Real Estate Exchange

Of Whitehead & Mitchell at the Exchange Bank, Birmingham, Mich.

The following is a partial list of farms, city and village lots and real estate generally which we have for sale. As our list is constantly changing, we request that parties will write us if they do not see what they want in this list:

No. 1.

Sixty feet front on Southfield Ave., Birmingham, at the end of Fremont Ave. About ten cords of stone on the premises go with the place. Must be sold. Make us an offer.

No. 2.

Farm of 50 acres, well fenced, well watered—never-failing stream; 10 acres timber; 15 miles from Bloomfield Center and electric railway to Detroit and Pontiac. Terms easy.

No. 3.

The e½ of sw¼ of section 5, Royal Oak, 80 acres good land, well fenced, fair buildings, within 6 rods of the electric road to Detroit and Pontiac. Land in same section is held at $300 an acre no better than this. Must be sold to settle estate, and the price has been put down to $75 an acre to close it out at once. Terms are cash, but we will take a mortgage on this farm ourselves in order to settle the estate. This is, without doubt, one of the best bargains between Pontiac and Detroit.

No. 4.

Tenant house and two lots with 105 feet frontage on Saginaw St., and 97 feet deep. Cellar, well, cistern, etc. Price $950. Electric cars pass the door.

No. 5.

Elegant house and lot 66 feet frontland 20 rods deep on Maple Ave. East, (half an acre). Fine barn and every modern convenience. Furnace, bath, closet, etc. Can be bought for what the buildings cost. Will exchange for improved city property for portion of the purchase price.

No. 6.

The VanAvery farm on the north shore of Wing Lake, 160 acres, two good houses, three barns, fine lake frontage, 10 acres fine orchard, 15 acres timber. Excellent fishing, boating and bathing. Terms easy.

No. 7.

The J. E. Quick homestead in Birmingham with 140 feet frontage on Saginaw St. and about 280 feet deep. New modern dwelling, good barn, fine lawn, shrubbery and small fruit. Electric cars pass the door every half hour for Detroit and Pontiac. Fare to Detroit 45c, Pontiac 16c. Over 250 passenger trains between Detroit and Pontiac and most sell. We will make it an object for any one to investigate this bargain. Make us an offer.

No. 8.

One of the best farms in Oakland county. It is almost enough to say when we tell you that it is the John Buttolph farm in the town of Troy, 220 acres, excellent buildings, two good flowing wells. Carp pond well stocked, 2 miles of wire, fine orchard, 5 miles from Birmingham, 2 miles straight south of Troy corners, where there is a church, store, postoffice, school, etc. Price low and terms easy.

No. 9.

Excellent farm on Gilbert Lake, about three miles from Birmingham. Good buildings, fences in good shape and everything in good repair. Lovely location on the lake and fine fishing, boating and bathing; 197 acres of as fine farming land as there is in the county of Oakland. Will exchange in part for good improved city property. Thirty acres of good heavy timber. Terms very easy.

No. 10.

Large roomy two-story house on Townsend St. in Birmingham, good barn, city water and all ordinary conveniences, 120 feet front and 150 ft. deep. Small fruit and good neighborhood.

No. 11.

The old Shutes farm in the township of Troy, one mile east of Birmingham, 50 acres, all cleared, 7 acres of the finest orchard, good house and two barns. All the advantages of the village and none of the inconveniences. There are other things, too. Come and find out all about it.

No. 12.

The Bayley farm in the town of Troy, 127½ acres. Good farm house and farm buildings; fencing well at, the barn which is the wonder and pride of Troy; 20 acres good beech and maple timber, 4 acres fine grafted orchard. Circumstances render it advisable to sell at once and the man who comes first will secure one of the best bargains in the country. Look it up.

No. 13.

Part of the e½ of the ne¼ of sec 14 in Bloomfield and about 2½ miles from Birmingham and a mile from Circle, 68 acres, no buildings and fenced for pasture, rolling gravelly loam, 35 acres good plow land, balance excellent pasture. Look here! The price is only $45 per acre. If you want a cheap farm, here it is.

No. 14.

Two hundred and fourteen acres in sections 13 and 18, Southfield, with finest farm buildings in the township. Large and productive orchard of all kinds of best varieties of fruit, 10 acres of very heavy timber. Will sell or exchange for city property and will divide the two farms if required. Buildings on each tract. Price as low as any on our list, all things considered. Ask us about it.

