MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 40.—NO. 40. (Entered at Manchester Postoffice as Second-class Mail Matter.) MANCHESTER MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER 2071

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

MANCHESTER

In the south-west corner of Washtenaw County, 22 miles from Ann Arbor, the County Seat and University City; 25 miles from Ypsilanti and the Normal School; 20 miles from Jackson, the Prison City; 54 miles from Detroit; 51 miles from Toledo.

At Junction of Jackson and Ypsilanti Branches of the Lake Shore R'y. Bell and U. S. Long Distance Telephones. W. U. Telegraph. Three Good Water Powers. Rich Farming, Fruit and Stock Section. Everything Up-To-Date.

Societies.

MANCHESTER LODGE NO. 148, F. & A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Monday Evening on or before full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. FRED L. WEAVER, W. M. ED. E. ROOT, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER NO. 48, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Wednesday Evening on or before each full moon. Companions cordially welcome. T. B. BAILEY, H. P. ED. E. ROOT Secretary.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL NO. 24, R. & S. M., assemble at Masonic Hall, Tuesday Evening after each full moon. All visiting companions invited. MAT D. BLOSSER, T. I. M. C. W. CASE, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER NO. 101, O. E. S. meet at Masonic Hall, Friday Evening on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. MRS. SOPHIA GLOVER, W. M. ELIZABETH FARRELL, Secretary.

MANCHESTER HIVE NO. 626 L. O. T. M. M. meet at Maccabee hall second and fourth Tuesday Evening of the month. Visiting ladies invited CAROLINE BRIEGEL, Com. MRS. JOHANNA SCHMID, Record Keeper.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN meet at their hall over Haeussler's store on second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month. GEORGE NISLE, M. W. K. H. WINT, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CAMP NO. 5836 M. W. OF A. meet in Woodman hall the Second Friday evening in month. Visiting neighbors welcome. LEWIS WOLFF, V. C. D. A. DONALDSON, Clerk.

COMSTOCK POST NO. 352, G. A. R., meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month, at hall over Hildinger & Bowler's store. Comrades invited. G. B. SHERWOOD, Com. SAM SHERWOOD, Adjutant.

COMSTOCK W. R. C. NO 230, meets first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at hall over Hildinger & Bowler's store. Visiting members invited. MAE HOXSIE, Pres. NETTIE TAYLOR, Secretary.

Business Cards.

A. J. WATERS
ATTORNEY,
And Counselor at Law. Office over Union Savings Bank.
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

FREEMAN & WATKINS,
Manchester, Mich.,
Attorneys and Counselors,
A. E. FREEMAN, F. M. FREEMAN, W. L. WATKINS.
A. F. & F. M. FREEMAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

E. M. CONKLIN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office Hours: 1 to 4, and 7 to 8 p. m.
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

W. A. KLOPFENSTEIN,
HOMŒOPATHIC
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence over Yocum, Marx & Co's store. Hours: 8-10 a. m. 1-3.7-9 p. m.

B. A. TRACY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.
Office and Residence on Ann Arbor street. Office Hours from 7 to 9 a. m., from 12 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.

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

G. E. KUHL,
DENTIST.
Will be in Manchester every Wednesday and Thursday.
Office over Union Savings Bank.

GEO. A. SERVIS, D. D. S.,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
DENTAL WORK.
General and Local Anæsthetic for Painless Extraction Office upstairs in new Servis Building.

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

J. J. BRIEGEL,
FREEMAN HOUSE BARBER.
Shaving, Shampooing, Haircutting, etc., Done in Strictly Modern manner.
Hot and Cold Baths.

A. M. KIEBLER,
CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.
Steam Sausage Maker. Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats, Wholesale and Retail.
Ice For Private Families.

Happy is that happy makes.

Reflex Action.

"Stiggins, do you believe in special providences?"

"I do. I have believed in them firmly every since I was in a railroad accident. Everybody in the car was badly injured except me. I escaped without a scratch."

"Well, I have always been a believer in them myself until just now."—Chicago Tribune.

Art Schools in France.

There are at present in France, aside from the national art schools, 300 provincial and municipal schools of fine arts, which are free to young men and women. While leaving to each school the development of the line of art suited to local needs, the state gives direction by annual visits of inspectors of drawing.

MICHIGAN EVENTS NOTED

TWO MINERS SUFFOCATED BY THEIR OWN CARELESSNESS, ONE DEAD.

PRISONER DIES IN BATH.

Suicides in Monroe, Labor Trouble in Jackson and Various Happenings in and About the State.

Miners Were Careless.

Frank and Arthur Frappert, young Frenchmen from St. Charles, miners, and who recently became members of the Caledonia Co-operative Mine Co., were found suffocated in the mine, one dead and the other barely alive. They had been warned of their danger, but went down to work a blast and were overcome by smoke and gas from a previous blast. They were in the mine three hours before being found.

Prisoner's Sudden Death.

Harris O. Butler was found dead on the bathroom floor at the Jackson prison, just three minutes after remarking to a convict nurse: "I am feeling much better tonight." Butler had been in the hospital since last October, suffering from a complication of dropsy and heart disease. Deceased was 60 years of age and came to prison February 4, 1903, from Grand Traverse county on a nine years' sentence for taking liberties with a little girl. He was married and had a family.

Second Suicide.

Gustav Boehme, aged 45 years, was found dying in an alley in Monroe. During the night he had swallowed a large dose of carbolic acid and died an hour after being found. This is the second German resident to end his life within a few days. David Folderer's body having been found in the river Monday.

Striker Assaulted Him.

Edward Gillespie, while talking with a friend in Jackson was attacked by a stranger who struck him a vicious blow in the eye which knocked him down and as he arose struck at him with a knife, but Gillespie threw up his hand and sustained an ugly gash. Gillespie believes the man was a laborer on strike, and that he was assaulted because he was working for a mason contractor who is connected with the Builders' Exchange, which is fighting the strikers in the building trades.

Tired of Living.

Louis C. Hinman, of Bay City, searched in Cincinnati a day and a night, but found no trace of his wife, who mysteriously disappeared from a sick bed. He learned, however, that she had intimated to a friend that she was tired of life, owing to continued ill-health, and he now believes she has committed suicide.

Dealers Victims.

Investigation by Mayor Thompson, of Kalamazoo, has led him to believe that local coal dealers, instead of being in a combine, as he suspected, are themselves the victims of the coal trust. The local association was disbanded June 1. Ten of the leading dealers of the city, in a conference with him, offered to produce their books in proof of their statement that the net profit does not exceed 10 per cent. Where there were formerly more than 100 jobbers to buy from, there are not more than seven or eight, so completely has the coal trust stamped out competition.

Got $1,000 Verdict.

In the circuit court for Osceola county, Maria Hilliker, of Dighton, has obtained a judgment for $1,000 against Ray Farr, a Tustin saloonkeeper, and Fred Noyack, a Dighton saloonkeeper, and their bondsmen. Action was brought resulting from a drunken row in which Harlan Hilliker, son and support of Maria Hilliker, was shot and killed November 6, 1904, by one Manley Shearer, who was arrested and tried in this court and found not guilty, as the act was done during a period when both parties were incompetent on account of being under the influence of liquor.

No Law to Convict.

Milton M. Spear, a forger, convicted in Detroit, and now in Jackson prison, has applied to Judge Parkinson for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that there is no law under which he could be sentenced. If he is right all persons sentenced under the indeterminate sentence act of 1905 for crimes committed before the approval of the act in June, 1905, must be released and that there is no act under which any man can now be sentenced for crimes committed before June 7, 1905.

The act of 1905 repealed all previous acts in conflict with it. This is held to repeal the act of 1903, which is the only other act under which Spear could have been convicted. But the act of 1905, by its terms, applies only to crimes committed after the approval of the act, and Spears' crime was committed before that approval.

John Craine, of Paw Paw, colored, driver of an ice wagon, while intoxicated, made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot his wife by firing three shots at her, all of which went wide of the mark. He is in jail.

Pontiac manufacturers secured a cut of 5 per cent in their assessments as a result of their kick to the board of review. The rolls now show an increase of $59,000 in real estate assessments and a decrease of $144,000 in personal.

Henry Boekeloo was appointed street commissioner of Kalamazoo six weeks ago at a salary of $75 per month. He has resigned, saying that a man cannot be honest and make a living out of the position, as he must have a telephone and a horse and buggy. Nevertheless, there are 100 aspirants for the position.

SALARIES RAISED.

Several Michigan Postmasters Will Get More Money.

Changes in Michigan postmasters' salaries under the annual readjustment are as follows: Flint, $2,900 to $3,000; Flushing, from $1,000 to $1,400; Gladstone, from $1,800 to $2,000; Gladwin, from $1,300 to $1,400; Grand Haven, from $2,200 to $2,300; Grand Marais, from $1,200 to $1,300; Greenville, from $2,200 to $2,400; Harbor Beach, from $1,600 to $1,800; Hart, from $1,700 to $1,800; Hartford, from $1,500 to $1,600; Homer, from $1,500 to $1,400; Howell, from $1,800 to $1,900; Ironwood, from $2,300 to $2,400; Jonesville, from $1,500 to $1,600; Laingsburg, from $1,000 to $1,100; Lake City, from $1,100 to $1,200; Lapeer, from $2,100 to $2,200; Laurium, from $2,000 to $2,100; Lawrence, from $1,100 to $1,200; Lawton, from $1,400 to $1,500; Ludington, from $2,400 to $2,500; Marine City, from $1,600 to $1,700; Marlette, from $1,500 to $1,600; Mason, from $1,800 to $1,700; Midland, from $1,700 to $1,800; Milan, from $1,500 to $1,600; Millington, from $1,100 to $1,200; Montague, from $1,100 to $1,200; Munising, from $1,600 to $1,700; Muskegon, from $3,100 to $3,000; Negaunee, from $2,000 to $2,100; West Branch, from $1,200 to $1,300; Ontonagon, from $1,400 to $1,500.

MICHIGAN IN BRIEF.

The Republican state convention will be held in Detroit on July 31.

Finding a weak spot in their enclosure, the elk at the Hill preserve at Forest lake, near Pontiac, are again at liberty.

Grand river is over its banks on the flats at Ionia and is doing some damage to sugar beets, many acres being under water.

A Washington dispatch states that the appointment of Sherman F. Master as surveyor of customs at Grand Rapids has been confirmed.

Fire destroyed the canning factory of Bernes & Cooley in Marlette. The loss is $12,000 with only $2,500 insurance. The origin is unknown.

Attorney General Bird has held that primary day is not a legal holiday for banks and courts, but the law provides that the saloons shall close.

Andrew Johnson, aged 40, was found dead on the railroad tracks near Winona mine, where he lived. He had been seen intoxicated a short time before.

Leaning against his coal stove, William Coleman, aged 57, a colored janitor at the state capitol, was found dead by his wife, on her return from church.

An insane man giving the name of John Trainer, aged 30, of Detroit, who has terrorized Ferrysburg and Spring Lake townships by brandishing a revolver, has been landed in jail.

Mrs. J. T. Morgan, of Pentwater, has learned of the death from appendicitis of her son, Chester, aged 21, in the general hospital in Look Shin, China. He was on the battleship Oregon when taken sick.

Johnny Kiser, aged 4, of Royal Oak, and three playmates, drove off with the Kiser carriage without the parents' knowledge, and the horse upset the carriage. Johnny's leg was broken, but the other children were uninjured.

The State Savings bank of Turner, Arenac county, capital $20,000, has been authorized to transact business by the state banking department.

The thefts of gold leaf from Grand Rapids dentists' office in the Pythian temple total $1,100.

Warrants have been served on Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Brown, of Battle Creek, charging them with assault upon Frank Palmer, who was horsewhipped by Mrs. Brown, who believed that he was the man who had been insulting her over the telephone.

Arthur Sweeny, aged 23, a colored coachman, was drowned by his rowboat being carried over the dam at Verona mills, Battle Creek. Eddie Bates, a boy who was with him, jumped overboard and managed to reach shore. Seventeen persons have been drowned at this dam.

Green jealousy and paris green almost ended the life of Frank Blood, aged 21, of Coldwater. He was infatuated with the young woman with whom he boarded, and when he saw her out driving with another man he swallowed a quarter of a pound of paris green. A doctor and stomach pump saved him.

By the breaking of an elevator cable in a Grand Rapids furniture factory, Heffel Veltema, aged 45, received cuts about his head and internal injuries which may cause his death. Domeski Van Durman had his arm broken. The heavily loaded elevator on which they were riding fell from the third story to the basement.

Tom Tuttle, a Battle Creek teamster, sat at the summit of a load of cases in driving under an arch. Seeing that his head was in danger he bent over and his back was caught. The horses pulled, there was a crunching and the cases were crushed under the driver. When the latter recovered consciousness he was found to be scarcely injured.

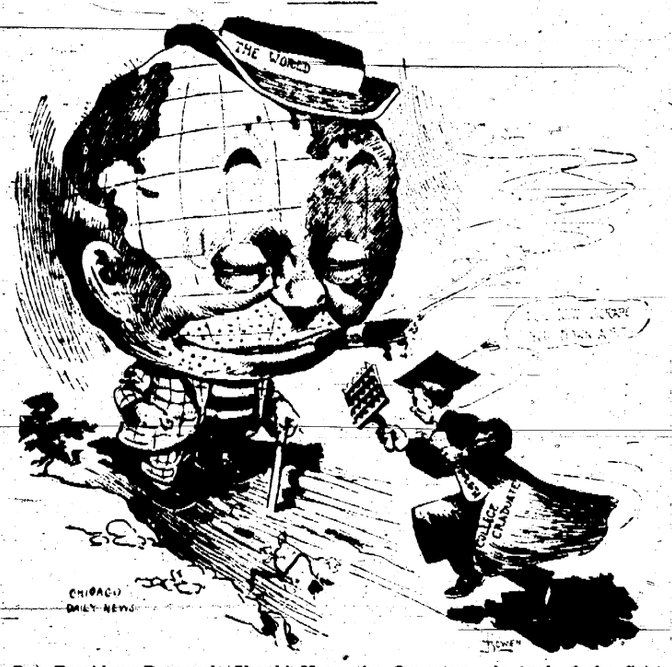
Wm. Larsen, aged 15, of Calumet, totally blind, and Fred Welsh, of Port Huron, partially blind, pupils of the school for the blind, secured permission to go outside of the school grounds, but they transgressed the rules and went to the river. Larsen went in swimming and getting beyond his depth, was drowned. Welsh says he did not realize his chum's danger until too late.

There are numerous cases of whooping cough in Camden, many adults being affected.

William Neubling, aged 23, died Thursday night from the effects of a sunstroke received while working on a farm in Lode township. He became ill and in a dazed condition went to the home of his parents in Freedom township, where he died.

A phenomena is reported from Freedom, where on Friday morning, at 2:30 o'clock, a rainbow was seen. The moon was shining brightly while a heavy shower was falling in another part of the sky and during this time a moon rainbow appeared.

"THE WORLD IS A ROUGH WORLD—"



But President Roosevelt Should Note the Opportune Arrival of the College Graduate.

SWEEPING REBATE DECISION

PAYMENT OF COMMISSIONS IS DECLARED ILLEGAL.

Judge Seaman Issues Perpetual Injunction Against Roads and Car Companies.

Milwaukee.—A formal decree was entered Monday by United States Circuit Court Judge W. H. Seaman in the so-called rebate case, instituted by the government against the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit company, the Pere Marquette Railroad company, the Erie Railroad company, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company, the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad company, the Wisconsin Central Railroad company and the Pabst Brewing company, in which a decision was handed down by the United States circuit court about a week ago.

As far as the Pabst Brewing company is concerned, the suit is dismissed on its merits and an injunction will not be issued against it.

The decree is sweeping in its nature and restrains and perpetually enjoins the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit company, its agents and representative company, its agents and representatives from in any way soliciting, accepting or receiving, and the defendant railroad companies from paying or giving any rebates of concessions whatever. It enjoins them from carrying or transporting in interstate or foreign commerce any freight or property whatever pursuant to an agreement or arrangement whereby less rates are given than those given in the official tariffs published pursuant to acts of congress, whether such diminutions of rates be made under guise of commissions or otherwise.

NEW SCIENTIST CHURCH.

Remarkable Religious Demonstration Occurs at Boston Dedication—Temple Free from Debt.

Boston.—One of the most remarkable religious demonstrations ever witnessed in New England occurred Sunday, when the new $2,000,000 Christian Science temple in the Back Bay district was dedicated. From every state in the union and from all parts of the world came members of that faith to be present at the dedicatory services. It was estimated that more than 40,000 Christian Scientists were in the city.

Six services were held to accommodate the vast throngs. At the close of each service Edward A. Kimball, of Chicago, presented a reply of thanks to Mrs. Eddy for her dedicatory address and for her general work in behalf of the church.

Mrs. Eddy's address was a lengthy document, and dealt in the main with Christian Science tenets.

The orginal mother church adjoins, and forms a part of the new temple. The construction of the new edifice has occupied a little more than two years.

Plan to Adjourn Congress.

Washington. In an effort to bring about an adjournment of congress by July 1 or earlier, Senator Allison, chairman of the senate Republican steering committee, will call the committee together to consider the programme for the remainder of the session.

Packing Plant Burned.

Omaha, Neb.—A fire which started at about 11:30 o'clock Monday night gutted the building occupied by the oleo department of the Armour packing plant at South Omaha causing the death of one man and a pecuniary loss estimated at $100,000.

Bank Embezzler Sentenced.

Milwaukee.—Arthur G. Rinke, who was charged with embezzling $14,000 from the Marshall & Ilsley bank, pleaded guilty in the criminal court Monday, and was sentenced to five years at the Green Bay reformatory.

Indictments Are Dismissed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The indictments against Postmaster Fred Greiner, charging bribery in connection with the purchase of the North Street cemetery, the site of the new Sixty-fifth regiment armory, were dismissed.

INSURANCE MEN INDICTED.

Former Mutual Life Officials Face Trial on Forgery and Perjury Charges.

New York.—Indictments for forgery and perjury against Dr. Walter G. Gillette, and for forgery and filing false statements against Robert A. Granniss, both former vice presidents of the Mutual Life Insurance company, were returned Monday by the special grand jury which has been investigating insurance affairs for the past six weeks.

Six indictments were found against Dr. Gillette, five for forgery in the third degree, and one for perjury. Mr. Granniss was indicted for forgery and for making false statements to the insurance department, the latter being a misdemeanor.

The forgery indictments against Dr. Gillette are based upon alleged false entries in the books of the company and the perjury charge grows out of his testimony before the grand jury.

The forgery indictment against Granniss is based upon alleged false entries upon the annual report of the Mutual for 1904 to the insurance department. It is alleged that the sum of $1,044,058.23, the net profits of the company for 1904, was not noted in that report, but was concealed by Mr. Granniss. The misdemeanor charge of making false statements grows out of the filing of the alleged false report to the insurance department.

EASTERN ONTARIO STORM

Streets of Chatham Filled with Debris from Unroofed Houses and Fallen Trees.

Detroit, Mich.—Eastern Ontario was swept by a terrific wind and rainstorm Friday afternoon. Chatham suffered severe property loss from the storm, which unroofed houses, blew down trees, felled wires and filled the streets with debris; but no loss of life resulted and no one was seriously hurt.

Considerable damage is reported from small towns and farms between here and Chatham.

A torrential rainstorm, accompanied by a 40-mile mind, swept Detroit just before six o'clock Friday evening.

The rainfall in less than an hour measured 1.36 inches, and the wind in five minutes sprang from a gentle six-mile breeze to 40 miles an hour.

GOLD DEMOCRAT FOR BRYAN

Former Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, Favors Orator of the Platte for President.

Madison, Wis.—Former Senator William F. Vilas, who served as postmaster general under Grover Cleveland and has been one of the staunchest gold Democrats in the country, has come out for William Jennings Bryan. In his declaration on the subject he declares that his conversion to more radical views is due to the recent disclosures regarding life insurance scandals, railroad rebates and corruption by the money powers generally. He says he regards Bryan as a safe candidate, as is revealed by his letters during his tour of the world.

