



# From the State Capital

### Information and Gossip Furnished by Special Correspondent at Lansing.

Lansing—In order to divert a great proportion of the attention of the Michigan Legislature from the federal immigration bill which already overcrowded cities of the state, the federal immigration bureau will establish a new office in Detroit. The national representative will work in connection with the free state employment offices, care being taken to ship the new centers to the portion of the state where they are needed and to prevent their locating in cities which now have an abundance of labor. The matter was arranged by State Labor Commissioner Mitchell McLeod, and it is expected that the man who will represent the government will arrive within ten days. The arrangement was made through Terence V. Powderly, commissioner of information in the federal immigration bureau. The federal immigration bill was introduced in last congress for the purpose of expelling the thousands of immigrants who reach these shores through the various states where they are needed. Mr. Powderly has since been appointed in southern Europe, but he is now and is about to arrange for the establishment of a number of branch offices in Michigan and in every other department—horses, cattle, sheep, beef, poultry, farm products and other commodities. The Michigan commission has since been offered to cooperate with the federal government in securing a desirable class of labor for Michigan. There are now some eight offices, Grand Rapids and Saginaw having offices, besides the one here, and a new one is to be opened in Kalamazoo. The Michigan legislature has provided the funds for its maintenance. There are immigrants that are needed in Michigan to warrant attention and endeavor. There will be six real estate agents, three in each of the three largest states of the southern region, and three in each of the three largest states of the northern region. The Michigan commission has since been offered to cooperate with the federal government in securing a desirable class of labor for Michigan. There are now some eight offices, Grand Rapids and Saginaw having offices, besides the one here, and a new one is to be opened in Kalamazoo. The Michigan legislature has provided the funds for its maintenance. There are immigrants that are needed in Michigan to warrant attention and endeavor. There will be six real estate agents, three in each of the three largest states of the southern region, and three in each of the three largest states of the northern region.

# CAUSE OF HUSBAND'S RETIREMENT.

State Fair Features. The notable state fair features this year, or at least that which will first attract attention, will be the grand "Demolition." All that is to be done is to demolish the old buildings which have been erected in every line of work. There are plans for the demolition of the old buildings which have been erected in every line of work. There are plans for the demolition of the old buildings which have been erected in every line of work. There are plans for the demolition of the old buildings which have been erected in every line of work.

# THE CHURCH AT WORK

### FOR BEST BAKING .. USE .. STATE SEAL FLOUR

## WHITEST AND BEST.

# MANCHESTER ROLLER MILLS

### LONER & HOFFER.

Everybody knows about the Kongo. Stanley has made it famous to most of the world. The Kongo is the "New Africa." Yet the Sudan is greater than the Kongo. It is a greater region in extent and population. It is a greater region in Central Africa, and an older. It is a greater region in the history of the world. It is a greater region in the history of the world. It is a greater region in the history of the world.

### NEGLECTED MISSION FIELD.

The African Sudan and its Unchristianized Millions.

### MAKES THE GRINDING EASY.

"Bicycle Power" Does Away with a Good Deal of Labor.

### COFFEE GROWING IN FAVOR.

Steady Increase of Consumption in United States.

### STATE OIL INSPECTOR.

Commission Asks Decision.

### AN ODD MEMORIAL STATUE.

Frank A. Neal, of Northville, Appointed as Sculptor of Charles L. Benjamin.

### Proposed Model Highway.

The people of Lansing, East Lansing, Okemos, and Delhi townships, September 17 vote on the plan to make a small loop of the road, to be built by the state.

### Camp Grounds in Good Shape.

Col. W. C. Rogers, assistant quartermaster general, who is at Lansing preparing for the state troops, reports that the camp grounds are in good condition.

### TOO SHORT-WAISTED.

Lady—Good morning. I left my trunk at the hotel yesterday by mistake. May I have it, please?

### Her Best Recollection.

Mrs. Lapling was expelling the nature of the "injury" sustained by her when she fell off the back porch.

