

The Enterprise.

W. E. HANNAFORD, Pub.
VIRGINIA, MINNESOTA.

The Marrying Age.

It has often been said that "a woman is no older than she looks;" and this is really true. Some women are younger at 40, in appearance and manner, than others are at 30. In this connection it is proper to consider the most suitable age for a woman to marry. This depends upon circumstances, for the reasons above given. A generation ago, when 25 was not far from the average marrying age, a woman may have been considered verging on old maidhood at 30. Nowadays, however, the tendency is to marry late rather than early in life, and the sensible woman who at 35 finds herself still unwed by no means despairs of being led to the altar. As a matter of fact, the majority of men only consider a woman old when she is close to the fifties, and even then they often find attractive qualities in her which younger women lack. Gone are the days when a man regarded youth and beauty as essential to the happiness of married life. He looks for a matured, steady and practical mind, usually found in the woman of 35 and 40, and forgets her age. Where women make the greatest mistake, however, is in trying to appear younger than they generally are, thus placing themselves in a false position and utterly marred whatever other charms they may possess, says the New York Weekly. No woman, of course, likes to advertise her age, and she owes it to herself not to add to the same by unsuitable or dowdy dress, for instance. On the other hand, it is ridiculous for her to endeavor to take five or ten years off her age by dressing in the garb of a younger sister, and striving to cover telltale wrinkles with powder and rouge. Men easily see through such artifices and regard the woman who practices the same with a feeling bordering on contempt.

Insanity and the Nation.

Not long ago the United States census bureau issued a report which should have provoked instant and widespread discussion. Of all the publications giving the results of the twelfth census there is hardly any of such importance to the American people. For in language the most explicit, and supported by statistics gathered with the scrupulous care that has characterized all the enumerations of the latest census, it reveals the existence of conditions making strongly against the continued prosperity of the United States and its continued progress to headship among nations. The reference is to the special report on "Insane and Feeble-minded in Hospitals and Institutions." At first glance, remarks H. Addington Bruce in North American Review, nothing alarming is to be seen in the statement that in 1903 there were in the insane asylums of the country a total of 150,151 inmates. What is this, it may be asked, in a population exceeding 80,000,000? But the matter quickly assumes another aspect when it is observed that in 1890, the year of the preceding census, the insane asylums held only 74,028 unfortunate; and that, ten years earlier, the asylum population was but 40,492. In other words, there has been a progressively more rapid increase in insanity than in population. Just what the difference is it is impossible to say. Statistically it is enormous.

American cartoonists represent the Democratic party as a donkey, the Republican party as an elephant. These symbols have grown tiresome and have exhausted the ingenuity of comic draftsmen. One of the best of the Johns Brotherhood of cartoonists, Mr. John T. McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune, suggests several animals from which new party symbols may be chosen. Among them are the owl, the symbol of wisdom, says nothing, prominent in Hoo's Hoo in America; the dog, the friend of the common people, symbol of vigilance and fidelity, indigenous to all parts of the country; the turkey, the most popular thing in November, when the elections occur; the cat, hard to kill, having nine lives, symbol of the home; the buffalo, exclusively American and nearly extinct; the goat, can leap from crag to crag and from platform to platform, can live on anything, knows how to take a joke, and butts in where angels fear to tread; and finally, the turtle, slow but sure, long-lived and hard to kill, carries its own house and can vote in any ward.

A couple in New Jersey have given social theorists, legislators and moralists a hint as to the war against divorce. They wished to be separated, but finding that \$10, the limit of what they were willing to pay for expenses, would not be enough, declared they would stay married, and went away together, presumably to live happy ever after. The idea of making divorce a costly luxury, instead of encouraging its present trend as a cheap necessity, might do much toward curbing the flood of marital unrest.

Another woman has just shot her husband by mistake because she thought he made a noise like a burglar. Husbands who stay out late at night should have a thorough understanding with their better halves as to just what are suspicious noises.

Chicago is soon to have the world's largest hotel, containing 1,172 rooms. Just imagine what a force will be needed to keep them all supplied with ice water!

Washington Whisperings

Interesting Bits of News Gathered at the National Capital.

Congressmen Listen to Suggestions



WASHINGTON.—If one is inclined to doubt whether the American people are interested in the proceedings of congress he should become a reader of the Congressional Record and note the number of petitions and memorials that come up to the legislative body daily from every section of the country. From two to four pages of every day's Record are filled with the suggestions from the people. And it may be said that congress is disposed to listen to these petitions and memorials. There was a time when such communications were treated lightly. Not so now. The first thing every senator and representative does when he reaches his office in the morning is to have his secretary compile the advice that has come in from constituents during the last 24 hours. The documents are then presented to the senate or house as the case may be, are printed in the Record and then referred to the appropriate committee.

