

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 15

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1911.

No. 26

June Weddings

East Jordan Young People Launch on Sea of Matrimony.

God, the best maker of all marriages
Combine your hearts in one.
—Henry V.

PRETTY CHURCH WEDDING

St. Joseph's Catholic church was prettily decorated with ferns and roses, Tuesday morning, in honor of the wedding which took place at 9:00 o'clock. The contracting parties were Miss Mable Clare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe, Jr., and Charles F. Kenward, D. D. S., and the wedding was performed by Fr. McDonald, the ceremony being the nuptial high mass.

Music for the mass was played on the organ by one of the Dominican Sisters assisted by the boys' choir.

The bride was dressed in silk embroidered marquisette. Miss Mae Kollert of Batavia, N. Y., an aunt of the bride, was maid of honor; Miss Esther Monroe was bridesmaid, and Lawrence Monroe acted as groomsmen.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party went to the home of the bride's parents where a wedding dinner was served.

The bride is among East Jordan's fairest and brightest young ladies. She has for several years been teacher of music and drawing, her last charge being the public schools of Hobart, Ind. The fortunate young man is a popular dentist of Hobart.

The happy young couple left on the afternoon boat for Peoria, Ill., where they will visit friends and after August first will be at home at Hobart, Indiana.

WEDDING BELLS

On Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Bell, well-known residents of our city, occurred the marriage of their only daughter and child Marjorie Carver, to Harold J. Boyd, son of Mrs. Frank Brotherton of this city.

At the beautiful strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march rendered by Miss Fay Nicholas, the bridal party consisting of the bride on the arm of her father, and the groom accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Frank Brotherton, passed onto a carpet of ferns. Overhead was a beautifully constructed arch festooned with carnations and smilax. Rev. A. D. Grigsby, pastor of the Presbyterian church, spoke the words which united the two hearts for the remainder of life's journey.

The bride was attired in a beautiful white satin gown with pearl trimmings, and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses.

Following the ceremony, light refreshments were served by Misses Gladys Kenly, Margaret Bowman and Gwendolen Boyd. The bride remembered each of the young ladies who assisted with a piece of cut glass.

Many and beautiful were the presents, tokens of the high esteem in which these young people are held.

About thirty friends witnessed the ceremony, among those from out of town being Mrs. B. A. Dole of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Carver and Mrs. Jane Carver of Elk Rapids.

The young couple left Friday for Winona, Minn., where he has a nice position as jeweler and where he has a home awaiting. They will be at home to their many friends, after July 15th, at 419 Franklin Ave.

No oculist on earth can correct the vision of people who are blind to their own faults.

The faddists might enlist the services of the Akhond of Swat in their campaign against the fly. He could show them what's swat.

Some people insist that the Bible, if not really in favor, winks at bigamy, which is not true, for it pointedly says that "no man can serve two masters."

A news item tells of a home that was wrecked by dynamite, and states that no motive is known. Seems to us that dynamite is motive enough.

We've seen men who boast that they are laying up treasures in heaven, with whom we will bet even money that they never see their savings again.

Results of "Liberal Policy."

"What a 'liberal' policy has done for their city," is a showing which the Detroit Journal provides for the people of Mt. Clemens. Through each of six years Mt. Clemens, one of the most favorably situated cities in Michigan, added less than one hundred people to its total population. In 1904 Mt. Clemens had a population of 7,108 while the census of last year, 1910, gave it 7,707. This is much less than the growth the city should have attained, even if not a single new person had selected Mt. Clemens as his home. And evidently within the period of ten years very few people did so select it. Mt. Clemens has sought to attract attention to itself as a "liberal" city, a city of all-night and everyday saloons, city of gambling rooms and liberal schemes. The Detroit Journal, in an editorial on this subject very properly says: "It is time the real Mt. Clemens, the honest and sober population, took hold of the government of the city, and took it away from the 'liberal' element, who use it only for a poker table." And this ambition to be known as a "liberal town" is one persistently urged upon other cities by the same element that has hindered the growth of Mt. Clemens and given to it a reputation little desired by the many worthy and law abiding people of that city.

BIG CIRCUS AT PETOSKEY

Forepaugh and Sells Brothers to Exhibit There on July 12th.

The Great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' circus will give two performances in Petoskey on Wednesday July 12th.

In New York City this show is considered the best of all American amusement institutions. For nearly fifty years it has held first place in the esteem of the public—in fact of the world, for there is not a country on earth that is civilized where at some time or another it has not pitched its many acres of tents.

The sensation with the show this year is the automobile double somersault in mid air, accomplished by a young French woman not yet out of her teens. For utter recklessness and apparent disregard of death this act stands pre-eminent. The heavy car shoots with lightning speed down a slender incline, leaps high in air and while the audience is grasping it turns two complete revolutions in space, then dropping with terrific force to a steel platform. This is the most thrilling of all the world's thrillers. Circuses in the past have exploited a tame affair billed as a double somersaulting automobile act, but when the truth is known but one and one half revolutions were accomplished. This is the only act of genuine character that has been seen in this country. It is a French importation.

Other thrills are added by the Try-Bell "Human Butterflies." They are three beautiful French girls who, clinging by the teeth to slender steel wires, are drawn to the dome of the tent, where by means of hidden mechanism they are made to dive, dart and plourette like birds while a battery of electric spot lights and calciums bathe them in fantastic colors. The act is the most sensational and at the same time the most beautiful aerial spectacle ever devised.

The parade which the show is giving this year is three miles long and absolutely new in ideas from start to finish. Over 1,000 people, 550 horses and three herds of elephants are seen in it. The entire equipment of the show is new and the menagerie is the most complete collection of rare animals in America.

A close student of human nature seldom lends money to his friends.

A prude is a girl who always knows a lot of things she shouldn't know.

If any one loves a man for the enemies he makes it's himself.

No, Cordelia, we wouldn't advise you to give a hungry man skin food.

After an old dog loses his teeth he is an advocate of peace at any price.

Standing on your dignity doesn't give you a very secure foothold at all times.

Ever notice how much better a stolen kiss doesn't taste than the real thing.

Even the manure lady plays favorites; she doesn't treat all hands alike.

Merely loving a woman doesn't satisfy her; she wants you to make love to her.

Our faith gets an awful jolt when we see churches erecting fire escapes and lightning rods.

Unless a man get married he'll probably go to his grave believing that he knew it all.

Many people pay a good stiff price for a Chautauqua ticket when they could get the same matter out of the Congressional Record, free.

Have you seen that latest feminine fancy is the cobweb skirt, and no longer does the festive gaudy say: "I saw her first," but "I spider."

Here's a tip for you, young man: Be sure that the old gentleman will come across with the obese veal before you attempt the role of prodigal son.

The housewife, tired of the beastly grind, turned loose some thoughts that were in her mind; when her husband came home from his toil at night, she said the world didn't use her right; I'm always doing the same old chores. I'm always sweeping the same old floors, I'm always washing the same old frocks and darning holes in the same old socks, I'm sick and tired of this wretched life! There is no joy for a poor man's wife! The wife of the rich man sighed and said "Gee whiz." A dame might as well be dead. Wearing by stately bores, I'm always motoring thru the town, I'm always doing same old things! I wish, I wish I had ten-foot wings! I'd fly away to some lowly cot, and do a stunt with a coffee-pot. We all grow tired of the work we do, and sigh and rant till the air is blue. But it does no good and it bales no hay, and the wise man chases such thoughts away. The world improves as with each passing year, because each man in his little sphere, takes off his jacket and grins and sings, and keeps on doing the same old things.—Ex.

HUPMOBILE 1912

Is allowed to be one of the best as well as one of the handsomest machines on the market, simple to operate and a life long guarantee.

The price is within the reach of all. The Runabout 20 h. p. including top, windshield, Gas lamps and Generator at \$750.

The 4 passenger 20 h. p. for \$900 including the same outfit.

No batteries to bother with, cam-action oiler on the engine regulated with the throttle which gives positive feed.

See D. C. LOVEDAY of East Jordan who has this northern territory.

For Sale

SECOND HAND Furniture

- 2 Bed-room Suites
- 1 Buffet
- 1 Dish Cupboard
- 1 Kitchen Cabinet
- 1 Round Dining Table
- Several Rocking Chairs
- 2 9x12 Rugs
- 1 Kitchen Range
- 1 Couch

Enquire at

Leonard's Bazaar

Cash Prices

at Sherman's

- Salt Pork 12c
- Picnic Ham 12½c
- Premium Hams 18c
- Premium Bacon 18c
- Pork Chops 16c
- Side Pork 13c
- Pork Roast 15c
- Home Made Sausage 12½c
- Round Beef Steak 14c
- Sirloin Beef Steak 17c
- Beef Ribs 8c
- Beef Rib Roast 12c
- Shoulder Roast 10c
- Swifts Premium Oleo 25c
- Home Made Lard 15c
- Compound Lard 13c

Bug Poisons

As the bug season is now here, poisons are something you must have.

We have a full stock of poisons of all kinds.

We have secured the best we can buy and STRICTLY FRESH stock.

Call and see us before buying.

W. C. SPRING Drug Co.

Real Estate
W. A. Loveday
FIRE INSURANCE.

The Family Theatre

Invites you to attend their clean, wholesome, entertainments.

OPEN EVERY EVENING
Perfect Pictorial
Projection

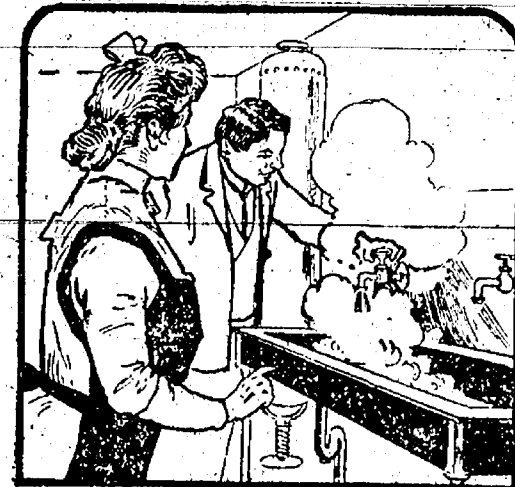
Change of Program Each Day

Admission 5c to all entertainments except Saturday and Sunday evening, when double programs will be given for 10c.

See Program Elsewhere.

C. V. MILES, Prop'r.

Jepson Block.



Hot Water

For cleanliness and comfort hot water is absolutely indispensable. If you already have it in your house and any of the faucets are leaking and needs fixing, send for us. If you have not a hot-water system in your house, let us put it in. We will do it in the very best manner by skillful workmen and at moderate cost. Let us do it and it will be done right.

MARINE SUPPLIES.

GEORGE H. SPENCER.

Fred E. Boosinger

Summer Comfort, Grace, Style, Beauty

IN EVERY PAIR OF PINGREE OXFORDS

In Amsterdam, the great city of Holland women are not seeking footwear styles and makes from Paris but from America—this is the greatest footwear country in the world. Styles are created here that are copied in large cities the world over.

ARE YOU PARTICULAR ABOUT YOUR FEET?

We mean about the way a shoe fits, how it looks and about the wearing qualities, etc., of the footwear you buy? If you are particular we can sell you easier than if you were not.

There are so many exclusive style features and points of superior workmanship about Pingree footwear that the man or woman who is particular and demands correct footwear is our regular patron after we have had the opportunity and pleasure to fit with Pingree Shoes, Oxfords or Pumps.

Black and tan, all the new styles, all leathers and all sizes—you'll like their snappy appearance and their snug fit.

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00

You'll be better satisfied if you buy Pingree footwear to wear with that traveling costume on your vacation trip.

Satisfaction is a great factor in your clothing. Do you get it? Do you look prosperous? Do you look as well dressed as you should for the money you spend for your clothes? Let us aid you. It will be a mutual satisfaction.

Two-piece Suits "just a little different," ranging in price from \$10 to \$25.



"Quality First of All"
Our Motto.

Fred E. Boosinger

Two Wisconsin boys are credited with putting the phonograph to a new use, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The instrument the boys utilize has been so manipulated and strengthened that it will call the cows home at night. Attached to the pasture fence, it remarks at regular intervals, "Come, Bos!" and the bovine grazers, even at the uttermost limits of the field, are said to heed the mechanical order and methodically obey it. In the meantime the clever boys are relieved of a long walk and much stubborn driving. Naturally, it will at once be assumed that this useful instrument can be utilized in other practical ways. It might even prove a boon for that unhappy Arkansas farmer who, having lost his voice, called his hogs by beating on a tree trunk with a stick—and was dreadfully annoyed by the imitative woodpeckers. Of course, we can't help regarding the new caller as an arrant enemy to romance and sentiment. Calling home the cows, "out of the clover and blue-eyed grass" has seemed one of the most agreeable and poetical of bucolic chores, and the spectacle of the typical hired man, sitting on the fence beside a phonographic announcer, and letting the patient instrument do all the work, is a sad and even deplorable one.

Walnut trees are becoming scarcer from year to year in eastern Pennsylvania, owing to the high prices they command. Exporters make systematic tours through the rural regions, buying up all the walnut trees that can be had. They pay \$50 to \$100 a tree, or even more, if the specimen is particularly attractive. A big walnut tree on the Hutchinson estate, in Cheltenham, has just been cut down and the timber will be shipped abroad. A Wilmington exporter of walnut logs bought this and other trees in the vicinity. These logs, it is said, are to be manufactured into gun stocks in France. Formerly walnut timber was in demand in Europe, principally for use in making veneer for furniture.

Out of doors, fresh, daytime air is not for the poor worker of towns or cities. Only the rich, the leisured, the idle or the agricultural can enjoy this natural precious boon of freedom. Yes, the work of town and city is carried on indoors. Most people, though, whatever their occupation, could with little trouble manage almost to sleep in out of doors fresh air. Almost any room with an outside window can be kept full of fresh air most seasons of the year. Food is expensive; air is free. If man had to work for fresh air as he does for food, he would value it. Clean fresh air is hardly attainable at any price to the lodger, the tenement dweller and factory worker.