### Revival at Aberdeen.

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# MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE

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INJURED DEER HUNTER BLEEDS TO DEATH WHILE ON TRAIL.

KILLED BY A FILE DRIVER.

Railroad Workmen Who Met a Tragic End—Various Matters of Note and Comment.

### MANCHESTER

WERE HUNTING IN CLOSE TIME.

Lester Engdane, the Battle Creek young man, who was accidentally shot at Battle Creek, died of his wounds at the Battle Creek hospital.

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### Regulate the Liver

Sold by Geo. J. Hassler.

In the conduct of all trusts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, or Receiver, the Union Trust Company of Detroit gives that prompt and efficient attention which produces the best and most satisfactory results, at a minimum of cost.

### Take Notice

Old Iron, Lugs, Nuts, Washers, etc.

Best Oil and Cassoline delivered.

Moses Stalarsky, 125-127 W. Main St., Detroit.

### Blotting Paper

THE ENTERPRISE CO.

REPRINTING OFFICE.

Mounting Board.

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# OUR GOOD ROADS.

## New Law for Building and Repairing the Highways.

It Should be Studied by Road Commissioners and the Farmers Who Pay The Taxes.

### AN ACT

To provide for the assessment of money taxes for highway purposes and to repeal chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes," and chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation therefor," of act number two hundred and forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections number four thousand seven hundred and thirty-one to four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all such parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. The highways in every organized township in this state shall be laid out, improved and maintained by two money taxes, one tax shall be known as the road repair tax and shall be assessed on all property in the township outside of the limits of incorporated villages, which tax shall not exceed fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation according to the assessment roll of the last preceding year, and the other tax shall be known as the highway improvement tax and shall be assessed on all taxable property in the township, including that within the limits of incorporated villages, which tax shall not exceed fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, according to the assessment roll for the last preceding year. All highway moneys belonging to the township or to any subdivision thereof at the time of the passage of this act, shall be added to the road repair fund as the township board may direct, except such moneys as have been appropriated or set aside for a special purpose, which shall be used for the purposes for which they were appropriated or set aside.

Section 2. The commissioner of highways in each township shall render to the township board at the next annual meeting thereon in the year nineteen hundred eight, an account in writing, stating:

First. The highway labor assessed and performed in his township within the year.

Second. The amount paid for deficiencies and commutations and other moneys received by him and the application therefor.

Third. The improvements which have been made on roads and bridges in his township during the year preceding such report, and the condition of such roads and bridges.

Fourth. An estimate of the amount of road repair tax which in his judgment, should be assessed upon the taxable property in the township outside of the limits of incorporated villages, for the next ensuing year, not exceeding fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, according to the assessment roll for the last preceding year.

Fifth. The permanent improvements which, in his judgment, should be made on the highways and bridges during the next ensuing year, and the amount of highway improvement tax which should be levied for that purpose, not exceeding fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation according to the assessment roll for the last preceding year, which tax shall be assessed on all taxable property in the township, including that within the limits of incorporated villages.

Section 3. The commissioner of highways in each township shall render to the township board at the annual meeting thereof in each year after the year nineteen hundred eight, an account in writing, stating:

First. The amount of road repair tax received by him during the preceding year, a summary of the expenditures thereon and the amount of outstanding liabilities, if any, and the amount of such road repair fund, if any, over and above such expenditures and liabilities.

Second. The amount of highway improvement tax received by him during the preceding year, a summary of the expenditures thereon from that fund, a statement of the roads and bridges made on roads and bridges and of the condition of the roads and bridges so improved, the amount of outstanding liabilities, if any, and the amount of the highway improvement fund, if any, over and above such expenditures and liabilities.

Third. The amount of all other moneys received for highway purposes with a statement of the application therefor.

Fourth. An estimate of the amount of road repair tax which, in his judgment, should be assessed for the ensuing year, not exceeding the amount named in section one of this act.

