

The Farmington Enterprise

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Inherited Wealth.  
I thank thee for the saved wealth of ancestors which came to me unearned. Yet this more precious gift I receive with fear and trembling, and I feel that I am a steward of it. For as this inheritance represents the surplus of their service to the world above personal consumption; so it brings to me the temptation to make my consumption exceed my production; and thus become a bankrupt and a beggar in my account with the world of services rendered. For that I feel a slight of my duty through misuse of wealth by giving which my ancestors, proved themselves the world's benefactors. Teach me to count as true wealth surplus of service rendered above services and goods consumed. Save me from taking advantage of the long leases of selfishness which inherited wealth has placed in the hands of every man. I by a thrift alone have more than I immediately need; keep it prudently invested; and give generously to worthy causes and persons. . . . Save me from the base desire to gain money by the chance or the certainty of other's loss.

A wrecking firm in New York thinks it may be able to raise the steamship Republic, though the undertaking will be a difficult one. It lies 40 fathoms deep, with no rocks or reefs to break the heavy sweep of the sea over the spot and the usual methods adopted in such cases are not available. Forty fathoms is 130 feet farther down than a diver can work and without divers, wreckers are commonly not able to accomplish much, but engineering methods work miracles in these days and compressed air has been used in connection with suction fishing vessels and other small crafts with remarkable effect. The firm in question will experiment with this, and is also contemplating the addition of powerful electric magnets to its apparatus. It is said to have succeeded in lifting this 15,000-ton vessel from the bottom of the ocean. It will indeed attract a triumph.

The acceptance of a Commission to lead the Hudson River expedition, West Point, presented to the government by Mrs. Maudslayi, of New York, and Miss Anna Herbert Warner, has been authorized by congress. The resolution stipulates that Miss Warner shall be permitted to remain her residence on the island during her lifetime and that the land shall be assigned in perpetuity to the United States Military Academy to become a part of the military reservation. It is also specially provided that no part of it is to be used as a public place or excursion ground.

A distinguished professor of physiology enumerates and describes the different kinds of handshakes. There is the heavy shake, the sympathetic shake, the formal shake, the two-finger shake, and the two-finger shake at the height of the shoulder. To these should be added the kind mentioned by Mrs. Humphry Ward in her latest serial novel, in which is described a presidential reception in Washington where Odorous hands out a hand that grasps and chokes.

There are said to be 1,041 women architects, 3,373 physicians, 750 dentists, 469 engineers, 54 engineers, 2,106 journalists, 1,010 lawyers, 37,618 teachers, 74,513 bookkeepers, 32,646 clerks, 946 commercial travelers, 1,297 officials in banks, 3,425 manufacturers, 1,998 actors and actresses, 68,131 stenographers, 22,586 telephone operators, 323 undertakers, 540 carpenters, 167 masons, 3,750 painters and glaziers, 126 plumbers, 1,209 miners and 133 blacksmiths.

A native of LaPorte county, Indiana, with his family, who recently migrated to Montana, here, and has a distinction in the west, for it is asserted that he and his three sons are the tallest quartet in the Rocky mountain region. W. A. Talmage, the father, is 6 feet 4 1/2 inches tall. Elmer Talmage is 6 feet 7 1/2 inches tall. One year 13 months, 6 feet 8, while Nathan, only 12 years old, is 6 feet 10.

An island was offered for sale by auction at Fort Erie. This was the Cal of Man, nearly 1,000 acres in extent, situated to the south of the Isle of Man, from which it is separated by a channel half a mile wide. There are a farmhouse and two small cottages on the island. The property was put up at \$2,500 (\$10,000).

It was urged by a New York suicide that the government established a pleasant park to which the people could go and die. This is a deep thought, but why not have instead a nice park in which those unfortunate can change their minds and find the corner?

If Andrew Carnegie is still fearful of the disgrace of dying rich let him build a "Carnegie boulevard" across the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S  
STRONG ADDRESS

INAUGURAL DELIVERED BY  
NATION'S NEW CHIEF  
EXECUTIVE.

EXTRA SESSION IS PROMISED

Congress Will Meet March 15 to Take  
Up Tariff Revision—Adequate Army  
and Navy Urged—Panama Canal  
Heardily Approved—Southern Race  
Problem and Labor Legislation  
Discussed.

Washington, Mar. 4.—President Taft, having been sworn in as chief executive of the nation, delivered an inaugural address that was listened to with great interest. In part it was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. It is not, he has no conception of the power and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the future he has indicated I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declaration of the party platform upon which I am elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance of the principles upon which the administration of my predecessor reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuse of power of the government, and the restoration of order in the industrial and commercial life of the nation.

My predecessor has caused a general law in the various policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business world a much needed revival of confidence.