Senator Mason Escapes Drowning.

Peoria, Ill. Ex-Senator W. E. Mason, W. E. Mason, Jr., and a party en route from Chicago to St. Louis in the launch Eleanor had a narrow escape from drowning Friday afternoon. The launch near Pekin encountered a heavy head wind and rough water, which partially overturned the craft and filled it with water.

Negro Brute Confesses.

Le Mars, Ia.—Ebenezer Davis, a "wild man" with a traveling circus, confessed that he attacked Josephine Willmes, for which crime another negro narrowly escaped lynching. The girl identified the wrong negro.

Death in Georgia Wreck.

Augusta, Ga.—A wreck of a passenger train is reported on the Georgia railway, four miles from Camak, Ga. It is said the engineer and fireman and 15 passengers were killed. The train struck an open switch.

PACKING HOUSES CLEANED

BETTER CONDITIONS APPEAR AT CHICAGO YARDS.

Proprietors Provide New Toilet Rooms, More Fresh Towels and Additional Dressing Rooms.

Washington.—In response to a request from the house committee on agriculture, President Roosevelt Friday forwarded to Representative Wadsworth, the chairman of that committee, the report made to him by a committee of the department of agriculture regarding conditions in the Chicago meat packing houses. Accompanying the report was a letter from the president, in which he points out that there is no conflict in substance between the Neill-Reynolds report and that of the agricultural department experts.

The president quotes a letter received from a most competent and trustworthy witness in Chicago, to the effect that the packing house proprietors are manifesting almost "a humorous haste to clean up, repave and even to plan for future changes." New toilet rooms are being provided, with additional dressing rooms and clean towels. The report says that "the haste towards reform would have been amusing if it were not so nearly tragic."

The president's correspondent says his investigations have not been completed, but that "enough has been developed in my judgment to call for immediate, thorough-going and radical enlargement of the powers of the government in inspecting all meats which enter into interstate and foreign commerce."

Washington.—The house committee on agriculture was locked in its room with the Beveridge beef inspection amendment for six hours Monday.

The Beveridge amendment was taken as the basis of action and the greater part of it was gone over tentatively.

It is understood the committee found itself generally in favor of striking out the Beveridge amendment, the requirement that the labels on the cans containing prepared meat products shall bear the date of manufacture.

The problem of federal jurisdiction to enforce sanitary regulations on which the question of constitutionality was raised, has a tentative solution at least in the proposition to have all labels for every character of meat product, canned and otherwise, issued by the secretary and attached to the product only after such sanitary regulations as the secretary shall prescribe have been complied with and approval been given by government inspectors. These government labels are to then be the passport of meat products into interstate and foreign trade and common carriers are forbidden to accept for shipment consignments of goods without official government labels. This provision, like all others, is only in the tentative stage.

Several modifications are said to have been recommended regarding the discretionary authority to be given the secretary under the proposed new law.

EIGHT KILLED IN MINE.

White Damp Fills Corridors After Fire, Carrying Death to Workers and Rescuers.

Anaconda, Mont.—One of the most serious accidents in the history of coal mining in Montana has occurred in the mines of the Northern Pacific at Rocky Fork, near Red Lodge, Carbon county.

Eight men are dead, all victims of the deadly white damp that filled the corridors of the mine, after the fire which started Wednesday. Their bodies have been recovered, but the story of the work of rescue parties is a tale of unexcelled bravery and heroic self-sacrifice.

Of the dead, two were members of one of the parties that entered the mine in the effort to reach the men known to be there.

The fire which caused the trouble started in incline No. 6 Wednesday. This was believed to be under control, after along, hard fight. At 7:30 Thursday morning the rescue party started down No. 6 incline, proceeding cautiously, as it was found that there were still traces of the fire. When they reached a depth of 1,200 feet all were overcome. Seven managed to struggle back to where they could be reached.

Senate Has Smoot Reports.

Washington.—The majority and minority reports of the committee on privileges and elections in the case of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, were Monday presented in the senate, the former by Senator Burrows, declaring that Mr. Smoot is not entitled to his seat and the latter by Senator Foraker, taking the opposite view. Senator Bailey, who is a member of the committee, stated that while he concurred in the views of the majority, that Mr. Smoot is not entitled to his seat, he was of the opinion that "Mr. Smoot could not be deprived of his seat and the constitution except by a resolution of expulsion." The reports were ordered printed.

Retains Tennis Title.

New York.—F. B. Alexander successfully defended his title as metropolitan lawn tennis champion in the singles at the West Side Tennis club. He defeated H. H. Hackett, the challenger, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

Murderer Shot Down.

Logan, W. Va.—John Runyan ran amuck in the streets here, shooting and killing William Cook. He shot at Will Dingess when an attempt was made to disarm him, whereupon Dingess shot him six times.

LANDS OF CROW AGENCY.

Arrangements for Registration, to Begin June 14, Completed—Burlington Offers Low Rates.

Omaha, Neb.—The government has made all arrangements for the registration for the lands of the Crow reservation, which will be drawn July 2 at Billings. The registration dates are June 14 to 28 at Sheridan and Billings, and the Burlington has offered exceptionally low rates to those wishing to take a chance in Uncle Sam's big lottery.

The rate will be one fare for the round trip from nearby points, where the regular one way fare is $20 or less. From all other Burlington route points it will be 75 per cent of the one way fare, but not less than $20. This will make the rate from Omaha, Kansas City and Denver much less than a fare for the round trip.

The tickets will be sold June 10 to 26 inclusive, with a return limit till July 10. All lodging places will be listed and committees at each town will meet the excursionists.

The mayor of Billings has wired the Burlington that everything will be done to take care of the registration crowd and he will take personal charge of the police force. Tents with board floors will be laid out in the streets, and booths will be constructed. The mayor says that Billings will be able to take care of 10,000 people at any time.

Sheridan has also advised the Burlington that complete arrangements are being made to take care of the crowds for registration. The location of every available room will be filed, while cots, bedding and tents sufficient to accommodate a small army will be secured from Fort MacKenzie. Fine camping grounds will be prepared. Hotels and eating houses are stocking up and will be prepared to take care of all that come. The police force is taking measures to eliminate all undesirable elements, such as thugs and gamblers. The Chamber of Commerce and city council are taking vigorous measures to insure registration visitors a safe and comfortable time at Sheridan.

SENATOR FROM DELAWARE

Col. Dupont Defeats J. Edward Addicks for Toga in Contest Before Republican Caucus.

Dover, Del.—Col. Henry A. Dupont, of Wilmington, Monday night defeated J. Edward Addicks in the contest for the vacant seat from Delaware in the United States senate.

Mr. Dupont was selected to fill the vacancy by the caucus of Republican members of the legislature, which was in session several hours.

The action of the caucus ends a contest that has continued for 11 years, during which time Addicks was the candidate of the Union Republicans for United States senator.

There was a long discussion and when the vote was finally taken it stood: Dupont, 20; Addicks, 10; H. H. Ward, 1.

FLOODS COME AFTER RAINS

Western Pennsylvania Rivers and Creeks Overflow Their Banks, Doing Considerable Damage.

Johnstown, Pa.—Thunder showers, electric storms and heavy downpours of rain that have prevailed throughout western Pennsylvania during the entire week culminated Thursday in cloudbursts in Cambria, Westmoreland, Somerset and Butler counties, that caused the rivers and creeks to overflow, flooding the streets in many communities and disseminating a general flood scare. Reports from the various sections affected indicate that the waters are receding, the weather is clearing and all danger of further damage is passed. Probably $50,000 will cover all losses sustained in the sections affected.

COBURN DECLINES HONOR.

Gov. Hoch, of Kansas, Tenders Burton's Toga to Judge Benson, Who Accepts.

Topeka, Kan.—F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, who was tendered the appointment to succeed Joseph R. Burton in the United States senate, notified Gov. Hoch Saturday that he could not accept. Immediately the governor called former Judge A. W. Benson, of Ottawa, Kan., by telephone and tendered the appointment to him.

Ottawa, Kan.—Judge Alfred Watson Benson, of this city, who Saturday was offered the appointment of United States senator to succeed Joseph R. Burton, stated Sunday that he would accept the position.

Tucker Is Electrocuted.

Boston, Mass.—Charles Louis Tucker, convicted of the murder of Mabel Page, paid the penalty for his crime in the electric chair at 12:12 o'clock Tuesday morning. It took three applications extending over a period of seven minutes to kill him. He was officially pronounced dead by the prison doctors at 12:19.

Terrorists' Shot Effective.

Siedice.—Manor Mirovich, who was shot by a band of terrorists Sunday night while he was walking with the chief of the governor's office and the secretary of the police board, has died of his wounds.

Catholic Bishop Dead.

Manchester, N. H.—Rt. Rev. John B. Delany, Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Manchester, died Monday at the Sacred Heart hospital in this city as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906.

Exploitation of the West.

Five years ago we who lived in the far west were wondering when the marvelous resources of our one-third of the United States would be discovered and exploited. To-day, says a writer in The Reader, we awaken to find our forests stripped, the places where we pitched our tents, built our smudges and fried our bacon and game made desolate by the steam saw and the freight car. The rivers where we speared our salmon and the rushing waters of the northwest where we cast our seine have been made to fill the labeled tins of highly capitalized syndicates, until the preservation of the "sock-eye," the most delicious of all salmon, has become the subject of interstate conference. The immense plains, whose phenomenal productivity made legends of our "Mussel Sloughs" and our "Yuba Dams," are being turned into irrigated plaisances, into trolley-strewn highways, into the dense social conditions of Ohio, Iowa and Illinois.

Mental Poise and Health.

People who reach extreme old age are, as a rule, pretty well balanced, physically and mentally. A poised life is serene, and serenity and harmony tend to longevity. The mind that is not well balanced is constantly jangled and out of tune, truly says O. S. Marden in Success Magazine. There is a constant jarring which racks the whole human machinery. There is discord in an unbalanced life, and discord is always destructive—deadly. The well-poised, dignified life is not thrown off its center quickly. The man who goes all to pieces over trifles is one-sided. There is a momentum in a poised, balanced nature which steadies its progress and helps hold it on its chosen track. Hot temper, constant mental confusion and disorder are vitality-sappers—life-shorteners.

Don Powers, one of Maine's leading lawyers, was at one time defending some men who had been charged with assault and battery. The case was being tried before Judge Peters in Bangor. The strength of Mr. Powers' argument was so great that although the accused were thought guilty by nearly every one present the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. After the acquittal of the men the judge, who had been impressed by the argument, said: "Brother Powers, there is no doubt as to the man getting a beating, but who do you think did it?" "Your honor," replied Mr. Powers, "I always thought my clients did until the jury said they didn't."

A London scientist says that life in a metropolis makes young children sharp but not clever; that it often destroys their chance of ever being clever, for it hastens the development of the brain unnaturally; it makes them superficial, alert, but not observant; excitable, but without one spark of enthusiasm; they are apt to grow blase, fickle, discontented; they see more things from the country-bred child, but not such interesting things; they do not properly see anything, for they have neither the time nor capacity to get at the root of all the bewildering objects that crowd themselves into their little lives. There is more than a grain of truth in this assertion.

It seems especially incredible that a strong, sturdy, self-made man, who has had to fight his way up from poverty, and who feels the backache in every dollar he has earned, should let his savings slip through his fingers in the most foolish investments, with scarcely any investigation, often sending his money thousands of miles away to people he has never seen and about whom he knows practically nothing, except through an advertisement which has attracted his attention, or through the wiles of some smooth, unprincipled promoter.—Success.

Speaker Cannon and about half the members of the house went down the Potomac river to a planked shad party. They organized a ball game and put Uncle Joe in as umpire. He was spry as a cat and made some marvelous decisions. His star performance was when Gen. George Harries, having made a home run, started round the bases a second time. "You're out!" shouted Uncle Joe. "Why?" demanded Harries. "I am entitled to run until they find the ball." "Not at all," the umpire said firmly, "your time has expired."

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, returned recently from a trip abroad on a steamer too crowded for comfort. On the ship with him was a Harvard professor who was not at all pleased with the conditions aboard. The third morning out, the Harvard professor learned that a woman in the crowded second-class cabin had given birth to a child the night previous. At breakfast he imparted the news to Prof. Phelps. "Good work, doctor! Good work!" chuckled the wit of Yale; "one other berth in the second cabin!"

An eastern college professor says that men should do all the cooking. The world has had enough of pies like mother used to make and what it yearns for is sausage like father used to fry and ice cream like daddy turned the wringer for.

John Brisben Walker says he was the pioneer of the automobile business in this country.

The lazier the man, the more he will have to say about the great things genius has done.

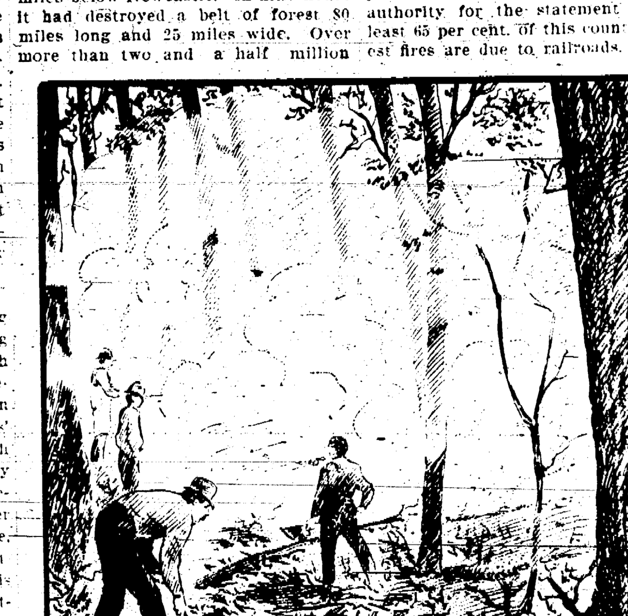
OUR DEVASTATING FOREST FIRES

Some Historic Fires Carelessness Largely Cause of the Great Annual Loss—Efforts to Cope With the Problem.

The recent forest fires in the Michigan Upper Peninsula and Wisconsin bring up other forest fires that have worked such havoc in our splendid timber lands. Fires in the Adirondacks seem to be annual visitations, sometimes reaching large proportions, sometimes effectively routed ere much damage has been done; again we hear of the great waste in the forest regions of the Pacific coast; of fires in the turpentine forests of the south; again, that timber lands in Michigan and Wisconsin have been swept by the fire demon.

Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forest service, United States department of agriculture, gives in the Farmers' Bulletin a short review of historic fires, fires that have reached gigantic proportions. Mr. Pinchot tells of the Hinckley, Minn., fire of September 1, 1894; the great fires in Michigan in 1881; Wisconsin Peshtigo fire of October, 1871, and the Michigan fires of the same year; or the Miramichi fire of 1825.

In the latter fire a region in New Brunswick suffered. This fire at about one o'clock in the afternoon was raging at a place some 60 miles above the town of Newcastle, on the Miramichi river; before ten o'clock it was 20 miles below Newcastle. "In nine hours it had destroyed a belt of forest 80 miles long and 25 miles wide. Over more than two and a half million



FIGHTING FOREST FIRES IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

acres almost every living thing was found killed. Even the fish were afterward found dead in heaps along the river banks. Five hundred and ninety buildings were burned; and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham and Douglastown, were destroyed. One hundred and sixty persons perished and nearly 1,000 head of stock."

The next fire, the Peshtigo fire of October, 1871, was even more destructive. Two thousand square miles of Wisconsin lands were burned over, resulting in timber and other losses mounting up to many millions of dollars. Between 1,200 and 1,500 persons were killed, almost half the population of the town of Peshtigo perished. At about the same time fires raged in the neighboring state of Michigan, hundreds of people lost their lives, a strip of land about 40 miles wide and 180 miles long, extending across the central part of the state from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron, was devastated. In this last named conflagration the fire ate up timber estimated at 4,000,000,000 feet board measure, valued at $10,000,000.

Ten years afterward, in 1881, great fires covered more than 1,800 miles in various parts of Michigan; again many persons perished, over 5,000 persons were made destitute, much property was destroyed in addition to the valuable timber.

Up in the north woods they still speak with bated breath of the dreadful Hinckley fire in Minnesota, in which so many persons lost their lives. The burned-over area was not so large as in other great fires, but the destruction of life and property was very heavy. Hinckley and six other towns were destroyed, about 500 persons perished, and 2,000 were left destitute; the estimated loss in property was $25,000,000. The loss of life would have been much greater had it not been for the heroic conduct of the railroad men.

Heavy smoke from the frequent fires on the western coast sometimes renders navigation dangerous on Puget Sound. In 1902 forest fires in Oregon and Washington destroyed within two weeks over $12,000,000 worth of timber and property. The loss of much in a restricted area and represents but a portion of the country's annual forest fire loss. Yearly forest fires are looked for; the annual loss is estimated at $50,000,000.

As the chief of the forest service suggests, the loss by great forest fires is a loss very difficult to estimate. The destruction of the timber is a more serious loss than that of the cattle and buildings, for it carries with it the impoverishment of a whole region for tens or even hundreds of years afterward. The loss of the stumpage value of the timber at the time of the fire is but a small part of the damage to the neighborhood. The wages that would have been earned in lumbering, added to the value of the produce that would have been purchased to supply the lumber camps and the taxes that would have been devoted to roads, and other public improvements, furnish a much truer measure of how much, sooner or later, it costs a region when its forests are destroyed by fire."

There are two recognized fire seasons in the United States, in the spring and fall. The fire season when the greatest damage is done in the middle west, far west and parts of the south, is in the period between late August and early November. H. M. Suter, editor of Forestry and Irrigation, in an article in the Review of Reviews, says that carelessness in one form or another is cause of most of the forest fires in the United States. "Of those proceeding from carelessness fully one-half are due to railroads and their employes. Indeed, an experienced forester, who for a number of years was a locomotive engineer, is authority for the statement that at least 65 per cent. of this country's forest fires are due to railroads. Sparks from an engine proceeding through a forested country during dry weather are almost sure to start fires. In this connection it is noteworthy that the first serious fires in the Adirondack region this spring (1903), were directly due to the hot cinders thrown out by a locomotive when a heavy wind was blowing across the tracks. The forest was in a highly inflammable condition, due to the long dry spell, and these fires burned for days. Another fire in the same region was caused by an engineer who, in order to improve the draught, took the spark arrester out of the engine while going from Saranac to Lake Placid. Section hands, too, in burning old ties, brush, weeds and rubbish along the right of way, are apt to let the flames escape into adjoining wooded lands."

Others responsible for many forest fires are lumbermen, farmers and settlers. Hunters cause trouble by leaving camp fires burning. Tourists are a menace, especially in Maine and the Adirondacks; a match end, a lighted fire, sometimes leading to a mighty conflagration. Berry pickers will fire areas to improve next season's crop, sheep herders to improve pasturage; and both have proved sources of danger. In the south a menace has been the hurry to get use of lands for corn and cotton. Each year in the south immense areas are "girdled" and burned. Sometimes wantonness and malice are at the bottom of destructive fires; boys wanting to see a big blaze, natives jealous of private preserves and even of state preserves. But carelessness is chief cause, there are but scattered instances where the cause can be traced to maliciousness. And there are but scattered instances of forest fires starting from lightning.

In 1903 the bureau of forestry began a thorough study in various regions of the forest fire problem. Men were placed in forest regions to study fires in the process of burning; agents put to investigate causes, find how fast fires burn, what conditions favor and what hinder them, what damage they do soil and tree growth. Other agents were delegated to study fire protection.

Several states, notably New York, Pennsylvania and Minnesota, have good effective fire laws. Minnesota, learning her lesson in the Hinckley catastrophe, is credited with the best example of fire laws. Mr. Suter tells us the only way to deal with forest fires is to prevent them, and gives credit [illegible] to Minnesota with her [illegible] protective service based solely on the idea of prevention.