Fifth. The permanent improvements which, in his judgment, should be made on the roads and bridges during the next ensuing year and the amount of highway improvement tax which should be levied for that purpose, not to exceed the amount named in section one of this act.

Section 4. The township board shall cause such statement to be presented at the next annual township meeting, but a failure to render such statement or to present the same to the township meeting shall not affect the right of the electors of the township to vote at such meeting the amount of road repair tax and road improvement tax to be assessed, or of the township board to fix and determine the same as provided elsewhere in this act.

Section 5. The annual township meeting held in each organized township after the year nineteen hundred seven the electors shall, by a majority of those present and voting, who do not reside in any incorporated village, determine the amount of road repair tax to be raised for the ensuing year, not exceeding fifty cents on each one

hundred dollars valuation, according to the assessment roll for the last preceding year, and at the same meeting the electors shall also, by a majority of all those present and voting, select the routes of incorporated villages in such organized township, determine the amount of highway improvement tax to be raised for the ensuing year, not exceeding fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, according to the assessment roll for the last preceding year.

Section 6. If the electors present at any annual township meeting shall neglect or refuse to vote any road repair tax or highway improvement tax, the township board and the township highway commissioner, acting jointly, shall order to be levied such a sum or sums, for either or both of these funds, as may appear to them necessary and advisable, not to exceed the amounts named in section one of this act.

Section 7. A certified copy of the record of the proceedings of the township meeting or township board, fixing and determining the amount of such highway taxes, shall be transmitted by the township clerk to the supervisor of his township on or before the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred eight and in each year thereafter, and such copy shall be made as moneys for general township purposes are levied and collected. The taxes so levied shall be carried out in two separate columns in the tax roll, one as the road repair tax and the other as the highway improvement tax, and the township treasurer shall keep separate accounts of the same. In addition to the bond required to be given by the treasurer by compiler's section number four thousand one hundred sixty-seven of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, such bond shall be in at least double the amount of all moneys to come into his hands by virtue of this act.

Section 8. When the amount of either or both of said taxes shall have been determined by the township meeting or township board, the township board shall have the power and authority to borrow an amount not exceeding three-fourths of the tax determined upon for the ensuing year, for the purpose of paying for labor, material, fuel and other expenses in connection with the laying out, building, repairing or improving of highways and bridges of the township.

Section 9. The road repair tax shall be expended for labor, material and other necessary expenses, under the supervision and by the direction of the township highway commissioner, on the township highways and bridges which will directly benefit the property taxed, not exceeding one hundred dollars on any one mile of highway, unless otherwise directed by the township board. Should the highway or highways or bridges directly adjacent to any property taxed, be in good condition so that no repairs are necessary thereon, such property may be expended by the highway commissioner on other highways or bridges in the township where it may be needed. Provided, if there be a surplus after the highway or highways or bridges directly adjacent to the property taxed have been repaired and put in good condition, such surplus may be expended by the highway commissioner on other highways and bridges in the township where any improvement may be needed. Provided further, That upon complaint in writing to the township board by any ten or more resident taxpayers that the road repair fund is being unequally and unjustly applied, or work improperly performed, the township board may direct the highway commissioner to repair fund or the manner of performing such work. Provided further, That not to exceed twenty-five dollars shall be expended by the highway commissioner in any one year for tools or machinery, without the consent of the township board.

Section 10. The highway improvement fund shall be expended by the township highway commissioner, under the direction of the township board in laying out, building and permanently improving or repairing highways and bridges and in the employment of labor, purchasing of material, tools or machinery to be used therefor.

Section 11. It shall be the duty of the highway commissioner to see that all highways and bridges are kept in as good condition as possible. He shall employ and direct the employment of such labor as he may deem necessary and advisable, and all disbursements from the highway improvement fund or the road repair fund shall be made upon his warrant, drawn on the township treasurer and countersigned by the township clerk.

Section 12. Work to be paid for from the road repair fund shall be completed on or before the first day of September in each year. Provided, That not exceeding one-quarter of the amount of such tax may be kept by the highway commissioner for later necessary expenses, or for plowing, rolling or removing snow in winter.

