

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

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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; 20 miles from Ypsilanti, 12 miles from Tecumseh, 20 miles from Jackson, the Prison City; 44 miles from Detroit; 31 miles from Toledo.

At Junction of Jackson and Ypsilanti Branches of the Lake Shore Ry. Belts U. Telegraph, Three Good Water Powers, Rob Farming, Fruit and Stock Section. Everything Up-to-date.

Societies.

MANCHESTER LODGE NO. 148, F. & A. M. meets at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening on or before full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. FRED ESPAFARD, W. M. ED. E. Root, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER NO. 45, F. A. M. meets at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening on or before full moon. Visiting companions cordially welcome. T. B. BAILEY, H. P. ED. E. Root, Secretary.

MANITON COUNCIL NO. 24, R. & S. M. assemble at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening after each full moon. All visiting companions invited. MAT D. BLOSSER, T. I. M. C. W. Case, Secretary.

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

MANCHESTER HIVE NO. 696, L. O. T. M. meet at Macomb Hall second and fourth Friday evening. Visiting members invited. COM. T. B. BAILEY, H. P. MRS. JOHANNA SCHMID, Recorder.

COMSTOCK POST NO. 352, G. A. R. meets first and third Tuesday evening at hall over Post Office, 10 a.m. Visiting members invited. JAMES KELLY, Com. SAM BIRKWOOD, Adjutant.

COMSTOCK WAR C. NO. 330, meets first and third Tuesday afternoons at hall over Post Office, 10 a.m. Visiting members invited. NELLIE F. RINGHAM, Pres. ELIZA WHITMORE, Secretary.

Business Cards.

A. J. WATERS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office over Union Savings Bank. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

FREEMAN & WATKINS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS. A. F. FREEMAN, F. M. FREEMAN, W. J. WATKINS. A. F. & F. M. FREEMAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

W. A. KLOPFENSTEIN, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at Residence one door west of City Hotel. Hours: 8-10 a. m., 1-3, 7-9 p. m.

B. A. TRACY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN. Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 12 m., from 12 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m.

C. F. KAPP M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at Residence on Clinton Street. Hours: 7 to 10 a. m. and 1-3 to 8 p. m. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

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

GEO. A. SERVIS D. S. I. Is prepared to do all kinds of DENTAL WORK. General and Local Anesthesia for Painless Extraction. Also implants in new Service Building.

F. D. MERITHEW, LICENSED AUCTIONEER. Manchester, Mich. Sales to Village or County, will promptly dispose of real estate, personal property, etc. can be made at the ENTERPRISE Office.

J. J. BRIEGEL, FREEMAN HOUSE BARBER. Shaving, Shampooing, Haircutting, etc. Barber in first-class manner. Hot and Cold Baths.

ALBERT M. KIESLER, CENTRAL MEAT MARKET. Steam Sausage Maker. Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats. Wholesale and Retail. Ice for Private Families.

Dress and Mind. Dowdiness in person expresses the mental attitude of a woman quite as clearly as the smartness of the coquette. The latter is, obviously, bent on pleasing, the former is certain that she cannot, and therefore refuses to enter the lists.—The World.

Gathering From Tree of Life. Each day is a branch of the tree of life, laden heavily with fruit. It we lie down lazily beneath it we may starve; but if we shake the branches some of the fruit will fall for us—Longfellow.

Railroad Building in China. Hardly a province of China has escaped the recent mania for railways, and if all the lines projected are carried out some of the remotest parts of the empire will be rendered easy of access.

Judging by Themselves. Men who use 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 arrant jade on a journey. Goldsmith.

MICHIGAN EVENTS NOTED

MANCHESTER

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 38,000 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. Figures were introduced to prove that in the states where they have the two-cent rate, the

Sunday excursions were cut out entirely by the roads, the roads were poorer and they claimed that in these cases, the traffic was larger and the roads could better stand the rate than in Michigan, therefore they fear conditions would become bad for the working man.

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. Tuberculosis in all forms caused a greater number of deaths, 2,676, but the number reported for the single cause tuberculosis of the lungs was 2,274. Typhoid fever caused 693 deaths, diphtheria 313, scarlet fever 221, measles 246, meningitis 488, influenza 300, cancer, 1,000, violence, 2,212.