No. 15.

The Butler farm in the township of Troy, 41 acres, ample buildings in good repair; 25 acres plow land, all kinds of fruit, good water and everything convenient for a small and tidy farm and a cozy home. Come and let us show you over the premises.

No. 18.

A small farm of five acres, being part of the w½ of section 2, Southfield township, Oakland County. Four good buildings; house, barn, fowl-house and pig-pen. Buildings insured for $1,200. Premises abundantly supplied with cold pure water from flowing well, which is piped to the barn, furnishing plenty of water for stock or other purposes all the year round. Good land, excellent soil, gravelly loam in high state of cultivation. House, two-story and wing; 8 rooms, woodshed, cellar, cistern and all conveniences; 2¾ miles from Birmingham, over roads which are the best in the country; 40 rods from good school; 80 rods from Erity's mill. Excellent neighborhood This little farm is ready for business, without a cent for repairs or improvements. Price $1,200; Terms easy.

No. 19.

A farm of 100 acres in the township of Rose, Ogemaw County, Mich; 50 acres cleared, 50 acres mixed hard wood timber. Barn worth $100. Soil, sandy loam. Price $25 per acre; terms $500 cash, balance on long time at 6 per cent. Here is a golden opportunity for a poor man to acquire a good home in a short time. Better investigate.

No. 20.

This includes all of the Corson addition left unsold, comprising lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. Lots 1 and two face woodward Ave., next to the residence of W. C. Jenks and the others face out on Vinewood Ave. These are, without exception, the finest building lots in the village. High and dry, city water, convenient to the D. G. R. Electric R'y and will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Prices range from $125 up. Let us tell you all the particulars about 'em. We also include in this number lots 49, 50, 51 and 52, Block 5 in Urbanrest, near Royal Oak, at $50 per lot.

No. 21.

The Corson Homestead on Maple Ave., consisting of lots 6, 7 and 8 of Willitt's plat, being 80x116½ feet each. 160 feet front on Maple Ave one of the most valuable residence portions of the village. A good comfortable house and good barn, with ample room for a garden. Fine shade trees and best neighborhood in the village. Frontage along this locality on Maple Ave. is worth $25 per front foot; that would make $4,000 Now, owing to the fact that Mr. Corson wishes to sell and sell right away, he will take $3,500, and it ought to be spot cash at that; but that can be arranged so that the terms need not worry you at all.

No. 22.

Want a lovely lake farm? Well, here it is and a fairy decent price will get it. Walnut Lake is delightfully situated in West Bloomfield Township; the place is known as the Haskins farm. Has about 40 rods lake frontage, with hard banks—no marsh—with a fringe of fine shade trees. 6½ miles west of Birmingham and the same distance from Pontiac. Postoffice on the farm with daily mail from Birmingham. 2¾ miles from Orchard Lake; ¾ mile from good school. Fishing, boating and bathing is unexcelled. Forty acres, 35 cleared; 5 oak timber, rich, loamy soil, fine orchard, beautiful maple grove. House nearly new; good barn. Price $2,000. Like the sound of it? Let us tell you more about it.

THE EXCHANGE BANK,
Birmingham, Mich.

THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, PUBS.

BIRMINGHAM, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, '99

The life work of some people seems to be criticising others.

A cynic is a man who must be unhappy in order to appear happy.

Every man in a brass band thinks his instrument makes the best music.

At last report the Yaquis were Aguinaldoizing at the rate of five miles an hour.

Cy Warman speaks of Alaskan liars of the first water. Would not first ice be more accurate?

"The billion dollar trust" outlined by J. Pierpont Morgan will probably incur the jealousy of congress.

One never gives offense by criticising the average man. Every man thinks himself a little above the average.

The American people spend "millions for defense" each year. But for this lawyers would be unable to eke out an existence.

"One should always breathe through the nose when asleep," says a physician. If you awake and find your mouth open get up and shut it.

An epicure of a scientific turn has figured it out to his own satisfaction that if a man had no stomach woman would be unable to reach his heart.

St. Joseph, Mich., has had a free license day for couples wishing to be married in public. There is nothing like having a specialty and doing it justice.