KATHERINE POPE.

DIES IN ATTEMPT TO PROVE THEORY

COLORADO MAN STARVES AS RESULT OF STRANGE VISION.

HOPE IS IMMORTAL LIFE.

Convinced That Mortal Being Can Exist Forever on This Earth, He Tries to Find Solution—Succumbs After 60-Day Fast.

Denver, Col.—In a vain attempt to win immortal life on earth by a method revealed to him in a vision and from a morbid study of the philosophy of the life hereafter, Charles La Mountain, of Arvada, died of starvation after a self-imposed fast of 60 days.

The story is a most wonderful one of the striving of a human soul to reach immortality and a knowledge of the after life; groping around, studying, thinking, in a vain effort to arrive at a solution.

He died in an effort to prove that upon the human frame a new body could be built repeatedly, after the old one had been wasted away by starvation. More than two months ago he began the process of starvation, and such was his iron will that for two months he kept alive, never tasting food, but finally nature got the better of him. When he started he weighed 250 pounds, and was a giant in strength and ruggedness. He weighed 115 pounds the day before his end.

According to Mrs. M. L. Martin, the sister, LaMountain was born 57 years ago. At the age of 17 he enlisted and served throughout the civil war. At the end of the civil war he went to Mexico, serving under Diaz and the patriots against the invasion of the French and Maximilian, who were there trying to establish an empire. He never returned east; but came to Colorado and became a railroad engineer. He served as engineer until the boiler of his engine exploded near Leadville, in the early days of the great camp, and since that time he has been engaged in various enterprises, mining, sheep raising and inventing. He retired several years ago with money enough to keep himself, sister, and a crippled brother, whom he has been supporting all his life.

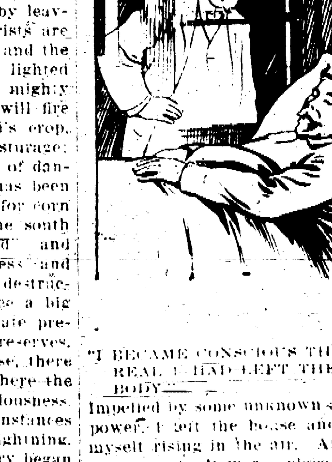
In his everyday behavior he was always normal, clear to the end, and there seemed no trace of insanity.

His peculiar interest in the unknown problems of life and his striving after immortality began at the death of a niece and her two children many years ago, upon whom his affections were centered. He had been an infidel, not believing in any religion and in the answers they give in regard to the future life.

"He began the study of everything that promised to throw light on the mystery," said his brother. "He read everything, strange books on mesmerism, psychology, science, weird philosophies of the Hindus, Egyptians, and of all the people on earth you can think of. It became a passion with him.

"Some years ago he came to us in the morning with the remark: 'It is all right. Don't worry about Lizzie. She is better off than we are.' Then he told us a story of remarkable vision.

"'I was lying on the bed in my room,' he said, 'when suddenly I became conscious that I—the real I—had left the mortal body. I turned and saw my body lying on the bed. I was a spirit, or something I know not what.



"I BECAME CONSCIOUS THAT I—THE REAL I—HAD LEFT THE MORTAL BODY."

Impelled by some unknown and unseen power I left the house and soon felt myself rising in the air. After awhile we stopped. It was a place something like this world of ours, only much more beautiful. But there was no sun there.

"'We moved on and finally reached the most beautiful spot that eyes have ever seen. There were flowers and long vistas of beautiful trees. I heard music and sweet voices. It seemed as if all the grand music I had ever heard was joined into one. Away in the distance I saw a great crowd. And there I saw Lizzie.'

"From that time my brother became more morbid than ever on the subject. He was sure that the vision was real and that he had been taken to another life. Finally, from his vision, he became convinced that a person can live forever in this world, provided only he can renew his body, and that it was possible to leave it temporarily and wander to the next world. He developed a theory that starvation was necessary to get rid of the old body and before a new one could take its place.

"He began the great experiment. Of course, we knew he was just starving himself to death. We tried in every way to persuade him to eat. But he was a man of inflexible will. He kept getting weaker, thinner and thinner, until everybody saw that he could not live much longer, but still he would not eat.

"He recognized his mistake a few days before the end. He felt he was going. He said then that he would take nourishment, for he had been a vegetarian all his life, and we could not get him to take any broth or meat. We called in Dr. E. P. Greene, but it was too late.

"He passed away cheerfully, saying: 'I've made the great experiment, and I guess I have failed. But I am not sorry. It is all for the best.'"

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH SAVAGE BRUTES

Hunter Enters Wolves' Den and Slays Six Beasts with Six Bullets.

Embar, Wyo.—C. E. Blondie, of this place, is under doctors' care for wounds which he received in an encounter which is unique in the annals of the daring exploits of the hunters of the Big Horn country.

Blondie is a ranchman who has suffered severely from the ravages of wolves among his cattle, and a few weeks ago he set about systematically to clear his ranges of the wolves. Recently he discovered a den on a rocky hillside in which were six half-grown wolves. Armed only with his six-

HE FIRED HIS REMAINING SHOT.

shooter the hunter entered the den and had killed five of the pups when the mother, hearing their cries, entered the den.

It was too small for Blondie to stand upright, so with only one cartridge in his gun he was compelled to meet the attack of the enraged mother on his hands and knees and in darkness that prevented his reloading his six-shooter. The old wolf hesitated as she entered the den, but the smell of the blood of her dead offspring and the yelps of the pup still alive, emboldened her to rush at the hapless rancher and fix her teeth in his arm.

Just as she took hold of him he fired his remaining shot into her skull and fortunately killed her instantly, but her teeth remained fixed in the rancher's arm, while the great body blocked the way out of the little cavern.

After frantic efforts, using the barrel of his six-shooter as a lever, Blondie succeeded in loosening the jaws of the wolf and made his way into the open.

His horse, terrified by the approach of the old wolf or the commotion in the cave, had fled, compelling the wounded man to walk several miles to him home with his wounded arm causing intense pain and his nerves shaken by the experience he had passed through. Prompt medical treatment was given him, and the wounds cauterized, and no infection by blood poison is now feared.

The killing of six wolves with six pistol shots is a feat never before duplicated in this section.

TURBINE A SAVER OF COAL

Economy Effected by the New Marine Engines Has Been Amply Shown.

Though the owners and builders of steamships have only recently come to realize that the turbine requires less steam and hence less fuel than the reciprocating engine, it is now evident, says the New York Tribune, that indications of this fact were discoverable five or six years ago. In the experience of the torpedo boat destroyers Cobra and Viper, on which the Parsons engine had its first real trial, there was probably no sign of economy. Then came in successive years two river boats for service on the Clyde, the King Edward and the Queen Alexandra, and a ferry boat designed to cross the English channel.

From a paper read before a Liverpool engineering society a few days ago it appears that the King Edward demonstrated its ability to travel farther with the same allowance of coal than a boat of the same size which had paddle wheels and reciprocating engines. The sidewheel craft now gets 7.73 miles out of a ton of coal, the King Edward 8.9 and the Queen Alexandra fully 9 miles. What is more, the two turbine steamers travel faster than their rival. The difference in fuel consumption between the first channel boat having turbines and the best paddle-wheel steamer running on the same route was extraordinary, and it looks now as if it was exceptional also. The old vessel traveled more slowly than the new one, yet it required seven per cent. more fuel per mile.

At least two reasons can be suggested for the tardiness with which the economy of the turbine was recognized. In a measure, no doubt, this quality was overwhelmed by the increase in speed which the Parsons engine made feasible. Again, there might have been a doubt about the justice of assigning all of the gain effected to the engine and not crediting the screw propeller, which was substituted for paddle wheels, with any share of it. A much more significant comparison was possible when the British admiralty tried the two styles of engine on cruisers having not only the same model, displacement and boiler capacity but also the same mechanism for utilizing the power generated.

New Mineral.

Molybdenite is now being exported to the United Kingdom from Norway the deposits near Flekkefjord having, it is understood, been sold to a British company. The production in 1905 is given as about 29 tons.

WEIGHT OF BRAIN

DOES NOT DETERMINE INTELLIGENCE OF MAN.

May Be Defective in Part and Yet the Person May Become Noted for Mental Brilliancy.

Other factors besides brain weight are known to influence intelligence. It has long been known that the distinguished character of the human brain is the large number of connecting fibers by which its cells are coordinated. In no other species are they so numerous or complicated. The cells constitute but a very small part of the weight, says American Medicine. There is now considerable evidence that the same rule applies among individual men and that those of great intelligence have more connections, so that their cells can do more and better "team work."

Some investigations have shown the corpus callosum to have a large cross section in men who had shown great ability. It is also known that the brains of able men are likely to present more convolutions and deeper ones than the average, as if there were more brain cells as well as more connections. A few observations in the lower races point to the fact that their brains are essentially different in microscopic organizations, partly accounting for less intelligence.

All these facts will fully explain why men of intelligence in the higher races may have brains not notably heavy, but they do not disprove the general statement that as a class such men do possess brains heavier than the average.

The mistake arises from the failure to recognize that noted men who have shown intellectual power not infrequently were sharply limited to one or two directions, being very defective in other directions.

Blind Tom was an idiot, in fact—an extreme case of what is quite common. At the other extreme was Gambetta, who was not much more than an orator whose cerebral speech centers were found to be highly developed. The rest of his brain was small and his general intellectual power and judgments were decidedly defective. Ability in one or two lines may make a man famous while he is really very defective and his brain proves to be small.

Heavy brains are not necessarily intellectual ones or elephants would be in a class of geniuses. The material might also be pathologic and the possessor an imbecile.

It often happens that men of big brain and great ability suffer from early neglect and are found in lowly employments or may remain ignorant through life. These few facts do not prove that large brains are worthless and not indicative of mental power as a rule. We can not get away from the fact that man as an animal is supreme because of his large brain, that among races the brainiest are the highest and that in any case one race the most intelligent as a rule are those who have the most brains.

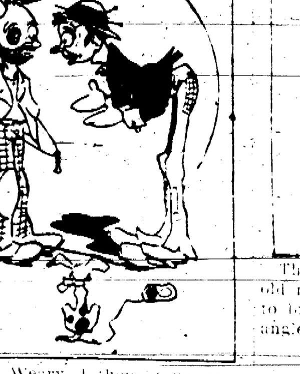
Men of small brains are not the leaders and no statistics of the brain weight of a few exceptional men noted for limited abilities can reverse the rule. Universities do not create brains but merely train what exist so that the owners are better fitted for the battle of life. Many a man is sent to college who should be handling a pick and shovel, and he never amounts to much, even though he subsequently makes his living at some very limited specialty.

JEWELRY MATCHES.

Good Taste in Dress Calls for Harmony in Pins, Links and Buttons.

The harmony of color and blending of designs in the repertory of men's belongings is not only seen in scarf, shirt, handkerchief and hose, but also, says Men's Wear, in such minor articles as his jewelry, for the scarfpin, cuff links, studs and waistcoat buttons now match, and should be worn in colors that blend with the tone of those other dress accessories commonly known as "furnishings." It is considered good taste to have the scarf in close harmony with the ground of the shirt, and cravat pin, links, studs and vest buttons set with stones as near the same tone as it is possible to obtain. For example, green, in every variation of the shade imaginable, is the color of the season, and a jade stone outfit in jewelry is the newest of fads in spring's color elaboration. Other-colored stones brought into vogue by the matching scheme now so prevalent are the topaz, appropriate with the corn colored ground of the shirt, an old gold, or canary yellow scarf; amethyst, with scarf in like tone as well as with purple, heliotrope and lavender; tourmaline, alexandrite, malachite, for the various reds and greens, and moonstone for evening dress.

SPOILED HIS VACATION.



"Hullo, Weary, I thought you was having a good time down in the country."

"So I was till some misguided [illegible] offered me work."

Best Excuse.

The best excuse is the one that is never needed.

PARTICULAR INSECTS

ANTS ARE NOT SO WISE AS THEY ARE CLEAN.

Solomon's Advice to the Sluggard Is Disparaged by German Scientist—Facts of Interest.

According to Dr. Escherich a learned entomologist of Strasburg university, Solomon erred in commending the ant to the sluggard as a shining example of wisdom and industry. The German savant thinks Solomon would have better justified his claim to be regarded as the wisest man that ever lived had he extolled the ant as an exponent of cleanliness. He has just published the results of an exhaustive study of these wonderful insects. He combats the views of those investigators who assign to them almost human intelligence. But as exponents of that virtue which stands next to godliness he maintains that ants stand preeminent, and if the human race would pattern after them in this respect half the diseases on which doctors thrive would vanish.

Ants, he declares, abhor dirt in any form about their bodies. Nature has provided them with implements that serve the same purpose as combs and brushes in the hands of civilized folk, and they make far more effective use of them. They are never too busy to clean themselves. No job is so important to an ant that he won't knock off work to clean himself. He does not wait until his day's labors are finished to perform his ablutions. He is never too tired to lend another ant a hand—or, rather, a leg—to effect a thorough scouring. He will tolerate loafing occasionally, for the professor asserts it is a mistake to suppose that ants are everlastingly hunting up jobs, but he won't put up with dirty neighbors. Cleanliness is the supreme law of the community.

But the professor rather detracts from the credit one would otherwise be disposed to give them for the practice of this most exemplary virtue by telling us that ants are driven to it by the conditions of their existence. "Without the most scrupulous cleanliness," he says, "they could not recognize each other nor communicate anything. The cohesion of the individual with its fellows is maintained solely through the medium of the sense of smell. If the ant is covered with dust the possibility of its being recognized is diminished to an extraordinary degree. The antennae in particular must always be kept clean for it is only with their aid that the ant remains in close communication with its tribe."

"It is their highly developed sense of cleanliness, the professor says, which also explains the ants' 'funerals' about which so much has been written. Ants, it is well known, carry their dead to definite burial places, where they arrange them in most careful order. "The little creatures do not, however, do this with the object of providing their dead comrades with the last resting place," Dr. Escherich states; "they merely obey the instinct of cleanliness which impels them to remove all refuse from the nest and carry it away to a definite spot."

ENTIRE CANON FOR CHURCH

Religious Rights and Observances of the Hopi Indians of Grand Canon.

The Paradise or Spirit House of the Hopi is in Grand Canon, and there is sent, during certain important ceremonies, a messenger priest who makes a votive deposit in the shrine erected there, tenders a prayer offering of sacred cornmeal to the rising sun and carries back with him certain waters and herbs for use in further rites, writes Louis Akin, in the Craftsman. Shrines are everywhere in the vicinity of Hopi towns. Some are shrines to distant mountains, rivers, the ocean, some to prehistoric or traditional homes of ancestors or clans, and in nearly every field is some manner of shrine in which to deposit especial prayer offerings prepared by the priests for the purpose, which the fortunate ones proudly carry to the fields with perfect confidence in their efficacy. The indoor religious ceremonies are held in underground chambers known as kivas, of which there are 14 in Oraibi. Each man belongs to some one of the fraternities occupying these kivas.

ANOTHER VIEW.

The Sun Fish (to the bass)—See, old man, it's against the law for you to bite so early in the season. These angle worms are certainly delicious.

Keeping from Close Range.

"Why are you not at school?" sternly inquired the parent, meeting his son in the street.

"Fact is, dad," the lad responded, "there's something the matter with the teacher's temper, and I'm giving it absent treatment."—Modern Society.

MISSED FIRE.

The would-be diner had called for oxtail soup.

He looked at the liquor which was brought to him hard and long, tasted it, sniffed it, and then beckoned the young waiter—a fresh-complexioned young fellow, whose foot had evidently not been long off his native heath.

"I suppose," whispered the customer confidentially, "that an ox-tail was actually dipped in this soup at least once—a long time ago—eh?"

"No, zur!" gasped the horrified waiter. "No hox never 'ad 'is tail within a mile of that soup. I gives yer my word an' honor for it, zur!"—St. Louis Republic.

Quite Reasonable.

Dr. Gustave Le Bon, of Paris, has reached the revolutionary conclusion that matter really passes away by [illegible] molecules [illegible] and that the [illegible] of things is [illegible] between ponderable bodies and imponderable ether.

THE OCTAGONAL SILO.

Prof. Fraser of the Opinion That It Is Not the Most Approved Type.

The accompanying cut shows an octagonal silo located in one corner of a barn. The illustration is from bulletin 102 of the Illinois experiment station. Prof. Fraser, after long experience, says that this is not a shape to be approved. It is better than the square silo, because its walls can be made more rigid than the walls of the

AN OCTAGONAL SILO.

square silo. The latter has walls that cannot be sprung out and it has no corners, while the octagonal silo has. The corner is always a place for the air to get in, and the presence of air means the spoiling of the silage.

The location in the corner of the barn was and is popular. In the feeding of beef cattle or other animals than milk cows the location seems to be a good one. But for cows giving milk it is different, as the odor from the silage will taint the milk in spite of all the care that can be exercised by the milkers. An odor once in the milk cannot be entirely dissipated by any kind of aeration yet devised.

THE LARGE FARM.

An Argument Against Their Being Maintained in the Thickly Settled States.

Large farms in our thickly settled states are not a benefit to any community. The farms comprising ten and twelve thousand acres of land result in dwarfing the social life of the people living on them. We know of one city located between two such farms. Citizens there say that these two great farms are a cause of detriment to the whole township. The people living upon them are practically all transients. The owner of one lives in a large city hundreds of miles away, and his employes are people that have no particular interest in the prosperity of that part of the country. It is practically impossible to build up a proper community spirit where every man feels that his position is only temporary, and that to-morrow he may move on. It is a fact, too, that many of these large farms have been financial failures during a large part of their existence.

The man that tries to manage a 10,000-acre farm on high-priced land has a very difficult task on his hands. He cannot expect his employes to have the same interest in things that they would have if they were the owners. One farm is divided up into 23 subfarms, and in each of the 23 farmhouses is a tenant and his family, and he is supposed to look after the interest of 320 acres of land. But he is a hired man and thinks all that he can get from it is his salary and the few things he can raise around his house. Is there any reason to suppose that he will bend every energy to make the piece of land bloom and blossom, as he would if it were his own? Being only a transient there is no inducement for him to improve the looks of the property. There is the eternal presence of the idea of the lack of permanency in his position. This passes to his wife and to his children. He can in the main regard his position only as a stepping stone to something else. What we need, urges the Farmer's Review, is medium-sized farms—not vast farms.

The writer has in mind another farm of 10,000 acres existing in the state of Illinois. The man who created that farm is wealthy and seems to have a mania for adding farm to farm. Some years ago the writer rode over this farm, and the effect made upon him was very disagreeable. The land was hardly half-tilled. The pastures were producing only meager growths of wild grasses. The tenants' houses were small and occupied mostly by men. The owner did not care to employ men with large families, as the state law would compel him to support a schoolhouse and teacher. This is always the tendency of these large farms. The owners wish to employ on them only men with small families, or men with no families, or men that have children that have grown beyond the school age. Their whole financial interests lie in a direction contrary to that of the well-equipped schoolhouse. The great farm in our thickly settled states is un-American in its make-up and its tendency.

Be Cautious.

Be a little cautious about giving testimonials of any new machine, fertilizer, feed, buggy or whatever it may be, says the Rural New Yorker. It will pay to summer and winter some of them before giving too much praise in their behalf, and many a man would give dollars to recall a testimonial that was given before a thorough reasonable trial of the article had been made.

Silage Acid.

Silage in its fermentation produces an acid that is powerful in its effects on the cement used in silos. If the silage is made from too green corn the amount of acid is large and its effects on the silage very noticeable. One way to offset this is to apply a coat of thin cement each season, putting it on with a brush. This requires little labor and time.

WATER GLASS.

Symposium of Experiences by Correspondents of the Orange Judd Farmer.