The diseases of infants were also important causes of death, 7,108 deaths under one year of age. There were only three deaths from smallpox.

Heroin Girl.

Braving flames that threatened every instant to engulf her, and though her hair was burning, her hands and face blistering, the 14-year-old daughter of George Blohm made a heroic attempt to drag invalid Mrs. Little Post from the burning house of Henry Bender in Hart. She failed and later the charred body of Mrs. Post was found in the ruins.

The work of concentration was never so completely done as by these big stores," says Mr. Kane. "Their catalogues, agents and salesmen have so completely covered the country, and so filled the farmer with the idea that he is buying metropolitan bargains that these outside firms are actually doing more business in the state than our own merchants, and that without paying a cent of taxes, while our merchants are paying taxes."

"There should be some way of taxing people doing business in our state, not taxes where they are from, I do not know just how this work is to be done, but the need of Michigan merchants is a very bitter one, and I hope the attorney general can devise some way to meet it."

Dined the Governor.

Warden Armstrong entertained 300 invited guests at the prison Friday evening. Gov. Warner and the legislative prison committee were present, and as it was the first anniversary of Mr. Armstrong's wardenship he decided to give an unique lunch and smoke.

The efforts of the child proved futile and she was forced to abandon the woman to her fate.

The Sons of a Hero.

Engelberger Riedlinger, aged 25, a Michigan Central employee in 1888 was drowned while trying to save Samuel Phillips, a lad who fell into the river. Riedlinger was an expert swimmer and clasped him about the neck and dragged him to the bottom. Riedlinger left a widow and two children, and in recognition of his heroism a fund of \$1,200 was raised.

Half was paid to the widow and the balance deposited in a savings bank for the benefit of the children. The widow, Mrs. Riedlinger, has just received her majority and was paid \$555, double the sum deposited for him. Engelberger, 25, will draw a still larger sum in 1908.

Aged Mother Sues Sheriff.

Alleging that her unfinished her war bond, William and Henry Wagner aged 41 years, who were killed Christ eve while walking on the Grand Trunk railroad tracks from Vicksburg to Schoolcraft, contributed to the death. Miss Maria Munger, aged 18, has commenced suit for \$6,000 damages.

Henry C. Miller, salopian, and his bondsmen, Horace Williams and Frank H. Munn, all of Vicksburg, are the defendants. The twin sons were their mother's only support.

The Mungers had been in Vicksburg to purchase Christmas gifts.

Charlotte Joliet.

The report 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 who voted at a special election held a year ago this month to bond the city for \$9,000 to have the plant locate there. So anxious were the officers of the concern to come to Charlotte that they asked that a special election be held two weeks before the regular spring election and decide the question, which was carried decisively.

Verdict Against P. M.

The jury in the Gorton damage suit against the Pere Marquette railway brought in a verdict for \$4,888 in favor of the plaintiff, George T. Gorton, who sued for \$10,000 for the death of his wife, Mrs. Gorton and her sister, Mrs. Jessie Allen, were killed at the Atherton crossing in Flint a year ago in January by a train which was running backwards.

Albert Martin, colored, and Etta Preston, white, of Jackson, were locked up in Bellevue. The husband of the woman made the complaint.

Trained dogs belonging to the Wexom Bros. Carnival Co. wintering in Pancrat, got to fighting and before they could be separated a collie worth \$500 was almost torn to pieces.

State Salt Inspector Temple Emery announces that he will not make any changes in the staff of deputies except in the Marine City-St. Clair district, where J. P. Reath will succeed Inspector Beach.

Pretending to be a butcher, Deputy Sheriff Johns, of Kent county, made an appointment with a man and soon secured a confession that the fellow had assisted two thieves to steal two calves from L. F. Shoemaker.

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.

Under the spell of congenial surroundings things went with a snap and vim and the temper of the delegates was expressed in the incisive resolutions that were drafted by T. E. Tarsney, of Detroit. The ticket nominated follows:

Justices of the Supreme Court—George F. Stone, of Isparta; John R. Carr, of Cassopolis.

