



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, 30 miles from Ypsilanti and the Normal School, 30 miles from Jackson, the Prison City, 64 miles from Detroit, 31 miles from Toledo.

Societies.

MANCHESTER LODGE NO. 148, F. & A. M.
Meets at Masonic Hall Monday Evening on or before full moon. Visiting brothers are invited.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER NO. 48, R. A. M.
Meets at Masonic Hall, Wednesday Evening on or before each full moon. Visiting members cordially welcome.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL NO. 24, R. A. S. M.
Meets at Masonic Hall Friday Evening on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER NO. 101, O. E. S.
Meets at Masonic Hall Friday Evening on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited.

MANCHESTER HIVE NO. 626, L. O. T. M. M.
Meets at Masonic Hall second and fourth Tuesday Evening of the month. Visiting ladies invited.

COMSTOCK POST NO. 352, G. A. R.
Meets at Masonic Hall Tuesday Evening on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited.

COMSTOCK WAR, C. NO. 230, meets first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at hall 333-Bowling-green. Visiting members are invited.

Business Cards.

A. J. WATERS, ATTORNEY
Office at Residence one door west of City Hotel. Hours: 9-10 a. m., 1-3, 7-9 p. m.

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

E. M. KONKIN M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office Hours: 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN

W. A. KLOPFENSTEIN, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at Residence one door west of City Hotel. Hours: 9-10 a. m., 1-3, 7-9 p. m.

B. A. TRACY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN
Office at Residence on Ann Arbor street. Hours: 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., from 12 to 2 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 12 to 2 and 7 to 9 p. m.

G. F. KUHL, DENTIST
Will be in Manchester every Wednesday and Saturday.

GEO. A. SERVIS D. D. S., DENTAL WORK
Is prepared to do all kinds of dental work.

D. MERITHWEE, LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Sells in Village of County will be promptly attended on reasonable terms.

J. BRIEGL, FREEMAN HOUSE BARBER
Shaving, Shampooing, Haircutting, etc. Done in the most skillful manner.

A. BERT M. KIEBLER, CENTRAL MEAT MARKET
Sausage, Ham, Cured Meats, etc. Job For Private Families.

Dress and Mind. Drowsiness in person expresses the mental attitude of a woman quite as clearly as the smartness of the coquette.

Gathering From Tree of Life. Each day is a branch of the tree of life, laden heavily with fruit.

Railroad Building in China. Hardly a province of China has escaped the recent mania for railways.

Judging by Themselves. Men who see themselves as standards by which to measure other people generally have very poor opinions of humanity.

Philosophy's Two Sides. Philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an ardent jockey on a journey.

MICHIGAN EVENTS NOTED

RAILROAD MEN FEAR CUT IN PAY SO WILL FIGHT TWO-CENT FARE BILL.

PNEUMONIA WAS FATAL

VARIOUS BITS OF NEWS GATHERED HERE AND THERE ABOUT THE STATE AND BRIEFLY TOLD.

To Fight the Bill. Fifty-seven delegates representing 35,000 railroad men of Michigan, at a meeting held in Grand Rapids, decided to use their influence against the passing of the two-cent fare bill now before the legislature.

Claimed Many Lives. Pneumonia was the greatest single cause of death in Michigan during 1906, the total of deaths reported from this disease to the secretary of state being 2,500.

Heroic Girl. Braving flames that threatened every instant to envelop her, and though her hair was burning, her hands and face blistering, the 11-year-old daughter of George Blohm made a heroic attempt to drag her mother from the burning house of Henry Bender in Hart.

The Sons of a Hero. Engelbert Riedlinger, aged 25, a Michigan Central employe, in 1888 was drowned while trying to save Samuel Phillips, who fell into the river.

Aged Mother Sues Satonists. Hocking, Ohio, furnished her name to William H. Henshaw, aged 41 years, who were killed Christmas eve while walking on the Grand trunk railroad tracks from Vicksburg to Schoolcraft.

Charlotte Jilted. The reports sent out from Lansing that the Standard Lamp and Manufacturing Co. of Chicago is going to locate in Lansing is a big surprise to Charlotte taxpayers.

Verdict Against P. M. The jury in the Gordon damage suit against the Pere Marquette railway brought in a verdict for \$4,839 in favor of the plaintiff, George T. Gordon.

MICHIGAN BREVITIES. Aaron Miller, of Gladstone, a civil war veteran, aged 73 years, is dead.

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Put Them Out of Business. Senator Kane, of Michigan, had a long conference with the attorney general of the state, J. K. Thaw, at Chicago, and other cities, which Mr. Kane says, are driving dozens of merchants in the country to hard straits even in these days of prosperity.

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STATE CONVENTION.

Nominations of Democrat Party for Spring Election.

Whatever the cause, the Democratic state convention held in Flint attracted the most representative gathering that the Democracy has had in years. In addition there was an unaccountable spirit of unanimity that brought joy to the hearts of the old-timers and aroused in them the fire of hope.

Justices of the Supreme Court—George P. Stone, of Ithaca; John R. Carr, of Cassopolis.

Members of State Board of Education—Stanley E. Parkhill, of Owosso.

Mrs. Courter is Free. Mrs. Cora Courter, of Sheridan, a free woman, the coroner's jury in the death of her husband, Albert Courter, finding that his death was not caused by poison.

The finding of the coroner's jury was the result of the report of chemist W. K. Schmidt, of Grand Rapids, that he had made four tests of the stomach contents of the dead man and failed to find a trace of poison.

Mrs. Courter was informed of the report of the chemist, and Sheriff Gaffield told her she could go home. Her only comment was: "I knew that would be the result. I had no fears. I knew I was in no danger."

Mrs. Courter showed little more emotion when she was discharged than at any time since the gossip of Sheridan village stirred up the "scandalous stories."

Mrs. Cora Courter is held in high esteem in the Detroit and Toledo military firms with which she has some business. She is given an excellent reputation as to character and business ability.

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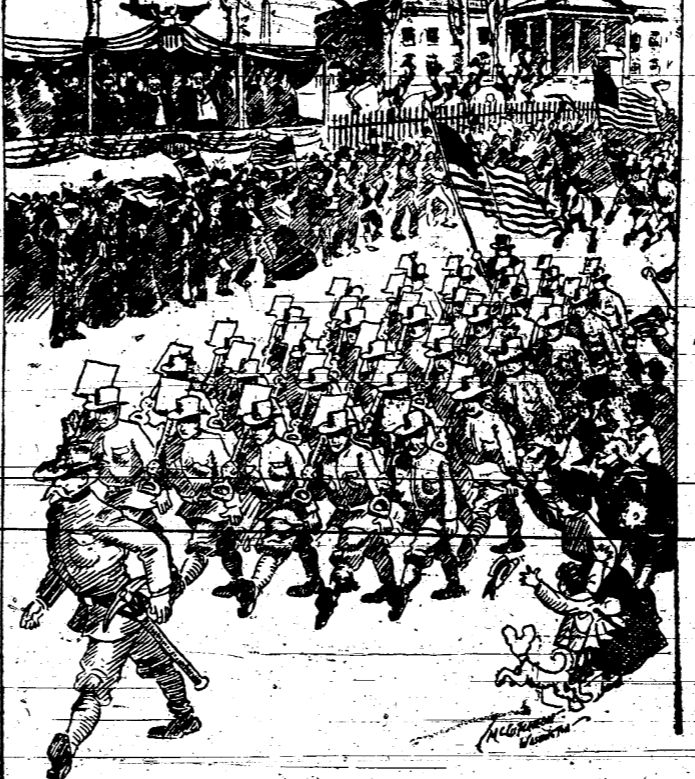
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OFF TO FIGHT MOSQUITOES!

By McCutcheon, in Chicago Daily Tribune.



(The president has turned the construction of the Panama canal over to the army.)

ADMITS THAW KNEW WHAT HE WAS DOING

DR. EVANS TESTIFIES DEFENDANT HAS INSANE KNOWLEDGE AT TIME OF CRIME.

Witness States Opinion That Brain Storm of White's Slayer Cleared Up Immediately After Shooting—Dr. Wagner on Stand.

New York, March 5.—District Attorney Jerome Monday concluded his long cross-examination of Dr. Britton D. Evans, the alienist for the defense in the Thaw trial, who has declared that Harry K. Thaw was suffering from a brain storm at the time he shot and killed Stanford White.

Dr. Charles G. Wagner, of Birmingham, N. Y., also an alienist for the defense, and his cross-examination was begun.

Knew What He Was Doing. Mr. Jerome drew important admissions from Dr. Evans Monday to the effect that Thaw had knowledge of what he was doing the night of the tragedy.

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SPOONER RESIGNS FROM THE SENATE

WISCONSIN STATESMAN IS TO RETIRE TO PRIVATE PRACTICE MAY 1 NEXT.

Sends Letter to Governor—Cannot Afford Longer to Serve Public—Action Causes Surprise in His State and in Washington.

Washington, March 4.—Senator Spooner has written a letter to Gov. Davidson of Wisconsin, tendering his resignation as a senator of the United States to take effect May 1 next.

The letter was dated Saturday, but the fact that such a letter had been written or that Mr. Spooner contemplated resigning did not become known in the senate until late Sunday.

When it reached the senate, surprise and the Wisconsin senator at once found himself the subject of many anxious inquiries.

To all he replied that his mind was fully made up. He had found, he said, that to continue in his present position would require a sacrifice on his part that he could not justify himself in making.

In reply to questions he said he would resume the practice of the law, but declined to say whether he would be located in Wisconsin. He did say, however, that he would continue to be a citizen of that state.

Many Seek His Seat. Madison, Wis., March 5.—Wisconsin in turmoil, politicians already fighting over the coming election of a United States senator to succeed John C. Spooner, who has announced his resignation to take effect May 1.

He had two years more to serve, and has been in the upper house 16 years. Mr. Spooner will practice law, to make a fortune for his old age. Here are a few of the candidates mentioned for the seat:

Isaac Stephenson of Marinette, millionaire lumberman and financial backer of Senator R. M. LaFollette; James Davidson of Madison, governor of Wisconsin; W. J. Connor of Madison, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin and Republican state chairman; John J. Esch of La Crosse, congressman from the Seventh district; Henry A. Cooper of Racine, congressman from the First district; John J. Jenkins of Superior, congressman from the Eleventh district; W. W. Webb of Wausau, judge of the circuit court; Irving L. Lenroot of Superior, former speaker of the assembly and defeated candidate for governor; W. H. Hatton of New London, former state senator and wealthy manufacturer; Walter A. Houser of Mendota, former secretary of state.

Stephenson a Candidate. Marinette, Wis., March 5.—Isaac Stephenson, multi-millionaire lumberman and former congressman, is a candidate for the unexpired term of United States Senator John C. Spooner. Mr. Stephenson Monday made the following statement:

"I will be a candidate for the position for the unexpired term of two years only and will accept an honorarium to be so recognized by the people of the state, but I would not take it any longer."

Mr. Stephenson is an excellent health and has his own forces able to fulfill the duties of the position. Mr. Stephenson has been a staunch supporter of the LaFollette-Republican faction for many years.

TWO BANDITS HOLD UP A TRAIN. Pittsburg, Kan., March 5.—A Missouri Pacific passenger train, which left here at 7:20 Monday evening, was held up by two men in disguise, and Lou Jeff, a colored miner employed at Camp 31 of the Central Coke & Coal company, was killed because he resisted and W. L. Westlake, of Toledo, O., who with his wife and two children had been visiting relatives in Kansas, was shot through the hand by a stray shot that had been fired at the negro.

There were few passengers on the train and the robbers secured only a little over \$100 in cash and a few watches and revolvers.