It is hardly probable that the presence of the army worm is due to the military spirit abroad in the land. If that were the case there would be also a navy worm going around helping itself to whatever it liked best.

The executors of the estate of George M. Pullman have paid into the Cook county treasury the sum of $158,282, being the full amount of the inheritance tax under the Illinois statute. This is the largest tax charged against any estate since the enactment of the inheritance tax law. Other taxes amounting to large sums are due and still unpaid, the largest sum being $63,000.

Fifteen Chicago men, bankrupted by the expense of gold hunting in the Klondike, are reported to be stranded in Seattle, Wash., while several other Chicagoans have died of hunger or by drowning while pursuing the elusive yellow metal. Gold-hunting appears to be a business in which the chances of a failure are extremely large and the profits more or less of an imaginary character. A careful computation would probably show that all the gold taken out of the Klondike in the last two years would fall far short of equaling the sums expended for the transportation, provisions and mining implements of the fortune-seekers.

Our consular agent at Valencia reports the wheat crop throughout Spain very poor, with considerable imports from Russia and the United States, India, France and other countries. The sugar question, he states, is also an interesting one. The demand is great, and the home factories cannot supply the market in spite of the strongly protective tariff. During the first five months of 1899 Spain imported 2,000 tons more than during the corresponding months of last year. Foreign refined sugar, notwithstanding the high duty, can almost compete with Spanish home product. Here is an interesting state of affairs arising out of the vicissitudes of war: Spain which was wont to export to the United States great quantities of sugar has during the months in question imported from territory practically United States, Cuba and Puerto Rico, over 6,000 tons of this commodity.

A few weeks ago the largest contract ever made for steel was closed between the Pressed Steel Car company and the Carnegie Steel company. The amount was $150,000,000, calling for 1,000 tons of steel plates a day for the next ten years, or 3,600,000 tons in all. The iron and steel boom has gone far beyond all previous records. No better illustration could be found for the wonderful increase in this great industry than the fact that fifty years ago the consumption of pig iron was equivalent to 100 tons per head of population, while now it is over 400, and is growing all the time. It was pointed out years ago that the price of pig iron largely regulated the country's prosperity, and Mr. G. H. Hull recently shown in an article that the periods of pig iron and good times generally come at intervals of about ten years. The last one was 1889, and the present year is keeping up the record.

Within a year a new poet has revealed himself to the world. He is famous now—as he deserves to be. To one who inquired if his sudden fame was not oppressive he answered: "In the old days obscurity did not distress me; in these days notoriety does not disturb me. I have tried to build my life upon a foundation deeper than these chances and changes of time. Praise always humbles me. Man is but an organ through which a Higher Power acts. If a man does good work, the joy of it is his, but the glory is God's.

The sagacity of a Newfoundland dog probably saved the life of Alice Pedro, a 6-year-old Chicago child, the other night. The child and her parents were leaving Sunnyside Park for home, accompanied by the dog. As they came out the child ran ahead, followed by the dog. She stumbled on the tracks and fell. A south-bound Clark street car was approaching rapidly, and the motorman did not see the child, but his attention was attracted by the dog, which was standing between the rails facing the car, barking loudly.

IT WILL TAKE 100,000 MEN

To Conquer the Philippine Islands Says a Returned Fighter.

Capt. Mark L. Hersey, quartermaster of the Twelfth United States infantry, a hero of the Santiago campaign, who has seen service in the Philippines, and is just from Manila, is enjoying a leave of absence, and is staying with relatives out in Wyoming. Capt. Hersey is a Maine boy, was appointed to West Point by Congressman Boutelle, and graduated from West Point in 1887. Capt. Hersey is a quiet, unassuming man, slight of build and, aside from a little stiffness, caused by the long journey from Manila to Boston, is as well as ever. There is nothing about his appearance that would indicate that he had been through the yellow fever of the Santiago jungles or the tropical heats and rains of the far East. Were it not for the captain's wife, who accompanied him to Manila, Capt. Hersey would still be on duty about Manila. Mrs. Hersey desired to return home, and so the captain got authority to accompany her to Boston, with permission to enjoy a thirty days' leave of absence, and the right to apply for thirty additional days if he desired. Capt. Hersey left with his regiment on the transport Sheridan, Feb. 19 last, sailing from New York, Lieut.-Col. Jacob H. Smith in command. They reached Manila April 14. He left Manila for San Francisco June 18, on the transport Indiana, serving as quartermaster and commissary on the trip.