Regents of U. of M.—Woodbridge N. Ferris, of Big Rapids; Henry A. Harmon, of Detroit.

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

Mrs. Courier is Free.

Mrs. Clara Courier of Sheridan, is

a free woman, the coroner's jury in the death of her husband, Albert Courier, 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. Courier was informed of the report of the chemist, and Sheriff Gafford 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. Courier showed little more emotion when she was discharged than at any time since the gossips of Sheridan village stirred up the scandalous stories.

Mrs. Clara Courier is held in high esteem with the Detroit wholesale lumber firms with which she has done business. She is given an excellent reputation as to character and business ability.

Put Them Out of Business.

Senator Kane and Mr. Pleasant had a long conference with the attorney general on the subject of the "catalogue houses" of 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.

The work of concentration was never so completely done as by these big stores," says Mr. Kane. "Their catalogues, agents and salesmen have so completely covered the country, and so filled the farmer with the idea that he is buying metropolitan bargains that these outside firms are actually doing more business in the state than our own merchants, and that without paying a cent of taxes, while our merchants are paying taxes."

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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. The witness, however, characterized it as insane knowledge. Mr. Jerome pled question after question predicated upon Thaw's actions subsequent to the shooting and asked if they did not indicate that the defendant knew what he was about. Dr.

Evans explained that he believed that

the brain storm had cleared up immediately after the shooting, and that

Thaw's scattered senses had begun to readjust themselves even before the service was the same as that given to the roof garden.

Mr. Wagner used the present tense in replying to a question by the district attorney as to the form of

Thaw's insanity, saying he believed that the defendant was wandering from

time to time in fits of insanity.

One, tending to melancholia and the other to dementia. Thaw's attorneys made no move to correct the witness.

Defendant Consults with Lawyers.

Thaw again brought into court several big brown portfolio envelopes filled with letters. He receives several scores of missives daily, some of the letters coming from across seas, and his Monday morning mail always is heavy. Thaw engaged his lawyers

in earnest consultation when he took his place facing the witness and the jury box. He directed his remarks especially to Mr. Peabody and Mr. McPike. The latter seemed desirous of avoiding the conversation, and drew back several times with terror and awe of his head. The defendant, however, was earnest and would not be denied. He continued to talk for several minutes. Then he sat back and listened to the first question addressed to him. It was about the first time he had paid the slightest attention to the witness since he took the stand. Thaw did not listen long, however, but turned to Daniel O'Reilly and began to talk rapidly to him. Thaw's lips could be seen moving rapidly as he spoke.

Blew Up the Boiler.

Lawrence Bloom, aged 26, an engineer in charge of drilling operations north of Alpena, by mistake threw gasoline into the furnace under the boiler to start a fire in place of kerosene. An explosion wrecked the boiler. Bloom was badly burned, especially his face and hands, and saved his life by jumping into a tank of water used for filling the boiler.

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Leaping that a man acting in a demented manner was wandering about in the woods near Grayling, the sheriff located Howard A. Cockley, who had \$60, a gold watch, and several deeds in his pockets. He had recent- ly shipped a carload of horses from Lewiston. Both his feet are badly frozen.

Army Officers Plead Guilty.

Omaha, Neb., March 5.—Pleas of guilty by both men brought the court martial trials of Capt. Ralph R. Stoggs and Second Lieut. A. L. Clark of the Thirtieth infantry to an abrupt termination at Fort Crook, Monday afternoon. The charges were insinuated.

Forest Reserves Increased.

Washington, March 5.—Se

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, MAR. 1, 1907.



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 unpaired 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 era of aerial travel is to convince Mr. Edison of the utility of starting it. Mr. Edison was 60 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, "could convince myself that the airship would prove useful. I would have a try at it myself." Mr. Edison, who, we trust, has not yet struck 12 as an inventor, certainly should have a try at it. There should be no doubt whatever of the varied utility of the arrival 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 craze just at once eliminate from automobileing the great advantage of the sport, the trade, and the innocent bystanders that dangerous class of scorchers and feather-brains generally, who would eagerly take themselves to the newfad 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 30, and doomed to a life of poverty, he had appealed for justice to the sultan, who, however, had paid no heed to him; whereupon Hussein undertook the journey to Berlin to implore the aid of the Kaiser, who is considered in Constantinople a sort of guardian saint since his orientation 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 military union, and members of the Four Hundred there have promised their support. If the movement spreads in the hairdressers' 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-talked-of 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 Gould 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 bad there.