Senate Investigation from Car Window



A YEAR and four months after the United States senate decided that some investigating ought to be done into the way customs revenues were coming in at New York the clerk of the senate finance committee awoke one bright morning and determined to act at once. He, A. B. Shelton, did so. He took a trip to Providence, R. I. (August 4 to 7, 1907, inclusive), and charged it to the government. The total, including "carriage hire, car fare, telephones and baggage," cost the government \$45.50.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is chairman of the finance committee and Mr. Shelton is his secretary. Providence, R. I., is given in the congressional directory as Senator Aldrich's home. The trip to Providence was duly entered in the itemized list of "receipts and expenditures of the senate." "On business of the senate finance committee" is the way it appears in the record "under authority of senate resolution of March 3, 1905."

On September 5, 1906, A. B. Shelton again brought him of the New York customs revenue, and resolved to act with vigor. So he took another flying trip to Providence, R. I. This time it cost the senate contingent fund \$51.05.

On October 3, A. B. Shelton happened to think of going to New York on his way to Providence, R. I., to investigate the revenue receipts, and accordingly took a three-day trip to Providence "via New York." Cost, \$46.10.

On November 4 Mr. Shelton tried the scheme of investigating the revenue receipts by going first to Providence, R. I., and returning on the third day "via New York city." Cost, \$54.55.

On December 5 the experiment of going direct to Providence and returning through New York was repeated. It must have been a success, for it took but two days to be back in Washington, and it cost the government but \$43.75.

But on January 3, 1907, the first method of investigating New York's customs revenues—namely, from the car window—was resumed, and Mr. Shelton ran on to Providence and back without disembarking in wicked Gotham. Cost to Uncle Sam, \$36.95.

Now, isn't it funny that Mr. Aldrich's secretary should have to go to Providence, R. I., every time he wanted to investigate the New York customs revenues? And isn't it funny that an investigation authorized in March, 1905, should not begin until August, 1906? And should not cease until January, 1907? And should not then produce any report?

ferred to the appropriate committee. Committees, too, have come to pay heed to these petitions and memorials. The written suggestions that come in are looked upon as a sort of barometer to public sentiment. And what member of congress is not anxious to learn the drift of public sentiment in his district touching any public question?

An examination of the files of the senate and house shows that the petitions and memorials come from all kinds of people. It frequently occurs that more than 10,000 names are represented on the petitions that reach the senate in a single day.

Over in the house the petitions are even more numerous. From 1,000 to 15,000 names are represented on the petitions that reach that body daily during the first week of congress.

As a rule the petitions sent to congress are not "worked up." The petitions generally show on their faces whether they are "ready made"—that is to say, whether they have been solicited. Senators and representatives say that 90 per cent. of the petitions that come to them are not the result of any organized effort on the part of persons or corporations who want to get legislation through congress.

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NEGRO LYNCHED, BUT STILL LIVES

STRUNG UP AND VOLLEY FIRED AT HIM, HE IS LEFT FOR DEAD BY MOB.

IS CUT DOWN BY SHERIFF

Law May Do Better Job—Shooting of White Man Likely to End in Murder, Then Trial and Execution.

Dothan, Ala.—Grover Franklin, the negro who was hanged to a tree by a mob of 200 masked men the other Sunday night, is now in the hands of the legal authorities, alive, and will probably survive to be hanged again, this time by the law. The circumstances concerning this case of attempted lynching are unusual. Franklin was seized on Saturday night at about eight o'clock by the mob. The night before he had been caught robbing a cash drawer of the mill of a cotton oil company where he was employed. On being found he shot and seriously wounded the secretary-treasurer of the company. The negro then fled.

He was shortly afterward pursued by Sheriff Butler and a force of deputies. The man was finally captured by them and taken to jail.

The remainder of Saturday night and all of Sunday until evening he passed behind the bars. In the meantime word of his attack had run through the community. The victim is a man of wide popularity, with many friends, and it was determined by some of these that the negro was not to be allowed to remain alive until the law could try to hang him, in the event of death, which is considered likely to occur.