The headquarters of his regiment is at Fort Santiago, in the city of Manila. Up to the time of his departure from Manila, Capt. Hersey says that the Twelfth regiment had been in two engagements, June 2 and 12. In the first engagement the regiment lost two men. During the second engagement three men were killed, and one officer and fifteen men were wounded. The first battle was before the towns of Taltal and Cainutia, and the second fight was at Las Pina and Paranaque. The Twelfth was supporting Dyer's battery, Sixth artillery.

"It's hard to tell just how many insurgents were in those engagements," said Capt. Hersey, "but it was estimated by those on the firing line as about 900 in the first engagement and 6,000 in the second. I never learned who commanded the opposition, but they were armed with Mausers."

When Capt. Hersey left the insurgents were within five miles of the city. The Twelfth infantry is stationed on the south line, the American forces being distributed north and south of the city.

"We have always driven the Filipinos before us," said Capt. Hersey, "but they are like flies about a sugar barrel. The moment your back is turned they are around again as thick as ever. Not having force enough to hold the towns, our forces push on and the men we fought today are back again tomorrow in the town we drove them out of the day before. Some of the towns about Manila have been taken as many times as a cat is reported to have lives. We need 100,000 men in the Philippines, men enough to garrison the towns and hold them after we capture them."

"What is the tone of the people there?"

"Well, I should say that the Filipino didn't want us there. The feeling toward us is anything but kindly.

"There are several daily papers published in Manila by Americans, and one or two Spanish papers. All this talk about Gen. Otis must have cropped out since I left, as nothing of the kind was heard while I was at Manila. I heard no criticisms against him. The climate of Manila is much healthier than that of Cuba. We have no yellow fever there, and the thermometer ranges from 76 degrees to 96 degrees. I heard no kicking among the troops. Their rations are good; dried fruits, such as apples, prunes and peaches, have been added to the rations. The beef we get there is excellent, the equal, I think, to our own packing-house beef. It comes in excellent shape from Australia and is delivered aboard our refrigerator ship in the bay at 8½ cents per pound."

"Is Aguinaldo losing his grip on the people there?"

"That's hard to say. One can form an opinion as well from what is printed here as from what appears in the Manila journals."

"Is Manila a good place for Americans?"

"For the capitalist I should say yes. For the laboring man, no. Labor is too cheap. Why, you can hire the best of male servants for $1 American money a month. There are vast coal fields there. American capital, aided by native labor, could produce coal at $3.50 per ton, whereas it costs about $17.50 per ton. The country is fertile beyond any standard we have in this country."

"What about the people?"

"They are far from being the ignorant men that they have been represented to be. They are not idol worshipers, but belong to the Catholic church and are well grounded in the tenets of their belief. They are an intelligent people, a large part of them being able to read and write. In my army experience I have come in contact with the Mexican greaser and the Cubans. From what I saw and heard while at Manila, I have no hesitation in saying that they are the superior of either of these people. They are men of education and refinement."

"Are they competent to govern themselves?"

"Well, the Mexicans have succeeded very well in that direction, and I see no reason why the Filipinos shouldn't, inasmuch as I believe them far more intelligent than the former."

"What sort of a field is it for the missionary?"

"Well, they might just as well send them to convert the people of Spain, there's just as much chance to make converts."

"Are the people priest-ridden and do the clergy exact exorbitant fees from the people?"

"Not knowing, I cannot say. But the priests I met at Manila—the Jesuits, those who have control of the observatory there—are a very scholarly, high-minded set of men, who do all in their power to restore peace in the islands."

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF LUZON.

PALE CHEEKS.

Nature Will Color Them All Beautifully if Given a Chance.