Russian Women Eager for Education

By Helen De Wolf

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.

Copyright by Joseph B. Knott

Photo by Joseph B. Knott

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

**That Sum Could Support in Com-
fort 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 Gov-
ernments 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 Wind-
ward Against the Time that
People Will Become Aroused:
the French Press, Astonished
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 life of philanthropy, giving that it requires some analyzing to comprehend the vastness of the sum. In recent years



Interest—\$4,320 daily—would give bread to Fleischman line of 80,000 men, or 22 miles long—22 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. Let us

see what gift means in labor.

The census report says that the average wages paid in oil refineries to skilled men over 16 years of age in 1899 was \$557 a year, or a trifle over \$10 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 the gift.

That would be equivalent to all the workingmen in Providence or Kansas City or Rothesay 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

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 illustrate 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 referred 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 1856 this gift would have liquidated the nation's entire national debt.

Even now by a little more than four

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 valuation of Albany is \$6,000,000, 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.; Johnstown, N. Y., or New Rochelle. Any city of 15,000 people could live on the income of the gift.

In the matter of food alone such a sum would do wonders. Its mere interest income, amounting to \$4,229 a day, would forever feed a Fleischman bread line of 80,000 men, giving one loaf of bread every night. That line would extend not merely around Grace church, as at present, but 22 miles up Broadway to Tarrytown.

Would 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 1,300 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 applied differently? I cannot answer, as I have not examined it fully. To a certain extent I would have the philanthropic gifts so made as to benefit labor as well as education. For example, a gift that would enable the excavations of Herculanum 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 a means toward the end it desires.

It costs about \$20 a year to educate a child in the public schools of small communities. The interest alone on the Rockefeller donation amounts, at five per cent, to \$1,600,000 a year. That sum would give education each year to 30,000 children. It would more than pay the entire cost of teaching New York City's 600,000 children for a year.

Turning aside from educational figures, a subject on which Mr. Rockefeller's general education board has an manner of statistics, there are some essential practical things that his thirty-two millions would do. For example, it costs, even at present high prices, about \$3,200 to build a house in Brooklyn with all modern conveniences and of sufficient size to contain two families of five persons each. Technically these are known as two-

bedroom houses.

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

G. Phelps Stokes, one of the party leaders, said:

J. G. Phelps Stokes' Ideas.

"While I am not prepared to discuss off-hand how I would dispose of

the gift, I would say that it would

be well to use it for the following:

"First, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Second, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Third, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Fourth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Fifth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Sixth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Seventh, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Eighth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Ninth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Tenth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Eleventh, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Twelfth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirteenth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Fourteenth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Fifteenth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Sixteenth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Seventeenth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Eighteenth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Nineteenth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Twentieth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Twenty-first, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Twenty-second, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Twenty-third, to help to relieve the

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"Twenty-fourth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Twenty-fifth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Twenty-sixth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Twenty-seventh, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Twenty-eighth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Twenty-ninth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirtieth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirty-first, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirty-second, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirty-third, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirty-fourth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirty-fifth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirty-sixth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirty-seventh, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirty-eighth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Thirty-ninth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Fortieth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Forty-first, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Forty-second, to help to relieve the

poor."

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poor."

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poor."

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poor."

"Forty-sixth, to help to relieve the

poor."

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poor."

"Forty-eighth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Forty-ninth, to help to relieve the

poor."

"Fiftieth, to help

Manchester Enterprise
By MAT D. BLOSSER

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Our store will hereafter be open evenings until 8 o'clock.

YOUNG, MARK & CO.

100 Main Street.

Clinton, Mich.

Notice.

From the State Capital

Information and Gossip Furnished by Special Correspondent at Lansing.