In France eleven passengers were carried two miles in an aeroplane. If the conquest of the air is not gained this half of the century it will not be for lack of effort, courage and perseverance. Still, for general use, railroads and steamships need have no fear of being crowded out of business.

A California judge has just decided with some warmth that poker is not the great American game, but devotees of the sport may take comfort in the thought that the decision was merely an obiter dictum.

The age of miracles is not past. A foreign count in Chicago, who is looking for an American bride, stipulates she must be a poor girl, as he does not believe it is right to marry for money.

A New York shoeing peddler was arrested the other day for entering a bank and demanding \$1,000,000. "Ask and ye shall receive" appears to have miscarried in this case.

A war on rats has been declared by the health department, but the dear girls need not worry. The inanimate rats which hold forth in the damsels' tresses are safe.

A certain rich man has willed \$25,000 worth of cigars to Columbia university. Don't be hasty in offering criticism. He might have left cigarettes.

A lawyer in Chicago has been fined \$75 for smiting an umpire. It surprises us to learn that an umpire is entitled to the protection of the laws of this fair land.

It has been proved that the income of the average New York lawyer is no greater than that of a policeman or a tradesman's clerk. But think of the glory!

A nine-year-old Philadelphia girl is said to have compelled a nine-year-old boy to elope with her. And yet they say that Philadelphia is a slow town!

Wheat Bread

Reasons Why Not More Popular With People

By GEORGE BRABBIT

WHOLE wheat bread is not more popular in this country because the American people are consuming large quantities of proteid or nitrogenous food, chiefly contained in meat, which whole wheat also contains in a much larger percentage over white flour. Should persons whose diet largely consists of meat eat in addition thereto a good portion of whole wheat bread for a time they would find themselves growing tired of that regimen because of the additional proteid, upon which they already are feeding abundantly. There would then be a superabundance for the system to handle. Now whole wheat bread with its plentiful proteid charge has not been eaten from childhood to maturity and old age, but instead mostly meat and white bread. That is why those who have given whole wheat bread a trial are found reverting back to an almost exclusive meat, proteid and white bread diet, as they are accustomed to that regimen and their systems have had to recoil back to white bread or less proteid eating.

Another reason why whole wheat bread is not popular is the fact that people in general are consuming foods of a mushy nature, and whole wheat being somewhat coarse, the tissues must first adjust themselves and become more hardened. This hardening process is the direct result from the additional mineral salts contained in and derived from the bran.

Contrary to the assertions of some correspondents, the bran is digested and furnishes the system with elements that are not contained in any other part of the wheat. The bran also aids digestion in that it prevents clogging of the stomach (dyspepsia) and bowels. There is no nitrogenous alimental value in the bran, as was thought years ago; that lies in the gluten part of the wheat. Whole wheat flour, further, is cheaper to manufacture, as it requires only one process, one grinding of the kernels.

If the American people would accept their national bread cereal-as-nature has endowed it, they would be as true and stalwart a race as the Scotch are, whose diet chiefly is an oatmeal gruel, oatmeal bread and oatmeal cakes, all eaten with bran which nature furnished for a purpose.

A serious mistake was committed by a great part of the American public when it assumed that the five-foot library suggested by ex-President Eliot of Harvard was to become popular. The officials of our public library caught the spirit, with the result that for some weeks the few books through the reading of which the sage of Cambridge declared one might obtain a liberal education were placed on a special shelf accessible to all.

Now that the books have been removed and the reverberation of the last editorial joke cracked on this ill-fated venture of Professor Eliot has died away in the faint distance, it is not at all out of place to approach the matter in a serious mood. For a liberal education in the truest sense of the term is a serious matter and something not to be easily seized upon by the average man of today. It has to do with the matter of character building and culture—a slow and painstaking process, with but a little admixture of the loose enjoyment to be had out of reading the books furnished by the Pullman-car libraries or such as constitute the current literature of today.

Those who earnestly desire what Dr. Eliot had in mind when he offered his list of books will find enough in this five-foot library to be really helpful. It is these who will approach the matter with determination, knowing full well that nothing worth while can be obtained unless the corresponding amount of effort is put into the attempt.

The best talkers alternate with periods of silence.

Some men are effective, and some are merely noisy.

If you have nothing to say, say it as briefly as possible.

A political prophet is without honor save in his own party.

We feel pleasantly sorrowful over our enemy's misfortune.

The more shirks by the shirkers, the more work for the workers.

A friend in need is not nearly so interesting as one who is prosperous.

Some men, like dynamite, explode in the direction of the greatest resistance.

Those who wish to be counted with the sheep should not train with the goats.

A man's opinion of a landslide depends on whether he is on top or under it.

Not many people are far enough along to take a post-graduate course in honesty.

Atalanta, stopping to pick up the golden apples, lost the race and won a husband; thus proving that even in mythology misfortunes never come singly.

(Copyright, 1911, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Gives Strong Approval for Harem Skirts

By C. F. TAYLOR

A vote would show 80 per cent. of the sterner sex favoring it and contending that it is altogether modest.



Serious Mistake in Five-Foot Shelf

By C. S. DUKE

"From Under the Flying Chaff"

By A. W. MACY
Author of
"Shortest Philosophy"

NOTED MAN PASSES

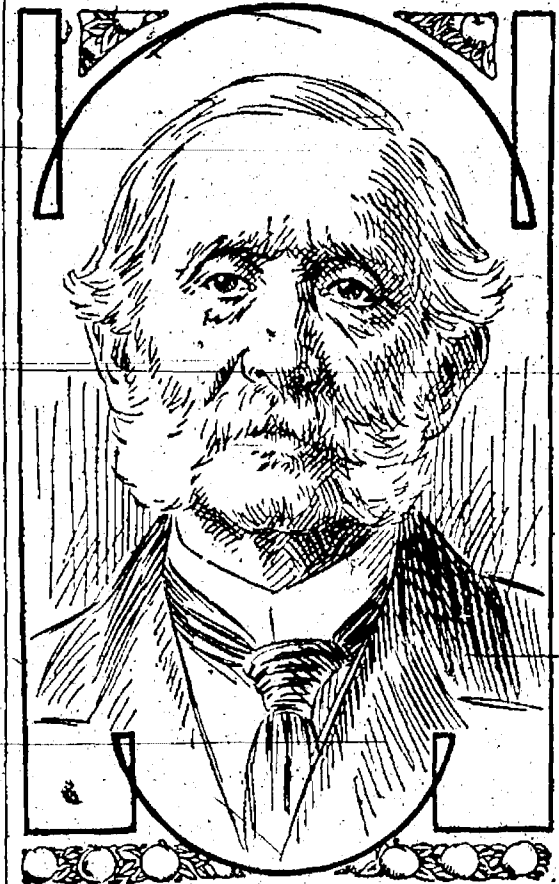
Higginson Was Historian, Author, Clergyman and Soldier.

Famous American Who Was Active in Many Lines Leaves Enduring Works to Perpetuate His Name.

Cambridge, Mass.—In the death of Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, which took place here in his 87th year, there passes one of the country's most noted men. Historian, author, clergyman, soldier and abolitionist, he was active in many lines and leaves enduring works to perpetuate his name.

Col. Higginson was a student under Longfellow, a neighbor of Oliver Wendell Holmes, a college mate of Edward Everett Hale and friend of Emerson, Whittier and Longfellow. As essayist, historian, biographer and writer for the young, he made for himself an unusual place in American literature. Though the author of a volume of verse, he never claimed place as a poet, modestly entitling this work "Such as They Are."

Col. Higginson was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1823 and graduated from Harvard in 1841. In 1847 he graduated from the Divinity school in Cambridge and the same year was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church at Newburyport, Mass. He left this church in 1850 because of the unpopularity of his anti-slavery teachings, and in the same year stood unsuccessfully as the Free Soil candidate for congress. He then became pastor of a church in Worcester, Mass., from 1852 to 1858. Leaving his charge in the latter year he devoted himself to literature and to anti-slavery agitation. For his part in the attempted rescue of Anthony Burns, a famous incident in the anti-slavery days, he was indicted for murder, together with Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips and others, but



Col. Higginson.

was released on account of a flaw in the legal papers. He also took part in organizing parties of free-state emigrants to Kansas in 1856 and served as brigadier general in James H. Lane's forces in that state organized to drive out the Missouri invaders.

Mr. Higginson was made captain in the Forty-first Massachusetts regiment in 1862; in the same year he was made colonel of a regiment of colored troops, the First South Carolina Volunteers, afterward known as the Thirty-third United States Colored Troops, the first regiment of freed slaves mustered into service. Col. Higginson saw considerable active service in the war. He took and held Jacksonville, Fla.; at Wilton Bluff he was wounded, in August, 1863, and in October of the next year resigned on account of disability. He then went to Newport, R. I., to live, engaging in literature, and afterwards to Cambridge. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1880 and 1881, serving as chief of staff to the governor at the same time. In 1881-84 he was a member of the State Board of Education.

He was a fellow of the American Academy of Political Social Science and a member of the American Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Military Historical Society, the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. He had been president of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Some years ago he received the degree of doctor of laws from Western Reserve university and in 1898 received the same degree from Harvard.

Bees Tie Up Railroads.
Omaha, Neb.—All railroad traffic was stopped for an hour at Union depot here, when two stands of honeybees fell and broke open, the bees swarming all over the depot and putting everybody to rout. Ten cases were being carried on a truck, when just without the waiting-room door two stands fell off. An hour passed before traffic could be resumed.

Pretty Girls Shine Shoes.
St. Louis, Mo.—Two comely young women are employed in a shoe shining parlor here, and are wielding the brush with a great deal of ardor. They do not confuse their customers to women customers, either.

PORTABLE COLONY HOUSE IS RAPIDLY BECOMING POPULAR

Principally Used Scattered About Farm Without Yards, Chickens Being Given Free Range During Summer—During Winter Houses May Be Brought Nearer Farm Buildings—Fresh Air Is Essential.

The colony house is becoming very popular with the poultrymen of today, either exclusively or used in conjunction with the ordinary style poultry house.

The colony house, as the name implies, is principally used scattered about the farm without yards, the chickens being given free range during the summer.

In the winter and spring the houses are brought nearer the farm buildings and used with yards as brood-coops or breeding pens, writes E. F. Barry in the Town and Country Journal. The portable colony house is used quite extensively by the villager, and for raising chickens or keeping a family flock on the rear of a city lot they cannot be excelled, especially when the tenant is a renter, as they may be knocked down and moved as readily as any of the house furniture.

The essential requirements of a chicken house are plenty of light, fresh air, proper ventilation, and that it should be vermin proof. Anything short of these primary requirements will result in loss. The building of makeshift coops in order to save a dollar is false economy.

As the deep litter method of feeding is very desirable, especially in stormy weather and during the winter the

often threaten chickens cooped in make shift buildings.

The accompanying drawing fully illustrates a colony house that is proof against any of the mishaps we have mentioned, providing, however, the closed yard plan is adopted instead of free range. We have had excellent success with this method, in two instances raising every chick, to the broiler age, placed in the coop, without accident. In one case there were 50 chicks in a 3x6-foot coop with a 3x6-foot yard; in the other 79 chicks in a 4x9-foot coop with a 4x6-foot yard.

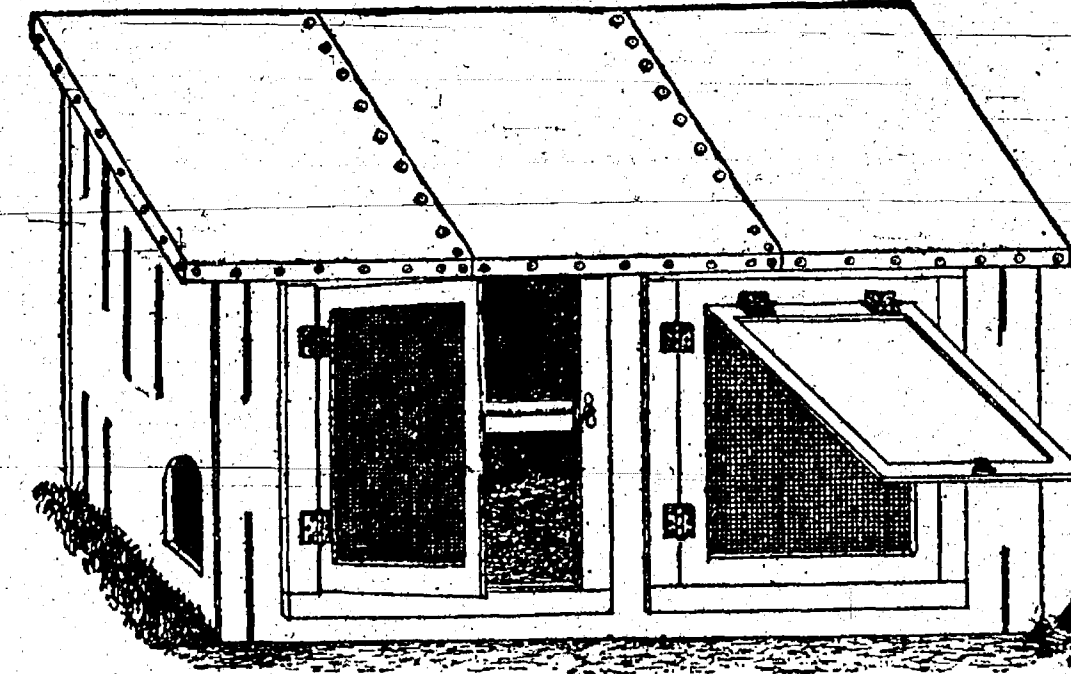
Of material and workmanship to be used in the construction of the colony house herein described:

Floor joist or frame to be 2x3 inches of redwood or cedar.

Floor: To be of well-seasoned, tongued and grooved pine, surfaced, secret nailed.

Exterior Covering: To be of matched, tongued and grooved boards 1x4 inches, surfaced two sides and well seasoned; to be well nailed to top and bottom cleats 1x4 inches surfaced. If portable to be fastened at four corners inside with strong hooks and eyes.