I have given water glass a thorough test for two years and find it better than anything I have ever had to preserve eggs. Eggs put down in March and April were perfectly good when used late in the fall. I used the last in December. Of course I am careful to use perfectly fresh eggs and none but clean ones. They must not be washed. If directions are followed just as you published them, I am sure everyone will find it a most satisfactory recipe.—L. L. Parr, Westchester county, N. Y.

In September, 1904, I put down 12 dozen eggs in a solution of water glass, using 15 pints water to one pint water glass, sufficient to cover them. I first boiled the water then allowed it to cool before adding the water glass. The solution was made in a six-gallon earthen jar and the eggs put into it each day as gathered. I commenced using them in December and used the last in April. They kept well and were apparently as good as fresh ones for cooking. I do not know whether their flavor would be injured for the table or not. I think it is an excellent way of preserving eggs for winter use. Be sure the eggs are fresh when they are put into the solution. I kept the jar in the cellar.—S. A. Bartlett, Kane county, Ill.

I have preserved eggs in a solution of commercial silicate of soda for the past five years and find it superior to other methods perviously used. The eggs have kept for nine months in firkins in a cool cellar and I am perfectly satisfied with results. The water is boiled and allowed to become cold, then the soda liquid is measured out in a perfectly clean receptacle in the proportion of one part to ten of the cold, boiled water and put on the eggs in the firkin, which is clean and scalded. The eggs are fresh and unwashed. The receptacle is covered and put in the cellar. By winter the previously limpid solution has become like boiled starch. I put the eggs in the solution in April and May when my hens are laying freely. They are for home use, 40 to 90 dozen. The eggs keep well with unimpaired flavor and we use them for cooking, except for boiling when we use strictly fresh eggs, not wanting to be bothered with boring a hole in one end of the shell to prevent the eggs cracking.—Dr. Walter Ela, Suffold county, Mass.

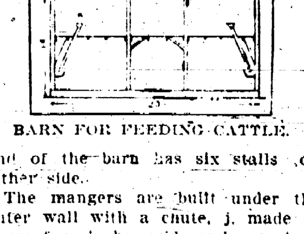
I have used various preparations to preserve eggs, but like water glass better than any other. Eggs will keep for months if not allowed to freeze. When taken out they have the appearance of fresh-laid eggs, and when broken the yolk stands up exactly as in new-laid eggs without showing the slightest tendency toward decay. It is first necessary before boiling eggs that have been kept in this solution, as in lime pickle, to puncture the shell with a needle, otherwise the shell will crack as soon as placed in hot water, owing to the pores of the shell being closed.—Mary Harvey, De Kalb county, Mo.

I have used liquid glass for preserving eggs which are placed in a stone jar; pour over the solution, let them stand in the cellar with a plate on top; that's all there is in it. For convenience I use one cup of liquid glass to a gallon of water. This amount will cover about 36 eggs. The cost is less than one cent a dozen. The mixture will thicken after standing. Cover it well. Practically never lost an egg, the last were as good as the first.—Lorenzo Osborne, Orleans county, N. Y.

AN IDEAL CATTLE BARN.

Plan of Structure Which Will Accommodate Twelve Head of Live Stock.

The design is for a barn 20 feet wide, 30 feet long, and 14 feet to the eaves, which will accommodate 12 head of cattle and also give room for necessary hay. Through the center of the barn is an entrance driveway which is closed with double doors six feet wide and seven feet high, which allows a wagon to enter for hauling manure and straw. A feedway extending from this entrance to the rear



BARN FOR FEEDING CATTLE.

end of the barn has six stalls on either side.

The mangers are built under the outer wall with a chute, j, made of strips four inches wide and one inch thick from the feed room, k, down to the manger. Hay racks are arranged above the mangers opening to the room above, where hay can be put down. In the feed room a number of bins for bran, etc., are built. Where more stalls are needed, explains the Farm and Home, the barn can be built longer and of the same width as described, and the number of stalls increased by making them slightly narrower, or less than four feet wide.

Yield of Silage Corn.

The yield of silage varies considerably with the distance of planting. Close planting gives the largest yield, but tends to produce a weak stalk, which makes the crop difficult to cultivate and harvest. Three feet is probably the most desirable distance to plant sorghum, corn, and corn and sorghum. If planted more than two feet apart, the yield will be decreased; whereas, if planted in two-foot rows, the cost of cultivation will be greater.—Tennessee Station.

The Best Milker.

Perhaps we shall have patent milking machines in their perfection, by and by. In the meantime, a man who can milk a cow quietly, expeditiously and gently, is still preferred by the cow herself and by the farmer as well.—Farm Journal.

The Transfiguration

Sunday School Lesson for June 17, 1906

Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 9: 28-36. Memory verses 30, 31.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Luke 9:35. "Hear him."—Luke 9:35.

TIME.—Autumn of A. D. 29, a week after last lesson.

PLACE.—One of the spurs of Mount Hermon, in the region of Caesarea Philippi.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—The place of prayer in Christ's life: Luke 3:21, 22; 6:12, 13; 9:18; Matt. 14:23-25; John 6:15; 17:1-26; Luke 22:39-46; Mark 14:32-42; Luke 23:34, 46; Matt. 27:46; Heb. 5:7. The special relation of Peter, John, and James to Christ: Mark 5:37; Matt. 16:17; Matt. 26:21-23; Luke 22:54; John 13:6-9, 23-26; Luke 22:31, 32; Mark 14:33, 37; John 18:10, 11, 15; Mark 16:7; John 20:2, 3; 21:15-24. Review the great events of the Bible that took place on mountains: Sinai, Hor, Nebo, Olives, Pisgah, Seir, Zion, Tabor, Ebal, Gerizim, Gilboa, Horns of Hattin, Carmel. Other descriptions of the glory of Christ: John 1:14; 2:6; Acts 9:3; 26:13; Rev. 1:13-16. Other occasions when the Father was heard speaking to Christ: Matt. 3:16, 17; John 12:28-30. Peter's reminiscence of this event: 2 Pet. 1:12-20. The sequel to the story: Mark 9:9-32.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 28. "About an eight days." Matthew says that six full days intervened. Luke, counting the day on which the conversation referred to took place, and the day on which Jesus and the three went up the mount, reckons the time as "about" eight days. "These sayings." Jesus' words concerning his death and subsequent glory. "Peter and John and James." The inner group in closest sympathy with their Master. "Into a mountain." Christ has glorified many mountains in Palestine with memories of his prayerful presence. "To pray." Another glimpse of Jesus' habit of prayer. It would be hard to imagine a busier life than our Lord lived; yet he spent much time in prayer. He ordinarily chose the night for this purpose. This fact, as well as the drowsiness of the disciples, leads us to think it probable the transfiguration occurred in the night.

V. 29. "Fashion . . . altered." In other records it is said: "He was transfigured before them,"—that is, he was changed in his appearance. Luke specifies that the change related to his face and his clothing. Matthew says "his face did shine as the sun." "White and glistering." Literally "lightening forth." It was because the inward radiance shone through.

V. 30. "Two men." They were by some means recognized as Moses and Elias.

V. 31. "Appeared in glory." In their glorified bodies. "Spake of his decease." Literally, his "exodus." Jesus' departure from this world by way of the cross. A few days before this, when Jesus told about his intention to go to the cross, the apostles were surprised and terrified. It would undoubtedly change their feeling to know how these things were considered by the heavenly hosts. But what more fitting theme for conversation could there have been? for was not Christ's death the hour of his supreme triumph, his day of crowning?

V. 32. "Heavy with sleep." They are not to be condemned for their drowsiness. Their bodies were fatigued by mountain climbing; it was probably night time.

V. 33. "As they departed (were departing)." As Moses and Elijah indicated that they were about to return to heaven. "Peter said." Impulsive Peter made this move to detain the heavenly visitors. "It is good." Peter could well feel that it was a good place for him and the other disciples, and doubtless this vision proved a great encouragement to them in the days to come. "Tabernacles." Booths of trees such as Israelites were accustomed to make for themselves at the time of the Feast of Tabernacles. "Not knowing what he said." He did not realize at the time—though probably he did later—that this was a foolish suggestion.

V. 34. "There came a cloud." A bright cloud, which frequently was a token of Jehovah's presence (Ex. 13:21, 22; 40:34). "Overshadowed." Enveloped them. "They feared as they entered into the cloud." It was not an ordinary mountain mist, but something felt to be supernatural, hence awesome.

V. 35. "A voice out of the cloud." The voice of God the Father, heard on two other occasions (Luke 3:22; John 12:28) testifying to his love for his only-begotten Son.

V. 36. "Voice was past." When the voice had ceased. Here Matthew tells us Jesus came and touched them, saying, "Arise, be not afraid." "Jesus was found alone." How long the glorification of Jesus continued is not known, though Luke tells us he did not lead his disciples down the mountain until next day. However, it is more than probable that the radiant appearance of the Saviour lasted for some time after Moses and Elias had gone. "Kept it close." Jesus bade them tell of this scene to no man until after his death and resurrection.

Practical Points.

V. 29. Everything pertaining to us should show the transforming power of true religion.—Rom. 12:2.

V. 31. As companionship with Christ becomes spiritual life to us, we begin to appear with him in glory.—Col. 3:4.

V. 33. Glimpses of future glory are granted to prepare us for present efforts to bless others.—1 John 3:2, 3.

V. 33. Did we see the effect on others of meeting with God, we would want Him too.—Ruth 1:16.

V. 36. It is better to listen to the words of Jesus than to those of Moses or Elias.—Luke 11:32.

THOUGHTS FOR QUIET HOUR.

Don't call the world dirty because you have forgotten to clean your glasses.

If your religion is of the kind that can be easily hidden it can as easily be lost.

The only reason some men won't go to the church is because they are not invited into the pulpit.

If you want to make a rich man understand you must touch his pocket book.

The people who are too lazy to prepare always have a lot to say about the way the prizes are distributed.

NO TWO HATS EVER ALIKE

Made by Machinery or by Hand There Is Sure to Be a Difference.

There are no two things alike in this world—no two atoms alike, no two blades of grass alike, no two peas alike, no two faces alike, wonderful—most wonderful of all—no two ladies' hats alike. Has this thought ever been impressed upon you while sitting in an assemblage of women? Oh, the wisdom and forethought of nature, for were each woman to have a hat similar to her neighbor's what an infinite variety of additional woes and heartaches and tears the human race would have had to bear!

And, yet, Mathew Softleigh, born and bred in New York, says the Sun, knew naught of this. His tender brain could not conceive the fact that everything in this world is infinite in its revolutions and ramifications, particularly ladies' hats, so Matthew backed his poor judgment with real money and made a wager with his friend Silas Cute, that he would soon find him two hats that were alike.

Matthew and Silas selected a warm spring day and they walked up and down the great White Way, they promenaded Fifth avenue, they visited the parks, they strolled to the east side, the west side and every other side, they visited the theaters, the concert halls, the churches; from day to day the quest continued until both were weary and footsore. They saw Gainsboroughs, picture hats, sailors, hats of straw, hats of felt, hats with ribbons, hats with feathers, hats with aigrettes, but no two hats alike. They saw dreams of red and blue and green, as well as nightmares and incubi of Arabian Night's phantasy. There was poetry and prose, music and flowers typified in every one, but no two alike! What ingenuity they represented, what ceaseless brain activity, what thought, what feeling, what delicacy in some, which if put into a poem or a symphony would earn him or her a place in the Hall of Fame!

Matthew lost his bet, and it is well that he did. There should be no two hats alike, there are no two hats alike and there never will be two hats alike. Nature, like woman, is feminine; she has a variety of moods, of expression, of beauty, of color, of form and figure, and a woman's hat is the embodiment, the epitome of her every thought, her every wish, her every desire. Not one woman is like another; neither can her hat be. And when the time comes that two hats are found alike then will genius have reached its limit and the world will have lost all its beauty and all that makes life worth living.

IT HAPPENED IN JERSEY

There Was One Man Who Didn't Know About the San Francisco Earthquake.

Not all the world knew of the San Francisco earthquake. Within the range of vision one has from the top of the Flatiron building there was discovered the other day complete ignorance of the calamity, says the New York Sun.

The discovery came as a joke to some literary folk who live the simple but busy life in a cottage among the New Jersey hills an hour's ride from New York. With the rural free delivery bringing the city paper on the day of issue they keep in touch with the outer world, and it was only the morning after it occurred that they learned of the earthquake and fire.

The nearest habitation to the cottage is a farmhouse whence daily visits are made for the purchase of milk. During the visit of Wednesday, the day of the earthquake, none of the farmer's family, all gossips of the usual bucolic type, mentioned San Francisco at all. On Thursday night, the visitor, while waiting for the milk pail to be filled, remarked, apropos of a threatening sky, that she hoped there might be rain in San Francisco, too.

"Why," asked the farmer, "don't they have rain out there?"

Amazed that anyone should not know about it, the visitor told, in a rush of excited words of the blow that had fallen on the Pacific coast city. The farmer stopped milking to listen open mouthed.

"Durned if I heerd a word about it," he drawled, when the visitor concluded. "You see, I hain't been daown to the village sense Monday, an' don't do much readin' here. The Boonville paper comes every week, but Samanthy's eyes hez been so bad lately guess she hadn't read the last copy."

The next evening the visitor brought, besides the milk pail, a bundle of New York papers.

"Now," she said to the farmer's wife, "you can read all about the earthquake in San Francisco."

"Land's sake!" cried Samantha, "was it San Francisco? Silas said it was Cincinnati."

Compliment for English.

Chinese Commissioner Shang Chi Heng before leaving England for France recently paid the British quite a compliment in a farewell interview. He said: "What has chiefly impressed me is the dignity and solidity of your nation. There is a compactness of spirit and conservatism which in spite of any political differences keeps the race well together. You remind me of the Chinese in this respect."

Detective Story.

With unerring accuracy he fastened the crime on the beautiful woman.

"Aha!" he cried, as he wiped his brow and closed the last loophole.

For then did Jones thankfully realize that he had his wife's waist but once all the way up the back.—N. Y. Sun.

Varying Conditions.

"What sort of a man is Jinks?"

"The impression you get of Jinks depends on the circumstances under which you meet him. If you're there to collect money, you won't like him, but if you're there to pay money he seems a lovely character."—Washington Star.

Preliminary Profit.

Mrs. Glub-dub—Did your daughter marry well?

Mrs. Flim-Flam—Yes, indeed; she had a trip all over Europe before the divorce.—Life.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 194 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

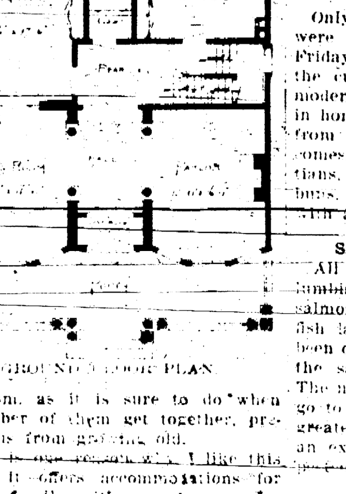
There is something about a square house that suggests room and comfort; a satisfying sense of freedom, light, warmth and fresh air that is not conveyed to the same extent by any other manner of building. This is an old-fashioned house outside, very much like the plans of the best houses built 100 years ago, but the interior is different indeed. With a width of 34 feet and a length of 35 feet 6 inches, exclusive of the porch, the necessary space is provided for eight good comfortable rooms with several accessories by way of liberal hallways, closets, bathroom and other conveniences.

It is a square house with square rooms bunched together for comfort and utility. The rooms in such a house seem to nestle alongside of each other in a sort of sociable, friendly familiarity that I like, and I think a great many others like it, in fact I know it, because they tell me so. I deal with a great many house plans and find something interesting about each one, but when I find an old-fashioned square house with a hall in the center and a good well-lighted room in each corner, both upstairs and down I know there is more and the possibility of greater comfort for a good-sized family than can possibly be provided in any other shape.

I like to linger over the details of such a house because these possibilities appeal to me. Solid comfort is appreciated by solid American men, and when favorably domiciled in a house like this they love to dispense good old-fashioned American hospitality—the kind that was born at the humble hearths of their democratic forefathers when neighbors were scarce and sociability was one of the greatest luxuries. Hospitality is hereditary. It lingers in the mind

of every true American or Canadian who can trace family lineage on American soil back through four generations. But it is contagious as well and the sentiment often sweeps through a community until almost every family is affected.

It is not good for families to live exclusively to themselves. Such a condition develops selfish oddities which grow into eccentricities with advancing years, until the members of such families find themselves ostracised from society, and are obliged to spend their declining years in lonely reminiscences. My advice to all young people is to provide a home, within their means, of course, but with an ambition beyond the selfish needs of their immediate home circle. Make room for the neighbor's young folks. The effervescence of their young lives bubbling over with enthusiasm, as it is sure to do when a number of them get together, prevents us from growing old.

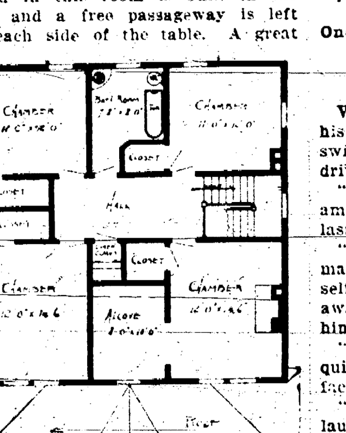


GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

This is one reason why I like this plan. It offers accommodations for a large family, with room to spare for an evening party, or a friend and his wife to stay over night. If one or two children accompany them there is an alcove off the spare room where the youngsters can sleep and the mother knows they are not disturbing the household or putting some member of the family out of their accustomed bed.

There are open fireplaces enough in this house to make it comfortable in chilly weather without resorting to a fire in the furnace. Grate fires do more to entertain a company of strangers than music or any other attraction. If the house is not too warm, a circle is sure to form, with each member facing the fire, and each is ready to talk and help entertain each other. This is in noticeable contrast to scattered furniture placed in out-of-the-way corners, with the girls in some and the boys in the others, as far away from each other as the distance will admit of.

With a dining-room nearly 18 feet long there is room for a long extension table, big enough to accommodate a good-sized dinner party. The sideboard in this room is built in the wall and a free passageway is left on each side of the table. A great



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

many dining-rooms that are larger than this are so cut into with projections that it is almost impossible to accommodate anyone extra without considerable inconvenience. These are the little things that go to make up a good house-plan. A great many houses are very disappointing when finished because such details have not been carefully worked out in the plan. Things that look well on paper often are dismal failures when the test of practical use is applied.

Although the house is quite large and roomy, it is not necessarily expensive. Under favorable circumstances, where the cost of material is not excessive, and where carpenter work can be had at reasonable prices, the house should be built with ordinary inside finish for from $2,300 to $2,500, but of course a man can put $500 or $600 on top of this in expensive inside finish, if he has the money to spare, with perfect impunity. A grate and mantel, for instance, may cost $30 or they may cost $200 or $300. The fire in a $30 grate will burn as brightly as it will in the other. Often the extra expense is suggestive of ostentation, but some men possess the art of lavish expenditure without this accompanying curse. There is a great deal in the way in which a thing is done.

Motherly.

"Yes," said Miss Ann Teek, coyly, "I am free to confess this much, Mr. Kallow has expressed more than ordinary regard for me and I believe he appreciates my affection for him."

"Yes," replied Miss Knox, "his own mother being dead, I suppose he does."—Philadelphia Press.

Buns Losing Favor.

Only 5,000,000 "hot-cross buns" were consumed in London on Good Friday, indicating the dying out of the custom. The cross-bun is the modern equivalent of the cakes eaten in honor of the Saxon goddess Eostre, from whose name the word Easter comes. Her worshipers became Christians, but, unwilling to give up the buns, compromised by making them with a cross.

Salmon in British Columbia.

All of the hatcheries of British Columbia have secured a full supply of salmon spawn and by the erection of fish ladders a very large district has been opened that had been cut off from the salmon for a number of years. The number of young salmon that will go to the ocean this year will be far greater than in any previous year, and an exceedingly large run may be expected in 1910.