More Legislation Needed.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislation is needed. The restoration of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law has been used by my predecessor and will be used by me. On the other hand, no administration pledged to legislation looking to a more effective provision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating inter-state commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor, and of the interstate commerce commission, looking to an effective exercise of these agencies, is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

There are also a number of subjects at the first regular session of the incoming congress. In December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws, and the changes required in the tariff and customs laws, will be presented to the parliament concerned in their enforcement.

Promises Extra Session.

A most important pressing importance is the reorganization of the government in accordance with the promise made in the platform upon which I was elected. I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the fifteenth day of March, 1909, and during that session I will give to a bill revising the Linley law. This bill would secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and all industries a fair and equitable protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here. The measure will also determine certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us is such as to require a protective tariff. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure will be of great value in the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

Money Needed for Big Projects.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the reclamation work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditures of money. It is a fact that some of the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditures of money. It is a fact that some of the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditures of money.

the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening of the channel of the great river system, like that of the Ohio or the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and approved plans could not be provided for in the same way.

For Army and Navy.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary to maintain its proper position among the nations of the world, and to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own true interests. In the maintenance of traditional American policy against the domination of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper navy. The navy can only be able fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized as to be capable in time of emergency in cooperation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, to expand into a great army of resistance to any invasion from a road and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which may be affirmed in even a more modern navy of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation.

Asiatic Immigration.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population has been made the subject either by prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or by administrative regulations secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils which arise from such immigration, without unnecessary friction and mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meanwhile, we must take every precaution to prevent, or failing that, to punish outbreaks of race hatred, and to secure justice for all citizens of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assaults on their persons and property.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied as follows: Having assured to other countries the protection of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, a duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of our citizens and the rights of the federal government. It puts our government in a position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to execute the failure of these engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them in is states or cities, not within our control.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency, and to prevent the excessive issue of currency. The present limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to the conditions and to all proposed reforms, and will submit a report to me which will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the monetary commission will have a view of those who have the real purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on bank capital for those who would have the exclusive privilege of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so important as the currency and the monetary system. The monetary commission is studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency, have wisely and equitably the investigation in European banking and monetary methods.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper currency bill which will not be unwise or excessive patronage. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in use for the government. It will furnish a reliable security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

Panama Canal Act Right.

The Panama Canal bill is the most important bearing upon the relations between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation of goods and passengers between the eastern and western seaboard, and may possibly reduce the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect

to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock system, as decided by the treaty, is a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after a recommendation of the war department and the committee on the subject. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made, and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the project. The report of this board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the view as once formed in the original discussion. The construction of the canal is the most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration if not before.

South and the Negroes.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to change the status of the colored people of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political viewpoint of all kinds and their advancement in the social and economic life of the country. The existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is not a government of the few, but of the many, and that its officers in it are states and their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and final without reference to the negro race. Its progress and its present condition is a subject of the greatest importance. The 15th amendment secured the freedom of the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness, and the 15th amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 15th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the 15th amendment has not been so fully observed in the past it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation to the disadvantage of the negro in the election of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

Laws for Labor's Benefit.

There is one other matter to which I would refer. It is the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the rights of labor, and has shown a sympathetic attitude toward the laborer. He has shown the greatest sympathy. At his instance congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the course of their employment. The government has shown the greatest sympathy for the laborer. It has shown the greatest sympathy for the laborer. It has shown the greatest sympathy for the laborer.

I wish to say that in so far as I am, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees.

Injunction in Labor Disputes.

Another labor question has arisen which has widened the most exciting discussion. This is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to their convictions are fixed. Taken away from the courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes would be taken away from a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needed remedy available to all men for the protection of their business and property from lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the second a boycott law. Such a proposition is at variance with the American principle of free trade and free competition. My judgment when submitted to the American people. The second boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legal.

The issue of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the legislation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to be issued. A statute or order ought to be issued to embody the principle of this action has been suggested by the president for his signature, and accurate statement of the amount to be appropriated is impossible.

STANDARD OIL  
ESCAPES BIG FINE

NUMBER OF COUNTS LIMITED TO  
THIRTY-SIX MAKES SMALL  
PENALTY.

MILLIONS SHRINK SOME.

The Hauling Made by Judge Anderson Will Restrict Fine to Seven Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Federal Judge Anderson definitely limited the number of offenses for which the Standard Oil Co. is liable to 36 when it was announced a motion to that effect by Attorney John S. Miller for the defendant. Attorney Miller first moved that the court rule that the government be required to elect on which of the 1402 counts of the indictment charging the construction of the new line of the railroad it proposed to make its case. The court overruled this motion. Miller then moved that the court limit the number of offenses to 50 and ordered the government not to introduce any testimony designed to prove more than that number. This motion was sustained.