Roof: To be covered with any good roofing material or tin, well painted,



An Ideal Portable Colony House.

house should be light so the chickens can easily see to scratch for grain scattered in the litter.

Fresh air chicken houses are being recognized as the best for use in any climate and the expert poultrymen of today have long since done away with artificially heated houses, no attempt being made to raise the temperature excepting in very cold climates where a curtain is sometimes used in front of the roosting room. Open front scratching shed coops are the order of the day.

Proper ventilation is practically assured with an open front house shielded, in stormy weather, by muslin curtains. The closed house with ventilating flue or cupola on the roof are ornamental death traps of the past. They did give a finished air to the building from an architectural point of view but they were the cause of bad colds which often developed into croup.

Any poultry house should be sufficiently weatherproof to keep out rain and snow and protect the fowl from bad windstorms. The building should be provided with a dry floor whether it be of boards or dirt.

Protection must be given the poultry from all kinds of enemies such as rats, skunks, coons, cats, dogs and hawks, or the loss at times is something appalling. It is not an uncommon occurrence to have a whole flock of small chickens slaughtered during one night's raid from a rat or skunk. It is very annoying to have fine plump chickens up to the broiler age plucked off by a cat or hawk one at a time until the flock has dwindled to almost half its size originally.

For this reason we believe it will pay to build houses that will insure protection against troubles which so

roof to project at least four inches and if portable to be fastened at four corners inside with strong hooks and eyes.

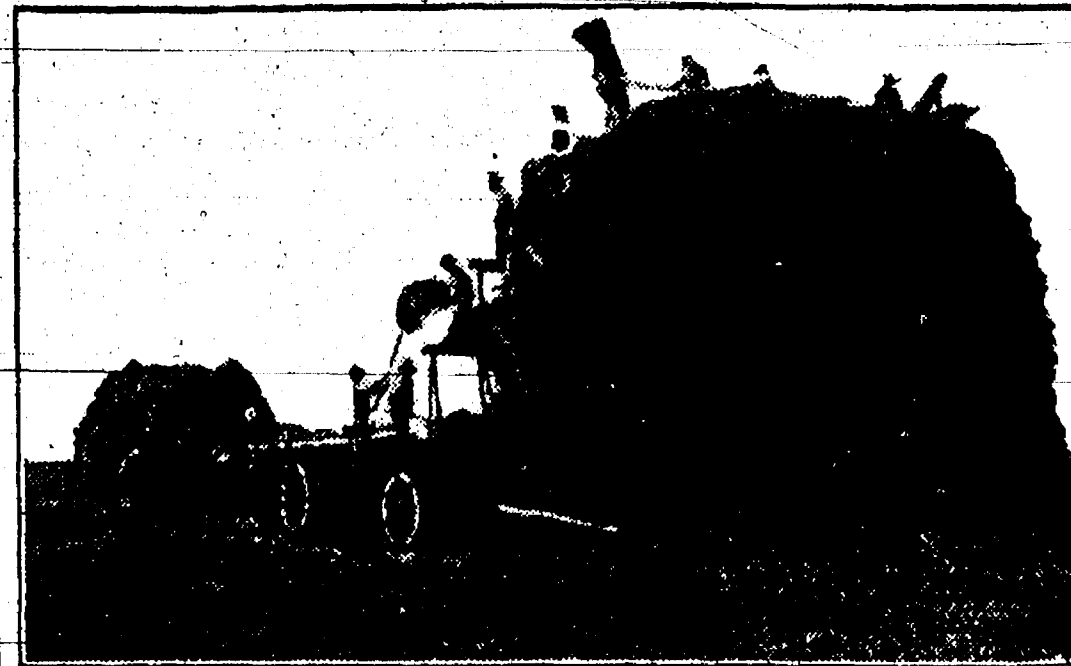
Sash: Will be of dry sugar pine, well milled, to be double hung where shown with plated sash cord, with iron weights and pulleys, to be not less than one inch thick. If glazed, glass to be 21 ounces. If covered with muslin and one-half inch mesh wire as shown in plan, same to be well tacked with edges covered by neat cleats countersunk.

Doors: Will not be less than one inch thick covered with muslin and one-half inch mesh wire cloth as shown in plan, same to be well tacked with edges covered by neat cleat countersunk same as sash, to be hung with suitable hinges and fastened with barrel bolt or iron bottom. Transom door to hinge from top and be fitted with regular transom lift. Each end of house to be furnished with a drop door where shown to be operated with a cord at a point where shown in plan and fitted with proper wheel pulleys, cord to be fastened where shown to a suitable hook.

Royal Stock Show.
At the last Royal Stock show, of England, the entire 2,000 head of stock entered were judged the first day, \$50,000 was given in cash premiums and the attendance was 52,000 people in a single day. At these shows no horse races or side attractions of any kind are permitted.

Farms of United States.
It is estimated that the farms of the United States with all their contents in the way of livestock and improvements are worth about \$30,000,000.

GERMAN FARMERS AT LABOR



The illustration given herewith shows the laborers at work on one of the largest farms in the eastern part of Germany. These laborers "setzen eine Dichte," harvest the corn, then put it in a huge pile, as shown, so that it being all tight together, the corn can't fall out, and it is secure from rain.

From the wagon one man hands the corn to the other; they form shelves on the pile, when one shelf or horizontal sheet is compact another is formed, etc., until the pile is quite high. The laborers take pride in making these compact piles, which rain nor storms can easily destroy.



The Third Degree

A NARRATIVE OF METROPOLITAN LIFE

By CHARLES KLEIN AND ARTHUR HORNBLow

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Howard Jeffries, banker's son, under the evil influence of Robert Underwood, fellow-student at Yale, leads a life of dissipation, marries the daughter of a gambler who died in prison, and is disowned by his father. He is out of work and in desperate straits. Underwood, who had once been engaged to Howard's stepmother, Alicia, is apparently in prosperous circumstances. Taking advantage of his intimacy with Alicia, he becomes a sort of social highwayman. Discovering his true character, Alicia denials him the house. He sends her a note threatening suicide. Art dealers for whom he acted as commissioner, demand an accounting. He cannot make good. Howard calls at his apartments in an intoxicated condition to request a loan of \$2,000 to enable him to take up a business proposition. Howard drinks himself into a maudlin condition, and goes to sleep on a divan. A caller is announced and Underwood draws a screen around the drunken sleeper. Alicia enters. She demands a promise from Underwood that he will not take his life. He refuses unless she will renew her patronage. This she refuses, and takes her leave. Underwood kills himself. Howard is arrested but when she awakens Howard. He finds Underwood dead. Howard is turned over to the police. Capt. Clinton, notorious for his brutal treatment of prisoners, puts Howard through the third degree, and finally gets an alleged confession from the harassed man. Annie, Howard's wife, declares her belief in her husband's innocence, and calls on Jeffries, Sr. He refuses to help unless she will consent to a divorce. To save Howard she consents. When she finds that the elder Jeffries does not intend to stand by his son, except financially, she scorns his help. Annie appeals to Judge Brewster, attorney for Jeffries, Sr., to take Howard's case. He declines. It is reported that Annie is going on the stage. The banker and his wife call on Judge Brewster to find some way to prevent it. Annie again pleads with Brewster to defend Howard. He consents. Alicia is greatly agitated when she learns that Brewster has taken the case, and detectives are looking for the woman who called on Underwood the night of his death. Alicia confesses to Annie that she has a letter from Underwood threatening suicide.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"And you know what mine are!" exclaimed the banker, hotly. "I refuse to be engulfed in this wave of hysterical sympathy with criminals. I will not be stamped with the same hall mark as the man who takes the life of his fellow being—though the man be my own son. I will not set the seal of approval on crime by defending it."

The lawyer bowed and said calmly: "Then, sir, you must expect exactly what is happening. This girl, whatever she may be, is devoted to your son. She is his wife. She'll go to any extreme to help him—even to selling her name for money to pay for his defense."

The banker threw up his hands with impatience. "It's a matter of principle with me. Her devotion is not the question. With a mocking laugh he went on: "Sentimentality doesn't appeal to me. The whole thing is distasteful and hideous to me. My instructions to you are to prevent her using the family name on the stage, to buy her off on her own terms, to get rid of her at any price."

"Except the price she asks," interposed the lawyer, dryly. Shaking his head, he went on:

"You'll find that a wife's devotion is a very strong motive power, Jeffries. It will move irresistibly forward in spite of all the barriers you and I can erect to stay its progress. That may sound like a platitude, but it's a fact nevertheless."

Alicia, who had been listening with varied emotions to the conversation, now interrupted timidly: "Perhaps Judge Brewster is right, dear. After all, the girl is working to save your son. Public opinion may think it unnatural."

The banker turned on his wife. Sternly he said:

"Alicia, I cannot permit you to interfere. That young man is a self-confessed murderer and therefore no son of mine. I've done with him long ago. I cannot be moved by maudlin sentimentality. Please let that be final." Turning to the lawyer, he said, coldly:

"So, in the matter of this stage business, you can take no steps to restrain her?"

The lawyer shook his head.

"No, there is nothing I can do." Quickly he added: "Of course, you don't doubt my loyalty to you?"

Mr. Jeffries shook his head.

"No, no, Brewster."

The lawyer laughed as he said:

"Right or wrong, you know my country—that is, my client—'tis of thee." Turning to Alicia, he added, laughingly: "That's the painful part of a lawyer's profession, Mrs. Jeffries. The client's weakness is the lawyer's strength. When men hate each other and rob each other we lawyers don't pacify them. We dare not, because that's our profession. We encourage them. We pit them against each other for profit. If we didn't they'd go to some lawyer who would."

Alicia gave a feeble smile.

"Yes," she replied; "I'm afraid we all love to be advised to do what we want to do."

Mr. Jeffries made an impatient gesture of dissent. Soothingly he remarked:

"That may apply to the great generality of people, but not to me."



"It's Your Duty to Do It."

Judge Brewster looked skeptical, but made no further comment. The banker rose and Alicia followed suit. As he moved toward the door, he turned and said:

"Drop in and see me this evening, Brewster. Mrs. Jeffries will be delighted if you will dine with us."

Alicia smiled graciously. "Do come, judge; we shall be all alone."

The lawyer bent low over her hand as he said good-by. Mr. Jeffries had already reached the door, when he turned again and said:

"Are you sure a very liberal offer wouldn't induce her to drop the name?"

The lawyer shook his head doubtfully.

"Well, see what you can do," cried the banker. To his wife he said: "Are you coming, Alicia?"

"Just a moment, dear," she replied. "I want to say a word to the judge."

"All right," replied the banker. "I'll be outside." He opened the door, and as he did so he turned to the lawyer:

"If there are any new developments let me know at once."

He left the office and Alicia breathed a sigh of relief. She did not love her husband, but she feared him. He was not only 20 years her senior, but his cold, aristocratic manner intimidated her. Her first impulse had been to tell him everything, but she dare not. His manner discouraged her. He would begin to ask questions, questions which she could not answer without seriously incriminating herself. But her conscience would not allow her to stand entirely aloof from the tragedy in which her husband's scapegrace son was involved. She felt a strange, unaccountable desire to meet this girl Howard had married. In a quick undertone to the lawyer, she said:

"I must see that woman, judge. I think I can persuade her to change her course of action. In any case I must see her, I must—" Looking at him questioningly, she said: "You don't think it inadvisable, do you?"

The judge smiled grimly.

"I think I'd better see her first," he said. "Suppose you come back a little later. It's more than probable that she'll be here this afternoon. I'll see her and arrange for an interview."

There was a knock at the door, and Alicia started guiltily, thinking her husband might have overheard her conversation. The head clerk entered and whispered something to the judge, after which he retired. The lawyer turned to Alicia with a smile.

"It's just as I thought," he said, pleasantly, "she's out there now. You'd better go and leave her to me." The door opened again unceremoniously, and Mr. Jeffries put in his head:

"Aren't you coming, Alicia?" he demanded, impatiently. In a lower voice to the lawyer, he added: "Say, Brewster, that woman is outside in your office. Now is your opportunity to come to some arrangement with her."

Again Mrs. Jeffries held out her hand.

"Good-by, judge; you're so kind! It needs a lot of patience to be a lawyer, doesn't it?"

Judge Brewster laughed, and added in an undertone:

"Come back by and by."

The door closed, and the lawyer

went back to his desk. For a few moments he sat still plunged in deep thought. Suddenly, he touched a bell. The head clerk entered.

"Show Mrs. Howard Jeffries, Jr., in." The clerk looked surprised. Strict orders hitherto had been to show the unwelcome visitor out. He believed that he had not heard aright.

"Did you say Mrs. Jeffries, Jr., judge?"

"I said Mrs. Jeffries, Jr.," replied the lawyer, grimly.

"Very well, judge," said the clerk, as he left the room.

Presently there was a timid knock at the door.

"Come in!" called out the lawyer.

CHAPTER XV.

Annie entered the presence of the famous lawyer pale and ill at ease. This sudden summons to Judge Brewster's private office was so unexpected that it came like a shock. For days she had haunted the premises, sitting in the outer office for hours at a time exposed to the stare and covert smiles of thoughtless clerks and office boys. Her requests for an interview had been met with curt refusals. They either said the judge was out of town or else that he was too busy to be seen. At last, evidently acting upon orders, they flatly refused to even send in her name, and she had about abandoned hope when, all at once, a clerk approached her, and addressing her more politely than usual, said that the judge would see her in a few minutes.

Her heart gave a great throb. Almost speechless from surprise, she stammered a faint thanks and braced herself for the interview on which so much depended. For the first time since the terrible affair had happened, there was a faint glimmer of hope ahead. If only she could rush over to the Tombs and tell Howard the joyful news so he might keep up courage! It was eight days now since Howard's arrest, and the trial would take place in six weeks. There was still time to prepare a strong defense if the judge would only consent to take the case. She was more sure than ever that a clever lawyer would have no difficulty in convincing a jury that Howard's alleged "confession" was untrue and improperly obtained.