Section 13. There shall be but one road district in each organized township except that in townships consisting of more than one surveyed township, each surveyed township may be a road district, and at each annual township meeting on the first Monday in April after the passage of this act, the electors shall, by a majority of those present and voting, determine the amount of road repair tax to be raised for the ensuing year, not exceeding fifty cents on each one

er, until a new highway commissioner shall be appointed or elected, and shall have all the powers and duties of such township highway commissioner. Section 14. The highway commissioner shall be responsible for the discharge of all duties formerly required of overseers of highways: Provided, Such duties are not in contravention of any provision of this act.

Section 15. The township highway commissioner shall be entitled to such compensation as the township board may decide, which compensation shall be not less than two dollars per day nor more than three dollars per day for the time actually employed, and the overseer of highways shall be entitled to such compensation as the township board may decide which compensation shall not be less than one dollar and fifty cents per day nor more than two dollars and fifty cents per day for the time actually employed. The compensation of the highway commissioner and the overseer of highways shall be paid from the general or other fund of the township, in the same manner as other township officers are paid.

Section 16. All work hereafter done upon roads and bridges, except such work as may be required for repairs, shall be done by permanent improvement in Korea there is one point on which it may rest confident, and that is that Japan will dominate and direct all the affairs of the kingdom. This the Japanese are frank to admit, even to the Koreans themselves, for Marquis Ito, resident general at Seoul, said recently in an address: "You may talk all you please about the independence of Korea, but no country can be made independent by others if it cannot stand alone. One who wants independence must learn how to get it."—And it may be safely inferred that Japan in her control of the kingdom will take good care that the Koreans do not learn this lesson.

There is reason for regret that circumstances have arisen by which Korea has not been permitted to develop its own racial individuality and to work out its own destinies, but in all its long existence it never has been for the Land of the Morning Calm has always been a battlefield for other nations. Throughout its history China and Japan have alternately claimed and alternately exercised authority over the land. Seven hundred years ago a Japanese woman, the widow of a mikado, appeared in Korea with a foot and army. The king of that country submitted without a struggle. He tied his hands together and offered Queen Jingy to hang her bow over the gate of his palace and to inscribe on it "The King of Korea is the Dog of Japan." Ever since the Japanese have claimed the domination of Korea. And recent events are but repetition of history. Yi-Huei, the erstwhile emperor, was but following in the footsteps of his distinguished ancestor, when he abdicated in favor of the crown prince at the polite but emphatic invitation of Marquis Ito.

It is undoubtedly true that Yi-Huei during his reign of over 40 years has done little for his people, but the disinterested world-spectator is asking the question: Will Japan do more for nearly 12 years now by the right of conquest and usurpation, the Japanese have from time to time exercised sovereignty in Korea.

Their most prominent agents have been the late Mr. Hoshi Toru and Gen. Miura. Hosti when he returned to Tokyo and endeavored to introduce the system of graft and corruption which had characterized his official conduct in Seoul was promptly assassinated, and Gen. Miura was sent to prison for making possible, if he did not actually inspire, the horrible murder of the anti-Japanese queen. Undoubtedly at times the intentions of the Tokio government have been honorable and a sincere attempt made to elevate Korean morals and the bureaucratic ideals of the slyful Yangbans. However, almost invariably the men chosen for the difficult task have added by their activity, but little honor to the warlike halo of the rising sun banner.

The political changes would seem to be in favor of the early removal of the emperor of Korea to Tokio, where he could play royalty in exile with the former king of the Foo-Choo islands, the last of a royal line with whom Commodore Perry made a treaty of peace, amity and commerce some months before his memorable entry into Yeddo bay and the closed world of Japan. With the head of their royal house in exile or a prisoner the sleeping Koreans may be aroused to the danger of what is more irksome, the discomforts of their situation, and, once aroused, there is historic precedent to show that the Koreans can be an awkward customer. On two separate occasions and without foreign assistance he has driven back the invader who came from across the Sea of Japan to rob him of his beloved fatherland, his wide-sweeping sleeves, and his top-knot hairdress.

