ask your dealer for it.

Any of the above remedies for sale in Franklin by A. C. Rust & Bingham. Southfield by Chas. E. Johnson, North Farmington by O. B. Armstrong, Royal Oak by L. Story, Big Beaver by L. L. Houghton, Troy P. O. by Samuel Jarvis, Beddow by J. M. Beddow, Clawson by F. Goldsmith, P. M. F. Hagerman, Birmingham.

Whitehead & Mitchell,
Mfg. Chemists.

Down With High Prices!
30 TO 70 PERCENT. OFF
ONE THOUSAND DIFFERENT ARTICLES
Sold Direct to Consumers.

The "Little Detective," $2.00
In 25 Postal gives Postmaster CENTS.
Scale from 1 oz. to 25 lbs.

FAMILY SCALES, 240 lbs., $5.
Platform Scales, $11 to $20.

Forges and Blacksmiths' Tools.
Farmers' Forge $10.
Forge and Kit of Tools, $22.
Forges can be sold less, saving time and money. Send for Circulars.

WAGON SCALES.
Only manufacturers in America making both the Beam and Dormant Scale.
2-Ton (2x12) $45.
3-Ton (2x14) $60.
4-Ton (2x14) $90.
Beam, Box and Brass Bearings with each Scale. Also Hay Scales, Stock Scales, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Corn Sheller Repairs, Cutters, Grinders and all Hardware specialties.

SAFES OF ALL SIZES.
No. 4, weight 2,100 lbs., $65.

SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES REDUCED
FROM $45 TO $15.
A beautiful, high-arm, light-running machine. Finished, improved on the latest styles. Has all attachments. Binder, hemmer, feller, gauge, tucker, braider, etc., complete in walnut cabinet case. Warranted perfect. Send for Circulars.

Chicago Scale Co.,
161 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Don't

Please don't remit a cent for any newspaper or magazine published. We can do that for you and save you at least the price of the paper, to order the stamp and the trouble of writing.

THAT'S ONE THING.

Another, on some of the leading papers and magazines we can save you from 10 to 50 cents. Try us.

We receive subscriptions and forward your money for any periodical published in the world. We send you the ECCENTRIC one year with

Detroit Weekly Tribune	$1.35
Detroit Free Press (3 a week)	1.00
The Press with Magazine	1.00
The Michigan Farmer	1.35
Godey's Magazine	1.00
Harper's Magazine	3.00
" Weekly	4.00
" Bazaar	3.00
The Century Magazine	4.00
St. Nicholas	3.75
The Cosmopolitan Magazine	1.00
McClure's Magazine	1.00
Munsey's Magazine	1.00
The Pilot	2.50
The Argosy	1.00
The Cosmopolitan	1.00

We can give you prompt, accurate and pleasant treatment. Try us. Renew all subscriptions at the postoffice.

Yours respectfully,

ECCENTRIC NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook of Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

THE "PRINCESS"
SEWING MACHINE
And Others of High-Grade
WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
The Best for Consumers.
The Most Profitable for Dealers.
PRICES MOST REASONABLE SALES THE LARGEST

In the construction of our Machines nothing but the very best material is used, and experienced mechanics employed only. They will outlast any other Machines made, and give better satisfaction. The finish of our Machine is highly Ornamental and Attractive. The woodwork is the most modern, and includes Plain, Bent, Drop Head, Cabinet, etc., in Antique Oak or Black Walnut. The Attachments are the latest improved, with full Instructions for using; five years' warrantee.

BICYCLES AT COST, SEND FOR PRICES.
AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill

DOWNS' ELIXIR

N. H. DOWNS'
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC
ELIXIR

Has stood the test for fifty-nine years and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases

in young or old.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price, 25c., 50c., $1.00 per bottle.

DOWNS' ELIXIR