In the intervals of waiting to see the lawyer, she had consulted every one she knew, and among others she had talked with Dr. Bernstein, the noted psychologist, whom she had seen once at Yale. He received her kindly and listened attentively to her story. When she had finished he had evinced the greatest interest. He told her that he happened to be the physician called in on the night of the tragedy, and at that time he had grave doubts as to it being a case of murder. He believed it was suicide, and he had told Capt. Clinton so, but the police captain had made up his mind, and that was the end of it. Howard's "confession," he went on, really meant nothing. If called to the stand he could show the jury that a hypnotic subject can be made to "confess" to anything. In the interest of truth, justice, and science, he said, he would gladly come to her aid.

All this she would tell Judge Brewster. It would be of great help to

him, no doubt. Suddenly, a cold shiver ran through her. How did she know he would take the case? Perhaps this summons to his office was only to tell her once more that he would have nothing to do with her and her husband. She wondered why he had decided so suddenly to see her and, like a flash, an idea came to her. She had seen Mr. Jeffries, Sr., enter the inner sanctum and, inactively, she felt that she had something to do with his visit. The banker had come out accompanied by a richly-dressed woman whom she guessed to be his wife.

She looked with much interest at Howard's stepmother. She had heard so much about her that it seemed to her that she knew her personally. As Alicia swept proudly by, the eyes of the two women met, and Annie was surprised to see in the banker's wife's face, instead of the cold, haughty stare she expected, a wistful, longing look, as if she would like to stop and talk with her, but dare not. In another instant she was gone, and obeying a clerk, who beckoned her to follow him, she entered Judge Brewster's office.

The lawyer looked up as she came in, but did not move from his seat. Gruffly he said:

"How long do you intend to keep up this system of warfare? How long are you going to continue forcing your way into this office?"

"I didn't force my way in," she said, quietly. "I didn't expect to come in. The clerk said you wanted to see me."

The lawyer frowned and scrutinized her closely. After a pause, he said:

"I want to tell you for the fiftieth time I can do nothing for you."

"Fifty?" she echoed. "Fifty did you say? Really, it doesn't seem that much."

Judge Brewster looked at her quickly to see if she was laughing at him. Almost peevishly, he said:

"For the last time, I repeat I can do nothing for you."

"Not the last time, judge," she replied, shaking her head. "I shall come again to-morrow."

The lawyer swung around in his chair with indignation.

"You will?"

Annie nodded.

"Yes, sir," she said, quietly. "You're determined to force your way in here?"

"Yes, sir."

The judge banged the desk with his fist.

"But I won't allow it! I have something to say, you know! I can't permit this to go on. I represent my client, Mr. Howard Jeffries, Sr., and he won't consent to my taking up your husband's case."

There was a shade of sarcasm in Annie's voice as she asked calmly:

"Can't you do it without his consent?"

The lawyer looked at her grimly.

"I can," he blurted out, "but—I won't."

Her eyes flashed as she replied quickly.

"Well, you ought to—"

The lawyer looked up in amazement.

"What do you mean?" he demanded.

"It's your duty to do it," she said, quietly. "Your duty to his son, to me, and to Mr. Jeffries himself. Why, he's so eaten up with his family pride and false principles that he can't see the difference between right and wrong. You're his lawyer. It's your duty to put him right. It's downright wicked of you to refuse—you're hurting him. Why, when I was hunting around for a lawyer one of them actually refused to take up the case because he said old Brewster must think Howard was guilty or he'd have taken it up himself. You and his father are putting the whole world against him, and you know it."

The judge was staggered. No one in his recollection had ever dared to speak to him like that. He was so astonished that he forgot to resent it, and he hid his confusion by taking out his handkerchief and mopping his forehead.

"I do know it," he admitted.

"Then why do you do it?" she snapped.

The lawyer hesitated, and then he said:

"I—that's not the question."

Annie leaped quickly forward, and she replied:

"It's my question—and as you say, I've asked it 50 times."

The lawyer sat back in his chair and looked at her for a moment without speaking. He surveyed her critically from head to foot, and then, as if satisfied with his examination, said:

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

What It May Come To.

"I've just thought of a brand-new philanthropy," said Mr. Buxton Stax. "What is it?" "I'm going to found a home for ex-billionaires who impoverish themselves by donations."

CLOSETS UP TO DATE

STORAGE PLACES ARE MIRACLES OF CONVENIENCE.

New York Newspaper Describes Receptacles That May Be Envy of Any Housewife—Wonderful Nursery Appurtenance.

Women architects, it is said, resent the association of their names with closets.

"Just as if we couldn't build anything but closets," one of them snapped the other day, "and just as if any sensible man architect couldn't make all the closets that are necessary!"

So the Tribune reporter knew better than to make guesses about the sex of the architect, great as was the temptation, when the mistress of the new house began displaying her closets.

"In every one there are electric lights," she explained proudly, "and they are turned on and off with the opening and shutting of the door. No matches, no candle to blow in the draft and set fire to things, and no waste of electricity. Isn't that a scheme?"

Then she showed off her closets for shoes and hats. Each pair of shoes had a separate compartment fitted with shoe trees. The hat compartments were fitted out with millinery standards to keep the hats from being crushed.

The proud mother had a wonderful closet in the nursery. It contained sliding shelves set quite closely together, one above the other. They were very deep, but made of a light wood, so that they were not heavy. An entire shelf, with its contents, can be lifted out easily and carried like a tray to any place where it is needed. The bottom shelf, covered with white rubber, is to be used for a toilet table. On it were a pretty papier mache basin, soap dish and powder boxes. On each of the other shelves complete baby outfits were laid out, ready for use.

The architect who planned the linen closet certainly knew woman's wants. It looked like a row of deep drawers, but instead of pulling out, the front pieces were hinged and let down like a desk cover, supported by chains. Behind were the shelves or recesses, piled with linen. In sorting or arranging the linen the front of the drawer serves as a table.—New York Tribune.

Laundering Crepe.

To launder a cotton crepe waist soak for an hour in lukewarm soapsuds, using any good soap. Then wash carefully, so as not to stretch. Shake well and pull lengthwise. Hang on a coat hanger and put in the sun to dry. This helps to keep the shape across the shoulders. It is best to cover the coat hanger with a Turkish towel or clean cloth. It is also a good plan to tack a piece of tape from the neck to the armhole. When laundered in this manner crepe waists will retain both their appearance and their shape.

Salad Dressing.

Heat one-half cup vinegar in a double boiler. In a bowl mix two level teaspoons of mustard, two level teaspoons salt, three tablespoons sugar (level), one-fourth teaspoon paprika or little less if you use cayenne. Add three eggs when cheap, two when prices are high. Beat, then add one cup thick cream or one of thin with one tablespoon butter and beat. Add this mixture to the hot vinegar and cook until smooth and thick, not too thick, as it thickens as it cools. After it is cooked strain and cool.

Mustard Greens.

Wash the mustard leaves thoroughly, cut them in shreds, or run them through a food chopper and put them over the fire, dripping wet, in a tightly covered saucepan. If necessary, add water very judiciously, in small quantities, so there will be no liquid on the greens when they are done. Season with salt and cayenne pepper, and stir in one tablespoonful of cornmeal, sprinkling it carefully and stirring hard so it will not form lumps. Let the greens cook until they are hot and the meal are thoroughly done.

Baked Bean Rabbit.

One teaspoon of butter, one cup mashed baked beans, one cup boiled rice, one cup milk; two teaspoons grated lemon rind, one teaspoon grated onion, one-half teaspoon pepper, one scant teaspoon salt, one beaten egg. Melt butter in chafing dish, add other ingredients except egg, mix well and heat thoroughly, then stir in the egg and serve hot on crackers with pickles.

Genoa Dish.

Stew one dozen tomatoes until soft, add a little sugar, salt, and cayenne. Put through a colander, return to fire. In a frying pan heat three large tablespoons of butter, break into it rapidly six eggs, stirring all the time. As soon as eggs are broken and mixed add the tomatoes, then add quickly three tablespoonsful of grated Parmesan cheese. Eat with brown bread.

Deviled Biscuit.

Make a seasoning of cayenne, anchovy paste, salt and curry powder, butter some captain's biscuits or rolls cut in two, lay the mixture and grill, or make a paste of cheese, mustard and salt, and spread over when toasted; butter unsparingly; time from five to ten minutes.

\$3.50 RECIPE FREE, FOR WEAK KIDNEYS.

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC. Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to be able to say good-by forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or fog fre-



quent passage of the urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the aches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the dependency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would advise you to be just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you and to give you a bottle of the medicine. Dr. J. B. Robinson, 1200 Loock Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-removing power. For FREE sample, address Allen B. Olmsted, Ltd., 100 N. Y. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

A Formal Garden.

Knicker—Have they got a formal garden?

Bocker—Yes; no chickens allowed.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Powder, the Antiseptic powder for Tired, itching, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Keeps walking a flight. Sold everywhere. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample, address Allen B. Olmsted, Ltd., 100 N. Y.

Consolation.

Mrs. Newgold (in the picture gallery)—This, Aunt Eunice, is a real old master.

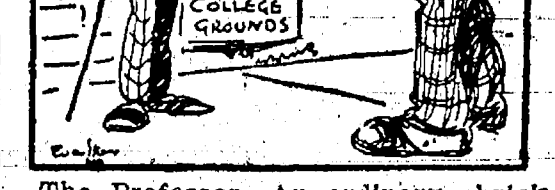
Aunt Eunice—Well, I shouldn't care if it was; it's just as good as some of the new ones.—Life.

No Misrepresentation.

SI Summer—Consarn you, Eb! You said this here gun you sold me was a repeater!

Eb Winters—It is—but of course you've got to be some place where there's a darn good echo!—Puck.

SOMETHING ELSE.



The Professor—An ordinary brick will absorb a quart of water.

The Puglist—Then my brother's no brick!

The Professor—What do you mean?

The Puglist—He never absorbed that much water in his life.

BUSINESS WOMEN

A Lunch Fit for a King.

An active and successful young lady tells her food experience:

"Some years ago I suffered from nervous prostration, induced by continuous brain strain and improper food, added to a great grief.

"I was ordered to give up my work, as there was great danger of my mind falling me altogether. My stomach was in bad condition (nervous dyspepsia, I think now) and when Grape-Nuts food was recommended to me, I had no faith in it. However, I tried it, and soon there was a marked improvement in my condition.

"I had been troubled with faint spells, and had used a stimulant to revive me. I found that by eating Grape-Nuts at such times I was relieved and suffered no bad effects, which was a great gain. As to my other troubles—nervous prostration, dyspepsia, etc.—on the Grape-Nuts diet they soon disappeared.

"I wish especially to call the attention of office girls to the great benefit I derived from the use of Grape-Nuts as a noon luncheon. I was thoroughly tired of cheap restaurants and ordinary lunches, and so made the experiment of taking a package of Grape-Nuts food with me, and then slipping out at noon and getting a nickel's worth of sweet cream to add to it.

"I found that this simple dish, finished off with an apple, peach, orange, or a bunch of grapes made a lunch fit for a king, and one that agreed with me perfectly.

"I threw so on my Grape-Nuts diet that I did not have to give up my work at all, and in the two years have had only four lost days charged up against me.

"Let me add that your suggestions in the little book, 'Road to Wellville,' are, in my opinion, invaluable, especially to women." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are amusing, true, and full of human interest.

Entered at the postoffice at East Jordan Michigan, as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1911.

Take Your Choice

Gentlemen Whose Names Go On City Primary Ballot.

- For Mayor:—Alden E. Cross
Fred E. Boosinger
O. D. Cleveland
- For Commissioners—long term:—
Jacob H. Graff
John F. Kenny
C. H. Whittington
- For Commissioners—short term:—
Charles A. Hudson
B. E. Waterman
W. E. Palmiter
- For Justice of the Peace:—
H. J. Carpenter
Charles McCalmon

Above is the complete enrollment. The Primary will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, July 10th, at which the above names will be voted upon.

To vote at this Primary you must register either July 7th or 8th, the Board of Registration meeting at the Council rooms in the postoffice block on these days.

The election proper will be held July 24th, full notice of which will be given.

If the electors of our city will carefully observe the notices which the Charter Commission are publishing, there will be a full vote recorded at both primary and election.

Notice of Primary Election.

Notice is hereby given that a special Primary Election for the nomination of the following city officers of the City of East Jordan, viz: One Mayor, whose term of office will expire on the second Monday in April, 1913. One Commissioner whose term of office will expire on the second Monday in April, 1912. One Commissioner whose term of office will expire on the second Monday in April 1914, and two Justices of the Peace whose terms of office will expire on the fourth of July, 1912 will be held at the Town Hall in said city on Monday, the tenth day of July, 1911.

The two persons receiving the highest number of votes for each of said offices at the Primary will be the candidates for that office and their names will be placed upon the election ballot to be voted for at a special election hereafter to be called and held July 24th, 1911.

Said Primary will be conducted as near as may be according to the general provisions of the primary law of the State of Michigan except as modified by said charter.

W. P. SQUIER,
Clerk of Charter Commission.

Registration Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a special Board of Registration of the City of East Jordan appointed by the Charter Commissioners of said City will meet in the Council rooms in said city on the 7th and 8th day of July, 1911, from 8:00 a. m. until 8:00 p. m. on each of said days for the purpose of registering all persons entitled to vote in said city.

Because of the change in the boundaries of said city and division into wards, a new registration is required and all persons desiring to vote at the primary election to be held July 10th, 1911, must register at this time.

Dated, June 19th, 1911.
W. P. SQUIER,
Clerk of Charter Commission.

Leave your laundry at Mack's. Dandy line of Wall Paper at Whittington's. Every cent counts and you can save them by dealing at the Fair Store. Few of us become round shouldered from carrying other people's burdens. Miss Grigsby—Piano and Organ instruction. Enquire at Presbyterian Parsonage for terms.

One-quarter Off on all Muslin Underwear at the East Jordan Lumber Co. Store next week.