Lansing.—The prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw 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 complained of the over-diligence of the prosecuting officers are principally German Lutherans who have children attending the German parochial schools and the ministers and teachers educated with those schools. The object of the bill introduced by Representative Newkirk, of Washtenaw, is to define more clearly and unambiguously what are the exemptions from attending the public schools. One exemption of the old law is that a child need not attend a public school when he attended a parochial school or other school where the course of study was practically the same. The contention of the Washtenaw 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 Greusel, 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 Washtenaw persons will be heard from.

Thirty-eight Coal Mines in State. Lansing.—Michigan coal mines produced last year 1372,854 tons of coal. This is 7,453 tons less than in 1905. Owing to a nine months' strike in the large mines of Bay and Saginaw counties. The strike affected other conditions. While in 1905 the average number of men employed the year around was 2,792, the number for the past year was 2,119. The daily wages averaged \$2.49, or 51 cents less, owing to the fact, it is said, that cheap labor was hired in caring 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 34 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 committees 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 funds. 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 pure state proposition.

Boundary Line Agreement. Once more the old question of the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary has appeared. Representative Gathright introduced a concurrent resolution, which was passed by the house, authorizing the governor to appoint a resident of the state to present to the legislature of the state of Wisconsin the matter of securing its cooperation 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 Marquette, 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 J. Bliss. The exercises will be held in the house of representatives, and the principal oration 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. The 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 "advertising" doctors 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 council. 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 argue that the fear or 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 no 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 indorsement 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 hall.

The resolutions adopted were in favor of nonpartisan judiciary elections, direct popular nominations of United States senators, congressmen and all state and municipal officials; demanded that the legislature provide for nonpartisan delegates to the proposed constitutional convention; favored the constitutional referendum and demanded 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.

Guests 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 Agricultural college in a visit to the capitol and address to the legislature. Individually, in the role of guest of honor at a luncheon and reception and in a formal address of national import. 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 mortality for 1905 just issued by the national census bureau. Among the cities of the country, Detroit makes a showing in harmony with the showing of Michigan. Michigan's death rate of 15.5 per 1,000 population for 1905 was the lowest of any state reported, with the exception of Indiana, with a rate of 12.8. The rate for the United States in 1905 is 19.2.

Lawmakers Ask More.

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Appropriation for Jamestown.

The house passed the substitute bill, making an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Jamestown exposition. Representative J. St. John made a flowery speech in favor of the bill; the senate appropriated \$30,000 for the exposition, and will now have to vote on, concerning in the house amendment. Under the bill, the governor is to appoint a commission of five members, who will appoint two secretaries.

Three Important Bills.

Representative Dust 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 occupant of lands purchased within five years from the date of purchasing the title. It also provides that buyers of tax titles should hold their interests in lands by affidavit to prevent action within the time specified. The present law makes a tax title absolute after five years of undivided 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 in 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?" Enduring labor to the muzzle of the Albin or the cap gun, no pause, no rest. At the utmost, if his fortnightly toil of rubber is sufficient, if 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 station, 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 growing out of the darkness proclaim the rising of another day, he awakes to the knowledge that his basket is but half full, and that he must begin his homeward two days' march before 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 backsledding in the hostage house. And whether shall he flee? The founders 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 amazingly 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 hadn't started the animal. The horse ran, bill pitched forward on his face and the brittle whiskers

if,

quiet she shoved the end of the curtain into his mouth.

Having made a portable bundle of her visitor, Mrs. Gaffney carried him to the front door. There she waited until Policeman Clancy of the Fifth avenue station appeared. Mrs. Gaffney said to him:

"Here policeman, is a burglar for you. I just caught him in the house." The prisoner on finding himself in the arms of the policeman pulled the wad of curtain from his mouth.

"I feel safe now."

At the police station the man denied that he was a burglar.

Instead, Mrs. Gaffney, without letting her visitor see that he had been discovered, began to shift the chairs about until she gradually moved over

quietly.

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

quietly.

At the police station the man denied that he was a burglar.