Mother Nature is a great artist, and will beautify the plainest face if she has a chance. It sometimes takes months or even years for her to complete her task, but it can be done with patience and full surrender to the invisible genius. Onions, from leeks to Bermudas, are bleaching, and so are lemons, asparagus and celery. Spinach is the broom of the stomach, as the French say, and sorrel, in soup or puree as they cook it in the provinces and at the students' restaurants in the Latin quarter, is a great beautifier. Dandelion, lettuce and all the salads will bring out the red and white tints of the skin. Beets, carrots, tomatoes, strawberries, raspberries, cherries and blackberries are red blood making, developing infantile loveliness in cheek and lips if eaten not now and then, but three times a day. This is the fruit cure of the Garden of Eden breakfast, and it will be remembered that Eve had no patent medicines, cosmetics or doctors. Pineapple is good for the stomach and air passages. Rice, all cereals and white vegetables, such as cauliflower and parsnips, are wholesome. But pickles and pie crust, hot cakes and too many sweets will make one look pasty, because they lack the acids and salts which nature needs to cleanse her machinery. Oil she must have, too, from the olive and nut, to keep the internal wheels revolving.

Glass Pavement.

United States Consul Covert, at Lyons, reports the laying of a glass pavement in one of the streets of that city nearly a year ago. He says: "It has stood as hard usage as any pavement could be subjected to during that time, and is still in an admirable state of preservation. The glass, or ceramic stone, pavement is laid in the form of blocks eight inches square, each block containing sixteen parts in the form of checkers. These block are so closely fitted together that water cannot pass between them. The advantages attributed to this ceramo-crystal by the manufacturers are: As a pavement it has greater resistance than stone; it is a poor conductor of cold, and ice will not form upon it readily; dirt will not accumulate upon it as easily as upon stone, and it will not retain microbes; it is more durable than stone and just as cheap."

Women Scarce in Australia.

The disproportion of the sexes is still very great in Australia. In West Australia there were only 54,000 women in a population of 168,000.

The Poor Ones.

Indianapolis Journal: Tommy—Paw, are all editors starving, like the funny men say they are? Mr. Figg—No; only the ones who own their papers.

Only women over 40 like to take a trip without a trunk.

Office Of
P. S. Root, M.D.

Monroe, Mich., Oct. 25, 1897.

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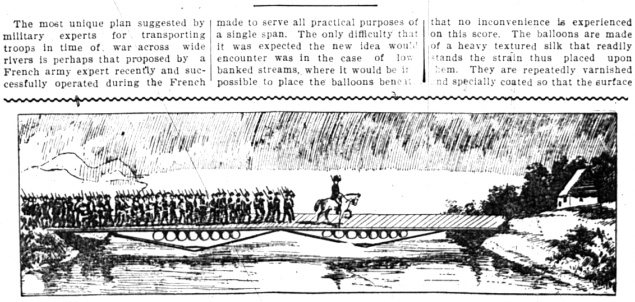
THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC,
Whitehead & Mitchell, Pubs., Birmingham, Mich.

A BALLOON MILITARY BRIDGE

The most unique plan suggested by military experts for transporting troops in time of war across wide rivers is perhaps that proposed by a French army expert recently and successfully operated during the French maneuvers. It consists of a portable bridge to be carried about with the troops and thrown across the stream in emergencies and supported by means of balloons. The balloons are not, however, allowed to float above, but are placed beneath the planking. A dozen large inflated balloons anchored at the desired height can thus be made to support a planking on which a hundred men can safely cross at once. In the wider streams three or four of these platks are necessary to be used, but they can be bolted together and thus the bridge and above the water. When this was tried, however, it was found that the same purpose was served by floating the balloons on top of the water, with the advantage that fewer balloons were needed to support the planking. There is no difficulty whatever in carrying the material for the hastily constructed bridge about. The planks are, of course, easily enough carried and the balloons could be readily inflated with a balloon wagon. This has become an accepted part of military paraphernalia in any event, so made to serve all practical purposes of a single span. The only difficulty that it was expected the new idea would encounter was in the case of low banked streams, where it would be impossible to place the balloons beneath that no inconvenience is experienced on this score. The balloons are made of a heavy textured silk that readily stands the strain thus placed upon them. They are repeatedly varnished and specially coated so that the surface is immured to the effects of ordinary blows. They are somewhat smaller than the regular army balloon. In the French maneuvers, by sending a company at a time across the bridges hastily thrown across the river, ten regiments were sent across in less than an hour and a half, including the time necessary to bring the army and balloon wagons up from the rear, and the time that it took to inflate the balloons and throw the bridge into position. This is much better time than was made by the practice of any other plan in use in the French army.



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