Don't fail to see Empey Bros. display of beautiful Rugs just received. They were bought right and we are able to sell them at a very low figure.

Notice to Everybody.

You will find at Whittington's Chairs, Dresser, Sideboards, Tables, Couches, in fact everything needed for housekeeping in the Furniture line.

Briefs of the Week

Primary election, July 10th.

Rooms To Rent—Enquire of George Spencer.

Boyne City is to have a postal savings bank.

Mayor McManis of Petoskey was an East Jordan visitor, Tuesday.

You must register July 7-8th if you want to participate in the city primary.

Excursion to Charlevoix, Sunday, via Steamer Hum. Boat leaves East Jordan at 10:00 a. m.

The special sale at the East Jordan Lumber Co. Store next week is on Muslin Underwear; 1/2 off on all goods.

For the Fourth of July celebration at Boyne City, Tuesday next, the St. Hum will run excursions, making two round trips. Watch for bills for schedule.

At the meeting of Board of Supervisors at Charlevoix this week, Supervisor Graff was chosen to represent our county at the State Board of Equalization.

The family of G. A. Bell was aroused from their peaceful slumbers about 2:00 a. m., Thursday, by a night prowler, who made his escape without securing any valuables.

Rev. and Mrs. T. Porter Bennett returned Thursday from Traverse City. While there Mr. Bennett was taken with an attack of appendicitis and is still suffering from the trouble.

Miss Ethel Crowell attended the graduation exercises at Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Wednesday. Her sister, Miss Maude, and also Miss Flora Simmons were graduates from East Jordan.

Miss Essie Marie Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Oscar Johnson, was a member of the graduating class of the Northern Michigan Asylum Training School for Nurses, which was held at Traverse City June 20th.

Mrs. L. C. Madison and Mrs. Elias Hammond entertained the W. R. C. ladies last Friday afternoon at the home of the former. The house was beautifully decorated with roses. About thirty covers were laid.

The West side ball fans turned the trick on the East side in a game Thursday, winning by a score of 14 to 8. The West side boys made ten runs in the seventh inning. But for that fateful inning it would have been a pretty contest.

The first serious Fourth calamity occurred at Kalamazoo when scores barely escaped death from fire caused by explosion of fireworks and when \$150,000 worth of property was consumed. Things of this sort ought to be more eloquent and convincing than argument.

Rev. A. T. Ferguson, for the past six years superintendent of the Grand Traverse district of Methodist Episcopal churches, died at his home in Traverse City Monday morning, aged 61 years. He was a man of exceptional qualities and one of the best loved ministers of the state.

Thomas Misner was born in Indiana, October, 1848 and was sixty three years old at the time of his death Tuesday this week. He came to Jordan Township in 1881 and married Miss Cynthia Sutton in 1883 by whom he had nine children, six of whom survive, four sons and two daughters. Years ago he joined the Methodist church. The funeral service was held at the home of Mrs. Bayliss on Wednesday morning and was attended by many old friends and neighbors. Rev. A. D. Grigsby officiating. The Misses Marion Malpass and Verschel Lorraine sang very appropriate selections. Miss Grigsby accompanying. The body was interred in the East Jordan cemetery.

Hum Excursion to Charlevoix, Sunday.

C. G. Bush was up from Charlevoix, Saturday.

Elk Rapids has been having a series of burglaries.

Fr. McDonald was a Beaver Island visitor this week.

Carl Simmons is here from Mancelona visiting friends.

Dr. F. P. Ramsey was a Central Lake visitor, Thursday.

Supervisor Graff and Atty Fitch were at Charlevoix this week.

Claude Reynolds is here from Detroit guest of relatives this week.

Mrs. Jane Carver of Elk Rapids is guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bell.

Mrs. Emily House of Petoskey is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bellinger.

Mrs. Ed Blain returned, Tuesday, from a visit with Mancelona friends.

Mrs. Juliet Watkins of Beulah is guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. K. Hill.

Dr. R. A. Risk was guest of his mother at Mackinaw City first of the week.

S. E. McGlone of Mancelona was an East Jordan business visitor, recently.

Mrs. Clarissa Plant left first of week for Howard City where she visits relatives.

Miss Edith Smatts is guest of her sister, Mrs. Burr, at Central Lake, this week.

Rev. W. W. Lamport of Mancelona was renewing old acquaintances in our city this week.

John Hart of Traverse City was guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hart, this week.

B. A. McDonald sold his 40-acre farm in Eveline last week to John P. Seiler of Hillsdale.

Misses Fern and Grace Howard returned Wednesday from a visit with Mancelona friends.

Miss Rozena Stewart returned home Tuesday from a visit with friends at Laingsburg.

Misses Jennie and Eva Waterman are guests of Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Lamport at Mancelona.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. Webster, and Mrs. B. E. Waterman spent Friday at Charlevoix.

Methodist Ladies Aid will meet, at the home of Mrs. Kimes on the East Side Wednesday July 5th. Members please attend. Visitors welcome.

Mrs. W. P. Porter with daughters Misses Mary and Esther, and Miss Anna Jamison left Tuesday for a visit with Grand Rapids friends.

Wm Malpass returned home Wednesday after an absence of several months in the West. During his absence he was from Southern California to Alberta.

James Malpass and two daughters, Misses Hattie and Esther accompanied by Miss Emma Severance left this week for Rochester Minn., where they consult some eminent specialists.

The regular business meeting of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid Society will convene at the home of Mrs. J. F. Kenny on Friday July 7th. All members try and be present, and visitors always welcome.—Secretary.

And the face of the homely girl may be her best chaperon.

Men may be brighter than they look, but they seldom look it.

To the fat lady life should be anything but a dreary waist.

It takes more than a daily lath to keep a man's record clean.

The best of men are sometimes worsted—and that's no idle yarn.

Our idea of a martyr is a man who lives up to his wife's expectations.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. T. Porter Bennett, Pastor.

10:30 "Man's Ignorance of the Future." will be the subject that the pastor will take for the morning service.

11:45 Sunday School. Remember this Sunday School has a class for every member of your family and they are invited.

3:00 Junior Epworth League.

6:30 Senior Epworth League. Ella Barnett, leader. This will be a patriotic service.—You are welcome.

7:30 "Let there be Light" This service will be held in commemoration of St. John the Baptist. The Masonic Order and the Eastern Star will attend in a body. All are invited to attend. Come to this Home-like up-to-date church. No distinction made all are welcomed.

The services last Sunday were well attended. The children's day exercises were a grand success. The pastor baptized four children and received four persons into the church and one by letter.

SAFETY SERVICE

PEOPLES STATE SAVINGS BANK,

4% EAST JORDAN, MICH. 4%

STARTING a bank account is like plowing a field. You are only preparing for the harvest. You must till, plant and cultivate. Cultivate a bank account. Deposit a little now and then and you may feast from the horn of plenty.

FEED A BANK ACCOUNT AND YOU FEED THE HORN OF PLENTY

FEED A BANK ACCOUNT AND YOU FEED THE HORN OF PLENTY

Presbyterian Church Notes

Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor.

Usual services in the Presbyterian church morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 and the pastor will preach. The Communion of the Lord's Supper after morning service. All members of the church are urged to be present at this sacrament. Reader, if you have no church home, you are cordially invited to worship and work with us.

Sunday School at 11:45.

Junior C. E. at 3:15.

Senior C. E. at 6:45.

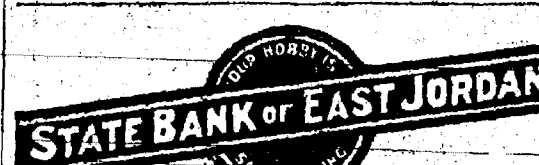
Carbide for sale in bulk at Spencer's Plumbing Shop.

Laundry-basket leaves Mack's every Tuesday noon.

Don't forget to call at the Fair Store for specials in Men's Goods.

Go to Mack's for your China—both fancy and plain. Prices reasonable.

A fine assortment of 9x12 Rugs in Axminster, Wilton Velvets and Brussels at Whittington's.



Capital \$50,000 Surplus \$3500

4 PER CENT.

PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Officers
W. P. Porter, President
W. L. Erench, Vice Pres
Geo. G. Glenn, Cashier
Directors W. P. Porter, W. L. French, Chas. M. Schaffer, F. M. Severance, M. H. Robertson, Carl Stroebel, Fred Smith, R. E. Waterman, Geo. G. Glenn.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

Eventually Ladies

We are going to get you for a permanent customer for our stylish ready to wear apparel, and if you come here and try on some of the many New Models we are now showing in Dresses and Waists we dare say you'll surely buy one.

L. Wiesman



The Reid-Graff Plumbing Co.

We have opened a Plumbing Shop at the former John Mortimer stand and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. PLUMBING and HEATING OF ALL KINDS. Prompt Attention Given to Repair Work. Phone No. 193-2 rings; residence, 193-3 rings.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.

Crossett Shoe

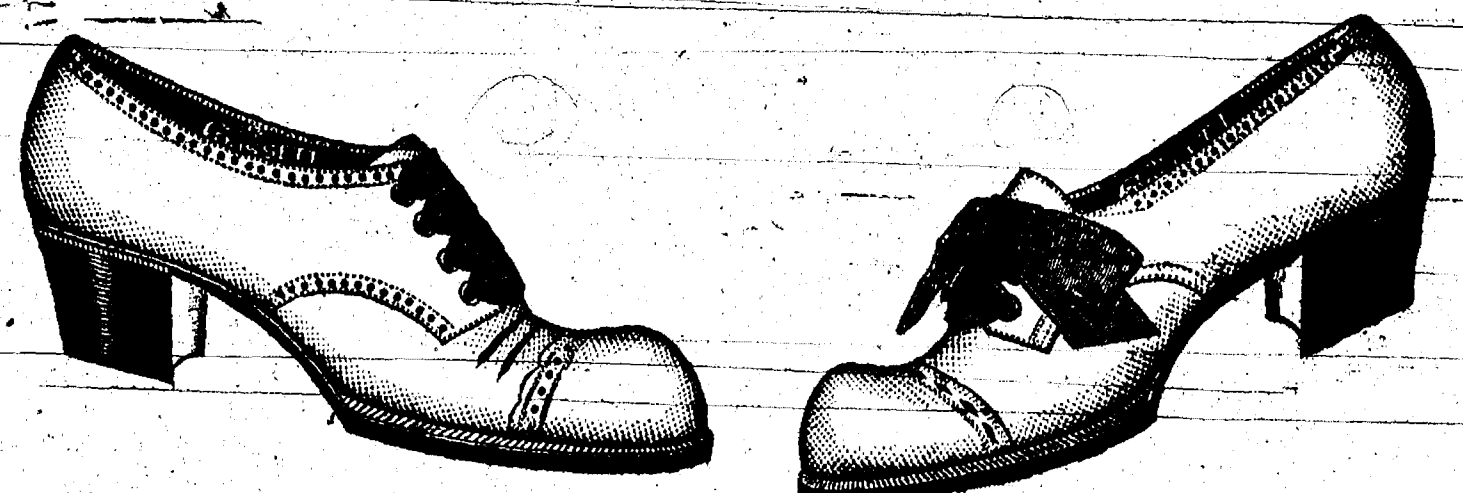
Makes Life's Walk Easy

TIE your feet in Crossett Oxfords—note how firmly, yet gently, they hug the heel. Here's one. A beauty, in durable patent leather. High heel and toe. Many other Crossett styles. Choose yours. \$4 to \$6 everywhere. Lewis A. Crossett, Inc., Maker North Abington, Mass.



WE are Distributing Center for Crossett Shoes and Oxfords in this city, and we carry all the new dressy lasts in Oxfords, Sailor Ties and Pumps with the Whirlwind Toe and Military Heel—in Tans, Gun Metal and Patent—both lace and buttons. Come in and see one of the finest lines ever shown in East Jordan. Prices range from \$3.25 to \$6.00.

Don't fail to see them—we know you will find the kind you like.



YOURS FOR BARGAINS
East Jordan Lumber Co.

Proposed Charter for the City of East Jordan

REMBLE.

We, the People of the City of East Jordan under the authority of the Constitution and the Statutes of the State of Michigan, do ordain and establish this Charter for the City of East Jordan, Michigan.

Chapter I.

Name and Boundaries.

Sec. 1. The municipal corporation to be known as the City of East Jordan, shall be and remain a body politic and corporate, and shall include the territory hereinafter described with power and authority to change its boundaries in manner authorized by law.

Sec. 2. The City of East Jordan shall include all the territory described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point where the east and west section line between sections ten (10) and fifteen (15), town thirty-two (32) north Range seven (7) west, Michigan intersects the meander line on the east side of the South Arm of Pine Lake; thence east on said section line between sections ten (10) and fifteen (15) and sections eleven (11) and fourteen (14) to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section eleven (11), thence south on the North and South quarter line of section fourteen (14) one hundred sixty (160) rods to the center of section fourteen (14); thence east on the east and west quarter line of section fourteen (14) one hundred sixty (160) rods to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section fourteen (14); thence south on the section line between sections thirteen (13) and fourteen (14); eighty (80) rods to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirteen (13) eighty (80) rods to the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirteen (13); thence east on the section line between section thirteen (13) and twenty-four (24) eighty (80) rods to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section thirteen (13); thence south on the north and south quarter line of sections thirteen (13) and twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25) four hundred (400) rods to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five (25); thence west on the north one-eighth line of section twenty-five (25) one hundred sixty (160) rods to the section line between sections twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26); thence south on said section line between sections twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26), eighty (80) rods to the south-west corner of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five (25); thence west on the east and west quarter line of sections twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) four hundred (400) rods to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27); thence north on the east one-eighth line of sections twenty-seven (27) and twenty-two (22) two hundred eighty (280) rods to the southeast corner of the north one-half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22); thence west on the south line of said north one-half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22) eighty (80) rods to the southwest corner of said north one-half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22); thence north on the north and south quarter line of sections twenty-two (22) and fifteen (15) five hundred twenty (520) rods to a point where said line as extended north into the waters of the South Arm of Pine Lake intersects with the section line between sections fifteen (15) and ten (10) as extended west into the waters of the South Arm of Pine Lake; thence east on said section line between sections fifteen (15) and ten (10) as extended west into said waters of the South Arm of Pine Lake to the place of commencement.