The Way It Looked.

"And what are you going to be when you grow up, my little man?" asked the caller.

The unfortunate child shook his golden curls savagely and gazed in anger at his lace cuffs.

"I want to be a man," he said, "but I think mamma's bringin' me up to be a lady."—Cleveland Leader.

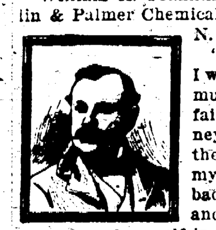
Swelling Niagara Falls.

When strong westerly winds pile up the water of Lake Erie at its eastern end, where the outlet is, the flow over the Niagara cataract is sometimes increased 40 per cent. above the normal volume.

SEVEN YEARS AGO

A Rochester Chemist Found a Singularly Effective Medicine.

William A. Franklin, of the Franklin & Palmer Chemical Co., Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Seven years ago I was suffering very much through the failure of the kidneys to eliminate the uric acid from my system. My back was very lame and ached if I overexerted myself in the least degree. At times I was weighed down with a feeling of languor and depression and suffered continually from annoying irregularities of the kidney secretions. I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. I found prompt relief from the aching and lameness in my back, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was cured of all irregularities."



Sold by all dealers; 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE CADDY'S COMMENT.

One That Was Not Very Complimentary to a Professional Player.

Walter J. Travis, the golfer, set up his ball, and then made half a dozen swishes at the short grass with the driver, relates the New York Tribune.

"I am not in good form," he said. "I am playing like a broker we had here last week.

"This broker played once around, making a dreadful exhibition of himself. Of this, though, he was not aware. He was doing pretty well for him.

"The man's caddy was an unusually quiet, stolid lad, a boy with a freckled face quite devoid of expression.

"And since the caddy never once laughed or sneered at his bad play, the broker took a fancy to him. And he said at the end of the round, in the hope of getting a compliment:

"'I have been traveling for the last six months. I am quite out of practice. That is why I am in such bad form to-day.'

"The caddy replied, calmly:

"'Then ye've played before, have ye, sir?'"

DIETARY DICTA.

Dinner should be of a lighter nature in summer than in winter.

A quart of wheat contains more nutriment than a bushel of cucumbers.

There is a happy mean between eating everything and being squeamish.

Two pounds of potatoes contain as much nutriment as 13 pounds of turnips.

Light soups, light desserts and light meals should have the preference in warm weather.

Vegetables and fruits are to be used most generously at that season of the year in which they naturally mature.

Beginning the dinner with soup is the very best way to get the whole system in condition for assimilating a hearty meal.

The Modern Way.

"My dear, you must really take Freddy in hand about the way he uses slang. To-day he asked me what entomology was, and I told him the science of bugs."

"Well?"

"Then he asked me if an entomologist was a crazy man."—Baltimore American.

Her Favorite Play.

"What is your favorite play?" asked the girl who quotes Shakespeare.

"Well," answered the youth with long hair, "I believe I like to see a man knock the ball over the left field fence as well as anything."—Montreal Star.

Not the Only Hot Place.

"The most serious objection I have to dying," said the Bostonian, "is that I shall have to leave Boston."

"Aw, don't worry about that," said the Chicagoan; "Boston ain't the only hot place."—The Bohemian.

With Some People.

A joke is not a joke when you have to listen to it instead of telling it.—N. Y. Press.

BUILDING FOOD

To Bring the Babies Around.

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food to bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die.

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well.

"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she is a strong healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centers and brain. A well-fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Established in 1867. Eight Pages, devoted to the interests of the Village of Manchester. Published every Thursday afternoon. Office in ENTERPRISE brick block east side of the street. Business office on the ground floor.

Long Distance Bell Telephone No. 44.

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

Advertisers wishing to change their advertisements, must get the copy to us so the work can be done as early as Tuesday, else it will be set after the paper is out and be inserted the next week.

Write or 'phone the ENTERPRISE any News or Orders for Job Work or Advertising. Residence 'phone No. 51.

Those having business at the Probate Court please DO NOT NEGLECT TO REQUEST The Judge or his Deputy to send the advertising for the estate to the ENTERPRISE office.

Address, MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, Manchester, Mich.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906.

Congressman Washington Gardner is in favor of giving the president a salary of $100,000 a year, allowing him $25,000 for traveling expenses and giving him a pension of $25,000 a year after his term of office expires.

There was a light vote at primary election proving that there is but little interest in it. The total vote was 103; 64 republican, 37 democratic and 2 prohibition. For governor, Warner had 62 and Ferris 37. For direct nomination there were 58 republicians voted yes and 3 no; 25 democrats voted yes and 8 no.

We often wonder if those farmers who get their mail from the rural carriers, really think the rural free mail delivery the best thing ever dished up for their benefit. We know that some do. Do you? Do you buy your stamps, money orders, etc. of the carrier, or do you wait until you go to town? Every carrier wants to make a good showing; help him by buying stamps and orders of him.

In conversation with Henry Paul, who is highway commissioner in Bridgewater, we learn that the township officers are anxious to improve the highways in that township. Mr. Paul thinks that the main road between here and Saline should receive prompt attention and a good deal of work laid out on it. Now, if the township will take the matter up with the state, they can get material assistance in the way of money. Any township can do so, and it should be done. That road spoken of is certainly one of the worst in this section.

We wish that our friends would send in items as early in the week as possible. Things that occur on Saturday or Monday should not be left until Wednesday or Thursday but be sent in at once. This request is to our correspondents as well as others. Some people have an idea that they can send in Thursday morning and be in time for that week, but they should know that it takes time to set up and print a newspaper and those items that come in late are liable to be left out. Last week we were obliged to leave out more than a column of good news because we had no time to set it up or space for it. Please send in early in the week.

We have received a copy of the Business Man's Magazine for June, containing an article, "Break the Railroad's Throttling Grip," which is the first of a series of articles written by Hon. Charles E. Townsend, congressman from this district and author of the famous Esch—Townsend rate bill. He says the railroads have been a great advantage to the development of the nation and incalculable benefit to rich and poor. Nevertheless, they are a natural monopoly, the right to regulate which is inherently a governmental function. He says: "We have been enjoying priceless privileges at the sacrifice in countless instances of the great principles of fairness and equality. The pathways of this great adjunct to human progress are strewn with the wrecks of enterprise, municipalities and reputations. * * The extortionate charge, the rate discrimination between shippers, * * * the private car evil, the combinations between these public service corporations, the control of coal, and other wrongs, public and private, are in this category. These abuses have grown and become a part of railway management in the United States. * * * Can there be any question as to the duty of the government to so regulate common carriers that they shall fulfill their high mission of service, not to the few, but to all of the people?"

Jackson County.

Real estate transfers:

Lucy E. Evans to Edwin J. Eonie, land in the village of Brooklyn; $1.00.

David S. Jones and wife to Lewis E. Chase, et al., land in Woodland Terrace, Clark's lake; $260.

Robert Burker and wife to Susan M. Murray, et al, land on sections 19 and 20, township of Grass Lake; $1.00.

Floyd Mitchell and wife to Freeman C. Watkins, land on section 13, township of Norvell; $169.08.

Lenawee County.

Real estate transfers:

A. J. Waters, Manchester, to Christian F. Kapp, e hf of sw qr of sec. 10, 80 acres, $1,259.

O. J. VanValkenburg, Manchester, to James H. Hunt, sw qr of sw qr of sec. 21 and s qr of nw qr of sw qr of sec. 21, 52½ acres, Manchester, $1,500.

Moses Bartlett, Clinton, to Lester B. Brooks, Manchester, 55 acres of land on e end of ne qr of sec. 33, also parcel on sw qr of sec. 34, Manchester, $3,125.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Fred M. Freeman was in Detroit Monday on business.

Mrs. G. Kader of Norvell visited at Chris. Frey's Monday.

George Matthews was called to Detroit Monday on legal business.

Miss Mae Stark went to Dayton, Ohio, Saturday to visit her sister.

Wm. Ryan of Ann Arbor came here Tuesday to visit old friends.

Mrs. J. A. Goodyear and daughter, Frances, were in Jackson, Monday.

Dr. & Mrs. Klopfenstein went to Battle Creek Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mrs. Hiram Lighthall of Chelsea has been visiting relatives in town this week.

Oscar Uhlrich of Lima was the guest of Morgan and Roy Kern over Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. C. Frey visited their daughter Emma at Grass Lake, Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. W. Harris of Norvell was in town yesterday afternoon on business.

Mrs. Enoch Silkworth went to Raisin Center, Saturday and visited until Tuesday.

Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Root of Adrian visited his uncle, Root the jeweler, over Sunday.

A. J. Waters, having business in Detroit Monday morning, went there on Sunday.

George Field and family of Tecumseh visited his sister, Mrs. J. F. Spafard and family over Sunday.

Mrs. John Patchin of Traverse City was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. B. G. English, on Monday.

Mr. & Mrs. John Gumpper visited Mrs. Engle and family and other friends in Ypsilanti on Sunday.

Mrs. Staib accompanied by her son, Theodore, went to St. Johns yesterday to visit her brother and sister.

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Baldwin of New Troy are visiting his brother, Douglas Baldwin, and other friends.

Will Silvers of Norvell was in town yesterday. He had been to Clinton visiting relatives and friends.

George Dettling, his daughter Alma and son Roy of Freedom were the guests of Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Kern, Sunday.

We learn that Valley Crafts, who used to live here but now resides at Pomona, Cal., is dangerously ill with jaundice.

Miss Julia Landwehr of Manchester was the guest of Miss Augusta Hanham, yesterday.—Ypsilanti Press, Monday.

Dr. Adolph Breitenwischer of Toledo and Louis Breitenwischer of Lansing visited their parents here over Sunday.

George Klink, who has been at work on the Chelsea Standard, has accepted a position on the new paper at Cement City.

Mr. & Mrs. Parker of Nashville are guests of Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Hagaman. They wish to purchase a farm and locate here.

Miss Abbie A. Palmer of Yates Center, Kansas, arrived last Friday to visit relatives and is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. A. Lowery.

Dr. & Mrs. Kotts and Mr. & Mrs. Skinner of Toledo visited at Fred Spafard's, Sunday and Mrs. Kotts remained for a longer visit.

Andrew Hanham, who is baker for Eugene Kirchgessner, went to Tecumseh last Thursday to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Perley Snell.

Mr. & Mrs. B. F. Burtless of Lansing came last Saturday afternoon. Fred returned on Wednesday but his wife remained for a two weeks' visit.

James Hutchinson, Louis Rice, Elmer Stettler and Elmer Thayer members of the Overland Walking Club of Jackson visited at N. Schmid's, on Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Kirchhofer visited their son Hugo in Ypsilanti, Sunday. Their son Henry of Detroit and daughter Julia of Ann Arbor were also there.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank English of Brooklyn visited friends here Tuesday and Wednesday. Frank had been on a business trip visiting his agents in surrounding towns and said that business was good.

About 40 ladies participated in a picnic given at the residence of Mrs. Dan Gage, Tuesday afternoon, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Newell of Goshen, Ind., who is visiting her. They report having had an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Barbara Holmes, chief operator at the Michigan state telephone office, expects to represent Manchester hive L. O. T. M. at the great hive meet at Port Huron, next week. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Fred Kensler.

Some of the Manchester friends attended the baptist social at the hospitable home of Mr. & Mrs. James Weir in Bridgewater, Tuesday afternoon. There was a large attendance of Clinton and other guests and it was a pleasant social event.

The 13th annual meeting of the Michigan state eclectic medical and surgical society will be held in Detroit Monday next, June 18th. Dr. E. M. Conklin of this village, who has been secretary and president of the society, will attend if nothing prevents.

Howard Macomber finished his season's travels as shoe salesman for an eastern house and came home Saturday. He expects to take his son and go to New York and then to his old home in Maine, where his brothers reside, as soon as school is out, to spend a portion of the summer.

Mesdames Stark, McCord and Henry Lesson entertained the W. H. M. of the methodist church, this afternoon, at the home of the former.

Fred Herman, who left here two years ago for northwest Canada, but who has been traveling through Idaho, Oregon and Washington for a Seattle firm, came home Monday night. He came by way of San Francisco, Los Angeles and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, thence to New York City. He will remain here a week or more visiting his father and relatives and will return via the Yellowstone Park.

The Port Huron Daily Herald of the 7th published a picture of A. F. Kishpaugh, manager of Grinnell's music store in that city. They say he is popular and has made a hit. Well, he was started right, was born in Manchester township, and grew up in honest company. He was a successful business man in Clinton and married a Manchester girl. We are glad to hear of his continued success.

A Generous Act.

Capt. H. U. Kies, late of Bridgewater, is manager of a large estate belonging to the Cuban Development Co., of Detroit. The following letter from him will explain itself:

VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS, CUBA, May 28, 1906.

Mr. Mat D. Blosser, Manchester, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The ENTERPRISE informs me of the annual reunion of the 1st Michigan infantry to be held at Manchester. You will please find enclosed my check for ten dollars as the writer's tribute to the memory of the regiment and its surviving members in his appreciation of its noble record.

Knowing that the day will prove a success, and hoping that all may enter into its enjoyments with the same determination to capture the town as that which prompted their valor and patriotism in the service of their country, I beg to remain, Very truly theirs

H. U. KIES.

WAY NORTH

Interesting Letter From Carl Wuerthner About His Northern Trip.

POWERS, MICH. June 1, 1906.

I am in one of the lonely spots in Michigan and no train to get out on, so am spending a few moments telling you of my trip in the upper part of Michigan. Each trip has its experiences and I have enjoyed them very much. The climate seems to agree with me tip-top. Merchants were complaining the first two weeks I was out owing to the backward spring, especially at the Soo, where there are more empty stores than ever before, owing to several failures this spring. The locks are the most interesting things there and one is well paid for the time spent visiting them. All the boats must pass through the locks, where they are recorded.

The upper peninsula is inhabited by foreigners, Finnlanders and Swedes being in the majority. While at Newberry there occurred a Finnish wedding which lasted three days and was held in a dance hall. I was witness to one of these weddings at Chatham. One corner of the hall was used for a bar room where all kinds of drinks were to be had. After the ceremony one of the four bridesmaids danced with the bride, then the dancing and drinking commenced. An accordion furnished music. One of the three days weddings means a neat sum for the newly married couple as it is customary every time one dances with the bride, she is to receive from $1.00 to $5.00. I was told some weddings bring $200 to $500. After the Newberry wedding I saw no less than 35 Finlanders intoxicated on the streets.

I spent a few days with Frank Uhlrich and found him well. He is clearing some of his land and has a bright future, as he has got into politics. At the township caucus he was defeated for township clerk, but at the polls he was elected, the voters using slips. It is a good paying office, about $225.

No doubt you have read of the forest fires in this part of the state which burned thousands of acres of timber and made many families homeless. On my way from Munising to Marquette I passed through two of these fires and saw men, women and children fighting fire to save their homes. I had often heard of forest fires but now fully understand their meaning.

In the iron and copper country things are more flourishing although the weather has been very disagreeable. On the 19th of May it snowed most of the forenoon and only on the 24th it snowed in Houghton. Calumet is undergoing a big improvement. By the end of the year every street in Calumet will be paved, making it one of the best paved cities in the U. S. Calumet has the record of having 32 nationalities within its borders; not another city in the U. S. of its size can show such a record. Although only 14 miles from Houghton and Hancock, Calumet is 600 to 700 feet higher and has from two to four weeks more winter than the other two cities. Everything seems to be copper stock, the people make it a daily topic.

Decoration day found me at Iron Mountain, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, but never was I more disappointed on Decoration day than this year; they displayed no flags, had no parade, nor exercises of any kind, not a G. A. R. man did I see or anything that would signify the occasion. Sometimes we are not satisfied with our own towns but after taking a trip around this peninsula I am willing to say, as I have heard other commercial men say: "Give me the southern part of the state and then I shall feel that I am in God's country."

CARL F. WUERTHNER.

WANTED.—A dining room girl at the Freeman house.

I will have a Special Sale on Buggies and Harnesses at my Store in Brooklyn beginning Saturday, June 16 for 30 days. Very Low Prices. FRANK ENGLISH.

WANTED.—Two girls. A competent cook at $5.00 per week and second girl at $3.00 per week. Small family, apply to MRS. H. L. SMITH, 604 1st St. Jackson, Mich.

Have got in another car of Page and Lion Fence and will be here every Wednesday P. M. and Saturdays to take orders and deliver fence. L. CONKLIN.

Having moved my Cigar Factory to a one story building, 100 feet from my house on the Beutler place, can have cigars by calling at factory or Phone No 119. Orders delivered and some one at factory at all hours. E. H. WINT.

Justice Hagaman's court has been occupied the past two days in the trial of an assault and battery case between two female neighbors from Sharon. The opposing lawyers, Waters and Freeman, make it interesting for witnesses on the stand and in the hall.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the many friends and neighbors who so kindly aided us in the past and at the funeral of our mother. We also wish to thank the choir for the singing. MRS. C. THAISS, MISS MINNIE STENDEL

COMMENCEMENT PRESENTS!

Fancy Books and Booklets.

The New and Popular Novels from 50 to 75c.

Brush and Comb Sets

Fancy Dishes.

GEO. J. HAEUSSLER.

Confectionery!

No End to it.

I have the Finest Line Obtainable on hand.

Chocolates

Are my Specialty. Prices range from 20c to 70c a lb according to quality. PEANUTS of all kinds.

E. H. Gosmer

The Jeweler.

The Light Underwear Season

is here.

And we are ready with a fine line of Ladies' and Gent's Summer Underwear. In Prices ranging from 5c to 25cts per Garment.

Klinks Bazaar

Bargain Store of Manchester.

Free Prizes! For Boys and Girls

Watches, Cameras, Mandolins, Banjos, Base Ball Outfits, Guitars, Silver Toilet Sets, Target Rifles.

EASY TO GET.

Each package of "VIGOR" (the best Flaked Wheat Breakfast Food in the world,) contains a coupon with a letter of the alphabet printed on it in red. When you get the five letters spelling the word V-I-G-O-R, you get your choice of any of these magnificent premiums.

For the Fathers and Mothers, Too!

China Dinner Sets, Silver Tea Sets, Rocking Chairs, Beautiful Parlor Tables.

"VIGOR" is a "flaked" breakfast food. It is the best of all the many flaked wheat foods. It is made from the highest grade of wheat, toasted and flavored to the taste with salt. The method of its preparation keeps it always fresh and crisp.

PRICE, 10 CENTS A PACKAGE.

Jaeger & Dietle.

Manchester City Bakery

Is now ready to Serve you

Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda, Fruits, Nuts and Candies.

Fresh Baked Goods always on Hand.

A Specialty made in serving Ice Cream in Large Quantities.

Eugene Kirchgessner, Prop.

New Shoes! New Shoes!

ARE NOW ARRIVING.

We carry the E. P. Reed, John Strottman, and Badcliffe Shoes for Ladies' and Children's Fine-Wear in all Styles in Tan, White and Black.

We also carry the W. L. Douglas and Fellowcraft Shoes for Men and Boy's Fine Wear and the Rindge & Co's hard pan Shoes for every day wear.

Take Your Choice.

These Shoes are the best that can be bought and if we can't suit you in one line, we can in the other.

Roller & Breitenwischer,

The Spring Plowing

Can be done easier and better with

The Oliver Plow!

I have a full line and extras. Whatever you need of

FARM OR GARDEN TOOLS,

Come to me.

FRED WIDMAYER.

Manchester.

A NEW LINE OF FANCY AND PLAIN *Lunch Sets And Japanese Napkins* At the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

Send Your Work to the MANCHESTER LAUNDRY And have it done first class.

Lace Curtains

And Other Special Work has our Careful Attention.

BYRON F. HALL, Proprietor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the probate court for said county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 28th day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and six.