But such developments, while not impossible, are highly improbable. Japan has settled down in Korea to stay. Yi-Syuk, the new emperor, will give the official stamp to all that Japan does, and be content that he is permitted to live in regal splendor. He was born in 1874, and is the son of Queen Min, who was so brutally

murdered in 1895. The present upheaval at Seoul is quite in contrast to that tragic event, although then Japan was an interested factor as she is now.

But perhaps it is because Queen Min was so strong a character and her son so weak that the bloodshed which marked her elimination from Korean affairs is absent now in the recent upheaval. Undoubtedly it was the anti-Japanese attitude of Queen Min which inspired her murder, although the prime conspirator is admitted to have been the national grand duke, called the prince-parent, and whom she had been instrumental in having held in exile in China. That was during the China-Japanese war, and with the victories of the little Japanese came the release of the grand duke and his return to Seoul, followed by the tragic murder of Queen Min.

What happened on that fateful night of October 8, 1895, has been related many times and in many ways. The essential facts are that Japanese troops surrounded the palace grounds and held the populace and the royal troops in check, that Korean troops trained and officered by Japanese broke down the gates, and that a horde of Japanese soldiers together with a number of South or unattached adventurers rushed in, and under the guidance of men attached to the Japanese legation, made their way to the pavilion where the queen slept. Her majesty, aroused by the tumult in the city, had apparently a fair opportunity to escape. Indeed, it is reported that she had already found a safe refuge in the vast park, when her maternal instinct, her identity for the imbecile boy whom the Japanese have now proclaimed emperor, brought her back to the palace where she met her death.

And now what of Korea? Time alone will demonstrate. But one encouraging word comes from one of the American missionaries now laboring in Korea, Rev. Philip S. Gillett, general secretary of the Seoul Young Men's Christian association, who says: "I give it as my opinion that most of the missionaries in Korea approve in general of what the Japanese administration is now doing in Korea, and believe that it is both sincere in its declared purpose and is proving itself practically capable in the working out of national reforms in government administration, education, financial and commercial lines."

The College Girl's Rescue. "I believe in a college education for girls," said Admiral Erbin at a dinner at Jamestown, "but the girl who comes out of college thinking that she knows a great deal has not profited by her four years' course. For, after all, it is but a smattering that a college education gives us.

"Most girls know this. Many do not. The latter sort carry themselves superciliously, use big words, correct ignorant persons' grammar and fail to make a good marriage. In fact, they create a bad impression everywhere.

"Thus there was a girl—a Vassar girl—who got caught by the incoming tide out on a rock. The tide rose higher and higher, and the girl shrieked and screamed madly for help.

"Help came at last in the shape of a grizzled old shellback in a flat-bottomed boat. The girl, as soon as she saw the shellback, recovered her poise and said in her most affected manner:

"Ah, I knew some succor would come if I—but continued calling hide-fatigably.

"The shellback scowled.

"Wall, miss," he said, "if that's how ye express yer gratitude the sucker'll be durned if he don't row back with-out ye."

Amended.

Miss Prim—Mrl wasn't it hot yesterday? I didn't seem able to dress coolly at all."

Miss Blum—Yes; it was simply too warm for anything."

Miss Prim—Er—you mean it was simply too warm for scarcely anything, don't you?—Philadelphia Press.

# WHAT OF KOREA?



EX-EMPEROR OF KOREA



However much the world may be in doubt as to the future developments in Korea there is one point on which it may rest confident, and that is that Japan will dominate and direct all the affairs of the kingdom.

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That was during the China-Japanese war, and with the victories of the little Japanese came the release of the grand duke and his return to Seoul, followed by the tragic murder of Queen Min.