Chapter II.

Sec. 1. The said corporation, (a) shall succeed to, own, possess and control all the books, records, documents, and all the property, real, personal or mixed, and all the rights, privileges, franchises, powers and immunities now belonging to and possessed or enjoyed by the municipal corporation known as the Village of East Jordan.

(b) shall be subject to and liable for all legal debts, liabilities, judgments, bonds, notes and other legal obligations for which the said corporation is now or may hereafter become legally bound.

And the commissioners hereinafter provided for shall make settlement of property interest with the Township of South Arm according to law.

(c) May sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity and in all actions whatsoever, contract and be contracted with, acquire and hold real and personal property for the purposes for which it is incorporated, subject to the constitution and general laws of the state.

Chapter III.

Registration, Nomination, and Election-Registration.

Sec. 1. The supervisor of each ward and one elector thereof appointed by the commission shall constitute the board of registration therein, except as herein otherwise provided. If by reason of a change of boundary of any ward, or the formation of a new ward or the formation of more than one election district in a ward, or other cause, it becomes necessary to increase the number of registration boards of the city, the commission shall appoint a board of registration of two members for such additional ward and for each election district, provided that the supervisor for any ward shall be a member of the registration board for the election district in which he resides. The compensation of the members of boards of registration shall be two dollars per day.

Sec. 2. When changes shall be made in any ward or wards, or a new ward shall be formed in whole or in part from the territory of other wards, or when a ward shall be divided into voting districts, the boards of registration of the respective wards or voting districts affected by the change, shall meet previous to the time prescribed by law for giving notice in their sessions preceding the next election, and the name of each registered elector known to have been transferred by such change from one ward to another ward, or to a new ward, or from one voting district to another, shall be copied into the register of the ward or district to which the transfer was made, and be stricken from the register of the ward or district from which the elector was transferred by the change.

Sec. 3. When a new ward or a voting district shall be formed the board of registration thereof, at its session next preceding the next election therein, shall make or complete a new register of the electors residing therein, and for the purpose shall remain in session two days, and notice of the formation of such ward or district and that a new register of the electors will be made at that session, shall be given with the notice required by law to be given of such session of the board.

Sec. 4. Each ward, unless otherwise subdivided, shall be an election district. On the Saturday next preceding a general election, and on the Saturday next preceding the day of the regular city primary election, the several boards of registration for the city, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be in session at such places in their several wards as shall be designated, as hereinafter provided, from eight o'clock in the forenoon until eight o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of completing the list of the qualified voters; during which session it shall be the right of each person then actually residing in the ward or voting district, and who, at the next approaching election may be a qualified elector, and whose name is not already registered, to appear personally before such board of registration in said ward or voting district and by signing his name to the registration list, he shall be entitled to have his name entered in the register of such ward or voting district.

Sec. 5. At least two weeks previous to the commencement of any such session of the several boards of registration, the commission shall fix the place in each ward and voting district of the city where the board of registration will meet, and at least eight days before such session of the board, the city clerk shall give notice by hand bills posted in ten public places in each ward or voting district, and by publication in one or more newspapers printed in the city, of the time and place in each ward or voting district when and where the board of registration for such ward and voting district will meet.

Except as herein otherwise provided, the general laws of this state relating to the registration of electors in cities shall apply to the registration and re-registration of electors in this city.

NOMINATIONS.

Sec. 6. Candidates for the office of Mayor, Commissioner and Justice of the Peace to be voted for at any municipal election under the provisions of this charter shall be nominated at a primary election and no other names shall be placed on the election ballot for the election of such officers, except those selected in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 7. The primary election for the nomination of candidates for all elective municipal offices shall be held on the second Monday preceding a general or special municipal election.

Sec. 8. The inspectors of election appointed for the municipal election shall be the inspectors of the primary

election, and it shall be held at the same places as far as possible, and the polls shall be opened and closed at the same hours, with the same clerks as are required for such municipal election. Any person desiring to become a candidate for the office of Mayor, Commissioner, or Justice of the Peace, shall at least ten days prior to said primary election, file with the city clerk a statement of such candidacy, in substantially the following form:

STATE OF MICHIGAN
Charlevoix County--ss.

I, _____, being first duly sworn, say that I reside at _____ street, City of East Jordan, County of Charlevoix, state of Michigan; that I am a qualified voter therein; that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of _____ to be voted upon at the primary election to be held on Monday, the _____ day of _____, 19____, and I hereby request that my name be printed upon the official primary ballot for nomination at such primary election for such office.

(Signed) _____
Subscribed and sworn to before me on this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Each candidate shall, at the same time, file therewith, the petition of at least twenty-five and not more than fifty qualified electors requesting such candidacy.

Petition shall be in substantially the following form:
Petition accompanying nominating Statement

The undersigned, duly qualified electors of the City of East Jordan, residing at the place set opposite our respective names thereto, do hereby request, that the name of _____ be placed on the ballot as a candidate for the nomination for (name of office) at the primary election to be held in such city on Monday, the _____ day of _____, 19____. We further state that we know him to be a qualified elector of said city and a man of good moral character and qualified in our judgment for the duties of such office.

Name of qualified electors.
No. St.

Sec. 9. Immediately upon the expiration of the time for filing the statements and petitions for candidacies, the said city clerk shall cause to be published for three successive days, in all the daily newspapers published in the city, in proper form, the names of the persons as they are to appear upon the primary ballot, and if there be no daily newspaper, then in two issues of any other newspaper that may be published in said city. He shall also cause to be published at the same time, a notice calling such primary election, the time when, and the places where, such election shall be held, and the said city clerk shall thereupon cause the primary ballot to be printed.

Sec. 10. Upon said ballot the names of the candidates shall be arranged for the several offices in accordance with the provisions of the general primary law governing the arrangement of names of candidates on primary ballots for state and county offices. The names of the candidates for mayor shall first be placed on the primary ballot, with a square at the left of each name, and immediately above the words, "Vote for one."

Following these names, likewise arranged shall appear the names of the candidates for commissioner, likewise arranged with a square at the left of each name, and immediately above the words, "vote for one," provided if two commissioners are to be elected, the ballot shall read, "Vote for two." Following these names, likewise arranged, shall appear the names of the candidates for Justice of Peace, with a square at the left of each name, and immediately above the words, "Vote for one," provided, if two Justices of the Peace are to be elected, the ballots shall read "Vote for two."

Sec. 11. The ballots shall be printed upon plain substantial white paper, and shall be numbered in accordance with the requirements of the general laws of the state governing the numbering of the election ballots, but they shall have no party mark, vignette or designation mark whatever.

Sec. 12. The primary ballots shall be in substantially the following form: (Place a cross in the square opposite the names of the persons you favor as candidates for the respective offices).

OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT.
Candidates for nomination for city offices (naming offices to be filled) of the City of East Jordan, at the primary election.
For Mayor.
(vote for one.)
(names of candidates.)
For Commissioner.
(vote for one.)
(names of candidates.)

For Justice of Peace.
(vote for one.)
(names of candidates.)

Sec. 13. Having caused said ballots to be printed, the said city clerk shall cause to be delivered at each polling place a number of said ballots equal to at least twice the number of votes cast in such polling precinct at the last general municipal election for the office of Mayor.

The persons who are qualified to vote at the general municipal election, shall be qualified to vote at such primary elections, and challenges can be made by not more than two persons, to be appointed at the time of opening the polls by the inspectors of election; and the law applicable to challenges at a general municipal election shall be applicable to challenges made at such primary election.

The board of Election Inspectors shall, immediately upon the closing of the polls, count the ballots and ascertain the number of votes cast in such precinct for each of the candidates, and make return thereof to the city clerk, upon proper blanks to be furnished by said city clerk, within 24 hours of the closing of the polls.

On the day following the said primary election the said city clerk shall canvass said returns, so received from all the polling precincts and shall make and publish in all the newspapers of said city at least once, the result thereof. Said canvass by the city clerk, shall be publicly made. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for mayor, shall be the candidates, and the only candidates whose names shall be placed upon the ballot for mayor at the next municipal election, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for commissioners, and no others, shall be placed upon the ballot as candidates for commissioners at such municipal election, provided that when two commissioners are to be elected, the names of the four candidates, or all such candidates, if less than four, receiving the largest number of votes, and their names only shall be placed upon the ballot as candidates for commissioners at such municipal election.

The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for Justice of the Peace, and no others, shall be placed upon the ballot as candidates for Justice of the Peace at such municipal election.

Sec. 14. Candidates for the offices of supervisor and constable in the several wards shall be nominated and elected in the manner provided by the general laws of the state for the nomination and election of such officers.

A separate ballot shall be prepared by the city clerk, for each ward, for the election of such officers and such ballot shall conform to the requirements of the general laws of the state.

Sec. 15. If a vacancy occurs in any elective office, the commission shall appoint an eligible person to fill such vacancy until the next general municipal election, subject to the provision of Chapter IV. of this Charter. Any vacancy shall then be filled by election for the unexpired term.

Sec. 16. A vacancy shall exist in any elective office when an elected officer fails to qualify within ten days after receiving his certificate of election, dies, resigns, is removed from office, removes from the city, absents himself continuously therefrom for more than ninety days or is convicted of a felony.

Sec. 17. Whenever it shall be necessary at any municipal election to elect a commissioner to fill a vacancy in the office of commissioner candidates for the nomination to such office shall designate such fact in their statement of candidacy and in the petition filed in support of the same, and both the primary and election ballot shall distinguish thereon the candidates for the unexpired term from the candidates for the regular full term. Following the names of the candidates for the unexpired term on the primary ballot shall appear the words, "Vote for one." The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the primary election for commissioner for the unexpired term, and no others, shall be placed upon the election ballot on the municipal election as candidates for such office for such term, and the candidates receiving the highest number of votes for such office at the municipal election shall be declared elected thereto.

ELECTIONS.

Sec. 18. General municipal elections shall be held for the city of East Jordan on the first Monday in April of each year for the election of all elective officers of said city provided for in this charter and required by the general laws of the state.

Sec. 19. The inhabitants of the city having the qualifications of electors under the constitution of the state, and no other, shall be electors therein, and every elector shall vote in the ward or election district where he shall have resided during the twenty days next preceding the day of election. The residence of any elector, not being a householder, shall be deemed to be in the ward or election district in which is located his regular place of lodging.

Sec. 20. The ballot at such general municipal election, or any special municipal election called for the purpose of electing any officer under the provisions of this charter, (except for the offices of supervisor and constable), shall be in the same general form as the ballot for primary elections, so far as applicable, and such election ballot shall be printed without party mark, emblem, vignette, or designation whatever on plain substantial white paper and the same shall be printed and numbered in accordance with the provisions of the general laws of the state regulating the printing and numbering of ballots at elections in this state.

Sec. 21. In all elections in the City of East Jordan, the election precinct, voting places, method of conducting the election, canvassing the votes, and announcing the results, shall be the same as provided by the general election law of this state, so far as the same is applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter.

Sec. 22. It shall be the duty of the commission at least twenty days before any election held under the provisions of this charter, to appoint a board of election inspectors who shall be electors, for each voting district in the city consisting of not less than five and not more than seven members for each precinct and if, at the opening of the polls, at any election any of the inspectors so appointed shall not be present, or perform the duties as such inspectors, the electors present at any such election precinct may choose, viva voce, such number of electors, as with the inspector or inspectors present, shall constitute a board equal to the number fixed by the commission, and such electors so chosen, shall be inspectors at that election, during the continuance thereof. Each inspector of the election shall receive \$2.00 per day as compensation.

Sec. 23. The inspectors of election in each ward or voting precinct shall choose one of their number chairman of the board, and shall designate one of their number to act as clerk of the election and another of their number to act as second clerk, and such electors chosen or appointed as inspectors of election shall take the constitutional oath of office, which oath may be administered by an inspector.

Sec. 24. When state and county elections are held on the same day as any municipal election, the inspectors of election as specified herein shall also be inspectors of state, county, and district elections in the respective wards or voting districts.

Sec. 25. All elections held under the provisions of this charter shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, in the manner provided by law for holding general elections in this state, except as herein otherwise provided. The inspectors of such elections shall have the same power and authority for the preservation of order and for enforcing obedience to their lawful commands during the time of holding election and the canvass of the votes, as are conferred by law, upon inspectors of general elections held in this state.

Sec. 26. The commission shall convene on Thursday, next succeeding each election, at their usual place of meeting, and canvass the results of the election upon each question and proposition voted upon, and shall determine what persons have been duly elected at such election to the several offices respectively; and, thereupon, the said city clerk shall make duplicate certificates under the corporate seal of the city, of such determination, showing the result of the election upon any question or proposition voted upon, and what persons are declared elected to the several offices respectively; one of which certificates he shall file in the office of the county clerk, and the other shall be filed in the office of the city clerk. Certificates of election shall also be issued to each candidate elected to the several offices and all persons elected to any office in the City of East Jordan under the provisions of this charter shall within five days after receiving the certificate of his election to any office, take and subscribe the official oath required by this charter and file the same with the city clerk.

Sec. 27. The person receiving the greatest number of votes for any office in the city or ward shall be deemed to have been duly elected to such office; and if there shall be no choice for any office by reason of two or more candidates having received an equal number of votes, the commission shall at the meeting mentioned in the preceding section, determine by lot between such persons, which shall be considered elected to such office.

Sec. 28. Any person who shall agree to perform any service in the interest of any candidate for any office provided for in this charter, in consideration of any money or other valuable thing for such services performed in the interest of any candidate shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ninety days. (90).