Three or four of the official's closest friends, accordingly, began the formation of a mob of determined men who could be depended upon to wrest Franklin from the grasp of the sheriff. Two hundred men, heavily armed and masked with black face cloths, were finally assembled. They rode to the jail and demanded the prisoner. In the face of such a force the sheriff was powerless and the negro was seized by the mob.

He was dragged to the northern part of the town, shrieking for mercy all the while. Here he was given two minutes to make his peace with God



Cut Down In Time.

and then he was swung up to the limb of a large tree. In the meantime Sheriff Butler had gathered a force of his deputies, re-enforced by a few law-abiding citizens, and this body was in hot pursuit. The members of the mob, therefore, hurriedly remounted their horses, fired a volley of shots at the negro—ridicling him, as they believed—and dashed away.

On the arrival of the sheriff the negro was cut down. It was found that he was still alive. He was at once removed to a hospital, where it is declared that he has a good chance for recovery. Faulk's condition is very serious. If he dies and the negro reverts, Franklin will, in all probability, once more undergo the experience of being hanged.

It was found that only one of the many bullets fired at the negro had taken effect, and the wound was not serious. The lynchers, in their hurry, had failed to string him up high enough, and he was enabled to touch the ground with his toes.

IMPROVED ON HIS NAME.
Major Invested Reproof with All an Irishman's Quick Wit.

Old Maj. McBride was a big-hearted Irish soldier, but he was a martinet in his way and a great stickler for decency in language.

One day, as he crossed the parade ground, he passed a recruit of Irish extraction, who had been detailed to haul some newly cut grass, but was having difficulty in keeping his horse still.

Presently he lost his temper and burst into a violent flood of profanity. The major stopped and turned around, with a frown upon his face.

The soldier saw him, suddenly became speechless and saluted.

"That is your name?" the major asked severely.

"Garrity, sir," was the reply.

"Garrity is it, you say? Well, by the soul, from the way you were blaspheming a minute ago it ought to be 'Garrity'!"—Coxey's.

Babe Unhurt in Auto Crash.
Benton, N. J.—Mrs. Edward Van Ness was hurled from her carriage in Meriden the other evening, when the vehicle was struck by a large touring car owned by John L. Brock of this city.

The infant escaped without a scratch, and in ten minutes after the crash was sleeping soundly again. Mrs. Van Ness was badly shaken up. The automobile went through the carriage, struck a tree and was wrecked.

TALK OF NEW YORK

Gossip of People and Events Told in Interesting Manner.

Wedding Reconciles the Vanderbilts



NEW YORK.—Not the least interesting part of the recent union of Gladys Vanderbilt and Count Laszlo Szechenyi of Hungary, so far as New York society is concerned, was the belated reconciliation which was made known when Cornelius Vanderbilt consented at the eleventh hour and under much pressure to lend formal sanction to the alliance by giving away the bride. This action restores him to his rightful position as head of the Vanderbilt family, an honor that was taken from him by his father years ago when he married Miss Grace Wilson. The eldest son had stood out strongly against the union, and his sister, Mrs. Whitney, considered the young Hungarian nobleman as a suitor for his sister's hand. It was feared that his uncompromising Americanism would mar the wedding and open the breach still wider between Cornelius Vanderbilt and his family.

It is known that neither Alfred nor Reginald favored the match, but their opposition was not so manifest and pronounced as that of the eldest son, Reginald, the third son, is accredited with having acted as the chief agent in bringing about the formal reconciliation. Mrs. Vanderbilt, despite the strongly expressed aversion of her late husband to an international al-

City Parks Are Worth Over a Billion



NEW YORK CITY has one of the greatest public park systems in the world in extent, and the finest in convenience for the use of the people and natural and artificial beauties.

Records of the city department of parks give interesting figures and general information unknown by many of the residents of the city. It is estimated that the public playgrounds, the open places that are not only in bodies of many acres, but in small plots of green that are lungs for the great congested districts of the metropolis, are worth as vacant real estate \$1,200,000,000. This enormous amount in value is tied up in land for the health and pleasure of more than 4,000,000 of inhabitants of the five boroughs and friends who may visit them and strangers who come to the city.

It is shown that the original cost of these parks, which number 113, was about \$66,456,000, and they are worth now nearly 20 times as much as at the dates of their purchase. Take for illustration Union, Madison, Tompkins

Flowers Served from a Wheelbarrow



MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR gave a dance the other night at which she taught the Four Hundred that the newest way to serve flowers as favors is from the depth of an old-fashioned wheelbarrow.