The robbers left the train at Gorrell, seven miles from here. The country surrounding Pittsburg is thickly settled, and is dotted with scores of villages and mining camps. It is reported that the news that a miner was killed by the bandits has spread rapidly and that the miners are aroused and will make an attempt to capture and lynch the men.

EIGHT JURORS FOR DAVIS CASE. Rapid Progress Made in Trial of Chicago Theater Manager.

Danville, Ill., March 5.—More rapid progress than was expected was made during the first day of the trial of Will J. Davis of Chicago, charged with manslaughter in connection with the burning of nearly 600 persons in the Troquois theater of Chicago, of which he was manager.

Eight jurors had been accepted when court adjourned Monday evening. Not more than half the venire of 49 had been examined and it is now believed that a jury will be found Tuesday without a special venire.

The jurors accepted this afternoon are: Enos Campbell, Blacksmith; A. W. Carrington, farmer; George Miller, farmer; and Robert Jagers, farmer. Those accepted and those left of the venire are kept together in charge of a bailiff.

Charges Against New Mexico Executive to Be Investigated. Santa Fe, N. M., March 5.—The house Monday passed a resolution to investigate the conduct of Gov. Herbert J. Hagerman in regard to the alleged fraudulent acquisition of 7,000 acres of timber lands in the Mianzan mountains by the Pennsylvania Development company, said to have been connected with the Enterprise bank failure at Pottsville, Pa.

The charge is that the governor, without the knowledge and consent of the commissioner of public lands, delivered to the general manager of the Pennsylvania company the deed for the land; that he took the seal of the commissioner and unlawfully affixed it to the deed; that the land is worth from \$25 to \$100 an acre but was sold at only three dollars an acre, that the federal law at the time forbade the selling of more than 150 acres to any one purchaser, and that therefore the territorial institutions to whom these lands belonged were defrauded to that extent.

Railway Officers Held. President and Directors of New York Central Under Parole.

New York, March 5.—The jury in the coroner's inquest into the New York Central wreck in the Bronx on February 16, when 23 persons were killed, brought in a verdict Monday night holding the operating and construction departments of the railroad responsible.

The coroner endeavored to get a recommendation as to individuals, but did not succeed. He then declared he would hold the entire board of directors and the president of the Central, and parole them until ten o'clock Tuesday morning.

HONDURAS ARMIES AFIELD

"GRACIANAS," FAMOUS FIGHTING INDIANS, UNDER ARMS.

Nicaraguan Ambuscade Is Foiled—Gen. Lee Christmas, of Tennessee, Leading Bonilla's Troops.

New Orleans, March 5.—The following dispatches covering recent fighting between Honduras and Nicaragua were received here Monday via steamship from Puerto Cortez, Honduras:

San Marcos (Honduran frontier), Feb. 20.—Nicaraguan troops set an ambuscade on Honduran territory near the frontier, but were driven off by the Honduran forces. Nicaraguan loss, 14 killed, 40 wounded; Honduran, 20 wounded.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Feb. 21.—Gen. Lee Christmas (an American formerly living in Memphis, Tenn.), and Gen. Barahona, with 2,000 men marched for the frontier of Nicaragua today. Thirty-five hundred soldiers have arrived at the capital from the western department of Gracias Intero.

buca and Copan and are being uniformed and equipped. These soldiers are the famous fighting Indians called "Gracianes," men of great valor and endurance, who remember the sackings of Choluteca by Nicaraguan troops in 1854 and are enthusiastic for war. When this force arrives, Honduras will have on the border between 15,000 and 18,000 troops. A reserve of 30,000 will be rapidly organized, the entire fighting force of the country being called on.

Tegucigalpa, Feb. 26.—The column of Gen. Barahona and Christmas have arrived at Gutupe, within four leagues of the Nicaraguan frontier. No engagement of importance has occurred within the past few days, only skirmishes being fought. On account of the close proximity of both armies encounters are looked for daily.

Puerto Cortez, Feb. 26.—A telegram from Tegucigalpa officially announces that ex-President Sierra, ex-Minister Rosales and the other members of Sierra will fight against the Honduran government with the Nicaraguan forces. It is reported that this combination, instead of aiding former President Bonilla to regain power, may try to make Gen. Sierra president. The latter has been living in Nicaragua since his defeat for the presidency by Manuel Bonilla in 1903. A late report from the capital says that the following terms

Edison and the Airship

Judging from Mr. Edison's recent birthday manifesto his friends should labor with him earnestly on the subject of airships. To those who have faith in the unimpairing powers of the modern wizard and take no stock in the notion that he has shot his bolt as a worker of marvels it would appear that all that is needed to insure the speedy advent of the long dreamed of era of aerial travel is to convince Mr. Edison of the utility of starting it. Mr. Edison was 69 years old recently. In the course of some occasional remarks on his own career and his plans for the future he incidentally expressed his belief that in time we shall have airships sailing 50 feet or so above ground along the lines of our roads, avoiding conflicts in the air in this way. "It," added the inventor musingly, "I could conceive myself that the airship would prove useful. I would have a try at it myself." Mr. Edison, who, we trust, has not yet struck 125 as an inventor, certainly should "have a try at it." There should be no doubt whatever of the varied utility of the grivital of the dirigible airship as a fashionable and practical means of pleasure and locomotion. For instance, suggests the Milwaukee Sentinel, the advent of a real airship era must at once eliminate from automobileing to the great advantage of the sport, the trade, and the innocent bystanders that dangerous class of scorchers and feather-brains generally, who would eagerly betake themselves to the new fad as something particularly novel, exclusive and spectacular. By transferring their breakneck operations from the public highways to the ambient air a great source of vexation and peril would be removed. Let Mr. Edison go ahead, and make some amends for the musical phonograph.

The Penal Sciences

The University of Toulouse now grants a certificate of studies in the penal sciences. The course leading to this has been organized by the faculties of law and of medicine, and the subjects in which instruction is given are the penal law and procedure, penal science, ideas of legal method, and of medicine in general. Students are admitted from either the law or the medical department, and instruction is given by both faculties, assisted by experts. This is supplemented by practical demonstrations of criminological data submitted to the classes. With the multiplication of these certificates, remarks the New York Post, we may expect to see a great increase in the number of experts in criminal jurisprudence. It remains to be seen what effect they will have on the length of murder trials.

Some excitement was created in a Berlin street the other day by a Turk who ran after the Kaiser's automobile, shouting "Imperator tschok yascha" (Long live the emperor). The motor did not stop, but the man was taken in charge by policemen and led to the royal palace, where an official questioned him (he could not speak a word of German), and received the petition he wanted to hand to the Kaiser. He proved to be the owner of a sawmill, which had been craftily taken from him. Aged 50, and doomed to a life of poverty, he had appealed for justice to the Sultan, who, however, had paid no heed to him; whereupon Hussin undertook the journey to Berlin to implore the aid of the Kaiser, who is considered in Constantinople a sort of guardian saint since his oriental tour, during which he promised his assistance not only to Turkey as a whole, but to every individual Mussulman.

Joshua Pisa, of the Isthmus of Panama, and one of the greatest pearl merchants of the world, is visiting Washington. He owns valuable concessions granted by the Panamanian government whereby he has almost a monopoly of the valuable oyster beds of the Pearl Islands that are situated in the Pacific ocean 75 miles from the city of Panama. He ships his pearls mostly to Paris.

Chicago is to have a millinery union, and members of the Four Hundred there have promised their support. If the movement spreads in the half-dressers' establishments, some compromise will have to be effected with the union about keeping the customary supply of "rats" in the various shops.

One of the most-tracked men in California is Mayor Frank Mott, of Oakland. He refused a position with a big corporation at \$15,000 a year that he might remain mayor of Oakland at \$3,500. His term of office will expire in three months, but there is little or no doubt as to his re-election.

The work that Count Boni once threatened to do is confined to efforts to make it as unpleasant as possible for Anna to hold unless she relents in money matters.

Prof. Frederick Starr of Chicago university says that the cake walk originated in Africa. One by one these great educational problems are being solved.

A Massachusetts man pawned his glass eye for a drink. After having the drink he could see double with the good one.

Delaware has decided to retain the whipping post for wife beaters. Wife beating, it seems, is quite a "fad" there.



Russian Women Eager for Education

By Helen De Wolfant

Wife of Russian Diplomat Speaks Highly of the Capabilities of the Russian Women—Their Initiative and Independence. St. Petersburg's Eight High Schools for girls—An Institution Graduating 883 Women Students in One Year.

(Miss Helen De Wolfant, wife of the Russian diplomat, who is in charge of the Russian embassy in Washington, is an American woman who was married to a Russian and has resided much in Europe. While in Paris she studied the language and cultivated her voice. Miss De Wolfant developed so strong a historical interest that all arrangements were quickly made for her debut on the stage. Her work there was successful and by many she was declared a second Ristori. This is her first visit to the United States.)

One feels at a glance the force of Postnikov's teaching. "Russia is a world, a universe." How infinitely interesting the women of this wonderful world! Types and temperaments of every clime.

Under the master hand of civilization, with the impetuosity and strength of youth, they cast off prejudice and tradition and stand to-day the equals of men.

The Russian woman has absolute control of her affairs and property, and female land owners of certain areas of land vote by power of attorney in the zemstvo. This is the local administration, whose duties are to keep roads and bridges in order, and provide means of conveyance for the rural police and other officials, to elect justices of the peace; to look after primary education and sanitary affairs; to watch the state of the crops and take means against approaching famine, and to undertake within certain limits whatever seems likely to increase the material and moral well-being of the population.

Traveling in Russia, I observe that the Russian woman takes the initiative everywhere. Arriving at a station, it is the wife who hastens to call the porter, taking his number and superintending the family descent from the train. She manages the family and servants, remonstrates if the food does not suit or if the bills are exorbitant or the service bad. She seems to be the inspiration and guide everywhere and calls to mind the first woman of Russian legend, who strode across the steppes with an air that raised them above the masculine element.

Vainakh, in his book on Russian literature, maintains that certain features of the legendary type appear even in the most recent artistic creations of poetry and romance. Whether the author be Pushkin, Tourgeniev or Tolstoy, whether it be a question of love or of going good or finding the right way, the initiative is most frequently allotted to women.

In the great movement of 1850-60 when the cry "To the People!" arose, the great percentage of young women of all classes among the youth of Russia who left homes of luxury to devote themselves to study and the spreading of education among the peasants is very noteworthy.

It was about this time that the women of the United States were making efforts to secure better intellectual training and Matthew Wigglesworth, in his "Woman's Intellectual Constitution as it stands," opened Vassar college in 1865.

The German universities whose doors were first opened to women were filled with eager Russian students, and the professors continually pointed as examples to the young men the astounding progress and working capacity of these new women.

Girls threw off the yoke of home life, women who felt their marriage de-coyedness was not a noble just state, left their husbands. It is to be regretted that the reckless enthusiasm know no bounds, but let it be said in their favor that the majority of this great lawless class was thoroughly moral.

To Russia belongs the distinction of having the first woman physicians. One of the first and best, Nadezhda Suslof, was born a serf and was freed with her parents at the emancipation in 1861.

Medical courses for women were opened in connection with the military medical academy in 1872, and during the Russo-Turkish war the women were found so competent that after proper examination they received imperial permission to bear the title "women physicians."

It was through the energy and influence of the few that the education of women in the broad sense was begun. The strides in educational facilities in Russia may be understood by a few statistics given in an interesting paper recently read by Mme. Bartereva, of the education of women in Russia. She says they date principally from a work entitled "Material About Women's Education in Russia," by Miss E. O. Lehnacher, which work received honorable mention from the imperial academy.

The paper begins with the popular movement toward the education of women in 1850 to 1861, stimulated by Grand Duchess Helena Pavlovna and Princess Radon. In 1857, the first woman's gymnasium was founded at Kustanai, Siberia. There were two schools called "Institutes"—schools still existing of a higher order where the daughters of families of a certain position are educated for a very small sum, the highest price being 400 rubles, or 200 American dollars, a year, including board.