Sec. 29. It shall be unlawful for any candidate at any primary or municipal

election for any municipal office, or any person in his behalf directly or indirectly, to employ either with money, promises of money or other valuable consideration, offices, place or employment, any person to do any campaign work, electioneering or soliciting votes for such candidate; and it shall be unlawful for any person to agree to perform any such service in behalf of any such candidate for any consideration, profit or benefit whatsoever. Any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 30. It shall be unlawful for any candidate for any municipal office or anyone in his behalf, directly or indirectly, to employ or hire any hack, carriage, motor vehicle or other conveyance for the purpose of conveying voters to the polls at any primary or municipal election. Any violation of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 28 of this charter.

Sec. 31. No person shall be eligible to the office of mayor or commissioner who is not 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the City of East Jordan at least one year.

Sec. 32. There shall be elected annually on the first Monday of April one supervisor and one constable in each of the several wards of the city.

Sec. 33. The supervisors and constables elected under this charter at the first election shall hold office until the first Monday in April of the year 1912 or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 34. At the first annual election held under this charter, two Justices of the Peace shall be elected to serve from date of such elections until July 4th, 1912, and at the annual election held on the first Monday in April, 1912, two Justices of the Peace shall be elected one of which Justices shall serve for the term of two years, which shall be known as the short term and one of said Justices shall serve for the term of four years, which shall be known as the long term. One Justice of the peace shall be elected biennially commencing with the election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1914 and shall hold office for the term of four years as fixed by the state law.

Chapter IV.

Recall.

Sec. 1. Any holder of an elective office may be recalled and removed therefrom by the qualified electors of the City of East Jordan as provided herein.

Sec. 2. Any qualified elector of the city may make and file with the city clerk an affidavit containing the name of the officer sought to be removed, and a specific statement of the grounds of removal.

The city clerk shall thereupon deliver to the elector making such affidavit, a sufficient number of copies of petitions for such recall and removal, printed forms of which shall be kept on hand. Such petitions shall be issued by the city clerk with his signature and official seal thereto attached; they shall be dated and addressed to the commissioner, and contain the name of the person to be removed, the number of copies issued, the name of the person sought to be removed, the office from which such removal is sought, the grounds of such removal as stated in said affidavit, and shall demand the election of the successor to such office, a copy of which shall be entered in a record book to be kept in the office of the city clerk.

Any defect in said form or record shall not invalidate the same. Said recall petition must be returned and filed with said city clerk within thirty days of its issuance.

Sec. 3. Said petitions before being returned and filed, shall be signed by qualified electors equal in number to at least twenty per centum of the entire vote cast for all candidates for the office of Mayor, on the final ballot at the last preceding general municipal election, and to each signature shall be attached his place of residence, giving street and number. Such signatures need not all be on one paper. A qualified elector of the city shall make an affidavit thereto that each signature appended to the paper is the signature of the person whose name it purports to be. All such papers for the recall of any one officer shall be fastened together and filed as one instrument with the endorsement thereon of the names and addresses of three persons designated as filing the same.

Sec. 4. Within ten days from the filing of said petition, the city clerk shall ascertain by examination thereof and of the registration books and election returns, whether the petition is signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and shall attach thereto his certificate showing the result of such examination.

Sec. 5. If his certificate shows the petition to be insufficient he shall within said ten days notify in writing one or more of the persons designated on the petition as filing the same; additional signatures properly verified may be filed at any time within ten

days from the filing of the certificates. The city clerk shall, within ten days after such filing, make like examination of the additional signatures, and attach thereto his certificate of the result. If still insufficient, or if so additional signatures are so filed, he shall return the petition to one of the persons designated as filing it, without prejudice, however, to the filing of a new petition for the same purpose.

Sec. 6. When the petition shall be found and certified by the city clerk to be sufficient, he shall submit same with his certificate to the commission without delay, and the commission shall, if the officer sought to be removed does not resign within five days thereafter, forthwith, after said five day period, order and fix a date for holding the said election, not less than thirty days nor more than forty days from the date of the city clerk's certificate that a sufficient petition is filed; provided, however, that if any other municipal election is to occur within sixty days from the date of the clerk's certificate, the commission may, in its discretion, postpone the holding of the removal election to the date of such other municipal election.

Sec. 7. The commission shall make or cause to be made publication of notice and all arrangements for holding such election; and the same shall be conducted, returned and the result thereof declared, in all respects, as are other city elections. If a vacancy occur in said office after a removal election has been so ordered, the election shall nevertheless proceed as herein provided.

Sec. 8. Any officer sought to be removed may be a candidate to succeed himself, and unless he requests otherwise in writing, the city clerk shall place his name on the official ballot without nomination.

Sec. 9. The nomination of other candidates, the publication of notice of such removal election and the conduct of the same, shall all be in accord with the provisions of this charter, relating to election.

Sec. 10. The incumbent shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the removal election. If then elected, he shall continue in office for the balance of his term. If not then elected, he shall be deemed removed upon the qualification of his successor, who shall hold office during the unexpired term. If the successor fails to qualify within ten days after receiving notification of his election, the incumbent shall thereupon be deemed removed and the office vacant.

Sec. 11. No recall petition shall be filed against any officer until he has actually held his office for at least three months.

Sec. 12. No person who has been removed from an office by recall, or who has resigned from such office while recall proceedings were pending against him, shall be appointed to any office within two years after such removal or resignation.

Chapter V.

Sec. 1. All powers conferred on the city shall, unless otherwise provided in this charter, be exercised by a mayor and two commissioners, who together shall be known and designated as the commission.

It shall be the duty of the commission to take the active management and control of the city affairs and shall be responsible for the full and complete discharge thereof.

Sec. 2. The members of the commission shall be entitled to and shall receive as full compensation for their services, the following annual salaries, viz: mayor, \$400; each commissioner \$300; such sums to be paid in monthly or semi-monthly installments as the commission may determine.

Sec. 3. Every officer or employee of the city except day laborers or day employees shall receive such salary or compensation as the commission shall by ordinance or resolution provide, payable in installments as fixed by such ordinance or resolution.

Sec. 4. The commission shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its own members, subject to review by the courts in cases of contest.

Sec. 5. The commission shall determine its own rules of procedure, may punish its members for disorderly conduct and may compel the attendance of its members.

Sec. 6. The commission shall prescribe the time of its meetings, provided that at least one regular stated meeting be held each month, which shall be held at a place to be fixed by said commission and they prescribe the manner in which special meetings thereof may be called.

Sec. 7. The city clerk shall be the clerk of the commission, and shall with the mayor, sign and attest all ordinances, and the journal or record of commission's proceedings shall be signed by the city clerk and approved in writing by the mayor.

Sec. 8. A majority of the members of the commission shall constitute a quorum to do business. The commission shall sit with open doors at all sessions and shall keep a journal of its proceedings in English which shall be a public record.

Sec. 9. The members of the commission shall be elected at large by the qualified electors of the city. The term of all members of the commission shall commence at 12:00 o'clock noon, on the second Monday of April, following their election, provided, that the term of mayor first elected under this charter, shall be from the time of such election until the second Monday in April 1913, or until successor is elected and qualified, and that of the two commissioners first elected under this charter, the term of the one receiving the greatest number of votes shall be from the time of such election until the second Monday in April 1914 or until a successor is elected and qualified.

The term of the Commissioner receiving the second highest number of votes shall be from the time of election until the second Monday in April 1912; and thereafter one member of the Commission shall be elected at each annual municipal election as the terms of the several members expire.

Sec. 10. No elective officer shall hold any other office or hold any office or employment, except that to which he was so elected, compensation for which is paid out of public funds of the city, nor be elected or appointed to any more particularly with reference to office created or the compensation of which was increased or fixed by the commission while he was a member thereof, until after the expiration of one year from the date when he ceased to be a member of the commission.

Sec. 11. No member of the commission, nor any elective or appointed officer or employee of the city shall be co-partner, stockholder, director, officer, or agent of, or be directly or indirectly in the employ of any person, firm, company or corporation holding or seeking to hold any franchise from or contract with the city of East Jordan, nor shall such officers receive directly or indirectly any wage, commission, gift, payment or benefit from any such person, firm, company or corporation; nor shall any member of the commission or any other officer or employee of the city be directly or indirectly interested in any work, business or contract, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from municipal moneys, or by any assessment levied by ordinance or resolutions of the commission. Contracts made in violation of this provision shall be void and any violation of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall ipso facto render vacant the position held by the officer or person violating it.

Sec. 12. Before entering upon the duties of their office, the mayor and each of the commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath of office which shall be filed and kept in the office of the city clerk, to support the constitution of the United States, of the State of Michigan; to endeavor to secure and maintain an honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the city of East Jordan, free from partisan distinction or control, and to perform the duties of their several offices to the best of their ability.

Sec. 13. All officers and employees shall be elected or appointed with reference to their qualifications and fitness, and for the good of the public service, and without any reference to their political faith or party affiliations.

Sec. 14. It shall be unlawful for any candidate for office, or any officer, directly or indirectly, to give or promise any person or persons any office, position, employment, benefit, or anything of value, for the purpose of influencing or obtaining the political support, aid or vote of any person or persons.

Sec. 15. The salary or rate of compensation of any elective or appointive officer of the city shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office; and no person who shall have resigned or vacated any office shall be eligible to the same office during the term for which he was elected or appointed when during the same time the salary or rate of compensation has been increased.

Sec. 16. No member of the commission shall after his election and during the time for which he was elected, or within one year thereafter, be appointed to any office or employment which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time.

Sec. 17. The mayor and other members of the commission first elected under this charter and their successors in office shall be held and deemed, in law, and in fact, the successors of the President and council of the Village of East Jordan, in office when this charter shall take effect, and upon the qualification of such mayor and commissioners comprising the commission elected under the provisions of this charter all the powers, rights and duties of their predecessors in office shall cease, and thereafter the said mayor and commissioners comprising the commission so elected shall have and exercise all the rights, powers and duties of the city council as may be conferred by the constitution, and laws of this state and by this charter.

Sec. 18. Each member of the com-

mission before entering upon the duties of his office shall give a good sufficient surety bond, payable to the City of East Jordan in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office, said bond and sureties thereof to be approved by a justice of the peace of said city, and when so approved, recorded by the city clerk in a record book of bonds kept for that purpose in the office of said clerk, and when so recorded said bonds shall be filed with the city treasurer. The expense of obtaining and maintaining such surety bonds shall be paid from the fund of the city.

Chapter VI.

Departments of Government.

Sec. 1. The executive and administrative powers and authority of the city, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be distributed among six departments as follows:

1. Department of Public Safety.
2. Department of Finance.
3. Department of Water Supply.
4. Department of Public Utilities.
5. Department of Streets and Public Improvements.
6. Department of Sewers and Drainage.

Sec. 2. The various departments shall be equitably apportioned among the commissioners as they may by majority vote decide, provided that the mayor shall be head of the department of Public Safety and Finance.

Sec. 1. The commission shall determine and assign the duties of the several departments, except as in this chapter otherwise provided; shall prescribe the duties of officers and employes, may assign particular officers and employes to one or more of the departments; may require an officer or employe to perform duties in two or more departments; may confer upon any member of the commission the authority to perform such duties in or transact business for any department and may make such other rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary or proper for the efficient and economical conduct of the city.

Sec. 2. The mayor as commissioner of the department of finance and public safety shall have under his special charge the assessment and collection of taxes of every kind, and the collection of revenues belonging to the city from whatever source the same may be derived, except as provided in section 4 of this chapter. He shall have special supervision of the treasurer's and assessor's offices and be charged with the duty of seeing that the work of those offices is properly and efficiently administered. The mayor shall also have special supervision of, and be charged with, the proper administration of the police, fire and health departments.

In addition to the foregoing he shall be charged with a general supervision of all departments of the city's government and with the performance of such other duties as are provided for by this charter.

Sec. 3. The commissioner, having charge of the department of sewers and drainage shall have supervision of the construction, maintenance and repair of sewers and drains.

The commissioner having charge of the department of streets and public improvement, except as herein otherwise provided, shall have under his special charge the supervision of the streets, bridges, culverts, alleys and public grounds, public buildings and other public property of the city; and shall be charged with the duty of keeping the same clean and sanitary and in proper condition and repair and with the enforcement of all rules and regulations necessary to these ends.

Sec. 4. The commissioner having charge of the department of water supply shall have under his special charge the construction, maintenance and operation of the water works and water works building and shall be charged with the enforcement of regulation with respect thereto and with the collection of all revenues therefrom.

The commissioner having charge of public utilities shall be charged with the duty of lighting the streets and public buildings and the enforcement of all franchises and agreements therefor.

Said commissioner shall also be charged with the duty of inspecting all public utilities operated in the city and the enforcement of all rules and regulations governing the same and which may be adopted under the provisions of this charter, and with the enforcement of all the terms and conditions of any and all franchises under which any person, company or corporation may furnish to the city or the inhabitants thereof, light, heat, power, transportation, telephone, or other service or commodity and more particularly with reference to the carrying out of the provisions as contained in Chapter XII. of this charter.

Sec. 5. All appointive officers of the city shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by ordinance and this charter and which may be required by the commission and their heads of departments.

Sec. 6. The commission shall meet on the first Monday in May of each year and appoint by majority vote the following officers: a city clerk, treasurer, and board of review, who shall hold their respective offices until such time as they may be removed from office by the commission or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Sec. 7. The mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city and shall be charged with the enforcement of its ordinances. He shall preside at all meetings of the commission and shall vote on all questions.

Sec. 8. The mayor may, and shall at the request of the commission, appoint a city attorney, chief of the fire department, chief of police, health officer and a city engineer, subject to the confirmation of the commission. All of such appointees shall be removable at the pleasure of the commission.

Sec. 9. Each member of the commission shall have authority to employ such employes as may be necessary to conduct their several departments in an efficient manner and such employes may be discharged at the pleasure of the members making such employment.

Sec. 10. At the first regular meeting in January of each year the commission shall meet and appoint a city assessor who shall hold office from the first day of February following his appointment until his successor shall have been appointed and shall qualify.

Sec. 11. The compensation of all salaried officers and employes of the city shall be fixed by ordinance or resolution, except as otherwise provided herein.