So many guests were invited and so many innovations had been provided that Mrs. Astor used both her own mansion, at 840 Fifth avenue, and that of Col. Astor's mother, next door. After Sherry had served luncheon at midnight in a dining room decorated with myriads of pink roses, American Beauties and lilies, Mrs. Astor began the distribution of the most costly set of favors given to guests at any social function in New York this winter.

Out of the first box popped rose wands for the women and golden cigarette lighters for the men; from the second came forth French novelties in

Rich Capitalists Turn Bootblacks



however, that they will have no difficulty in making a big winning on their investment.

The population of the offices in the building will be 11,000 persons. How many will pass through the corridors to and from the trains is a question that experience must settle, but, basing their figures on the ferry-boat travel, the bootblack promoters figure that at least 2,000,000 shoes will pass under the hands of their polishers in the first year.

Open Up Telegraphic Communications
Telegraphic communication is being rapidly opened up along the Sudan part of the "Cape to Cairo" steam railway route. Khartum has direct connection with Egypt and through her with all the rest of the world. The wires have been strung from Khartum to Belegin Congo and this place is now in direct communication with Entebbe on Lake Victoria, near the source of the Nile. There are now more than 4,000 miles of telegraph working wires in the Sudan and last year more than 220,000 private telegrams were sent over them.

The Material Convenient.
There seems to be such uncompromising hostility in this Congo affair. Can't the disputants stretch a point? "They ought to; it is all over rubber."—Baltimore American.

More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saves women from surgical operations.

Mrs. S. A. Williams, of Gardiner, Maine, writes: "I was a great sufferer from female troubles, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health in three months, after my physician declared that an operation was absolutely necessary."

Mrs. Alvina Spiering, of 154 Cleybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I suffered from female troubles, a tumor and much inflammation. Two of the best doctors in Chicago decided that an operation was necessary to save my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely cured me without an operation."

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Representative Birdsall of Iowa objects to the high rentals charged in Washington during the congressional season. He says he feels like an Irish farmer he knew out in his district. The farmer had bought a place out of savings as a farmhand and renter. The tax assessors came around one day and put a valuation on Pat's new property which Pat thought excessive. His protest, however, was unavailing.

One day a neighbor visited Pat and found him building an addition to his house, and obviously the house was plenty big enough without it.

"Isn't that a piece of extravagance?" he asked Pat.

"Think again it might be," said Pat, "but I'm after havin' the old place worth what the assessor says it is."

Hides and Furs Tanned for Robes, Coats or Rugs. Send for Price List to Taubert Tannery, Minneapolis, Minn.

Beware of Debt.
Raleigh: Borrowing is the canker and death of every man's estate.

We Sell Guns and Traps Cheap
Buy furs and hides, or tan them for robes & rugs. N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

Probably the best salve for healing the broken heart of a woman is a mixture of time and another man.

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Write today for tags and prices. North Star Creamery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The trouble with a jealous woman is that she can't keep the lid on.

We Pay Top Price for Cream.
Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

A virtuous deed should never be delayed.—Alexander Dow.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. See.

Some men just can't foot a bill without kicking.



Aunt Hester—Did 'oo play kissing games at the party?
Emerson Higghed—Well, they participated in osculatory pastimes, which I consider a rather uninteresting and juvenile diversion.

IT SEEMED INCURABLE
Body Raw with Eczema—Discharged from Hospitals as Hopeless—Cuticura Remedies Cured Him.

"From the age of three months until fifteen years old, my son Owen's life was made intolerable by eczema in its worst form. In spite of treatments the disease gradually spread until nearly every part of his body was quite raw. He used to tear himself dreadfully in his sleep and the agony he went through is quite beyond words. The regimental doctor pronounced the case hopeless. We had him in hospitals four times and he was pronounced one of the worst cases ever admitted. From each he was discharged as incurable. We kept trying remedy after remedy, but had gotten almost past hoping for a cure. Six months ago we purchased a set of Cuticura Remedies. The result was truly marvelous and to-day he is perfectly cured. Mrs. Lily Hedge, Cambridge Green, England, Jan. 12, 1907."

AGREEING WITH THE ASSESSOR.
His Reason for Building Unneeded Addition to House.

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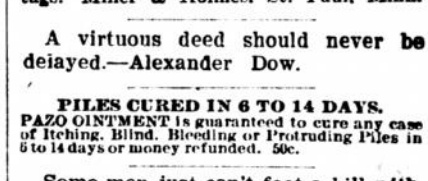
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