The oldest and most aristocratic of these institutions in St. Petersburg was founded by Catherine the Great. Thus an extremely thorough education has been given vast numbers of Russian women of the upper classes for more than a century.

In 1859 followed the opening of the first free school for women by an engineer, Koscinsky, and in 1859 what were called Sunday schools for girls of the poorer classes who had no other leisure were founded by Mme. Schepiegeley.

Very soon followed the opening of public schools in certain villages for the education of peasant boys and girls after the liberation of the serfs. The percentage of girls sent to these schools was 1 to 200. At present there were more than 1,057,430 girls in these public schools.

In St. Petersburg alone there are eight high schools for girls. Here are some statistics of the Women's university in St. Petersburg, one of the many in Russia—for there are similar universities in nearly all the larger cities—Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and others.

In 1900 there were 883 women graduates from the St. Petersburg Women's university. Recently there were more than 892 students, 478 were in the history, ornithology, classes, 315 were taking the physics-mathematics course. The classes represented in this number of about 1,000 women were 600 daughters of nobles and government employes, 46 priests' daughters, 162 of the bourgeoisie, 28 peasant girls and 15 wives of students. Of this number 2 were French, 1 German, 13 Bulgarians, 2 Americans, 2 Austrians, 1 English, 2 Prussians.

According to religious denominations it is interesting to note that 338 were orthodox Greek, 32 Lutherans, 19 Catholics, 4 Reform Church, 7 Anglican, 7 Armenian, Greeks, 1 Karaim, 1 Jew and 20 Jews.

Of what became of these women graduates of 1900 it was stated recently that 26 were still pursuing their scientific work, there were 29 teachers, one was in the meteorological observatory, two were in government laboratories, two were following literary careers, one in a railway office, one in a library, and one in a museum.

Of 1900 graduates there were 400 in the orthodox church and there are no law schools for women in Russia. Looking at the question closely, the American woman's opportunity reaches farther, embracing as it does all occupations and trades. The key note of the Russian woman's influence and power seems to me to be expressed in these words of Ruskin in speaking of the true quality of the sexes: "The happiness and perfection of both depends on each asking and receiving from the other what the other only can give."

There is a distinct lack of assertiveness, a calm consciousness of strength in the Russian woman, undisputed, apparently approved by the men. There is a saying in Russia describing very deftly the dependence of each on the other: "Men are the heads, but women are the necks."

This reply created considerable merriment, and the trait of rejoinder, considering the humorous rejoinder, an insult, sent a challenge to Judge Thacher, who promptly declined it. The bearer rather astonished, asked: "Will you be branded as a coward?"

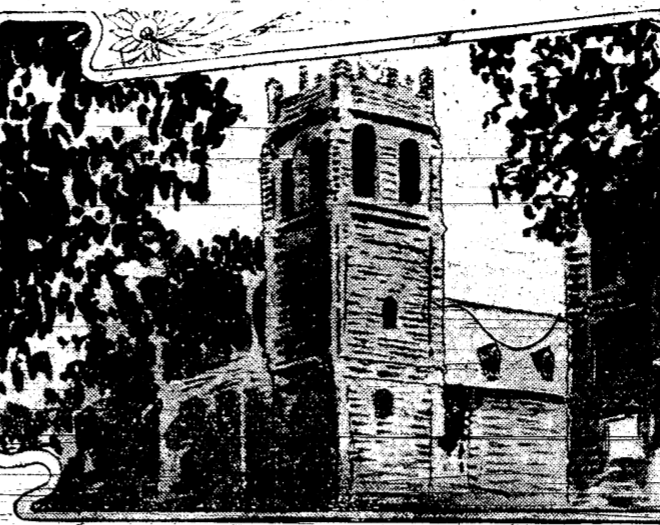
"Certainly, if he phrases," replied Thacher. "I always was one, and he knew it, or he would never have risked a challenge."

The affair caused much merriment, but was finally adjusted, cordial relations being restored, the irritable southerner concluding that there was nothing to be gained in fighting one who fired nothing but jokes.

Accusing Conscience. The hardest of all ordeals for an honest man is to stand arraigned at the bar of his own conscience. He knows more than the keenest counsel, the most vindictive enemy could urge for a verdict of guilty.—Wesley.

Proof of a Real Bargain. It would never seem a real bargain to a woman unless she had to get her clothes ripped off fighting through a crowd to buy it.—New York Press.

OLD SEWANEE to CELEBRATE



Fifty years ago next July the University of the South, or Sewanee university as it is best known, was organized, and in recognition of that beginning a celebration is to be held this year on the beautiful grounds of the institution on the high plateau of Lookout mountain to which will come the Sewanee clans from all parts of the Union.

In the clan of Sewanee are such men as President Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan, both of whom have promised to climb the mountain and join in the festivities. Neither the president nor the millionaire Announcer, came upon the scene until after the graduates of Sewanee, because of the help they have given the university—they are counted as members of the clan.

President Roosevelt was particularly attracted to Sewanee because of its attitude in the negro problem. He believes that the university will play a conspicuous part in years to come in solving the question. The president is intimately acquainted with the vice chancellor of the university, Prof. H. L. Wiggins, and has professed the greatest confidence in Sewanee's work.

Sewanee teaches its students that the perplexing race problem is to be solved only by appealing to the moral side of the negro. Intellectual development of the colored man, Sewanee believes, cannot alone accomplish the work. The working out of this problem is only a part of Sewanee's ambition. The university, broad in principle upon every question, aims to turn out men who are able to grasp the hardest questions of life, guided by the spirit of altruism.

That was the spirit that inspired the founders of the university of the South when in 1857, the cornerstone for the institution was laid on Lookout mountain. Sewanee has turned out thousands of graduates, and to-day there are lawyers, doctors, and business men of great prominence throughout the country who will say that it was the influence of Sewanee that was in a great measure responsible for their success.

J. Pierpont Morgan became interested in Sewanee five years ago, when he attended a convention of the Episcopal church in Minneapolis. The university, although run under the auspices of the Episcopal church, is non-sectarian in character. Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, told the convention of Sewanee's work, and Morgan became deeply impressed.

When the convention was over, Mr. Morgan told Bishop Dudley that he would like to help such a university as he had described. A few weeks later the millionaire sent the university \$50,000 in railroad bonds and followed it up with a cash donation of \$15,000. Later he has promised another donation.

There are over 500 New Yorkers who were graduated from Sewanee. They have organized an alumni society with Dr. John H. P. Hodgson of Washington Square, as president. Dr. Hodgson's father, Rev. Dr. Telfair Hodgson, was so fond of the university that for 15 years he gave his services gratis as its vice-chancellor.

At his death, some two years ago, Mrs. Hodgson, his widow, erected a memorial chapel costing \$23,000 on the university grounds. Rev. Mr. Hodgson, during his service as vice-chancellor, presented the university with a medical infirmary.

Sewanee has a romantic history. Bishop Folk, of Louisiana, was its founder. A son of the bishop, Dr. William M. Folk, is a prominent practitioner in this city. Bishop Folk enlisted interest among southerners and got a donation of 10,000 acres of forest land on a high plateau on Lookout mountain. Besides this, he was promised endowments aggregating \$3,000,000.

The day the corner-stone was laid

a bleak afternoon in October—5,000 men and women made their way to the mountain top. In the town of Sewanee, at the foot of the mountain, there were not nearly enough houses to shelter them for the night. Tents were pitched in the forest, and there the visitors rested. There was an immense barbecue, and the occasion was one long to be remembered.

Several wooden structures were put up for the workmen, and the work of building the University of the South was soon begun. Then came the civil war. The Seventh Illinois troops one day, in traveling from Nashville to Chattanooga, came upon the "crude university" huts. The work of putting up the stone buildings had not been started.

The soldiers saw the marble corner-stone and at once became inquisitive. The stone was blown open with gunpowder, and the papers that Bishop Polk had placed there were abstracted. The wooden huts were set afire, and nothing remained to mark the site of the Sewanee university out-ashes.

During the war Bishop Polk, at the head of a Louisiana regiment, was killed. When the war was over the trustees again took up the work of building the university. They found that the fortunes of those who had promised the \$3,000,000 of endowments had been dissipated. There were no funds with which to continue the work.

Discouraged, the trustees concluded to abandon the idea. Under the grant by which they came into possession of the forest land, they would lose title if no buildings were put up by the fall of 1863. Bishop Quintard, whose brothers now own the Quintard iron works of this city, realized that Sewanee was doomed unless something was hurriedly done. Three days before possession would have passed from the trustees, the bishop and two others went up to the mountain and planted a rustic cross, after the fashion of the "warriors" under William the Conqueror.

The next day they hastily nailed together two rough huts, and the day after that the University of the South was an established fact. The bishop and his two conferees sent for their sons, and for a year the boys were the only students of Sewanee. In the meantime the trustees had got more funds and stone buildings were beginning to assume shape. Inside of two years there were half a dozen fine structures in that wilderness, with several professors and 50 students.

Now Sewanee has an average of 500 students every year. Its domain has been beautiful until to-day the grounds are among the finest to be found in the world. There are magnificent residences for the professors, while many of the friends or alumni of the university have houses on the grounds and live there the year round.

One of the things on which Sewanee prides itself is this community. The university population, outside of the students, is over 1,000.

An Heirloom. Prof. Masson of Edinburgh, author of a compendious "Life of Milton," was once exasperated by the listlessness of a student in one of his classes. The professor one day broke off in the midst of his lecture and addressed himself to the student.

"May I ask you, sir," said he, "whether you expect to pass this course?" "I have hopes, sir," answered the student.

"Then when the examination comes, sir, you will wish for notes on these lectures. What will you do for them?" "I have my father's, sir," was the reply.—Harper's Weekly.

"Well, this is the third time I've been held up, and I begin to suspect that I carry more loose change about me than is really necessary. What I want to know is this: What is the smallest amount a man can carry in his pockets and yet be sure of not being beat up for having too little when some fellow like you goes through him?"

But the highwayman stiffly refused to give him the information. It would have been giving away one of the secrets of his trade.—Chicago Tribune.

Paradoxical Ambition. "I understand you want to be a bar-let," said the American friend of the whitibus Britisher.

"I think of nothing else," declared the latter.

"Then," said his friend, "your knightly ambition is your daily dream."

At the Box Office. "Can't you pass me in to this piece?" "No, sir; this is no passing show."—Baltimore American.

FIND PARALLEL IN BIBLE.

Similarity in Careers of King David and King Arthur.

The history of King David, as related in the Second Book of Samuel, is full of parallels to Arthur. David's renown begins with his fight against the giant Goliath, who is the prototype of all giants in the romances of the Middle Ages. They belong always to the army of heathen, provoke the faithful knights, and are conquered by them. Important in this connection is the number of the Knights of the Round Table, says the Jewish Chronicle. They are the famous 42 to whom Arthur resorts on occasion of danger, and each of whom has a special accomplishment in wielding the spear or handling the sword. Now the explanation of this number is to be found in the Bible. If you glance at chapter xxii in the Second Book of Samuel, and again at chapter ix in the First Book of Chronicles, you will find a list of the mighty men of David, and their number varies between 40 and 45.

Again, in the history of Arthur, we find two further episodes resembling two episodes in the life of David. The one is the provocation of Lancelus Trebusus, a fictitious name—his haughty demeanor, his war against Arthur, and his defeat, which seems to be only an adaptation in English form of the war between David and Hanun, the king of the Ammonites. The haughty Lancelus provoked David, treating disrespectfully his messengers. The other episode treats of the rebellion of Mordred, the nephew of Arthur, against his uncle, and is a copy of the rebellion of Absalom against his father, David. Both rebels were afterward routed in battle. Jewish legend speaks of a miraculous sword, belonging not to David, but to his chief captain, Joab, akin to the Caliburn of Arthur; likewise a mysterious hand grasps the keys of the temple after its destruction, like the mysterious hand which took back the sword of Caliburn.