RIDES ON COFFIN; ICE BREAKS

Michigan Man Has Fearful Struggle

to Reach Land Seated on Casket

Traverse City, Mich.—Riding on the casket which held the body of a woman, forced to do this to preserve his own life, W. D. C. German reached St. James on the Beaver Islands, after one of the most perilous trips across the ice on record.

Three times the single bearing the remains of the woman broke through the ice, the escape going to the bottom of Lake Michigan, twice now. The body was being taken to St. James for burial on the island.

Just as dangerous as the trip over the ice was the return trip with others he left the beached

lands yesterday morning, heading for Cross Bay. The party was forced to detour because of cracks in the ice.

Finally the travelers were stopped by one which was too wide at all points to effect a crossing. They followed it for miles, gave up hope of getting across and began to retreat their steps.

Soon after the two great bodies of ice on either side crashed together and they raced wildly for Cross village. They reached that point at 7 o'clock at night. Two hours later the ice on the lake was a grinding, seething mass of small chunks.

Two Indians who followed the party across the dangerous stretch of congealed water narrowly escaped with their lives. Their ponies were drowned.

Because of detours, the trip which is comparatively short one, was lengthened to nearly 50 miles.

She Tied Him Fast with the Curtain

toward the curtain. Then when within a few feet of the window, Mrs. Gaffney 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, wrapped 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 tying him up in the curtain to listen. To keep him from getting across and began to retreat their steps.

Evil of Believing in Signs.

A man who saw the moon over his right shoulder and was feeling play always a heroic and ap- plauded part. It is part of your re-

lationship with him that you should

at times appear in a foolish and igno-

minous cast.

Accept it all as a portion of life,

and your actions will take their right place in perspective, leaving no bitterness or remorse or humiliation.

BUYING LAND IN KOREA.

Business Transaction into Which Tact

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 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

themselves come and offer to sell.

Then, by the exercise of a little pa-

tience, a considerable tract may be

very cheaply acquired in a few years.

Land buying in Korea is a process

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the owner, and creates opposition.

The best plan is to select the district

on which one's fancy rests,

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 Bessie P. Cervinka 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. CERWINKA

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. Bauscheuberger 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 Linden'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 lb.
BUTTER—Good demand at 20c lb.
BEEF—Strong and higher, \$4.25 @ \$4.75; light and coarse steers, \$3.75 @ 4.00; fat cows, \$3.00 @ 3.25; heifers, \$3.50 @ \$4.00; lambs, \$1.00 @ \$1.25; calves, \$5.00 @ \$7.50.
CABBAGE—3c @ 12 lbs.
CORN—Good demand 23c @ 25c @ 30c per bushel.
DRIED APPLES—3c @ 1 lb.
EGGS—Firm, at c. 16c doz.
HOGS—Fat, good demand 60c @ 65c.
HAY—No. 1 new timothy \$1.00; No. 1 new mixed, 75c; Clover, 65c @ 75c; Marsh hay, 55c @ 60c.
OATS—New, good demand at 36c @ 40c per bushel.

ONIONS—50c @ 65c @ 80c per bushel.
POTATOES—35c @ 40c @ 50c per bushel.
POULTRY—Live weight: Hens and chickens, 9c; ducks, 10c; geese 10c per lb.
BEEF—New, good demand, 62c @ 65c per bushel.

STRAW—Rye \$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 @ 80c per bushel. 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. FEIGEL, 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 H. Sloat.

Your

Money Back

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

Get a sample and
try it.

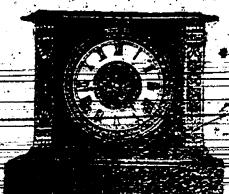
See our Display of
Hot Water Bags
and

Syringes

Guaranteed for one
or two years.

Haeussler's

HERE IT IS!



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 and bowel relaxer. They have cleaned up many bilious remedies has ever done, and I am 40 lbs. heavier than when I commenced using them.

(Carroll G. Tamm, Soldier's Home Bath, N.Y.)

Laxative IRON-OX Tablets tone and strengthen the bowels, and relax 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, colds 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. Haeussler.

Wedding

Present

We keep in stock only the
latest and best styles of

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