What happened on that fateful night of October 8, 1895, has been related many times and in many ways. The essential facts are that Japanese troops surrounded the palace grounds and held the populace and the royal troops in check, that Korean troops trained and officered by Japanese broke down the gates, and that a horde of Japanese soldiers together with a number of South or unattached adventurers rushed in, and under the guidance of men attached to the Japanese legation, made their way to the pavilion where the queen slept.

Her majesty, aroused by the tumult in the city, had apparently a fair opportunity to escape. Indeed, it is reported that she had already found a safe refuge in the vast park, when her maternal instinct, her identity for the imbecile boy whom the Japanese have now proclaimed emperor, brought her back to the palace where she met her death.

And now what of Korea? Time alone will demonstrate. But one encouraging word comes from one of the American missionaries now laboring in Korea, Rev. Philip S. Gillett, general secretary of the Seoul Young Men's Christian association, who says: "I give it as my opinion that most of the missionaries in Korea approve in general of what the Japanese administration is now doing in Korea, and believe that it is both sincere in its declared purpose and is proving itself practically capable in the working out of national reforms in government administration, education, financial and commercial lines."

The College Girl's Rescue. "I believe in a college education for girls," said Admiral Erbin at a dinner at Jamestown, "but the girl who comes out of college thinking that she knows a great deal has not profited by her four years' course. For, after all, it is but a smattering that a college education gives us.

"Most girls know this. Many do not. The latter sort carry themselves superciliously, use big words, correct ignorant persons' grammar and fail to make a good marriage. In fact, they create a bad impression everywhere.

"Thus there was a girl—a Vassar girl—who got caught by the incoming tide out on a rock. The tide rose higher and higher, and the girl shrieked and screamed madly for help.

"Help came at last in the shape of a grizzled old shellback in a flat-bottomed boat. The girl, as soon as she saw the shellback, recovered her poise and said in her most affected manner:

"Ah, I knew some succor would come if I—but continued calling hide-fatigably.

"The shellback scowled.

"Wall, miss," he said, "if that's how ye express yer gratitude the sucker'll be durned if he don't row back with-out ye."

Amended.

Miss Prim—Mrl wasn't it hot yesterday? I didn't seem able to dress coolly at all."

Miss Blum—Yes; it was simply too warm for anything."

Miss Prim—Er—you mean it was simply too warm for scarcely anything, don't you?—Philadelphia Press.

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### LONIER & HOFFER.

PROSE AND VERSE.

Writing this way at so much a word hardly would pay. Writing this way? Never! Nay, nay! It is absurd writing this way at so much a word.

Still  
I am of the opinion  
That  
It is a  
Good deal honestier  
Than calling this kind  
Of  
Stuff  
Poetry and getting so  
Much

A  
Line  
For it  
Oh?—Franklin P. Adams, in Life.

Aids to Memory.  
His Wife (at dinner)—John, I wish you would remind me that I am to make out a shopping list this evening.  
Her Husband—I will, my dear, if you'll remind me of something.  
His Wife—What am I to remind you of?  
Her Husband—Of the necessity of my reminding you about the shopping list.—Chicago News.

An Advantage.  
"Gee," said the small boy to the bald-headed man, "I wish I was you."  
"Why?" asked the man.  
"Because I could go swimming whenever I wanted to and ma couldn't get next by running her hands through my hair to see if it was wet."—Detroit Free Press.

The Dignity of Youth.  
The woman in the adjoining flat said to her youthful neighbor: "Virginitia, I thought I heard you crying this morning." "Never, not me! I'm too old to cry. I'm five years old; that was Dot." "And now old is Dot?" "Oh, she's most 18; she's old enough to be foolish!"

His Promise Fulfilled.  
"You told me," she said with a pout, three months after their marriage, "that you intended to die a bachelor." "To all intents and purposes," he sadly replied, "I have lived up to my declaration. I am known now merely as my wife's husband."—Judge.

Observing Tommy.  
Mamma—Have you learned to speak in school yet, Tommie?  
Tommie—What's the use of my learning to speak, mamma, if when I grow up I'm to get a wife who won't let me!—Yonkers Statesman.