Little Men. The Bushmen of Basutoland are the Lilliputs of South Africa. They are mostly tall breeds. They are unwilling to talk of the past, and the Basuto dislike any attempt to glean information of the history of the Bushmen. They have had no apparent influence on the physique of other races.

Their language was ancient and peculiar, abounded in clicks of which traces persist. The Bushmen government was family, not tribal. They lived mostly in caves. They partly were nomadic, partly polygamous. Loose family relations prevailed. Their food was game, supplemented by roots dug up by the gullies (pigmented sticks) or grass seeds. Little pottery was made. The paintings in their dwelling caves were numerous. The colors used are black and brown. They called the storm spirit Gungu, believed in witchcraft, and marked the places where they buried their dead with small caens of stones. But few remains. The extinction was caused by their inability to change their mode of life, but a war of extermination was carried on by both Bantua and Europeans.

World Development. The hypothesis of world development, from spiral nebulae, which was so widely discussed about 20 years ago, but which of late years has been seriously questioned, has been strengthened somewhat recently by the explanation that worlds are formed not by the condensation of rings gradually solidified from nebulous masses, but rather by great masses thrown off or detached from the parent mass of a nebula by the centrifugal force of the rotation. Most astronomers are now inclined to the belief that this is the way in which all planetary bodies have been formed. The masses now thousands of spiral nebulae which are evidently in a state of rotation in central nuclei, and which indicate that they will probably be consolidated into suns and solar systems similar to our own.

Man of Popularity. Seeking to find a cure for his deafness, the duke of Wellington once employed a celebrated aurist. The doctor gave his patient a strong solution of caustic to inject into his ear and, calling on him later, found him reeling in agony. The treatment had set up a furious inflammation which, unless checked, would result in death. The hearing was completely destroyed. The aurist expressed his grief and mortification. "Do not say a word about it," you did your best," said the duke, adding that he would not tell a soul about it. This encouraged, the doctor asked if he might continue to attend him, so that the public might see that his confidence had not been withdrawn.

This was too much. "I can't agree to that," said the duke, "for that would be a lie."

Wheat and Chaff. James Arthur was a canny old Scotchman who lived in the town of Ryegate, Vt., in the late '50s. He attended church regularly, and always though she undoubtedly possessed many virtues, speed was not one of them.

One Sabbath on his way home from the kirk one of the younger members of the congregation drove up behind with a fast horse and, offering some excuse for being in a hurry, drove past at a sharp gallop.

The old gentleman in reply to the other's remark about driving past replied: "Oh, ay, the chaff a gangs before the wheat."

Wise Old Guy. "Yes, sreee," drawled the postmaster, proudly, "Old Jed Hudson is the oldest inhabitant in Bacon Ridge. Why, he is 100 if he is a day."

"So I understand," replied the commercial drummer, "but why is it he lays particular stress on the fact that he never took a drink?"

"Oh, he just does that when a stranger is around. You see, he thinks if he keeps on telling you he never took a drink in all those years you will try every way to tempt him, and then he'll just take his first one to see how the stuff tastes."

Equally Matched. "Suitor, I cannot boast of wealth, but I have brains, sir. I have brains. The members of my literary club will tell you that you'd have the greatest debater in Iowa for a son-in-law."

Father—And I can assure you, my dear fellow, that you'd have the greatest lecturer in the town for a mother-in-law. Your request is granted, and Heaven help—I mean bless—you—Stray Stories.

FOND OF MYSTERY

ALL PEOPLE HAVE SOME TRACE OF SUPERSTITION.

Pet Belief in Luck, Good or Bad, is Common Lot of Mankind, According to Dr. Vincent of Chicago.

"People like mystery—mysticism. Some old-time superstitions are dying out, but for each of them a new one comes—sometimes two."

Dr. George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago made this remark just after he had finished a talk to students at manual training high school, says the Kansas City Star.

"The first I ever knew of superstitions," he said, "was when my father broke a mirror at home. It worried him, and I asked my mother why."

"It's bad luck," she said. "Had luck," I pondered. Why is it bad luck?—It was a mystery to me. But I began learning something about these mysterious beliefs. It brings bad luck to cut the cord on a package," they said. "It should be untied. It's bad luck to put on the left shoe first, and it's bad luck to get out on the wrong side of bed. No one knows why all these things bring evil, but many persons believe they do."

In the south so many superstitions originate among the negroes that they are almost innumerable. No one explains the reasons for their "voodooes." Some superstitions are sensible. For instance, if it is said bad luck will come if one passes beneath a ladder, maybe it will. Maybe some persons have been taught valuable lessons in passing beneath them. It is uncomfortable to have a bucket of paint or an ax dropped on one's head. Perhaps this superstition originated from some one who understood such an experience.

The belief that if you pass a pin without picking it up you will have had luck originated many years ago. Pins were costly then, and children were taught to pick them up and keep them for their value. They formed the habit and it has been handed down from generation to generation until it has become a superstition. Perhaps some children who did not pick up pins had bad luck when they got home—bad luck administered by the parent, trivially and quickly, and with stinging effect.

Dr. Vincent smiled when he spoke of the number "13." So many persons are afraid of it he did not deem it worthy of mention.

Last week Dr. Vincent was lecturing on the subject, "Superstition." He declared that everyone had some particular superstition to which deference was shown. An old woman who had listened attentively arose and declared she had none.

"None at all?" she was asked. "None," she replied. A gray-haired man sitting by her side nudged her.

"How about them coffee grounds?" he asked. She blushed and took her seat. And of course the audience laughed.

Gounod's Old Guitar. St. Cloud is about to do honor to the memory of Gounod. The illustrious composer, at one time lived there, and for years inhabited a pretty villa at Montreux, where he composed the greater number of his masterpieces.

During the Franco-Prussian war the German soldiers sacked the property and burned down the house. Every thing was destroyed with the exception of a guitar, which to-day is to be seen in the Opera museum. This guitar is precious to admirers of "Faust" and "Mephisto" for more than one reason; for it is said that its chords resounded to the composer's first musical conceptions. It bears in the center, written by the master's hand, the words: "Paris, aprile, 1822."

It is now proposed to erect a monument to Gounod, which will be supported by a bronze reproduction of J. B. Carpeaux's bust of the great musician.

Cup Winning Stream. In the New Britain city clerk's office is a silver cup enclosed in a glass case, says the Hartford Times. The cup was won by New Britain firemen in a state parade and tournament in New Haven 50 years ago. The event which the firemen won was a stream-throwing contest. Fifty or more of the husky fire laddies dragged a small "tub," as it was called, through the streets of the Elm City, and the crowd on the sidewalks laughed and jeered the firemen from the Hardware City.

"Laugh, if you will, but he laughs best who laughs last," yelled back the fireman in answer to a particularly noisy party, and he expostulated to bacco juice.

In the contest the stream from the "tub" was thrown forward far in excess of other competing teams. The next day the company returned to the home city and were given a reception in spite of the prevailing heavy rain-fall. The foreman of the company spoke, and in his remarks said: "This water fall is the water which was sent up in New Haven yesterday."

A Pretty Name. A Massachusetts man met a negro who had recently worked for him, and into whose family a girl baby had come shortly before.

"What have you named her?" asked Mr. Green, on being told by the father of the addition to his family. "Dat's what we can't gide on," was the reply. "I wants her name Clara and my old woman wants it Nettie." "Well, then," suggested Mr. Green, "why don't you call her Clarinet?" "I declare, Mars Green," said the colored man, admiringly, "dat is purtier dan either of 'em."

Rockefeller's \$32,000,000 Gift to Education

That Sum Could Support in Comfort 304,762 Persons for One Year, Could Build Homes for 100,000, Could Pay One Year's Interest on the National Debt, and Could Provide for All the Yearly Expenses of the Governments of Denmark and Greece Combined.

Socialism Views the Great Gift With Only Partial Approval; Mayor Tom L. Johnson Says It Is An Anchor Cast to Windward Against the Time that People Will Become Aroused at Its Size, Differ as to the Motives for It.

New York.—Thirty-two million dollars for education! This latest gift of John D. Rockefeller so overtops anything ever known in the line of philanthropic giving that it requires some analyzing to comprehend the vastness of the sum. In recent years

in the United States in 1905, the latest year for which statistics are available, was approximately 140,000,000 barrels. A trifling difference of 23 cents per barrel, or about one-half cent per gallon, on this output would make up the gift in a single year. The Standard is not so much a producer of petroleum as it is a refiner and seller. It buys from oil-well owners most of its raw product and fixes the price, which fluctuates considerably. Therefore so slight a reduction as one-half cent per gallon in the amount the Standard pays to producers would quickly sum up to the educational gift figures.

Would Pay Interest on National Debt. Some of the things that \$32,000,000 would do in making history illustrates strikingly the power of individual wealth. That much money would pay for the running of the governments of Denmark and Greece combined for a year, countries that maintain royal families that are related to nearly all the thrones of Europe. It is several millions more than the annual revenue of either Norway or Mexico, and far exceeds the income of a lot of second-rate nations. With it he could pay the interest for a year on the national debt of the United States. In 1855 this gift would have liquidated the nation's entire national debt. Even now by a little more than that

family houses. The education gift would build 10,000 of such houses, giving happy homes to 100,000 people who now merely exist in crowded tenements.

Albany is a city of 100,000 people. All of them could be comfortably put into homes that might be built with such a sum. The total assessed real-estate valuation of Albany is \$64,000,000, of which more than one-half is business property. So that the education gift might purchase the homes of an entire capital city. The cost of living last year in the United States was \$105 per person, giving all the necessities of life. At this rate 304,762 people could be supported for a year out of the donation. Nobody in such cities as Newark, Washington, Milwaukee, Detroit, or New Orleans would have to worry about food or clothing. The mere interest on the sum would support perpetually the entire population of such cities as Ansonia, Conn.; Johnston, N. Y.; or New Rochelle. Any city of 15,000 people could live on the income of the gift.

Could Build Another Subway. It could build another subway in New York city like the present one, the most marvelous railway in the world, carrying more passengers in a day than many great lines do in six months. It could construct a trunk line from New York to 1,350 miles westward to Kansas City, at the rate of \$25,000 a mile, which is all that roads cost under normal conditions.

The things that could be done for the material benefit of humanity with the sum of \$32,000,000 are of great number. The question arises whether the money might have been better applied to some of them.

Mr. W. H. Mallock, the eminent English antagonist of socialism, was asked how he regarded Mr. Rockefeller's bequest.

"To pass any competent opinion on its effects on public welfare and happiness would require careful study," he replied. "Such an enormous gift so overtops anything we have had in England that I hardly know how to gauge it.

"In one sense I should say that the individual who by extraordinary ability and talent makes a great fortune would do better not to attempt giving it away himself, but pass that duty on to his sons. His genius has been that of work and money-making. The sons would not necessarily be brought up in the same line of accumulation. They could devote their time and talent, therefore, better to the question of proper distribution.

Mr. Carnegie's bequests to libraries have produced much criticism in England because of the burdens he imposes on the taxpayers. In this respect the giving failed of due appreciation.

Gift Should Benefit Labor, Too. "You ask me how I should have liked to see this bequest of Mr. Rockefeller's applied differently? I cannot answer as I have not examined it fully. To a certain extent I would have liked the philanthropic gifts so made as to benefit labor as well as education. For example, a gift that would enable the excavations of Herculaneum and other buried cities to be uncovered would afford not only labor but increase our sum of knowledge.