Present, EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas C. Rushton, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Clarence W. Case, administrator praying that a day be fixed for the determination of the inheritance tax, and that a decree of assignment be made.

It is ordered That the 25th day of June next, ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw.

EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy) H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Register.

Carpets!

The Finest Line of Samples and at Prices so low also Curtains, etc.

Crockery

Plain and Decorated in Sets and Single Pieces.

Lamps

In Endless Variety and everything in My Store including

Furniture

Of all Kinds at Bottom Prices.

E. C. JENTER

UNDERTAKER.

Copy Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, In the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw: In Chancery. In re Receivership of The Toledo Portland Cement Company. At a session of said Court, held at the Court house in the City of Ann Arbor in said County, this 4th day of April, A. D. 1906.

Present, the HON. EDWARD D. KINNE, Circuit Judge.

The petition of Willis L. Watkins, as Receiver of said Company, asking leave to sell the real and tangible personal property of said company including its easements, rights of way, buildings, machinery and other things therein mentioned coming on to be heard and it appearing by affidavit on file that due notice has been given for the hearing of this petition, and after hearing A. F. & F. M. Freeman and A. J. Waters, Solicitors and of Counsel for said Receiver, and upon due consideration of the premises.

It is Ordered that said Receiver is hereby granted power and authority to sell the real and tangible personal property of said Company, including its easements, rights of way, buildings, machinery, (whether attached to the realty or not) as well as its contracts therefor and all or any other rights incident thereto and by said Receiver deemed for the best interest of all concerned and attending at such sale.

That said sale shall be held at the Village of Manchester, in said County and from the front porch of the Freeman House Hotel, by public auction or vendue to the highest bidder attending at such sale, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1906 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, such sale being subject to the order of confirmation by this Court and subject to all lien by way of mortgage or otherwise existing upon said property to be sold as aforesaid.

That a copy of this order shall be published once in each week for five successive weeks in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE and the Ann Arbor Argus, newspapers published and circulating in said County, and that a copy hereof shall be mailed to each stockholder of said company, to the President and Treasurer respectively of said Company and to the several creditors of said Company so far as said Receiver has knowledge of the same and of their respective Post Office addresses on or before ten days from the date of this order.

That a description of the property to be sold under this order, may be found in inventory thereof and public record descriptions referred to and on file, in the cause of Orlando L. Torrey and others against The Toledo Portland Cement Company and others in said Court.

E. D. KINNE, Circuit Judge.

A. F. & F. M. FREEMAN, A. J. WATERS, Solicitors and of Counsel for said Receiver.

The above sale stands adjourned to May 29th, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the place specified in the above notice.
Dated May 15, 1906. WILLIS L. WATKINS, Receiver.

The above sale stands adjourned to June 26th, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the place specified in the above notice.
Dated May 29, 1906. WILLIS L. WATKINS, Receiver.

Mortgage Sale.

ON MARCH 25th 1899, MICHAEL REHFUSS executed a mortgage to Jennie Rowe to secure the payment of certain moneys therein and in a certain note running in connection therewith mentioned, and as a part of the purchase price of the lands hereinafter described, and upon the lands hereinafter and in said mortgage described; said mortgage was on March 27, 1899, recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, in liber 98 of mortgages on page 564.

Said mortgage was afterward assigned by said Jennie Rowe to Mary E. Merriman, undersigned hereto, and the deed of assignment thereof was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on June 29, 1904, in liber 15 of assignments on page 31.

Default has been made in the conditions of this mortgage and the note running in connection therewith in that the installment of principal becoming due and payable March 25, 1900, and for each year thereafter, has remained unpaid and in arrears for more than thirty days after the same became due and payable and which payments are now due and unpaid and by reason of which under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, said mortgagee or her assigns has the power and option to declare the whole of said principal sum and payable, and all interest moneys immediately due and payable, and said assignee does hereby elect and exercise the power and option to declare the whole of said principal and interest moneys due and payable, and whereby there is claimed and hereby declared to be due upon said note and mortgage at the date hereof the sum of five hundred six & 67-100 ($506.67) dollars and said assignee hereby claims the legal costs of foreclosure and sale, not included in the above and gives notice that no proceedings at law or in equity have been had or taken to recover said sum or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given that pursuant to law and the terms of said mortgage, said mortgage will be foreclosed and a sale of said premises or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be had on the eleventh day of August A. D. 1906, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the west front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor in said County of Washtenaw (that being the place and building for holding the Circuit Court for said County) to satisfy the amount then due upon said mortgage and note the legal costs of foreclosure and said sale.

The premises to be sold by virtue of this notice are herein and in said mortgage described as "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Township of Sharon, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan and described as follows, to wit: Eighteen acres of land from off the east side of so much of the east half of northwest quarter of Section number twenty-nine as lies south of the public highway running an easterly and westerly direction through the same. Dated May 15, 1906.

MARY E. MERRIMAN, Assignee of said mortgage

A. F. & F. M. FREEMAN, Attorneys for Assignee.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Haeussler has a new advertisement.

See advertisement for date of Mrs. Ford's coming.

Umbrella menders have been numerous the past week.

Moxie, a tonic, for sale at the City Bakery soda fountain.

The Sunday trains are pretty well patronized by our citizens.

Our readers may not know that the 'round trip rate on Sunday trains is half price.

A number of young men went to Jackson, Sunday to see the game between Tecumseh and Jackson.

Mrs. Chas. Robison of Clinton came up Tuesday afternoon to attend the picnic at Mrs. Dan Gage's.

D. A. Donaldson is on the road this week selling the celebrated state seal flour and buying hay for Lonier & Hoffer.

Al. Kiebler began delivering ice to private parties Monday morning and the atmosphere was too cool for good corn weather.

The continued wet weather is bad for onion and celery growers. The marsh land is soaked and grass and weeds are getting a good start.

Manchester lodge F. & A. M. initiated two candidates Monday night and will hold a special meeting next Monday night to initiate two more.

F. G. Houck advertises hay loaders and other farm implements this week. He has a large stock on hand and says that he will be able to supply all who come.

Wm. Neebling, president of the Manchester arbeiter verein, accompanied by Fred Steinkohl, went to Bay City to attend the meeting of the state bund, June 12-14.

Lonier & Hoffer are baling and shipping a large amount of hay. The wet spring gives promise of a big hay crop and the farmers are disposing of what surplus they have.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. Stein, the Detroit oculist, who will be at Dr. Conklin's office on Friday, June 22. It will be found on the 8th page this week.

Mrs. C. W. Case and daughter Estella went to Clinton, Monday, to attend confirmation services at the episcopal church that evening. Miss Lillian Robison was a member of the class.

The electrical storm last Friday afternoon put about 130 telephones out of use. Manager Mason went to work with all the help he could secure, putting things to rights and nearly all are again in working order.

The Lake Shore work train has been at work on the Ypsilanti branch this week. It is rumored that they intend to do a good deal of work along that line in order to put the track in good condition for the through trains.

The high school picnic at Wampler's was not attended by as many as usual, but those who went say they had a fine time as Saturday was a lovely day. The wind blew hard all day making the water so rough that but few ventured out in rowboats until evening.

Now that we have two through trains between Hillsdale and Detroit over the Ypsilanti branch, the U. S. Express Co. should put messengers on them so that express may be carried on them. If we could get goods by express from Detroit more promptly, we would buy there.

Martin Traub was working at N. Schmid's factory Tuesday morning and in shoving a plank through the jointer, it struck a knot and his left hand slipped and was caught by the sharp teeth, nearly sawing the two last fingers. He went to Dr. Conklin's office to have them dressed and the next to the little finger had to be amputated. It is a wonder that his whole hand was not mangled.

There were 304 votes polled Monday on the water works question. It was the largest vote had in this village for several years, which proved that the people were interested in the subject. Four ballots were thrown out, leaving an even 300. It would thus have taken 200 ballots, a two thirds vote, to have carried the project and it only lacked 26 of enough. In other words there were 174 votes yes and 126 no.

There was a terrific thunder storm here last Friday afternoon and rain fell in torrents. The flashes of lightning were unusually rapid and lightning struck in several places but no great harm was done. Andrew Braun's barn was struck and his son and Alfred Braun of Freedom, who were inside the building, having just unloaded some hay, were knocked down and the team was frightened and ran up town where it was caught. The lad jumped up and ran out of the barn calling to his uncle to come out, as he thought the building on fire. Alfred crawled out but on nearing the road was overcome. The barn was not burned. The lad found assistance and Mr. Braun was carried to the house where physicians worked over him sometime before restoring consciousness. He had several burns on his body and it is a wonder that he was not killed. He was in town yesterday and said that he was all right, only a little sore.

Poor Wheat.

Farmers report that ... working ... had passed through them.

The insect eats the stalk and the top drops over and withers. Some farmers who have examined their fields say that they could not find insects there, but there is a hard ... in the stalk where it is broken, as is usual when insects work in it.

We are told that some farmers think of turning their hogs into the fields at once to get some benefit from them. Others will wait to see how it turns out. Wheat is quite thin in some fields while others show a good yield if it were not for the insects.

BASE BALL

The Season Opens With Bad Weather but Our Boys Expect to Have Some Good Games.

The game between the White Eagles and Brooklyn at Brooklyn last Friday was only just begun when the rain broke it up. In fact the last inning was played in the rain which may account for the score being against our team.

The game between Clark's Lake and Manchester on our home grounds Tuesday afternoon was a disappointment to the people who witnessed it. Our boys had the appearance of being sadly out of practice and the last part of the game was a walk away for the visitors. The Clark's Lake team play good ball and although they must have known that our boys were not doing much to make scores they kept hard at work and that is why the score stood 15 to 2 in their favor.

There will be a game of ball between west Manchester and Iron Creek teams on Sunday afternoon at Jacob Miller's on the Steinegeweg farm.

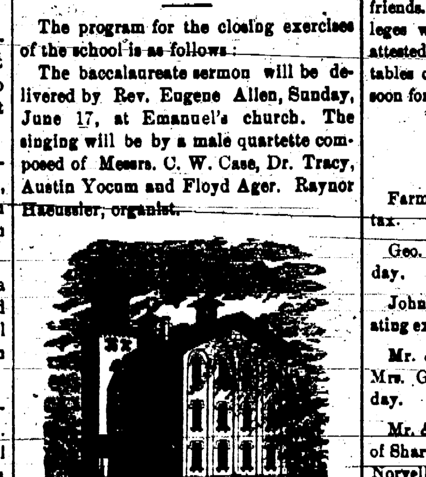
Brooklyn and the White Eagles will try titles here next Tuesday afternoon. We expect that it will be a fine game.

LAST DAYS

Of Our Public School Next Week Will Be Interesting.

The program for the closing exercises of the school is as follows:

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Rev. Eugene Allen, Sunday, June 17, at Emanuel's church. The singing will be by a male quartette composed of Messrs. C. W. Case, Dr. Tracy, Austin Yocum and Floyd Ager. Raynor Haeussler, organist.



The grade exercises will be held at Arbeiter hall, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PROGRAM.

Song, "The Flowery Month of June."
Recitation - - - Edna Hendershott
Song, "The House that Jack Built."
"Wreathe Drill" - - - Girls
Dialogue - Mamie Hoffer, Willie Chase
Cornet Solo - Julius Wuerthner
"Soldier's Song" - - - Boys
Song - - High School
Pantomine, "Jesus Lover of My Soul."
"Song to a Linnet"
"The Rainy Daisies"
- Little girls and boys
"Grandmother's Drill" - - Girls
Recitation - Vera Stautz
Presentation of eighth grade diplomas.

Thursday evening at 8 o'clock the commencement program will be delivered at Arbeiter hall.

PROGRAM.

Music - Imperial Orchestra
Invocation - - - Rev. E. L. Moon
Vocal Solo, "An Open Secret,"
R. Huntingdon Woodman
- Mrs. R. C. Miller
Essay, "Weighed in the Balance," -
- Florence Reno
Essay, "The American Girl," -
- Mabel Spafard
Piano Solo, "On Blooming Meadows,"
Julia Rive King - Mrs. A. C. Freeman
Oration, "The Pioneers," Linn Weaver
Essay "Vulcan's Workshop," Alice Case
Vocal Solo, "The Temple Bells," East
Indian Song, - - Mrs. R. C. Miller
Essay, "Women as Bread Earners," -
- Ella Spencer
Presentation of Diplomas Dr. C. F. Kapp
Music - Imperial Orchestra

The Alumni reunion will take place at Arbeiter hall Friday evening. Banquet at the Freeman house.

PROGRAM.

Selection, "George Washington Jr."
- Whitmire's Orchestra
Invocation - - - Rev. Moon
Vocal Solo, selected, G. Wm. Kramer '01
Oration, "Opportunity," -
- Whitney Palmer '05
Selection, "Royal Chef," -
- Whitmire's Orchestra
Poem - - Evelyn M. Spafard '73
Vocal Solo, "Mary."
- Hugo Kirchhofer '01
Essay, "Humor is an Element of Life,"
- Emma Neyer '04
March, "Cavalier,"
- Whitmire's Orchestra
History - Bessie C. Torrey '97
Benediction - - Rev. Moon

SHARON.

... is painting his residence.

Oscar Mabrie lost a good horse last week.

Irwin Stipe of West Unity, Ohio, is visiting his brother, W. E. Stipe.

Joseph Kramer of Manchester is building a barn 38x70, for Caspar Jacob.

Mrs. Mollie Comstock of Grass Lake visited her sister, Mrs. Chas. Pardee, last week.

Miss Lucil Yhalkee was the guest of Miss Cora Widmayer in Lima, last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Effie Logan, in the absence of Mrs. Gillhouse, attends the telephone at the Hollow.

Miss Belle Mount and Blanche and Ione Knickerbocker attended the high school picnic at Wampler's last Saturday.

Mrs. L. D. Watkins of Norvell and daughter, Mrs. Patchin of Traverse City, were callers at Lyman Hulbert's on Wednesday.

H. H. Fellows took a contract to do half a mile of ditching on a place near Michigan Center and he and John Walker went there Tuesday to begin work.

Miss Addie L. Parks has returned from Reading. The graduating class of her niece, Miss Nellie Raymond, consisted of 13 girls and 13 boys who did not evince any signs of being "unlucky thirteens."

The Children's day exercises at the center church were well attended, the people taking an active interest in the Sunday school's efforts. The community appreciates Mr. Burch, who though young in the work, enters with enthusiasm in his labors, which are met with merited success.

The W. F. M. S. met at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Pardee the first Wednesday in June. The day was fine and the attendance evinced a great deal of the old time interest. Miss Alice E. Bowers called the meeting to order and the exercises were opened by singing, followed by responsive reading and prayer by the pastor. An interesting report of the last meeting was read by the secretary, Mrs. George Kirkwood, after which there was a recitation, "When the Minister Comes to Tea," by Miss Lois Nichols. Mrs. Moon gave an instructive talk on missions in India. Mrs. Mabel Pardee closed the exercises with music. Mr. & Mrs. E. Crafts mingled with old neighbors and friends. All improved their social privileges with a spirit, which was further attested when the company surrounded the tables on the lawn. The people will not soon forget this pleasant afternoon.

FREEDOM.

Farmers are busy working out their road tax.

Geo. Eisele visited friends in Lodi, Sunday.

John Staebler and family attended graduating exercises at Dexter on Friday evening.

Mr. & Mrs. John Buechner and Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Coleman visited in Detroit, Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Ellis and son Mahlon of Sharon and Mr. & Mrs. Henry Jacob of Norvell were guests at Henry Bertke's, Sunday.

Rev. Irion left yesterday for Wabash, Ind., to attend conference there. There will be no services at Bethel church next Sunday.

The large new barn of Henry Voegeding on what used to be known as the "Winton farm," was struck by lightning last Friday and one horse killed in the stable. The barn was rodded but they were not the "Hicks kind" and did no good. The damage to the barn was not great but the singular thing about it is the lightning did not strike the roof at all but knocked a few holes through the siding.

BRIDGEWATER.

Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Palmer drove to Adrian yesterday to attend the funeral of R. W. Ladd.

The baptist social which was held with Mr. & Mrs. Weir on Tuesday, was largely attended.

Dr. Waldron of Tecumseh was here on Tuesday to see a sick horse belonging to George Rawson.

At the election Tuesday there were 21 democratic and 11 republican votes. About 140 enrolled last spring.

Two years ago Wm. Gadd lost a barn that was struck by lightning and burned. Last Friday his new barn was struck but fortunately was not burned, though it was somewhat damaged.

There is a newly married couple living north east of the center that don't seem to be living in connubial bliss, and their wrangling is unpleasant to the neighbors who say that it must be stopped or there will be something else doing.

Abraham Hunt, who has twice been at the Dearborn retreat, was found by his seven-year-old son, hanging in the haymow of his barn on Wednesday. The lad called his mother and she cut the body down, but Hunt was dead. He was 40 years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

BRIDGEWATER STATION.

Mrs. Fredericka Schlegel is visiting this week with relatives here.

F. W. Schoen and family spent Sunday in Clinton with Mr. & Mrs. Fred Tag.

George Boettner and family were Sunday guests of his brother Conrad in Saline.

Mrs. Jacob Lutz of Saline visited a few days with her daughter, Mrs. George Boettner.

Fred Schoen attended the commencement at Dexter Friday evening, his niece being a member of the class.

Station Agent A. VanFossen and family left Tuesday for a week's stay with their parents at Moscow and Hanover.

NORTH SHARON.

H. B. Ordway was in Brooklyn Wednesday.

Fred Breustle is improving his house with a coat of paint.

Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Heuston and sons spent Sunday with Grass Lake relatives.

Hugh Faulkner of Manchester spent Sunday with Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Hewes.

Mr. & Mrs. Alber and children were the guests of Chelsea relatives the last of the week.

Mrs. Henry Rushton and little daughter of Manchester were recent visitors at Adam Oversmith's.

Mrs. Ashley Holden spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Harvey of Francisco.

J. E. Irwin spent part of last week in Detroit, a guest at the home of his son, Prof. F. C. Irwin.

Mr. & Mrs. Pohly of Pt. Huron were guests of their daughter, Mrs. John Haselschwerdt, last week.

Mrs. A. A. Welch of Grass Lake and son, Blaine Welch, of Detroit spent Monday with Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Burch.

Rev. Smallidge, Miss Olive Smallidge and Mrs. Henry Hines of Grass Lake spent Wednesday at H. B. Ordway's.

Mrs. Cornelius Kendall and grandchildren, Nellie and Kendall, of Grass Lake visited at Mr. & Mrs. John Lehman's, Saturday.

Little Miriam McMahon of Manchester returned home Wednesday after spending several days with her grandmother, Mrs. Miriam Hewitt.

Mrs. L. B. Lawrence and Master Robert were in Grass Lake Saturday, guests of Mr. & Mrs. L. D. Loomis, who have recently returned from New York.

Mr. & Mrs. Charles O'Neil, who were called here by the death of the former's brother, Harry O'Neil, returned to their home in Adrian, Saturday.

Miss Alta Leman, who has been in Riverside, Cal., for the past two years, returned home Friday. H. D. Hewes, who has also been in California for some months, returned Sunday.

NORVELL.

Mrs. Mark Upthegrove visited here the first of the week.

Dr. Bert Beckwith of Clio visited his parents Sunday.

Mr. Isaac of Toledo is visiting his daughter at Mr. Bulman's.

Mr. & Mrs. Chancy Risbridger of Pentecost were in town, Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. T. B. Halladay visited the latter's sister at Mason over Sunday.

Miss Eda Hay closed her term of school last Friday with a picnic dinner at the school house.

Mrs. Fanny Wortz of Toledo has been visiting at George and Sam Hurlbutt's the past week.

Miss Vesta Harris has received a gold watch from her aunt and uncle in Vicksburg, as a graduation present.

Dr. & Mrs. Zippineger and daughters, Esther and Ruth of Lorraine, Ind., who have been enjoying a six weeks' tour in their auto and are now homeward bound, stopped Monday evening for a few hours with Mr. & Miss Atkinson.