Poor Old Castro.

Should Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, attempt to return to the country, he will face the possibility of arrest by the government. The moment he disembarks because he has been criminally indicted in the federal court on the charge of having conspired to effect the assassination of Juan Vicente Gomez, the present president.

General Butchery.

More than 100 men, women and children, were killed by the rebels in the recent fighting around Toluca, according to a statement issued by the President, revolutionary committee.

The atrocities by the revolutionaries were also disclosed, most of the rebels were killed by the government forces.

To Move the Town.

Citizens of Hausstadt, Gibson county, Indiana, have appointed a committee to purchase a tract of land across the town and to move the town to the new site. Gibson county voted last week and the citizens of Hausstadt are so disgusted with the prohibition of saloons in their town that they want to get into the adjoining county where there is no prohibition of saloons.

The World's End.

A collision of an unknown dark planet with the sun will terminate life on the earth, according to Prof. Lowell, director of the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. In a lecture before the students of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Admiral Sperry Retires.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sperry has made his formal application to be relieved from duty as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic battleship fleet. Rear Admiral Sperry's successor has been appointed in his place. Sperry was tendered the presidency of the naval war office, but declined the position, indicating his preference for subordinate duty there.

The Lotter High School Burned Down.

Today, All the pupils escaped. Loss \$5,000; Insurance, \$2,000.

The Appropriation Bill.

The passing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the legislation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to be issued. A statute or order ought to be issued to embody the principle of this action has been suggested by the president for his signature, and accurate statement of the amount to be appropriated is impossible.

STRIKE COMING.

Seem to Be Preparing for a Severe Struggle Again.

The statement of President Theodore Roosevelt, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, in which he makes the charge over his own signature that the bituminous operators control the United Mine Workers and are trying to involve the anthracite operators in a costly labor war, was laughed at when read at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers, Indianapolis. President Lewis is not at his desk, being at his home in Bridgeport, O., but other officers of the union expressed surprise that the president of the United Mine Workers should start proceedings for a renewal of amicable arrangements with a quarrel. President Lewis is from Bridgeport to New York City, where he will remain most of the month making arrangements for peace or war in the forthcoming anthracite crisis.

There are indications that for the first time in six years complete secret arrangements are being made for a prolonged anthracite strike. The leaders of the organization are on tip-toe with expectancy and are more sure than they have been since several days before Mitchell called out the anthracite miners six years ago.

Star Witness Dead.

James T. Tirney, the man whose testimony in behalf of Thornton J. Hains did most to aid the railroaders in his trial for complicity in the killing of William E. Annis, and who was expected to be a material witness for the defense in the coming trial of Peter C. Hains, the actual driver of Annis, is dead, of pneumonia, at his home at Bayshore.

WIRELETS.

During the present session of congress 29,000 bills have been introduced, one and one-quarter per cent. becoming law.

The Hawaii house of representatives paid a fitting compliment to President Roosevelt in the closing hours of the administration. The house voted to wipe out race suicide and has passed a bill providing that fathers of six months children be exempt from a 10-cent tax.

Rep. Townsend's bill, providing a day in the week when members may appear on bills without being subject to a question of privilege, was passed, 165 to 162. The measure was passed more than 100 to 100. The measure was passed more than 100 to 100.

The local option law, providing for the prohibition of saloons in the town of Hausstadt, Gibson county, Indiana, was passed, 165 to 162. The measure was passed more than 100 to 100.

Because he failed to support the federal troops of the great battle which he held a place of dishonor in the history of the revolution, the revolutionary committee.

THE MARKETS.

DETROIT.—Cotton—Market steady. Last week on an average, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Steers and hogs 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Corn 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Wheat 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Flour 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sugar 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Coffee 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Tea 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rice 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Beans 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Peas 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lentils 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chickpeas 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Mung beans 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Soybeans 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sesame seeds 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Mustard seeds 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Flax seeds 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Hemp seeds 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cottonseed oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Linseed oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Olive oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Peanut oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Coconut oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Palm oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Castor oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Kerosene 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Gasoline 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Fuel oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lubricating oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Motor oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Hydraulic oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Transformer oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Insulating oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Dielectric oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Heat transfer oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cooling oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Heating oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Industrial oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Commercial oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Domestic oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Foreign oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Crude oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Refined oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Blended oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Mixed oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Synthetic oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Natural oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Mineral oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Vegetable oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Animal oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Plant oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Fossil oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Petroleum oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Coal oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Wood oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Bone oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Fish oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Whale oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Seal oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Shark oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Dolphin oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Manatee oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Hippopotamus oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Elephant oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Giraffe oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Zebu oil 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. 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