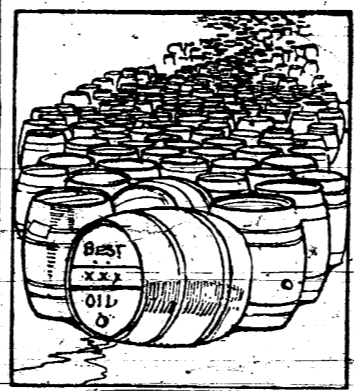
"Whether such enormous donations will affect the theory of socialism is a question yet to be answered. In one form it certainly is a distribution of wealth. The scale on which it is being conducted in the United States fairly bewilders one.

Socialism views the Rockefeller bequest with partial approval, as means toward the end it desires.

J. G. Phelps Stokes' Ideas. "While I am not prepared to discuss off-hand how I would dispose of

so vast a sum, I certainly would not give it to public charity. I would regard the doling out of \$32,000,000 in alms as a calamity. I do not approve of extensive charity. It accomplishes no permanent results in relieving poverty, without removing its cause. Education alone will do that, and this gift to higher education will affect the poor in that it will work to create a keener appreciation of justice.

"It is unfortunate, however, that the suspicion should attach to this gift, for the purpose of leading men to



One-half cent per gallon on the five and a half billion gallons of crude petroleum produced last year would nearly equal the \$32,000,000 gift.

the truth that men who dare teach the truth as they see it may find their chairs in colleges vacated.

"Should that money be given to hospitals, you ask?—I should say no. I would have the hospitals supported by the state. Disease is the result of conditions created by man. And to have the individual turn around and give back to society part of the money he has wrung from it to alleviate the conditions he himself has created is incongruous. That is the function of the state.

"Education is the only hope for the relief of the conditions of the poor. Until man is taught the rights of his fellow-man and learns to respect them, conditions will continue as they are. Under present social conditions, gifts to education are the best way of disposing of these vast accumulations of wealth.

Tom Johnson's Opinion. "On the other hand, the motives prompting such a gift are questioned by many people of advanced ideas. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland,

summed a man of wealth, speaking of Mr. Rockefeller's gift, said: "It is an anchor to the windward against the time when an aroused people will curtail the privileges of public-service corporations. The gift was not in cash. Most likely it was railway securities. Every one of these is a mortgage against the future. Some day it will develop, perhaps, that the special privileges which these railroads enjoy will be threatened. It will result in a sudden squeezing of the water out of these stocks. Then there will go up a cry that these great educational interests, dependent upon the returns from these securities, are being threatened. There will be talk, also, of what the widows and orphans are in danger of losing. A condition will be presented that may have a protective effect for the corporations involved."

Gift is Discussed in Europe. Discussion over the gift has spread to Europe. The World's Paris correspondent in a special cable despatch said: "The Rockefeller gift has excited astonishment in the French press. Several studies of his temperament have been published in which the writers seek for reasons which prompted the giving away of such an enormous sum. One editor suggests petty as the cause and another suggests that all American millionaires tremble in dread of laws that may rob them of their wealth.

"The American temperament, so the article continues, is restive against great accumulations, and this enormous bequest is intended to stave off public action of the individual act of murderous jealousy and envy."

"Still another writer says that Mr. Rockefeller wants to be talked about for other than financial distinction. He cannot do anything great for lack of cultivation. He has no art collections or intellectual pursuits about which the public hear, therefore he makes his money talk."

"The Petit Parisien, however, takes a more generous view, believing that Mr. Rockefeller, unlike French millionaires, feels deeply that great wealth imposes duties upon its possessor and in pure justice is doing his best to acquit himself."

Cynical. "Permit me to ask you, madam," said the lawyer, who was a friend of the family, "your real reason for wanting a divorce from your husband?"

"He isn't the man I thought I was marrying," explained the fair caller.

"Dear madam," rejoined the lawyer, "the application of that principle would break up every home in the country."—Chicago Tribune.

Catchwords of the Traveler. Of the many children and women in Nazareth, Palestine, who have picked up a little English, all have a way of saying "of course" instead of a simple "yes." The expression which French people catch up as characteristic of the American and Englishman is always "Oh, yes!" A correspondent, who has cycled down the Rhone valley, found Provence and along the Riviera, found himself greeted with "Oh, yes!" by the children in the streets of nearly every town. And he discovered, when his attention had been called to the point in this way, that "Oh, yes" was really what he and his companions were always saying.

THE AMERICAN HOME

Wm. A. Radford
EDITOR

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. 415 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

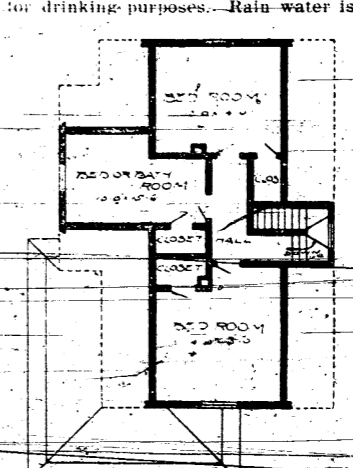
A cottage with three bedrooms upstairs is given in this plan. There is more cozy comfort tucked away under this roof and within these four walls than is ordinarily found in two houses. A study of this little plan will necessarily convince a person that it is not necessary to accommodate a good sized family. Five bedrooms is unusual even in a regular business house, but we have them here in a cottage design, four feet wide by 16 feet long, covering from \$1,500 to \$2,000, according to the class of material in the walls where it is built.

This little cottage is not only cozy, neat and comfortable, but it is supplied with modern conveniences and it looks well. There is a great deal in looks. If the house is a good longer the owner can put up with some inconveniences in regard to size or arrangement, but this house is also well planned for comfort.

In this arrangement the dining room is the room of the house. It is living room, hall, reception room and a room of general utility. There is no objection to making such a dining room answer so many useful purposes provided the room is well kept. A lot of house cleaning is needed where there is so much business in one room, but it saves the rest of the house. It probably costs no more labor to keep this one main room in order than to distribute the work over several others.

The advantages in a house like this

would collect 800 or 900 barrels of water, which would be more than enough for the use of the family. A circular cistern ten feet across and ten feet deep would hold about 175 barrels, so that by running the water from the roof into a good cistern water could be collected sufficient without having a well or other supply unless wanted for drinking purposes. Rain water is



Second Floor Plan

all light for any purpose if it is properly saved in a good clean cistern that is provided with the proper filters. Cisterns are not deep enough to cost a great deal of labor to get the water out, a hand pump will answer very well for a small house to keep the bathroom supplied, but there must be a storage tank somewhere. This may be a plank tank, copper lined, up in the attic, or it may be a pressure tank in the cellar or in the ground outside.

Either arrangement is good if well put in and taken care of afterward. It don't take much time to look after a water plant of this kind. It won't run itself exactly, although it can be made almost automatic in operation.

Pressure tanks are the newest and most satisfactory when they are right in every way. An old steam boiler makes a good tank, but it must be both water and air tight. It must be large enough to hold water for house hold use for a week and still leave air space enough to give the necessary pressure. The water is pumped with a force pump into the tank through a pipe that enters at the bottom. This

plan is the air in the upper part of the boiler shell tank. The water is forced in at the bottom and taken out from the bottom. When the air pressure gets too low to force the water up to the highest water tap more air is forced into the top of the pressure tank by means of a large bicycle pump.

A boiler shell three feet in diameter and 12 to 14 feet long would answer the purpose very well. It should be filled about two-thirds full of water under a pressure of from 20 to 30 pounds. A little experience will soon show the most desirable pressure. The kind of water pump and air pump used will determine whether it is best to pump the water against the air or to pump the air against the water.

Defends Waiter's Calling. "Why do the young men of America sneer at the waiter's calling?" said the quiet man in the black swallowtail coat. "A waiter can travel all over the world, become a superb linguist, and earn from \$25 to \$50 a week, yet the young clerk or salesman with 'eight per' and no future sneers at him."

"When I was a young chap my good mother wanted me to take a job in a department store selling clothes. Not I. I said I'd be a waiter. And my mother was shocked.

"Yet, look at me. As a waiter, I travel wherever I wish. One winter I'm in Egypt, the next on the Riviera, the next in Rome. Spring finds me in Paris and thence I leap the channel in time for the London season. In autumn I am back in America again with full pockets.

"I have learned French, German and Italian. I have made friends with many rich, intelligent, amiable people. I have seen the world and earn \$2,000 a year. Yet clerks and counter-jumpers think they can sneer at me. They had better learn my trade."

The Most Audible Dialogue. "The theater is not so entertaining as it might be," said one critical person.

"No," answered the other, "it would be much better if box-parties would arrange to have playwrights prepare their conversation instead of trying to make it up as they go along."—Washington Star.

Well is the worst companion you can have in adversity, for hope never enters its dark chamber.

LEFT TO THE HIRED MAN.

One Farmer Is In No Way Bothered by the Auto.

"No, I can't say as them automobiles bother me much," replied the old Long Island farmer, when the question was put to him. "They did bother me for a year or two, but then I discharged my hired man."

"But what had he to do with it?"

"I discharged him and got another one who had the interests of his employer at heart."

"Yes; and what?"

"I left the whole matter to him. He seemed to know just what was wanted and I didn't interfere. Now and then I saw him digging a ditch across the road to keep the water out of the garden, and now and then I saw an auto strike the ditch and turn a somersault, but I didn't ask any questions. If they wanted my team to haul the auto to town it was five dollars. If anyone with a broken leg stopped with me the charge was ten dollars a week."

"And then the hired man would go out on an evening with a big coil of rope on his back. I never asked whether he was going fishing or to tie up some cow. If he stretched it across the highway, and an auto went sailing ten feet high and came down with a plump, I wasn't pecking out of the window to see. I think he was sometimes absent-minded and left the old wagon in the middle of the road of a night. I'd be woken up by a crash and the swearing, but I wouldn't get up till some one knocked on the door and said that two fellers had been smashed to pulp."

"Oh, no; them skidoo machines don't worry me any. They don't worry any farmer who has got the head on him to pick out the right kind of a hired man. Just let him know that you don't run to things with wheels on 'em and then leave him alone. If he's got your interests at heart the autos will quit coming your way after about a month. They know when they've got enough."

BOOKS WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

Real Curiosities in the University of North Dakota.

Books written in good red blood, now nearly 300 years old, the letters still clear and plain, is a sight well worth going miles to see. There are but few such books left in the world. One of the best collections of these is now safely lodged in the great Scandinavian library of the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks. They are not written in human blood, for such was not the custom in the far-off, frozen island of Iceland, whence these volumes come. Ox blood was used, for this was the only ink at that early time in this northern land. The books are bound in rough strips of beech wood, reinforced with brass and iron clasps. The paper is faded and brown, but the curious old Norse letters, carefully penned with a goose quill, are still distinct and clear, although the bright crimson of the blood is somewhat dimmed. These volumes are all on religious subjects, and consist of psalms, Bible verses and spiritual teachings.

They are very precious books, after their long wanderings with the Icelandic immigrants from Iceland to Canada, and from Canada to North Dakota. But at last they are at home, in their adopted land, even as the Icelanders of the state and the thousands of Danes, Norwegians and Swedes are at home in this new commonwealth.

Made the Saw. "The boy stood beside his grandfather, his eager eyes intent upon the little yellow violin which the old man's busy fingers were shaping and finishing. "But you can't finish it, grand father," said the boy in despair. "You can't make those little S places."

"Why can't I make 'em?" demanded the grandfather solemnly.

"Because you haven't a saw fine enough for 'em."

"Then I'll make a saw," said the old man. And he did make it.

Years afterwards that boy grew up to be a well-known violinist, understood that his own mastery, not only of the violin but of every instrument of his life, was largely due to the force with which that old sentence took possession of his mind.