IRON CREEK

Ed. Brighton is making some repairs on his house.

Miss Esther Green is visiting in Adrian this week.

Children's day exercises at the church Sunday morning.

Mr. & Mrs. Julius Mattison visited in Napoleon, Sunday.

Ed. Bowins is building a cement wall under his granary.

Mrs. & Mrs. Chas. Eddy of Clinton called on friends here Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. Dudley Witherell spent Saturday and Sunday visiting their son Bert at Chelsea.

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Sutton attended a social at the home of James Weir in Bridgewater last Tuesday.

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Green visited at Henry Palmer's and James Weir's in Bridgewater the first of the week.

BROOKLYN.

Only 55 votes were cast at the election on Tuesday, 54 being in favor of reform and one against.

Mrs. A. H. Palmer and her sister, Mrs. R. W. Morris, left on Wednesday for a visit at Ypsilanti, Detroit and several places in Ohio.

The promotion exercises of the public schools on Monday night taxed the capacity of the hall to the utmost. The commencement exercises occur this evening and the alumni on Friday evening.

On Tuesday Will Freyermuth's team became frightened at the street sprinkler and ran west more than two miles before he could stop them. He clung to the lines however and kept them in the road until they became tired out.

WAMPLER'S LAKE.

Fred Burtless and Robert Merithew came over from Manchester and put the launch in working order.

Many will remember the Y. M. C. A. boys camp at the west end of the lake last year. They will come again on the 20th and stay nine days.

The children's day exercises at the methodist church last Sunday were interesting as usual. Miss Laura Uphaus sang a solo.

In a Summer Camp.

Fred H. Blosser, who works for the Tribune Co., Sioux City, Iowa, conceived the idea of spending the summer at Riverside park near where the Sioux river empties into the Missouri. It is the breathing place of the busy Sioux City people and is about five miles out. His fellow workman, a Mr. Taylor, owns a cottage there and lives there the greater part of the time, and the two men and their wives have great times boating, fishing, etc.

From a private letter from Fred we excerpt the following:

"We are now encamped in the shadow of historic "Council Oak" beneath whose branches the Sioux planned death and destruction to their enemies, but as they have gone and time is ever changing things, our mission here is one of peace and health and happiness. Where once the Sioux tepees were grouped about, the white man has built club houses and cottages and raised his white tepee; and here are we—members of the "Ozone family."

"Tenting" to many seems rather "roughing it," but we are really very comfortable. Our tent is 12x14 with six and a half foot side wall and a matched floor. The sidewall I made high by putting two feet of boards around on floor with one board on hinges to be raised for airing, etc. We have a place for cooking, with our cook stove on cool days, and gasoline. Our bed folds up and we are O. K. for room. Then we have a porch five feet wide across the front, screened in and with screen door, so we don't have to dodge the active mosquito. We have a fly on top and the two very heavy rains we've had have "never touched us." Carrie has things fixed up cozy and I think enjoys it. The Taylor's cottage is next door and other friends are near, so Carrie gets out doors a great deal. Our eating and sleeping are in the A 1 class. I get home at 5 p. m. and go away at 7 a. m. Taylor and I have been busy every minute either fixing his place or ours. Am about fixed up now, as we finished his painting. Our friends in town, who have been out, are surprised how nicely we are fixed and we only wish we could have you all come and see us.

Two months ago we did not think of making such a change but are well pleased so far, though we have not had much real summer weather. We stored some goods in the house we left, friends have some and some are here at Taylor's, so we feel slightly scattered."

Moxie, a tonic, for sale at the City Bakery soda fountain.

Prof. & Mrs. Essery entertain the seniors and teachers at their home Friday evening.

Rev. Munz of Bippus, Ind., will preach at Emanuel's church on Sunday during Rev. Schoettle's absence at conference at Wabash, Ind.

Wells Martin thinks some of repairing his building on railroad street and maiden lane and putting in a stock of agricultural implements.

A Japanese children's day will be observed at the universalist church, Sunday, June 17, at 10:30 when a very interesting program will be carried out.

The auction of the Agatha Paul place, three miles east of this village, in Bridgewater, takes place next Tuesday afternoon. There is a house, barn and other buildings, 8½ acres of land in hay, orchard, etc. It has two wells and is a good home. Some household goods, a buggy, road cart, harness, etc. will also be sold.

Died.

FARGO.—In Jackson, on Monday, June 11, 1906, of acute niphritis, Wm. H. Fargo, aged 71 years.

Deceased was a son of James H. Fargo and spent his boyhood days in Manchester, going to Jackson in 1851, where he clerked in a store until 1857 when he went to Cleveland remaining six years. He married Miss Ellen Gilbert of Manchester in 1863 and has since resided in Jackson. The remains were brought here Wednesday for burial.

Washtenaw County.

Another paper has suspended, the Ann Arbor Weekly Courier—Register.

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. B. Rhead of Ann Arbor left last Thursday for New York where they will sail for Europe where Mrs. Rheade will study music in Paris. On their return she will be assistant in the piano department of the school of music.

Born.

HOUGH.—In this village on Sunday, June, 10, 1906, to Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Hough, a son.

Home Market.

APPLES.—50c@75c per bu.
BEANS.—In good demand. Yellow eyed, $1.00@$1.15 ℔ bu.
BUTTER—Good demand at 13c ℔.
BEEF.— Best steers, $4.75 @ $5.00; light and coarse steers, $4.25 @ 4.50; fat cows, $3.00@3.50; heifers, $3.50@4.25; canners, $1.00@$1.25; calves, $5.00@5.50.
CABBAGE.—4 to 5c per head.
CORN—Good demand 25c ℔ bu.
EGGS.—14c a doz.
HOGS.—Best, $5.85@$6.10.
HAY.—No. 1 Timothy $7.50; mixed; $4.60@$5.00; Clover, $3.00@$4.00; Marsh hay, $3.25 ℔ ton.
OATS.—Good demand at 33c@35c ℔ bu.
POTATOES.—50c@60c ℔ bushel.
RYE—Dull. 60c ℔ bu.
STRAW.—Rye $2.50 a ton.
SHEEP.—Steady. Fat wethers, $5.25 @$5.75; ewes, $4.50@$5.00; yearlings $5.50@$6.00; best lambs, $6.10@6.25; light and common, $5.25@$5.50.
WHEAT—83c@85c ℔ bu. Low grade, 65c@70c.
WOOL.—Fine wool very dull at 21@24c ℔ lb. Medium or course, 25c@28c.

SPECIAL PRICES!

At Our Studio from June 18 to 28th. All Cabinets and Panels that Week only $2.00 per Dozen. Work fully guaranteed.

G. H. FORD.

DO NOT

Make any Arrangements for that

Business Or Shorthand Course

Until you have thoroughly investigated our School. Elegant Large Catalogue and Lead Pencil FREE. SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Brown's Business University, Adrian, Mich.

It's Up To You

We have a Good Assortment of Ladie's and Gent's Watches in

ELGIN, HOWARD,

And the Best Movements for Your Selections and our Prices are reasonable.

Noveltles in Jewelry and Silverware

Something new all the Time. Repairing and Engraving.

H. L. ROOT.

Let Us Remind You

That Spring is here, And we are Prepared to show you the Finest Line of FURNITURE ever shown in Manchester.

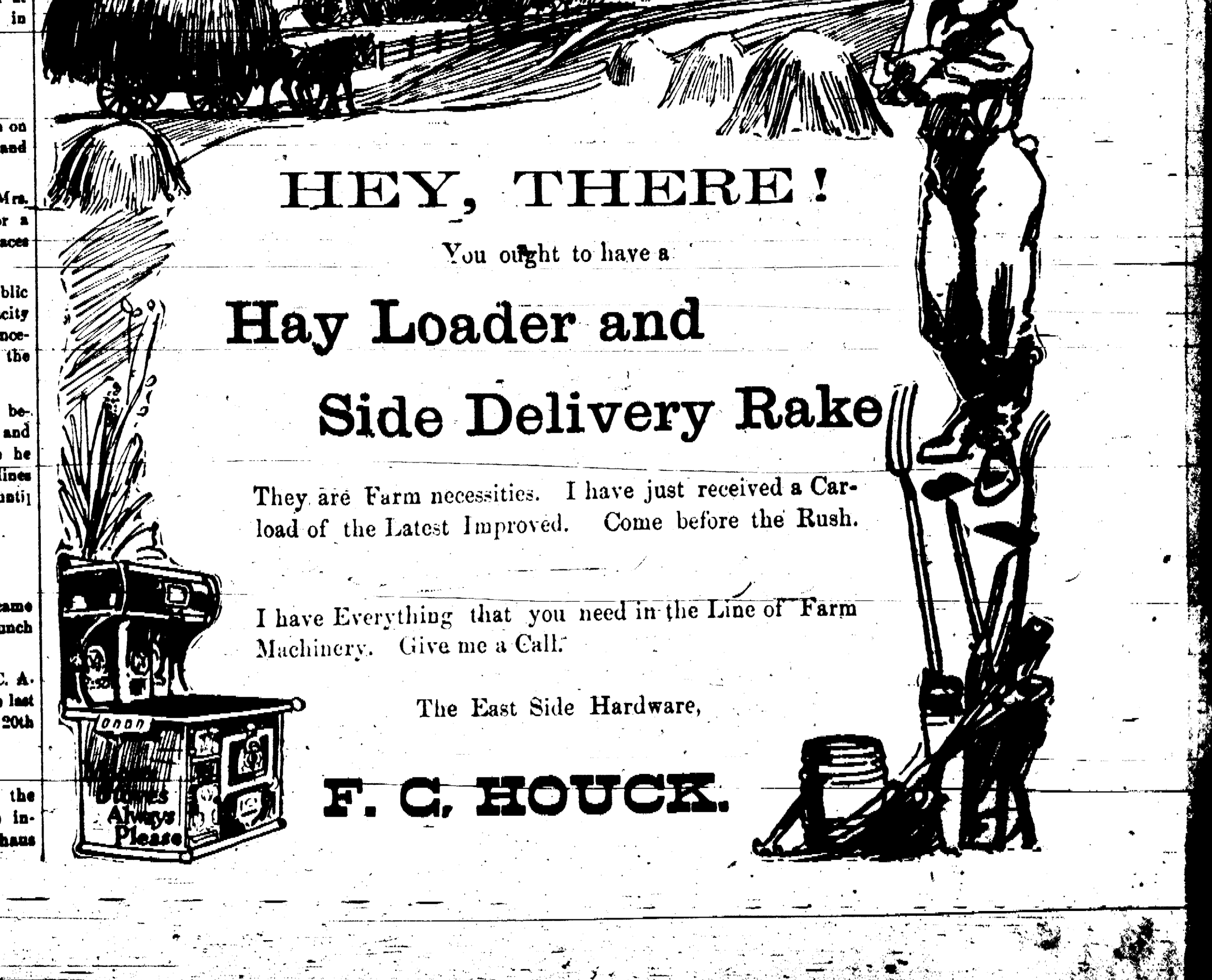
SEWING MACHINES!

We have them from $14.00 upward. The Singer Machine, the Worlds Greatest.

If you are contemplating purchasing a PIANO let us figure with you we can save you money.

Schriber & Huber.

C. S. Schriber Funeral Director and Embalmer.



THE CELEBRATED CASE THAT WON CIVIL RIGHTS FOR INDIANS

Order Issued by Carl Schurz, While Secretary of the Interior, Brought Long-Standing Trouble to a Crisis.

SPLENDID ORATION MADE BY INDIAN CHIEF

Eloquence of Standing Bear, Pleading for His Own and His People's Rights, the Cause of An Ovation in Crowded Nebraska Court Room — Judge Dundy's Famous Decision.

Omaha.—The late Carl Schurz is best remembered in Omaha as the cause of the American Indians being allowed to sue for citizenship in this country—not through his taking the side of the red man in the long struggle, but because he, as secretary of the interior, issued an order which so aroused the west to the wrongs of the Indian that a crusade was started in Omaha which reached to all portions of the United States, lasted seven years, and ended in a great victory for Indians and the enactments making the Indian as free as a white man if he choose to be so, and to accept the conditions of citizenship.

Schurz had the order issued to Gen. Crook, then stationed at Omaha as commanding this department of the army, and immediately the cause of the Indian was taken up by Tibbles, the late vice presidential candidate on the populist ticket; Gen. John A. Webster, Judge Dundy, and a score of other men prominent in the city.

As to the light spoken of here by Webster in the United States was active to the orders of the secretary of interior. The government of the United States was absolute autocrat over the destiny of the Indians in the entire country.

Big Pitiful Funeral Procession.

In 1879 a pitiful procession wended its way northward from Indian territory, through Kansas, to Nebraska. There were 66 Indians on an ox cart and wagon, with by the side of them walking, or riding on horses. In the wagon was the dead body of a chief—an Indian boy. The letter of the little party was the father of the dead chief, the famous Ponca Indian chief, Standing Bear. A few years later to be the best-educated Indian in the entire world enough to speak in everything in the country in behalf of his people.

Standing Bear's party was on route to the Niobrara country, in northern Nebraska, to live in the country of their kinsfolk, the Sioux Indians. They had started on the long trip, although permission had not been secured from the Indian Territory, on which they had been settled, and they had been settled without permission.

Thomas H. Tibbles attended every session of court and was a constant and eager listener to the long speeches of Webster, Lambertson, Poppleton and others, and he was the only man in the United States who was active in the cause of the Indians.

Webster took the case and asked Judge A. L. Pugsley, of counsel, to defend Chief Bear. Pugsley declined to defend an Indian, and asked Judge Dundy to do so. Dundy was a democrat, appointed to the bench by President Cleveland. Webster, Lambertson and Poppleton agreed, and then a writ was sued out of the federal court in behalf of the Indians, over which Judge Dundy presided.

Made Thousands of Citizens.

The case came to trial. It was the most noted and far-reaching case ever tried in a court in the west. In fact, the judge was so sure of it that he had a stenographer from Chicago present to take the proceedings, and he sent a copy right to the United States supreme court at Washington. The case was tried and argued in a few days, and the judge was so sure of his ground that he gave his decision from the bench. He said that the Indians were human beings.

Thomas H. Tibbles attended every session of court and was a constant and eager listener to the long speeches of Webster, Lambertson, Poppleton and others, and he was the only man in the United States who was active in the cause of the Indians.

Webster took the case and asked Judge A. L. Pugsley, of counsel, to defend Chief Bear. Pugsley declined to defend an Indian, and asked Judge Dundy to do so. Dundy was a democrat, appointed to the bench by President Cleveland. Webster, Lambertson and Poppleton agreed, and then a writ was sued out of the federal court in behalf of the Indians, over which Judge Dundy presided.

Made Thousands of Citizens.

The case came to trial. It was the most noted and far-reaching case ever tried in a court in the west. In fact, the judge was so sure of it that he had a stenographer from Chicago present to take the proceedings, and he sent a copy right to the United States supreme court at Washington. The case was tried and argued in a few days, and the judge was so sure of his ground that he gave his decision from the bench. He said that the Indians were human beings.

Long and Able Arguments.

Attorney Poppleton's argument was exceedingly powerful, and he was joined by Webster and Lambertson in opening the argument in behalf of the Indians and return them to the Indian Territory.

The attorney for the Indians, Judge Pugsley, argued for the Indians, and he was joined by Webster and Lambertson in closing the argument in behalf of the Indians

Man Has No Gizzard

By DR. H. D. HOLTON,
of the Vermont Board of Health.

As a people we move too rapidly and seemingly year by year we move faster and faster. Too many bolt their food without properly masticating it. It cannot, therefore, be readily digested and properly assimilated. Hence the system does not secure the proper nourishment. Organic disturbances follow. There is truth in the saying that we are a nation of dyspeptics. We are so largely from the fact that we hurriedly swallow our food instead of properly masticating it.

In the fowl there is a gizzard or grinding mill that does sufficient work. Human beings have nothing which takes its place. Our intelligence should cause us to take time to properly masticate the food we put in our stomachs; when it is not properly digested it decomposes, gas is formed, the stomach is distended, pressing up upon the heart and interfering with its action.

The blood is not supplied with the proper elements and becomes poor; the kidneys are required to do extra work to strain out waste products from this impoverished blood, and there is a breaking down of the structure, this often leading to bright's disease and other organic changes. The system thus reduced is in a poor condition to withstand the attacks of the germs of various diseases; hence they get in their work. We have prepared the soil for them. If I sow wheat on the greensward of my lawn I cannot expect to secure a crop. If I prepare the soil by tilling and fertilizing, then the seed has an opportunity to take root. We have prepared the way for the germs by our rapid eating and the consequences follow it.

If the mucous membrane is healthy there is little chance for the germs to secure a hold. But in our hurry and haste we prepare the soil for them. What folly! We seem almost to have a mania for haste. We largely use the telephone. It is a useful servant. In a considerable measure it has taken the place of the slower mail; but now we are impatient if the line is busy or the person we want is not within reach. With all the feverish rush and haste we should at least "go slow" in eating. By all means let us take ample time to properly masticate our food.

Henry D. Holton

THE SALESMAN

The Selling of Goods and the Men Who Sell Them—The Traveling Salesman and the Counter Seller—The Lights and Shadows of the Salesman's Life.

By NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR.

Author of "The Boy—How to Help Him Succeed," "Building Business," "Dollars and Sense," "Practical Publicity," "Fowler's Cyclopedia of Publicity and Printing," "Cumption," Etc.

(Copyright, 1906, by Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr.)

The salesman was born at the birth of trade, and ever since their dual creation, he has been in increasing evidence.

Selling has become an art. Its practice is universal. It is one of the two fundamental elements of business. It may be said with absolute truth that there is not a wholesale, or a retail, or a manufacturing house of any kind without a greater or less number of selling representatives. The tradesman may know what he wants, and he doubtless is aware that he cannot do the maximum of business without the proper goods, and yet for some reason which has not yet been fully explained, the chances are that he will seldom order these goods by mail, or go after them, but will wait until some traveling salesman has called upon him and solicited his trade.

The salesman represents the firm in presenting the goods, and he is virtually the go-between. He is a solicitor of trade, whether he sells goods on the road or from behind a counter.

The traveling salesman, or drummer, is one who solicits outside of the store. He usually earns a higher salary than is paid the counter man, who handles the trade which comes to his store; and, while to be successful, the latter must possess the abilities of the solicitor, yet it is not necessary that he be so alert and aggressive as the drummer who goes from place to place for orders. The real difference between the outside and inside salesman is this: The outside salesman takes the initiative; while the customer, to some extent, makes the first move when buying goods from the inside salesman.

Probably 75 per cent. of the successful merchants began as salesmen, and nearly every prominent wholesaler was at one time a drummer. It is certainly common sense to assume that no man can successfully direct the movements of others unless he has actually done what his employes are called upon to do. True, a man may be an expert at selling and not make a good manager of salesmen or a good merchant, for some men's ability needs the direction of a broader and greater mind. It is also true that some sales managers have little actual selling capacity and cannot successfully meet a customer.

All or nearly all of our merchants entered mercantile life through office work or through the selling department. They began either as office boys or as store boys, and after one or more years of menial work, of little value to anyone except to themselves, they became clerks or salesmen. Some boys jump directly from this boyship into subordinate salesmanship. The average boy working in a store receives from $2 to $6 a week, $4 being a fair average. The young salesman seldom receives less than $8 a week, and occasionally he is paid as much as $10 or $12 a week. From the $12 mark his rise depends upon his proven ability and the conditions under which he is working.

It is extremely important that the boy should start right; that he should connect himself with some business which he will not outgrow. For the first few years the boy will be learning and really accomplishing very little. This is his apprenticeship, and during these initial years he cannot hope to receive more than a few dollars a week. When he becomes a salesman, then he begins to rise, and if he has the right kind of stuff in him, and the conditions are right, his rise may be rapid.