Bad Luck.  
Tired Tatters—I saw de new moon yer me left shoulder las' night. I wonder wot dat's a sign of?  
Wearly Walker—It's a sign dat do xer' place youse ask fer, work youse'll get it.—Chicago Daily News.

Her Intention.  
"Dear me," said her mother, "I can't see why you will go on receiving attentions from Mr. Newton. He has already squandered half of the fortune that his grandmother left him."  
"I know that, mamma, and I intend to quit having anything to do with him just as soon as the other half is gone."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Called.  
Jimmy Jenkins (to new boy in neighborhood)—What's yer old man do? What's he work at?  
Harold Harrington (loftily)—He's on the bench.  
Jimmy Jenkins—Den he's wit' some bush-league kid; fer dere ain't no sich player in de National er American!—Puck.

Not Necessarily Personal.  
"You have missed the word 'donkey' several times in the last ten minutes. Am I to understand that you mean anything of a personal nature?"  
"Certainly not. There are lots of donkeys in the world besides you."—Chicago Journal.

He Knew Why.  
"My husband and I never quarrel," she said.  
"I've always noticed," remarked the crusty old bachelor, "that your husband gets up and walks away when people don't agree with him."—Chicago Record-Herald.

And Cupid Shrieked!  
Miss Puritania—Money is the enemy of all good breeding.  
Miss Filippini—Perhaps, but the average woman loves a man for the smiles he has made.—Judge.

### 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 BILLOW STIFF IN AN INDICATION OF BILIOUSNESS.

"Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets are the best I have ever used. They have cleared my yellow skin and other remedies has ever done, and I am glad to see that you have made such a success of this system."

W. H. GILBERT, D. D., D. C.

Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets are strong, the bowels and stimulate the secretions of the liver. If the bowels and liver are active and working harmoniously, with a fair and regular diet, biliousness, stomach trouble, headache, back-ache, colds and rheumatism cannot occur outside of the system.

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MY PATRONS KNOW THAT MY GUARANTEE IS IN GOOD FAITH when I say that I guarantee Dr. Cassell's Pile Cure to cure every 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.

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### Mounting Board

at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

Chicagoans Hurt in Wreck. Ludington—Dr. J. O. Dauer and Mrs. Varding of Chicago were injured in a collision on the Ludington & Northern railroad. Dr. Dauer suffered severe internal injuries and Mrs. Varding's right leg was broken. Five other persons were hurt.

Professor Will Tour Europe. Ann Arbor—Prof. A. A. Stanley of the University of Michigan will make an extended trip abroad with his family. He has secured leave of absence for a year.

New Lothrop Farmer Insane. Owosso.—James Conley, of New Lothrop, was taken to the Pontiac asylum. He owns a fine farm near New Lothrop and has a family.

Aged Woman Wanders Miles. St. Johns.—Though 70 years of age, Mrs. Henry Pehr started to walk to the home of Mrs. Michael Reep, a daughter, who lives in Ashley, nearly 30 miles away. She walked nearly all night, but when found by a searching party she had lost her way, after walking over 26 miles.

Call Boy a Thief. Jackson. Earl Hall, a small boy, was arrested in company with an unbrella man. He is wanted on a charge of stealing a watch and pocketbook at Chesaning. It is said he admits his guilt.

Ties Boy to Wagon Wheel. Port Huron.—Complaint is made that Moses Banker tied his son Charles to a wagon wheel. The boy cried all the afternoon and finally the neighbors interfered and he was released.



Pat—"An' whin did he do?"  
Milligan—"Yesterday."  
Pat—"Borra, he had a fine day for it."

### Mounting Board

at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

### Enterprise Office

A Hopeful Future.

"Our boy Josh don't seem to be satisfied with anything around the place," said Mrs. Cornutson regretfully. "Let him alone," answered her husband. "Maybe it's a good sign. You can't tell but what he'll grow up to be one of these reformers that cause a sensation in politics."