Girl the Nation Is Proud Of. One of the first places we visited in Syracuse, N. Y., was the "Mary Elizabeth" candy manufactory, through which we were most courteously shown by the mother of the famous young lady whose story is well known now. A certain prominent and supposedly wealthy judge of Syracuse died, and when his estate was settled up it was found to be so involved that there was no income. His children began to be seriously embarrassed, but "Mary Elizabeth"—a granddaughter—who in the prosperous days, had become an expert in making chocolates, came to the rescue. She began to make candies, and the family all turned in and helped. From smallest beginnings, and after many struggles, have a force of employes, adequate machinery, and get a dollar a pound for delicate confectionery, unrivaled beneath the stars for purity and cleanliness in making. Now, that's the kind of girl America is proud of.—Western Christian Advocate.

"Influenza." "Influenza" was originally an Italian word for "influence," and among other things, for the "influence" of the stars, which manifested itself here fully in epidemics of disease. Hence, "influenza di febre scarlatina," for instance, meant an epidemic of scarlet fever. And so, when eighteenth century Italy was prostrated by the sweating, smothering scourge and passed it on to England, it was naturally spoken of as "the" influenza—the epidemic, though on the way through France it acquired also the name "la grippe," in allusion to its ferocious way of seizing its victims.



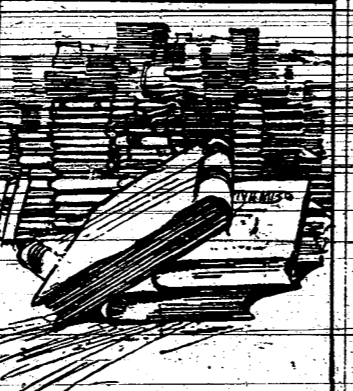
Interest \$1.25 daily would give bread to Fleischman line of 30,380 men, or 23 miles long—23 miles from city hall to Rockefeller's house in Tarrytown.

The American people have had their financial sense of proportion unduly expanded by talk of millions tossed about to various institutions. It is worth while to look first into the enormous amount of labor required to produce this sum which Mr. Rockefeller is able to give away, says the New York World. The United States census report for 1900 counts some statistics upon oil refineries. The standard oil company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is Italian president and from which he made his wealth, owns or controls nearly all the refineries in the country.

What Gift Means in Labor. The census report says that the average wages paid in oil refineries to able-bodied men over 16 years of age in 1899 was \$57 a year, or a trifle over 41¢ a week. Dealing with the matter of labor alone, in the accumulation of these thirty-two millions it would require the unremitting work of an army of 57,450 men giving all their wages to Mr. Rockefeller for one whole year at the average rate. Standard Oil men were paid to make up his gift.

That would be equivalent to all the workmen in Providence or Kansas City or Rochester turning over their wages for a year to Mr. Rockefeller—a whole city working for him so that this gift might be accumulated.

The production of crude petroleum



Would give every one of the 16,000,000 families in the United States eight best books.

J. G. Phelps Stokes' Ideas. "While I am not prepared to discuss off-hand how I would dispose of

SOMNAMBULISM A FORM OF HYSTERIA

Popular Understanding of This Affliction Far from Clear According to Eminent French Professor—Marvelous Cases That Have Come Under His Observation—Frequently the Result of Long-Continued Mental Strain.

Prof. Pierre Janet, of the Paris Sorbonne in McCoy hall of the Johns Hopkins university recently delivered a lecture on "Mind and Medicine," and dealt with hysteria, particularly that form of hysteria which evidences itself in somnambulism.

"I will ask you to consider one of the most typical and characteristic symptoms of hysteria, and that is somnambulism," he said. "To understand it well is, I believe, to understand all hysterical phases that are more or less constructed on the same model.

That answer is not very clear, for we do not know very well what sleep is. You will find nowhere a more beautiful description of the popular idea of somnambulism than in Shakespeare's tragedy of Macbeth. Modern examples are much less dramatic, but you will let me cite a few which have come under my observation."

"There is a young woman, 29 years old, whom I will call 'Gib.' She heard one day that her niece, who lived next door, had thrown herself out of the window in a fit of delirium. She rushed downstairs and was confronted with the sight of the body in the street. After the first shock she seemed to be but little moved, prepared the body for the funeral and was quiet and calm. But from that time on she grew more and more gloomy. Nearly every day now she enters into a strange trance. She seems as if asleep and she speaks softly to her niece, calling her by name, 'Pauline.' She tells her that she admires her courage, that her death was a beautiful one. She rises, goes to the window, opens it and, if her friends did not stop her, she would un-

doubtedly throw herself into the street.

"Another case, a woman 35 years old, who was frightened by a lioness at the zoo. She was thrown into a delirium, which lasted eight days, and since then she repeats these fits of delirium. She walks on all fours, rushes on people, tries to bite them, even seizes photographs of children and chews them up, and acts altogether as if she were a lioness.

"There is a man of 30, with both legs paralyzed, who has been in invalid for years. In the middle of the night he rises slowly from his bed, takes his pillow and hugs it close, walks out of the room, through a courtyard and climbs to the top of the house. His friends have difficulty in reaching him, for the moment he awakes his legs become paralyzed again. When awakened he does not understand how he has reached the housetop and why he, a man sick with palsy, should have been carried there.

"Again, there is a girl, made ill with despair at her mother's death. They lived in a garret, and for two months before the mother's death the girl was

under great strain, tending her mother and earning her living at the sewing machine. After the old lady's death the girl tried to revive the body, lifting it to a sitting position and appealing to it. She now has the singular habit of acting these scenes over again while in a somnambulist state. No actress could rehearse these ubiquitous scenes with such perfection."

of the many children and women in Nazareth, Palestine, who have picked up a little English, all have a way of saying "of course" instead of a simple "yes." The expression which French people catch up as characteristic of the American and Englishman is always "Oh, yes!" A correspondent, who has cycled down the Rhone valley, found Provence and along the Riviera, found himself greeted with "Oh, yes!" by the children in the streets of nearly every town. And he discovered, when his attention had been called to the point in this way, that "Oh, yes" was really what he and his companions were always saying.

By MAT D. BLOSSER
The Manchester Enterprise is pleased to announce...

Mr. A. A. White of Ypsilanti is visiting in the city...

Our store will be open every evening until 9 o'clock...

A CYCLONE OF BARGAINS THE GREAT SALE

Is in Progress—Everything Must be Sold in the next Ten Days Regardless of Former Price.

We are receiving NEW GOODS every day in the different departments and no matter how many times you visit our store...

This sale carries with it the GREATEST SHOE SALE ever heard of...

Men's Shoes. We offer the best shoe on the market for the price...

Boys' Suits. Boys' suits, double-breasted, single-breasted, styled and well trimmed...

Men's Hats. A complete line of men's hats, including fedoras, bowlers, and flat caps...

Men's Suits. A complete line of men's suits, including suits, sport coats, and jackets...

Men's Suits. A complete line of men's suits, including suits, sport coats, and jackets...

Notice of Village Election. The Annual Village Election of the Village of Manchester...

Registration Notice. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the Village of Manchester...

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MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE. THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907. LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

H. L. Root has purchased a new truck. Miss Phyllis Bowen of Clinton visited in town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Watkins have gone to visit friends in Detroit, Chelsea and other places.

The delayed report of the board of county auditors is published in another column.

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SHARON. I have Page and Lynn Jones on hand for immediate delivery...

Treasurer's Report. Annual report relative to Village finances for the year beginning March 1906 and ending March 1907.

RECEIPTS. From the sale of the Village of Manchester...

PAID. For the purchase of the Village of Manchester...

GENERAL SUMMARY. Balance on hand March 1, 1906...

Balance on hand March 7, 1907. Total receipts during year...

Balance on hand March 7, 1907. Total receipts during year...

Balance on hand March 7, 1907. Total receipts during year...

Balance on hand March 7, 1907. Total receipts during year...

Born. The Manchester Enterprise is pleased to announce the birth of a son...

Died. The Manchester Enterprise is pleased to announce the death of a resident...

The Manchester Enterprise is pleased to announce the death of a resident...

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From the State Capital

Information and Gossip Furnished by Special Correspondent at Lansing.

Lansing—The prosecuting attorney of Washington county is said to have been rather censorious in enforcing the law for the compulsory education of children. Therefore, the education committee of the house has a bill on its hands which is due to be the subject of considerable discussion. Those who complain of the over-diligence of the prosecuting officers are principally German Lutheran officers who have children attending the German parochial schools and the ministers and teachers connected with those schools. The object of the bill introduced by Representative Now Kirk, of Washington, is to define more clearly and unambiguously what are the exemptions from attending the public schools. One exemption of the old law is that of a child not attending a public school when he attended a parochial school of other school where the course of study was practically the same. The contention of the Washington prosecutor was that the German Lutheran schools used the German language almost entirely in teaching, in this way not conforming to the curriculum of the public schools. The new bill exempts the German child under such circumstances from the public schools. The argument in the house is likely to develop in trying to define just how far this thing will go in permitting children to be taught in almost any language. Another provision of the bill is that any child between the age of 12 and 14 years is excused from attendance at school while in attendance at confirmation classes between November and Palm Sunday. Representative Gressel, chairman of the committee on education of the house, says there will be a hearing on the bill in a few days, when a number of Washington persons will be heard from.

Thirty-eight Coal Mines in State.

Lansing—Michigan coal mines produced last year 1,272,854 tons of coal. This is 7,452 tons less than in 1905, owing to a strike in the mines in the large mines of Bay and Saginaw counties. While in 1905 the average number of men employed, the year around was 2,722, the number for the past year was 2,119. The daily wages averaged \$2.40, or 57 cents less, owing to the fact it is said, that cheap labor was hired in coming for the mines during the strike. The cost of mining was reduced from \$1.59 a ton in 1905 to \$1.50 a ton. Thirty-eight mines were in operation last year as against 33 of the year before. The Saginaw Coal company is the largest single operator, controlling 13 mines and employing 4,000 men who are paid \$1,000,000 annually. The coal lands there, it is said, will last 30 years at the present rate of production.

State to Run Armories.

Officers of the Michigan National Guard who came to Lansing to speak in favor of the Custer monument appropriation bill, had a conference with members of the military committee of the senate and house on the military bill. The bill provides for a reorganization of the Michigan National Guard and an appropriation for armories in various cities of the state which have military companies. The bill contains alternative propositions for the maintenance of the armories after they had been built, one provision being that the counties in which they are built are to maintain them and the other that the state is to furnish all the support. It was decided by members of the committee and of the National Guard that the best plan will be to knock out the county provision and let the matter stand as a purely state proposition.

Boundary Line Again.

Once more the old question of the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary has appeared. Representative Garbraith introduced a concurrent resolution, which was passed by the house, authorizing the governor to appoint a resident commissioner to present to the legislature of the state of Wisconsin the matter of securing its recognition in the appointment of a commission to act jointly with a similar commission from Michigan to determine the exact boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. Representative Garbraith mentioned Peter White, of Marquette, as the man to receive the appointment to act without pay.

Bliss Memorial Exercises.

Committees of both houses of the legislature have set apart April 24 for memorial exercises for former Gov. Aaron V. Bliss. The exercises will be held in the house of representatives, and the principal eulogy will be delivered by Hon. Washington Gardner.

\$20,000 for Jamestown.

The Jamestown fair appropriation bill passed the house, the sum of \$20,000 being fixed as the appropriation, instead of \$30,000 as passed by the senate. Fred Postal, of Detroit, president of the Michigan state fair, will be the chairman of the Michigan commission of five, which shall erect a permanent building and arrange for an historical and industrial exhibit. One other member of the commission will be chosen from Grand Rapids, one from the upper peninsula, and two from the interior of the state.