The rank and file of country store salesmen, that is, inside men, do not receive on the average more than $10 or $12 a week, even after they have become thoroughly experienced, and the maximum pay probably has never exceeded $25 a week. Department store salesmen in large cities draw salaries of from $8 to $30 a week, the average paid to a good salesman of experience being from $18 to $20. The average salesman in small city stores, and even in those located in large cities, receive anywhere from $8 to $20 a week, comparatively few drawing the latter salary.

There are two reasons why the inside salesman cannot expect to draw more than a moderate salary: First, the customer comes to him, and he does not have to go after the customer; and, second, fully 90 per cent. of inside sellers are women, who are willing to do work for much less than the amounts paid to men. The merchant, in business for gain and not for philanthropy, buys his salesmen in the market and pays market prices, although to the credit of business it must be said that there are a few merchants who invariably pay more than market rates, and in return maintain an unusually high grade of business which is permanent in character.

Resident salesmen of experience, in wholesale houses, command salaries as high as $3,000 a year, and a few enjoy incomes of $10,000 a year; but the average annual salary paid to the first-class resident salesman is probably not more than $1,200.

The traveling salesman usually begins at $10 a week, and the average salary of a good salesman is less than $1,500 a year.

First-class traveling salesmen seldom receive less than $2,000 a year. Those of long experience and of exceptional proficiency may enjoy annual incomes of as much as $5,000. Comparatively few reach this latter figure, and a very few exceed it, although there are now on the road a number of traveling salesmen drawing salaries as high as $10,000 a year, and probably there are some whose annual incomes are not far from double this amount, but these men are great exceptions.

Unless the traveling salesman sells upon commission, all of his necessary traveling expenses are paid by the firm for which he sells.

The salesman on commission is really in business for himself, and his income almost always exceeds what he would receive on a salary.

I have said that the inside salesman does not find so good an opportunity for advancement as does the drummer. While this is true, and while I would advise the boy to go "on the road" in preference to remaining inside, I do not wish to give the impression that there is no opportunity behind the counter. There are many men of strong selling ability who do not seem to possess the aggressiveness necessary for outside drumming. They are natural salesmen, know how to impress the buyer, and understand the goods; but, for some reason which they themselves cannot explain, they lack the ability to get out into the open to fight trade face to face. These men are not adapted to outside selling. Their place is inside. Their ability is sure of recognition, although they may have to wait longer for it.

The first-class inside salesman frequently becomes a buyer, and thus he may or may not remain a salesman.

The traveling salesman is without a home; he lives on trains and in sleepers and at hotels. Every form of temptation is presented. But there is temptation everywhere, and the boy of well-formed character, who is conscientious and faithful, can safely take to the road. Traveling may facilitate the distribution of the bad, but the bad is sure to come out whether one remains at home or travels. The boy of loose habits, who has little stability, who is easily influenced, and who cannot be trusted, will immediately yield to temptation, and will sacrifice his morals and undermine his health. But if this boy is so weak in character that the road will ruin him, is it not logical to assume that he might just as well be ruined rapidly on the road as to stay at home and undergo a similar but slower process?

A word about the salesman in the country store. While his salary is likely to be less than that of the city salesman, and while the top is not so high, yet I verily believe that the average boy stands a better opportunity for success in life in the country store than he does in the city store. Only our brightest boys will reach the tip top, and under any circumstances there is only room for a certain number of boys at the top, and the great majority must be contented to remain in the lower positions. The country store salesman, even though he may work every other night, is near his home, enjoys a local atmosphere, has a chance to become known, and has the opportunity to amounting to something. Certainly, his worry and expenses are very much less.

I am aware that the country store does not offer very great opportunities for success. Neither does the city store. Competition is greater to-day than ever before and greatly lessens the chance of rise of other than the most proficient. The probability is that the average salesman, whether in the country or in the city, will not rise very high in his calling, nor is the member of any other business or profession likely to. There must always be more soldiers than officers. I am simply com[illegible] the opportunities offered the country store salesman with those enjoyed by the city store salesman. I believe that if one is satisfied with an ordinary degree of financial success and cares more about himself, his family, his neighbors, and his citizenship than he does about his actual money income, then he is far better off in the country than in the city.

While a good talker does not necessarily make a good salesman, the good salesman is almost always a good talker. Either he talks much and well or else he talks less and very well. There are some salesmen who have little to say, and who seem to possess the ability of saying much in little. But comparatively all successful salesmen are fluent talkers.

The successful salesman must understand human nature. He must know how to approach a customer. The crabbed boy, the conservative boy, the boy who is not popular with his fellows, is not likely to make a good salesman.

The salesman is pre-eminently a business man. Selling is permanently removed from anything savoring of professionalism. The fact that selling is pure business, and even cold-blooded business, offers no excuse for lack of school training. A liberal school education, even in the higher branches is reasonably sure to be of material assistance to the salesman. While I would not recommend a classical college course, I see no objection to it.

If one is to devote his life to the selling or management of mechanical articles, like machinery or electricity, graduation from an institution of technology is to be highly recommended.

Mr. Charles F. Abbott, general manager of The Warner Brothers company, of New York city, in a letter to the author, says:

"Perhaps the traveling salesman has the best opportunity, because he has the chance of making of himself all that there is to himself, so far as business is concerned. If he knows how to sell, and sells, he is sure of recognition. Without this selling experience, which is obtainable only upon the road, he will never be in a position to properly direct salesmen or to handle the distributing side of a business.

"The successful business man usually springs from the traveling salesman, who on the road was a successful seller of goods. Occasionally an unsuccessful salesman becomes a successful inside man; but as a rule, a failure on the road is a failure at home.

"Comparatively few men who are without selling capacity, have the ability to succeed in ordinary business."

Mr. Charles W. Rice, supreme traveling representative of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, in a letter to the author, says:

"(1) Traveling broadens a man's ideas and makes him a student of human nature. There is a continual variety in the life of a traveling salesman that makes the work fascinating. (2) Larger remuneration for the same ability than in any other line of salesmanship. (3) There is better chance to demonstrate one's value to his employer than a house or retail salesman has. The traveling salesman has the opportunity of going out after his customers, while the house salesman must wait for the customer to come to him. This might seem in favor of the house salesman but the employer sets a higher value on the services and results of the man who can go out and get the business. The personality of the traveling salesman gives him individual recognition that house salesmen cannot win. He is the representative, the 'house.' He holds a responsible position, because he must decide many questions that the house salesman can refer to his superiors. He gains, in time, a joint proprietorship in the trade, and becomes more or less indispensable, because he can often take his trade with him to another house.

"The principal disadvantages offered by commercial traveling as a business:

"(1) The traveling man is deprived of home influence and association; indeed of many social advantages. (2) He is compelled at times to put up with extremely poor accommodations at hotels and on railroad trains and at small junction points. (3) Often the employer wishes to promote to a more responsible and lucrative position a traveling salesman of ability, but the latter fails to get the promotion because the house can find no one to send on the road who can hold up the well-established trade of the traveler."

From the State Capital

Information and Gossip Furnished by Special Correspondent at Lansing.

Lansing.—Fire insurance rates are discussed by Insurance Commissioner Barry in the text of his annual fire report. The commissioner says: "The year 1905 was one of unusual prosperity for the fire insurance companies transacting business in this state. With scarcely an exception the states throughout the union contributed to this result. Low loss ratios per cent., the lowest in its history, contributed her full share to the favorable experience of the companies. As the result of this favorable experience and the competition due to the constantly increasing number of companies bidding for business, material reductions in rates have been made within the past six months. After a careful investigation and study of this question I am satisfied that the property owners of Michigan are enjoying as favorable premium rates, considering the nature and condition of the risks involved, as are the people of any other state in the union. The utter absurdity of the contention so frequently made, that the business of the companies should be conducted on a system which provided for the collection of simple sufficient rates to pay current losses and expenses, or which rated a community or a state on its own experience alone, is conclusively shown by the San Francisco conflagration. Had the fire underwriters been so criminally reckless as to conduct their business along these lines, San Francisco could never recover from this disaster and the collapse of scores of fire insurance companies would have destroyed the foundations upon which rest the commercial enterprise of this country and thus have precipitated a general panic. In the light of the experience of the past two years it should no longer be foolishly contended by anyone that the conflagration hazard is not an ever present menace. The underwriter who fails to take cognizance of this hazard is wholly unfitted for his task."

Date for Supreme Court Hearings.

The supreme court set June 14 as the date to take up the issue that has been joined between Auditor Geenral Bradley and regents of the University of Michigan relative to the expenditures of President Angell and others in traveling outside of the state. Attorney Henry M. Campbell of Detroit has filed a brief for the regents, in which he contends that the board of regents is a constitutional body, is not accountable to the legislature or any of the state's accounting officers, and that they are alone judges of what expenditures should be made. The attorney general's department is preparing a brief in which the opposite position will be taken. The action is by mandamus, the regents asking the court to direct the allowance by the auditor general of certain vouchers for traveling expenses from which he has withheld approval. The broad question of the regents' exclusive control of university funds is at issue. At the same time will be heard the Delray land case relative to the right of the state tax commission to make a horizontal boost of assessments.

Course in Library Science.

It is the intention of the state board of library commissioners to place a short course of library science in the summer schools which are to be held in the normal college, Ypsilanti, and the normal schools at Marquette Mount Pleasant and Kalamazoo, commencing June 25 and closing August 3. The object of this plan is to place before the teachers of the rural schools and in the small towns and villages, who are generally the custodians of the school libraries, the elementary training which will enable them to use, and help the pupils to use, the books in an intelligent manner. Special lectures will be given on topics of value to the librarians of small libraries, but the work will be largely practical and individual. The general instruction will be given at an hour when the entire class can be present. Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, secretary of the board, will have general charge of this work.

Resigns from National Guard.

Maj. Oscar Achard, of Saginaw, assistant quartermaster general of the Michigan national guard, has resigned. The cause of his resignation is not made clear at headquarters, but it is known there has been friction because of the major's alleged zeal in assuming responsibilities which were not regarded by others as properly coming within his sphere of action.

Report of State Oil Inspector.

State Oil Inspector Benjamin reports that during the first quarter of 1906 he collected $12,214.44 in fees for the inspection of oil in Michigan. After paying the salaries and expenses of the department the inspector has a balance of $4,114.75 on hand.

Elks Select Bay City.

Bay City won out in the contest over the next meeting of the Michigan Elks' association, receiving 38 out of 75 votes cast by the delegates. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Fred N. Rounsville, Lansing; secretary, W. L. Leckie, Downgiac; treasurer, C. E. Bathrick, Battle Creek; sergeant-at-arms, Daniel Thomas, Pontiac; doorkeeper, W. F. Wedthoff, Bay City; chaplain, Rev. Killgore, Big Rapids; trustee, W. P. Boyds, Grand Rapids.

Appointment by the Governor.

Gov. Warner has announced the following appointments: I. Roy Waterbury, of Highland, to be trustee of the eastern asylum for the insane at Pontiac, to succeed George Clapperton, of Grand Rapids; Theodore A. Felch, of Lansing, member of the state board of registration in medicine, to succeed Dr. J. B. Griswold, of Grand Rapids; Art W. Wilson, of Lake City, to be county agent for Missaukee county. Dr. Felch, of Ishpeming, is a son of the late Gov. Alpheus Felch.

Complain of Assessments.

The state tax commission will probably be very busy in the near future, complaints from taxpayers as to the assessments in various counties are coming in rapidly. Though the various county boards of review did not complete their work until June 1 nine complaints asking the tax commission to investigate the assessments in as many counties have already been received. Probably the most interesting complaint is that from Bessemer, Gogebic county, where several large iron mines are located. City Attorney Rice and Superintendents Green and Lieavie ask the commissioners to come there and investigate their assessments. The tickers say that the Tilden mine, belonging to the steel trust, was raised from $584,000 to $1,400,000 in 1900, when the tax commission reviewed the assessment at that place, but since then the local authorities have dropped the realty assessment of this mine to $275,000, while the personal assessment has been dropped from $209,000 to $210,000. The Palms mine, belonging to the Seilesinger syndicate, of Milwaukee, has been dropped from $75,000 in 1900 on real estate to $12,000. The personal assessment on this mine, so the complaint says, has been dropped from $20,000 in 1900 to $4,500 in 1906. All this drop is in the face of a distinct boom in the iron business. The tax commission decided to go to the upper peninsula, where they will probably investigate this complaint, and they also will visit the other iron districts in that part of the state.

Liberty in Hands of People.

In his Memorial day address at Lansing Justice Charles A. Blair, of the supreme court, paid an eloquent tribute to Michigan men who went to the front in '61. Then he urged that young people should be reminded by the day that there are certain essential principles of the rights of citizens which must be maintained at any cost. He added that an oligarchy of plutocrats might attempt insiduously to do what an oligarchy of slaveholders attempted to do by violence. "I have no fears for the future," said Justice Blair, "because I have unlimited faith in the courage, intelligence and patriotism of our people, but I think it would be unwise to rest in fancied security upon the belief that our liberties are safe for all time. Let us deprecate querulous fault-finding and indiscriminate muck-raking; let us accord honor to our public servants who in the main are wise and patriotic, but let us not forget that this is a government of the people, and that when the master ceases to supervise his affairs, the servants may become careless and even unfaithful."

Plan Changes in Athletics.

Faculty representatives from the colleges forming the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic association have held a conference and adopted resolutions for reform in football and other athletics. In many ways they follow the plans of the "Big Nine" universities and are quite radical in nature. The conference favored the abolition of the paid football and baseball coach and the training table, which has injected the free board graft into athletics. The conference would have fewer football contests and would bring the season to a close on the Saturday before Thanksgiving day. Baseball players would not be allowed to enter college in the spring simply for that purpose. President J. L. Snyder, of the M. A. C., presided at the conference, and Prof. Mitchell of Alma was secretary. The resolutions will be submitted to the directors of the athletic association at a meeting at Lansing, but it is said that the faculties are inclined to insist on the measure of reform set forth in the resolutions, despite the attitude of the student board.

Non-Partisan Voters' Federation.

Members of the State Federation of Labor, the State Grange, the State Farmers' Clubs association, and the Voters' Initiative, Veto and Recall league of Grand Rapids met at Lansing. A federation was perfected to work for the incorporation into the revised constitution of the state provisions for the initiative, referendum and recall. The name of the federation is "The Non-Partisan Federation of Direct Legislation Forces."

To Develop Water Power.

The Northern Light & Power company, organized with $625,000 capital to develop the water power on the Flint river in Montrose township, filed articles of incorporation at Lansing. Chicago men are the holders of the stock in the enterprise. $500,000 of which will be common and $125,000 preferred.

Supreme Court in Session.

The supreme court convened for the June term with a full bench in attendance. The court expects to finish the calendar in three weeks and to carry over until October only such cases as litigants desire to have continued over the term.

Change in Encampment Plans.

A slight change has been made in the arrangements for the military encampment at Indianapolis. Michigan troops will leave on Friday, August 3, and remain in camp seven days.

State Pioneer Society.

The State Pioneer society closed a very successful meeting. The sessions were fully occupied with addresses and music, and the greatest interest was taken in the meeting. The present officers were reelected as follows: President, C. M. Burton, Detroit; secretary, H. R. Pattengill, Lansing; treasurer, B. F. Davis, Lansing.

Governor Delivers Address.

Gov. Warner delivered an address at the tenth anniversary of the founding of a Finnish college at Hancock.

ANOTHER VISIT!

The Noted Specialist
DR.
M. F. STEIN,
will be here again.

This Expert Optician who has testimonials from the leading physicians in every town or city he has visited, tests eyes by means of the latest appliances.

His examinations will assure you of the nature of your ailments.

His treatments of you will be that of a Scientist in his line, and the effects of his treatments will be lasting.

He will be at the office of Dr. Conklin
Where all examinations will be made FREE OF CHARGE
FRIDAY JUNE 22

SEED BUCKWHEAT

FARMERS,

we have a quantity of prime

SEED BUCKWHEAT

for sale at the Manchester Roller Mills,

at a reasonable price.

CALL EARLY BEFORE IT'S ALL GONE.

LONIER & HOFFER

MIGRATION OF WILD GEESE

How the Old Leader of a Flock Gathers It and Starts on Its Journey.

At the end of March or during the first week in April all the gray geese in the Outer Hebrides collect in one place before taking their departure for their nesting haunts within the Arctic circle.

To estimate their numbers is impossible, and to behold this vast concourse of geese as one of the sights of a lifetime. The vast host of birds stands packed together in a huge phalanx till the king of the graylegs starts the flight. As the old leader ascends a hundred thousand voices salute him, but none stirs till from overhead he gives the call for his subjects to follow him.

Some fifty birds rise in the air and follow him, and as they go gradually assume the wedgelike formation, with three single birds in a string at the apex of the triangle, and in a few minutes are out of sight. When they have been fairly started the king returns, and after a few minutes rest he rises into the air again, and the same process is gone through before he leads off another batch.

Again and again he returns until all are gone but 300 old veterans, which rise to meet him in the air as he flies back to them. Then, with their sovereign at their head, these also wing their way toward the pole not to return until the following October.

MEASURING DEPTH OF AIR

Atmospheric Envelope of Earth Determined by Interesting Scientific Observation.

One hundred and 31 miles is the height of the atmosphere as measured by Prof. T. J. J. See, who determines the thickness of the air envelope by noting the difference between the time of sunset and the complete disappearance of blue from the sky. The moment at which the blue changes into black can be observed quite easily with approximate certainty by the naked eye when the air is clear; and by trigonometry may be ascertained the distance below the horizon of the sun at the moment of change. By this means may be calculated the height of the smallest illuminated particles of oxygen and nitrogen which give to the sky its blueness of tint by the reflection of the smallest wave lengths of the sun's light. The instant of change from blue to black is possibly a little difficult of exact observation, but the method is not more doubtful than that based in the observation of shooting stars. The shooting star method gives a result not greatly differing from the vanishing blue method. The former gives the height of the atmosphere at 109 miles.

Havre Coffee Market.

The largest coffee market in the world is the French city of Havre. The imports in 1904 reached 109,983 tons.

French President's Hobbies.

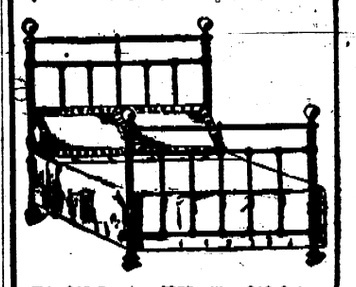
M. Fallieres, the new French president, has an additional hobby to his love of billiards—that is book hunting

Furnish Your HOME Without Cost

By purchasing your next supply of Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Toilet Preparations, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts, Baking Powder, etc., direct from

The Home Supply & Soap Co.

$20 Retail Value For $10



This $10 Premium FREE with a $10 Order.

The double cost of buying from the retailer is convincingly demonstrated by a Home Supply & Soap Co. family purchase. There are no middleman's expenses and profits; hence the many premiums illustrated in our catalogue are given FREE with purchases of our products.

With each order for our products you receive a premium equivalent to your purchase, and of your own selection, FREE!

Direct from our Factory to your home.

Write for complete Premium List and Illustrated Catalogue.

The Home Supply & Soap Co.
172-174 Grand River Avenue, **Detroit, Mich.**

Take Notice

You can get better Prices for

Pelts and Furs, Old Iron, Rags, Old Rubbers, etc.

By selling them to me,

Best Oil and Gasoline delivered.

Moses Stalarsky,

'Phone No. 129. Manchester, Mich.

GO TO

LOUIS KUEBLER

WHEN YOU WANT

A TINSMITH

Highley is on Railroad street and he carries a good line of tin, galvanized iron etc., and can do you repairing or put up new work on short notice.

Origin of "Finance."

Many words of most august count prove to be of quite commonplace ancestry when traced to their origin. "Finance" is really only "settling up." Literally, it is just "ending," and was formerly used in that very simple sense in the English language. Then it came to signify settling up with a creditor, and acquired the special sense of ransom.