Advertising Doctors Object.

Representative L. Esperance's medical bill giving the state board of registration a better legal status for the prosecution of "quack" doctors and arranging a more complete reciprocity between states, has aroused many "advertisers" in the state, who are prepared to register a kick. A hearing has been arranged by the public health committee of the house. Many doctors who might be injured by the passage of the bill will be on hand at that time.

No Liquor Legislation Likely.

There will be no liquor legislation this session, according to the present outlook. As an economic proposition the need of adequate liquor legislation is admitted. Individually legislators will agree that every city in the state should have an excise commission empowered to regulate the number and location of saloons. A few cities enjoy that power now, through local acts whereby that power is conferred upon the common councils. It is so in Lansing, where the limit is one saloon to a thousand population and excellent results have been obtained. Some members of the legislature are of the opinion that the fear of laxity of the judiciary of the state is responsible for present conditions, that if they would enforce the laws by proper punishment instead of catering to the saloon element by letting them off with small fines, there would be far less trouble and so other remedy would be needed. Those who look at the matter in an unbiased way are convinced that each city should have an excise commission, but such legislation is not in sight. The advisability of increasing the liquor license to \$1,000 a year has been talked of, but it is not likely to get beyond that stage.

Democrats Name Ticket.

The Democratic state convention placed in nomination the following ticket: For Justices of the supreme court, George H. Stone, of Ithaca, and John R. Carr, of Cassopolis; for regents of the University of Michigan, Woodbridge N. Ferris, of Big Rapids, and Judge Henry A. Harmon, of Detroit; for member of state board of education, Stanley F. Parkhill, of Owosso.

Mayor William N. Thompson, of Detroit, proposed the endorsement of Judge William L. Carpenter, of Detroit, whom the Republicans have renominated for supreme justice, but the idea did not prevail, the suggestion being met with cries of "No, no," from all over the city.

The resolutions adopted were in favor of nonpartisan judicial elections. Direct popular nominations of United States senators, congressmen and all state and municipal officials; and that the legislature provide for nonpartisan delegates to the proposed constitutional convention, favoring the initiative and referendum and demanding that the legislature enact a law empowering municipalities to own and operate all public utilities within their limits if they desire to do so.

President to Visit Michigan May 31.

Guest of Michigan for a day, President Roosevelt will spend the crowded hours of Friday, May 31, in assisting at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Michigan's admission to the union in the capitol building. He will be accompanied in the role of guest of honor at a luncheon and reception and in a formal address of national importance. The greatness of the occasion will be heightened by the attendance of the president.

State Death-Rate Low.

Michigan is shown to be almost the healthiest state of the union by the sixth annual report on statistics of the mortality for 1905 just issued by the national census bureau. Among the states of the country Michigan makes a shining record in harmony with the showing of Michigan. Michigan's death rate of 1,000 population for 1905 was the lowest of any state reported with the exception of Indiana with a rate of 12.5. The rate for the United States in 1905 is 15.

Amateur's Case Shows How to Operate.

From a variety of vacant rooms at a hotel, a man who had secured the use of a room for a definite agreement as to price, and was not required to accept whatever the clerk deigns to assign to you as in America. It is expected, however, that you will order your breakfast at the hotel, being free to get your other meals elsewhere if you prefer.

Old Time Astronomer.

"Old Moore" under whose name almanacs and prophecies have been appearing regularly for generations, was not a charlatan. His name was Henry Andrews. He was a bookseller of London and, according to an old year-book, "his prophecies were as much laughed at by himself as by the Whistling Company of Stationers, in order to render Moore's almanac saleable among the ignorant, in whose eyes a lucky hit covered a multitude of blunders." Andrews had a very extraordinary genius for astronomy and was greatly esteemed for his integrity and modesty by every scientific man who was personally acquainted with him.

Three Important Bills.

Representative Bust of Detroit introduced his three bills, which have already been much discussed among the legislators who know of his intentions. One bill gives the state board of assessors the function of revising county tax assessments. Another provides for the appointment of a commissioner for the appraisal of mines. The third proposes that telegraph and telephone companies shall pay an ad valorem tax instead of the present specific tax.

Bill Concerns Tax Titles.

A bill has been prepared by the auditor general's department requiring purchasers of tax titles to begin proceedings to dispossess the occupants of lands purchased within five years from the date of purchasing the title. It also provides that holders of tax titles should hold their interest in lands by failure to commence action within the time specified. The present law makes a tax title absolute after five years of undisputed possession of the property.

IN THE CONGO BELT.

Author Tells of Horrors Endured by the Natives.

"Very black is the picture of Congo life drawn by E. D. Morel in his newly published book, 'Red Rubber.' He says: 'Out there in the forest, the broken man through the long and terrifying watches of the night—what is his vista in life? Unending labor at the muzzle of the rifle, no rest. At the utmost, if his fortnightly toll of rubber is sufficient, it leaves and dirt have not mingled in too great proportion with the juice, he may find that he has four or five days a month to spend among his household. If so, he will be lucky for the vines are ever more difficult to find; the distance to travel from his village greater. Then the rubber must be taken to the white man's store, and any number of delays may occur before the rubber worker may leave the station for his home. Four or five days' freedom per month—that is the very maximum he can expect. Five days to look after his own affairs, to be with his family, and always under the shadow of the sentry's rifle. But how often in the year will such good fortune attend him?'

'Shortage on one occasion only will entail the lash, or the chain and detention—worse, perhaps, if the white man has a fever or an enlarged spleen that day. And if he flinches! If, starting from an uneasy sleep there in the forest, when shapes grow out of the darkness proclaim the rising of another day, he wakes to the knowledge that his basket is but half full, and that he must begin his homeward two days' march betimes not to miss the roll call, his heart fails him, and he turns his face away, plunging further into the forest, fleeing from his tormentors, seeking only one thing—blindly to get away from his life and all that it means—what will happen?'

'Well enough he knows. Has he not seen the process with his own eyes? Father, mother or wife will pay for the backsliding in the hostage house. And whither shall he flee? The forest encompasses him on every side, the forest with its privations by day, its horrors by night. There he must live, seeking such nourishment as roots and berries will afford. Shall he gain some other village in the hope that it may be a friendly one? But there the sentry will be also, and his doom as a deserter is sure.'

Why a Canard?

Does anyone know the origin of the word, "canard," a duck, as meaning a false report, especially in a newspaper? Learn upon the explanation only recently, says a writer in Vanity Fair. It is this: About 1850 a French journalist, being hard up for news, wrote an amazing story in a leading Paris journal to the effect that he had kept and fattened 20 live ducks, and one day being short of duck-food he killed one, chopped it up, and distributed it among the other 19. The following day he slaughtered another bird, and the 18 ducks ate it up. So he went on from day to day, until there was only a solitary duck left, which had of course assimilated most of the other 19. The enterprising press gentleman then related that he had this last-duck for his own dinner, thus practically eating the score of birds at one meal. The amazing yarn went round the papers at the time, and formed the origin of the term "canard" for a thumping big story.

Hoffa Ways Abroad.

Hot water is not plain on (typed) at foreign hotels, says the Travel Magazine. If you hear a gentle tap on the door in the morning you may interpret it as meaning that a copper ewer of hot water has just been set down outside for your personal use. If you order a bath it will be prepared for you accordingly, and a wet towel man will see you undressed, so it is ready. You are not expected to operate the water valves at all, and it is doubtful if you would succeed if you tried.

From a Variety of Vacant Rooms at a Hotel.

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Strange Condition in a Will.

There is a remarkable provision to a bequest by the late Mr. Harry Cowen Coley, of Bishop's Stortford, England. Money is conditionally left to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for the equipment of a modern lifeboat station, but the deceased's wife or any child of his shall be at liberty to enter upon, row, or sail in the said boat at any time when she is afloat, be the weather fair or foul, so long as their doing so or their presence there shall not hinder the life-saving efforts of the crew.

Perfectly Simple.

Speaking with a young lady, a gentleman mentioned that he had failed to keep abreast of the scientific advance of the age. "For instance," he said, "I don't know at all how the incandescent electric light is produced." "Oh, it is very simple," said the lady. "You just turn Burton and the light appears at once."—Stray Stories.

FROZE BEARD; BREAKS IT OFF

MAINE LOGGER HAS HARROWING EXPERIENCE AFTER TAKING DRINK IN A BROOK.

SOME COLD WEATHER TALES

Trout Pond Froze Up Solid—Cow's Tail, Too, Froze in a Trough and Had to Be Chopped Out.

Ashland, Me.—It certainly does get cold in Maine now and then, and as the wind occasionally blows at the rate of 40 miles an hour when the mercury is between 30 and 40 degrees below zero, it seems colder than it is. John Pierce says that up in the Stevens logging camp he stayed cold so long last week that a small trout pond near the job froze solid and the men were able to chop out all the fish the camp needed. Some of the trout dug into the mud to save themselves, but this also froze. So intensely cold were the fish that they cooled a pair of scalding water with, out limbering up.

When "Long Jim" Weston came in the other day with his whiskers off and his hair still down to his shoulders, folks thought it queer until he explained. Jim said that a few nights ago he drove against a head wind to get a doctor and that it was this trip which cost him his luxuriant beard. It was about 40 below zero, but he thought little of this as his fur coat and whiskers kept him warm. He was jogging along at a fair rate when he began to get amazing thirsty. This was because he ate salt mackerel for supper.

Finally he could stand it no longer and, coming to a brook, he got out of his sleigh, bent over and took a long drink. Then he got back into the sleigh and drove along. It wasn't many minutes before his whiskers felt stiff and putting his hand to his face he found that they had dipped into the brook and frozen solid. This didn't bother him because he knew he could thaw them out. He would have if, while hitching his horse, the doctor's dog hadn't started the animal. The horse ran, still pitched forward on his face and the little whiskers

broke off close to his chin. A few spears on the sides were saved, but he had to cut them off to match the rest of his face.

When "Hen" Carson heard this story he told of an incident he feared to relate before because he thought no one would believe it. He bought a new dog at Christmas and next morning found it worrying a couple of cows in his barnyard. The bovines were backed up to the watering trough, where with lowered heads they made passes at the dog. Their tails sunk through an ice hole—the



The Cows' Tails Were Frozen Fast in the Water Trough.

hired man had dug in the trough just before the dog got loose and while the animals were standing there the water froze solid. Finally the dog tried a flank movement and the cows turned suddenly. As they turned Hen saw that they were moored so securely by the tails that if he didn't hurry they would drag off the trough. He got an axe and cut out the tails just in time to save the trough cows from injuring themselves. Hen says it was only 36 below when this happened. He has seen it go to 47.

WRAPS UP BURGLAR; HANDS HIM TO POLICE

ATHLETIC BROOKLYN WOMAN BUNDLES INTRUDER IN FOLDS OF A CURTAIN.

New York—Mrs. Mary Gaffney of Brooklyn, has not forgotten the physical training she received when she was a member of the basketball team of the girls' high school. So when she saw a man hiding behind a curtain in her parlor the other morning she did not faint or run away. Instead, Mrs. Gaffney, without letting her visitor see that he had been discovered, began to shift the chairs about until she gradually moved over to the curtain.



She Tied Him Fast with the Curtain Toward the Window. Then when With Her Arms Sprang upon the Intruder, She Did Not Stop to Pull Aside the Curtain, But Getting a Half Nelson Hold about the Man's Neck, she Jerked Him, Wrapping Him in the Curtain to the Middle of the Room.

The man's feet were entangled in the curtain, and he fell to the floor before he could free himself. Mrs. Gaffney bound the curtain about him, finding it useless to resist, the intruder tried to convince Mrs. Gaffney that he was not a burglar. But she was too intent upon trying him up in the curtain to listen. To keep him

HAD TO KEEP PROMISE.

Woman Paid Penalty of Almost Over-Active Conscience. Here is a point for Mrs. Mary Wilkins Freeman in one of her studies of New England conscience. A family moved into a nice apartment in a nice house. The next Sunday they had called. "These rooms lovely!" exclaimed a woman visitor. "Are there any more flats like these to rent?" "The hostess said she believed not," "Well," said the visitor, "if there should be a vacancy, later kindly let me know and we'll move in immediately." Just before going away she reverted to the flat. "You'll be sure to let me know if anybody moves out, won't you?" she said. "And the hostess said she would. The next week somebody did move. "What shall I do?" waited the hostess. "I'd rather live in an insane asylum than in the same house with that woman."

Wise Old King.

When King Solomon returned from the hunt he found his 700 wives in tears. "Why, my dears," he hastened, "what is the cause of this unusual weeping?" "Why," sobbed the wives in chorus, "when you left this morning you did get each of us a priceless jewel as you have been in the habit of doing." Solomon laughed. "Of course not," he chuckled. "Did you not see the tax assessor standing in the shadows? If he had heard me say I owned 700 priceless jewels he would have levied on the whole throne." Which goes to show that the ancient king was just as wise as a modern millionaire.

FOR BEST BAKING ..USE..

STATE SEAL FLOUR WHITEST AND BEST. MANCHESTER ROLLER MILLS LONIER & HOFFER.

TRAITS OF BURMESE GIRLS. Not All of Them Are Too Good For the Earth.

The Burmese girl when she is good is so very good that nothing like her is to be found out of the books for young ladies of the early part of last century. But for all that she does not mind being eloped with, if there is nothing expected of her but to be set in the street, and bundled into a carriage or a boat, and carried out to some place where her silks will not be too much rumpled; and where there is plenty of cocoanut oil for her hair. The Burmese girls who are not so very good—and there are quite a lot of them—are not so easily eloped with. They dislike the worry of it, when things can be managed so much more simply and without the notoriety which makes a divorce and a fresh combination so much more troublesome. They like variety, and are quite of the opinion of the disgraced small boy who said the marriage of one man to one woman was called monotony.—Chicago American.

The Meaning of "Gambler."

All who have to do with firearms know that the word "gambler" refers to the diameter of the bore of a shooting piece. Thus a pistol of .22-caliber means one in which the bullet is twenty-two one hundredths of an inch in diameter, while a .45-caliber means one with a diameter of forty-five one hundredths. There is, however, a more extended use of the word, which is understood by comparatively few people outside of army and navy circles and gunmakers. A .50-caliber .6-inch gun, says a naval man, "means one that is 50 times six inches, or 25 feet long, the length being given in terms of the diameter of the bore. In the same way a 10.45 pistol means one the barrel of which is ten times the diameter, or four and a half inches long. This nomenclature is found convenient because the shooting qualities of a piece depend in some measure on the ratio of its length to its diameter."

The Stout Man at the Reception.

The guest at the crowded reception turned to the stout stranger in the corner. "Well," he said, "I guess it's about time for us to go up and tell the hostess we have had a lovely evening." The stout man shook his gray head. "I can't stammer myself enough to do that," he said. "I suggested the customary thing," suggested the other man, who was a stout man, "and you said you would do it." "The hostess wouldn't believe me," said the stout man. "I guess she doesn't believe any of us," chuckled the other man. "Again the stout man shook his gray head. "It is a little different with me," he stammered. "In her husband."

Evil of Believing in Signs.

A man who saw the moon over his right shoulder and was feeling pretty safe for the month began the next day by falling over the railing of the back porch with a pan of ashes in his hand. The next day he fell from the porch to throw him against the railings, which was just high enough to give him the necessary tip and the law of gravitation and the ashes did the rest. The neighbor who saw him fall said it was a bad omen for the month. The man cursed everything from the new moon to breakfast. "That's what you get for believing in signs. And yet you can't tell from the context of the story whether or not the man was trying to empty his ashes on a Friday. That might explain something."—Minnesota Journal.

Virtue of Difficulty.

Difficulty is a severe instruction set over us by the supreme ordinance of a paternal guardian and legislator who knows us better than we know ourselves.—Burke.

Good Roads in Egypt.

Twenty years ago Egypt had hardly a single good road. During the last six years over 1,000 miles of good roads have been made.

Wedding Ring Superstition.

A quaint superstition is prevalent in many English villages. When a woman is going to be married every effort is made to prevent her from seeing her wedding ring before the ceremony, as it is considered that a sight of it except at the altar is bound to bring bad luck.

Take Notice

You can get better Prices for Pelts and Furs, Old Iron, Rags, Old Rubbers, etc. Best Oil and Gasoline delivered. Moses Stalarsky, Phone No. 129, Manchester, Mich.

LOUIS KUEBLER

WHEN TOP WANTS A TINSMITH His shop is on Railroad street and he supplies a good line of tin, galvanized iron, etc., and does all your repairing or put-up-work on short notice. Why Suffer with Piles? MY PATENT KNOW THAT MY GUARANTEE. Dr. Cowell's Egyptian Pile Cure to cure any case of piles, you may know that it will do it. It is safe to satisfy you, I will pay you back the purchase price. Geo. J. Haussler.

ENVELOPES

Thousands of them, sold by box or package printed or plain, at the Enterprise Office

Blotting Paper.

WHITE and COLORED, at the ENTERPRISE Office.

Mounting Board

Different Color on each side, at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

TOILET PAPER

In Rolls, At The ENTERPRISE OFFICE

ALL SLUNDER AT TIMES.

Occasional Misstep No Cause for Lifelong Regret.

BUYING LAND IN KOREA.

Business Transaction into Which Fact Enters Largely. Land buying in Korea is a process which calls for both time and patience. A Japanese investigator who has been making inquiries on the subject has found that the price at which land may be procured differs greatly with the skill of the purchaser. Any hasty attempt to buy hurts the feelings of the owner, and creates opposition. The best plan is to select the district on which one's fancy rests, and either settle quietly down there or send an agent to do so instead, letting it be known in a general sort of way that one is disposed to buy. Then the Koreans, who class transactions in land in the same category with the sale or purchase of movable chattels—that is to say, as a mere means of procuring or spending money—will of themselves come and offer to sell. Then, by the exercise of a little patience, a considerable tract may be very cheaply acquired in a few years.

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Card of Thanks.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to those of my neighbors and friends who assisted me during the sickness and death of my wife
FRED KERN

Crushed to Death.

George Hildinger, aged about 20, son of the late Conrad Hildinger of Bridgewater, was caught in a shaft in a sawmill in Lodi yesterday afternoon and crushed to death.

Manchester, Mar. 6, 1907: Will you kindly drop in the ENTERPRISE that Miss Bena P. Oerwinka is not engaged to Mr. Sandt. Please tell the people to look for themselves before they look for some one else, then things will be all right.

Yours truly,

MRS. P. OERWINKA

CLINTON.

Rev. Fr. Fischer held services at St. Frances' church last Sunday.

The funeral of Mr. & Mrs. Fred Ellis' little daughter was held Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Ranschenberger and Miss Jennie Smalley of Manchester visited Mrs. H. E. Bowen last Thursday.

We learn that a new firm has been organized at Battle Creek, with a capital of \$25,000, under the name of the L. A. Dudley Co., after one of our former town boys.

Joseph Lindea's horse became frightened Wednesday morning and threw him from his cart upon a pile of stones, breaking several ribs and bruising him badly, and internal injuries are feared.

Tuesday forenoon a fire was started in Lyle Gibson's house from sparks from a gasoline stove, and there were exciting times. A hose was attached to the hydrant up street and soon the fire was under control, but the building was destroyed. The family lost a large amount of their things.

Home Market.

- APPLES—40c per bushel.
- BEANS—\$1.00 @ \$1.25 per bu.
- BUTTER—Good demand at 20c lb.
- BEEF—Strong and higher, \$1.25 @ \$1.75; light and coarse steers, \$3.75 @ \$4.00; fat cows \$3.00 @ \$3.25; heifers, \$3.50 @ \$4.00; canners, \$1.00 @ \$1.25; calves, \$5.00 @ \$7.50
- CABBAGE—3c per head.
- CORN—Good demand 23c @ 25c per bu.
- DRIED APPLES—3c per lb.
- EGGS—Firm, at c 16c doz.
- HOGS—Best, good demand \$6.00 @ \$6.50
- HAY—No. 1 new Timothy, \$12.00; No. 2 new mixed, \$7.50; Clover, \$8.50 @ \$7.50; Marsh hay, \$3.50 per ton.
- OATS—New, good demand at 36c @ 40c per bushel.
- ONIONS—50c @ 65c per bu.
- POTATOES—35c @ 40c per bushel.
- POULTRY—Live weight: Hens and chickens, 9c; ducks, 10c; geese 10c per lb.
- BYE—New, good demand; 62c @ 65c per bu.
- STRAW—Eye \$3.00 a ton.
- SHEEP—Steady. Fat weathers, \$5.00 @ \$5.25; ewes, \$3.50 @ \$4.75; yearlings \$5.25 @ \$5.75; spring lambs, choice \$6.50 @ 6.85; light and common, \$5.75 @ \$6.00.
- WHEAT—70c @ 74c per bu. Low grade, 65c @ 68c.

Manchester, Mich. Feb. 16 1907.

This is to certify that I had a VERY SEVERE attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, in the year 1901, and that I employed Dr. Lynch and he gave me his Rheumatism Cure and Fever Drops and they cured me of Rheumatism. I can CHEERFULLY recommend them to any one that is afflicted with Rheumatism.
CHARLES DRESSELHOUSE.

Fort Wayne, Ind. Jan. 20 1906
 To whom it may concern: I wish to say a few words of praise of Dr. Lynch's Rheumatism Cure. For several years I was troubled with Rheumatism, at times disabling me to perform any kind of work. I took different Rheumatism Remedies, also Baths at Mt. Clemens, Mich. all with little or no effect as a cure. I can truthfully say I found more CURE in two bottles of Dr. Lynch's Rheumatism Cure than in all the other medicines and baths that I took. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Lynch's Rheumatism Cure. Yours respectfully,
WM. FEGEL, Engineer L. S. & M. S. RY.

Manchester, Mich. March 16 1906.
 This is to certify that I had a severe attack of Sciatic Rheumatism which I understand to be the most obstinate form of Rheumatism. I took Dr. Lynch's Rheumatism Cure and it cured me of Rheumatism. I can recommend it to any body that has Rheumatism.
Josiah R. Stolt.

Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets

Cure Biliousness

The most common causes of biliousness is some perversion of the functions of the liver, or the retention of bile in the bile duct.

YELLOW SALLOW-SKIN IS AN INDICATION OF BILIOUSNESS.

Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets are the best laxative I have ever used. They have a purifying effect on the system, and are gentler than when I commenced using them.
(Cape & Co. Chemist, Soldiers Home, Bath, N. Y.)

Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets tone and strengthen the bowels, and regulate the secretions of the liver. If the bowels and liver are active and working harmoniously, waste matter and poisons which cause biliousness, stomach trouble, headache, backache, acids and rheumatism cannot accumulate in the system.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
 THE IRON-OX REMEDY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Tone and Strengthen the bowels

Sold by Geo. J. Haussler.

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If Piso's Antiseptic Tooth Powder does not please you.

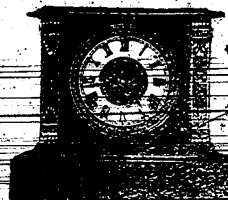
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See our Display of
Hot Water Bags
 and
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Guaranteed for one or two years.

Haussler's

HERE IT IS!



List what you want for a

Wedding Present

We keep in stock only the latest and best styles of

Watches, Clocks,

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H. L. ROOT.