Sec. 12. The commission shall by ordinance or resolution define the powers and duties of all city officers whether elected or appointed, where the same have not been defined by this charter. Additional duties may be imposed upon such officers whose duties are partially defined hereunder and the commission shall have the authority and power from time to time to add thereto, alter, or restrict the same.

Sec. 13. The commission shall have power to require any officer, agent or employe of the city to execute a surety bond and the expense of such bond shall be borne by the city, in such amount and containing such conditions as the commission shall by resolution or ordinance determine.

Sec. 14. No officer, agent or employe of the city shall become surety upon any bond or contract executed or made to the city.

Sec. 15. The commission shall have power to make and enforce such rules and regulations as may be deemed proper for the organization, management and conduct of the business of each of the departments of the city government, not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter.

Sec. 16. The commission shall provide by ordinance, rules for the conduct of each of the city's departments of government, so as to accurately define the duties of each member of the commission in the performance of the administrative duties conferred herein with a view to placing directly upon each member of the commission the responsibility for the proper conduct of the departments over which he has control.

Sec. 17. All accounts or claims incurred by any department shall be audited by the members of the commission at the head of such department, and all accounts or claims shall, before payment, be first approved by the commission and no money shall be paid for any purpose except upon a warrant signed by the mayor and clerk, after the authorization thereof by the commission.

Sec. 18. The commission shall each month cause to be printed, either in pamphlet form, or newspaper published in the city of East Jordan, a detailed itemized statement of all receipts and expenses of the city and a summary of its proceedings during the preceding month. If such publication be made in pamphlet form, copies thereof shall be furnished by the city clerk to all newspapers of the city, to the city libraries and to all persons who shall apply therefor at the office of the city clerk. At the end of the fiscal year, the commission shall cause a full and complete audit of all books and accounts of the city to be made by competent accountants, and shall publish the result of such audit, showing a complete detailed statement of each of the department's preceding year's business together with a summary thereof in the same manner as shall be employed for the publication of the statement of monthly expenditures. Such statement of audit shall also contain a statement of all outstanding bonds, including the date of issue, rate of interest, amount of principal and interest having been paid, amount unpaid, when due and for what purpose issued.

Sec. 19. The commission may exercise all municipal powers necessary, or which may be deemed expedient for the complete and efficient management and control of the municipal property and the administration of the

municipal government and necessary or expedient to maintain the public peace, morals, and good order, protect person and property and promote the public welfare, and preserve the health of the inhabitants of the city whether such powers be expressly enumerated herein or not; may do any act to advance the interest of the city; the good government and prosperity of the municipality and its inhabitants, may enact all laws and ordinances relating to its municipal concerns, and shall have and exercise all governmental and police powers subject to the limitations prescribed by this charter, the constitution and laws of the state and of the United States.

Sec. 20. May exercise all such powers as are necessary or incidental to the powers herein granted. Shall have and enjoy such powers and authority as are by common law granted to corporations of like character and degree, and shall have and enjoy all powers and authority granted by any general law of the state to municipalities of like character and degree and not inconsistent with this charter.

Sec. 21. It shall be the duty of the city clerk to provide and keep in his office an indexed book of records of each bond given by the city, showing date of issue, rate of interest, amount of principal and interest having been paid, amount unpaid, when due, to whom issued, where payable and for what purpose issued.

Sec. 22. Every appointive officer shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, subscribe and file with the city clerk an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Michigan, and to faithfully perform the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

Sec. 23. Any officer or employe required by the provisions of this charter, the general laws of the state or by any ordinance of the city of East Jordan to give bond, shall not enter upon the duties of his office or employment until such bond be duly filed and approved.

Sec. 24. All such bonds shall be approved by the commission, who shall be charged with the enforcement thereof. All said bonds shall be filed with the city clerk, excepting the bond of the city treasurer, which shall be filed with the city treasurer.

Chapter VIII.

ORDINANCES.

Sec. 1. The enacting clause of all ordinances shall read "The City of East Jordan Ordains," but such caption may be omitted when said ordinances are published in book form or are revised and digested by authority of the commission.

Sec. 2. In all judicial proceedings it shall be sufficient to plead any ordinance by title, or the number of section or sections and it shall not be necessary to plead the entire ordinance or section.

Sec. 3. Judicial notice shall be taken of the enactment, existences, provisions and continuing force of all ordinances of the city.

Sec. 4. Whenever it shall be necessary to prove any ordinance or resolution of the commission, in any judicial proceedings, the same may be proved from the record thereof kept by the city clerk; by a copy thereof duly certified by the city clerk under the seal of the city or from any volume thereof purporting to have been published, printed and compiled by authority of the commission.

Sec. 5. The adoption of an ordinance by the commission shall require for its passage the concurrence of a majority of the members of the commission.

Sec. 6. The time when any ordinance shall take effect shall be prescribed therein, which time shall not be less than thirty days from the date of its passage, except as provided in section 3, Chapter IX of this charter.

Sec. 7. All ordinances shall be published once within one week after their passage, in a newspaper printed and circulated within the city, and the city clerk shall certify on the record of ordinances, the date of publication and newspapers in which any ordinance was so published; and such certificate shall be prima facie evidence that legal publication of an ordinance has been made.

Sec. 8. No ordinance shall be finally passed on the day it is introduced except in case of public emergency, and then only on request of the Mayor in writing.

Sec. 9. All ordinances shall be recorded in an indexed book marked "Ordinance Record," and the record of each ordinance shall be authenticated by the signature of the city clerk and mayor. Such record and authentication shall be done within one week after the final passage of any ordinance, but failure to so record and authenticate any ordinance shall not invalidate it or suspend its operation.

Sec. 10. Immediately upon the final passage of any ordinance the mayor or city clerk shall sign the same under certificate of the day and date of its passage.

Sec. 11. No repealed ordinance shall be revived unless the whole or so much as is intended to be revived shall be reenacted. When any sec-

tion or part of a section of any ordinance is amended, the whole section as amended shall be reenacted.

Sec. 12. Prosecutions for violation of the ordinance of the city shall be commenced within two years after the commission of the offense; provided that the limitations herein imposed shall only apply to violations, penal in their nature, and shall not be construed as a limitation of the city's right to forfeit any franchise, grant or license for violation of the terms and conditions thereof, after said two-year period.

Sec. 13. All ordinances, regulations and resolutions of the Village of East Jordan in force at the time this charter shall take effect and inconsistent with the provisions thereof shall remain and be in force until amended, modified or repealed.

Chapter VIII.

Sec. 14. The circuit court for the County of Charlevoix shall have original jurisdiction in all cases arising under the ordinances of the city for violation thereof, when fine or forfeiture imposed, shall exceed one hundred dollars, or where the offender may be imprisoned for a term exceeding three months.

The justice of the peace of the city shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases when the fine or forfeiture imposed shall not exceed one hundred dollars or when the offender may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

Sec. 15. Prosecutions for violations of the ordinances of the city may be commenced by complaint and warrant and all process in such cases shall be in the name of "The People of the State of Michigan."

The practice in such cases shall be the same, as near as may be, as in criminal cases cognizable by Justice of the Peace under the general laws of the state.

Sec. 16. All process issued in any prosecution or proceeding for the violation of any ordinance, shall be directed "to the Sheriff or any Constable of said County Greeting" and may be served by any police officer of said city and may be executed in any part of the state by said officer or any other officer authorized by law to serve process issued by a justice of the peace.

Sec. 17. Service of all process in suits against the city shall be made on the mayor or city clerk, or city attorney.

Chapter IX.

Initiative and Referendum.

Sec. 1. Any proposed ordinance may be submitted to the commission by petition signed by qualified electors of the city, equal in number to percentage hereinafter required. The procedure in respect to such petition shall be the same as provided in Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Chapter IV of this Charter, with such modifications as the nature of the case requires, except that no blank forms shall be furnished or preliminary affidavit made.

Sec. 2. If the petition accompanying the proposed ordinance be signed by qualified electors equal in number to not less than twenty-five percent of the registered voters of the city entitled to vote for municipal officers and contains a request that said proposed ordinance be submitted to a vote of the people, the city clerk shall thereupon ascertain and certify its number of qualified signers, whereupon, if such certificate shows the required number of qualified signers, the commission shall within twenty days thereafter, either

(a) Pass said ordinance without alteration subject to the referendum provided by this charter, or

(b) Call a special election, to be held within thirty days, unless a general or special municipal election is to be held within ninety days thereafter, and at such a general or special municipal election said proposed ordinance shall be submitted without alteration to the vote of the qualified electors of the city.

Sec. 3. No ordinance passed by the commission (except when otherwise required by the general laws of the state or by the provisions of this charter, except an ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, which contains a statement of its urgency; but no grant of any franchise shall be construed to be an urgency measure, and all franchises shall be subject to the referendum vote herein provided for) shall take effect before thirty days after its final passage and final publication. If, within said thirty days, a petition is signed by qualified electors of the city equal in number to at least twenty per centum of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding election at which a mayor was elected be presented to the commission, protesting against such an ordinance taking effect, the same shall thereupon, and thereby be suspended from taking effect, the commission shall immediately reconsider such ordinance, and if the same be not entirely repealed, the commission shall submit it, by the method provided in this charter, to a vote of the qualified electors of the city, either at the next general municipal elec-

tion or at a special election which may in their discretion, be called by them for that purpose, and such ordinance shall not take effect unless a majority of the qualified electors voting on the same at such election shall vote in favor thereof.

The procedure in respect to such referendum petition shall be the same as provided in sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Chapter IV of this charter, with such modifications as the nature of the case may require, except that no blank forms shall be furnished or preliminary affidavit made.

Sec. 4. The commission may, of its own motion, submit to electoral vote for adoption or rejection at a general or special municipal election any proposed ordinance or measure, or a proposition for the repeal or amendment of any ordinance, in the same manner and with the same force and effect as provided in this article for submission on petition. If the provisions of two or more proposed ordinances or measures, adopted or approved at the same election, are inconsistent, then the ordinance or measure receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail.

Chapter IX.

Sec. 5. Whenever any proposed ordinance is required by this charter to be submitted to the voters of the city at any election, the commission shall cause it to be published in daily or weekly newspaper, published in the city once in each week for two successive weeks immediately preceding such election.

Sec. 6. The ballots used when voting upon such proposed ordinance shall state the nature of the ordinance in terms sufficient to identify it, and, on separate line, the words, "For the Ordinance," and "Against the Ordinance." If a majority of the qualified electors voting on said proposed ordinance shall vote in favor thereof, the same shall thereupon become an ordinance of the city and shall take effect as provided in this charter.

Sec. 7. Provision shall be made on each ballot for voting upon all proposed ordinances submitted at that election.

Sec. 8. There shall not be held under this charter more than one special election in any period of six months.

Sec. 9. Any ordinance adopted under this charter by electoral vote cannot be repealed or amended except by electoral vote.

Sec. 10. The commission may by ordinance make such regulations, not in conflict herewith, as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this charter.

Sec. 11. No franchise, grant or license shall be submitted under the provisions of this charter to the electors at a special election unless the expense of holding the election, as determined by the commission, shall be paid in advance by the grantee in said franchise, grant or license to the city treasurer.

Chapter X.

Public Safety. Board of Health.
Sec. 1. There is hereby established in and for the city of East Jordan a department to be known as the Board of Health, consisting of the Mayor, Health Officer, and city clerk.

Sec. 2. The mayor shall be president and the health officer secretary of the board. The health officer shall be the executive officer of the board, and it shall be his duty to enforce the rules and regulations of the board of health. He shall receive all complaints of the violations of all ordinances in respect to the public health, investigate the same and report thereon to said board.

Sec. 3. The health officer shall be a legally licensed physician resident within the city of East Jordan. The board of health shall adopt rules and regulations for their own government and shall, within the limits prescribed by the state law, charter and ordinances, have general supervision of all matters relating to the sanitary condition of the city and the preservation of the life and health of the people within their jurisdiction and make such rules and regulations as they may deem advisable for the prevention of disease and for the protection of the health of the public.

Sec. 4. The commission shall by ordinance establish and provide for the maintenance of a police department and a fire department.

Police Department.

Sec. 5. The police department shall consist of the chief of police and as many subordinate officers, policemen, and employees as the commission shall by ordinance or resolution determine.

Sec. 6. The commission shall by ordinance make and establish rules for the regulation and government of the police department, prescribe and define the powers and duties of the officers and employees of such department, and shall prescribe and enforce such police regulations as will most effectually preserve the peace and good order of the city, preserve the inhabitants from personal violence, and protect public and private property from destruction by fire and unlawful depredation.

Fire Department.

Sec. 7. The fire department shall consist of the chief of the fire department, who shall be fire warden, and as many subordinate officers, firemen and employees as the commission shall by ordinance determine.

Sec. 8. The commission shall by ordinance make and establish rules for the regulation and government of the fire department, prescribe and define the powers and duties of the officers and shall enact ordinances and establish and enforce such regulations and provide such means as they shall deem necessary to guard against the occurrence of fires, and to protect property and persons of the inhabitants of the city against any accident resulting therefrom.

Chapter XI.

Finance and Taxation.

Sec. 1. The fiscal year of the city shall commence on the first day of August in each year.

Sec. 2. The commission of the city shall have authority within the limits herein prescribed to raise annually by taxation such sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expenses and pay the liabilities of the city and to carry into effect the powers in this charter granted.

Sec. 3. The revenues raised by general taxation upon all property in the city or by loan to be repaid by such tax shall be divided into such and so many funds as the commission may by ordinance or resolution determine.

Sec. 4. Revenues and moneys raised by taxation in the city shall be divided into special assessment funds. The money raised by special assessment in any special assessment district for sewer, paving, repairs or improvement of any kind shall constitute a special fund for the purpose for which it was raised and such fund shall be used for no other purpose whatever, provided if there be a surplus after paying for such special improvement, it may be credited to some other fund as the commission may determine.

Sec. 5. The aggregate amount which the commission may raise by general tax upon the taxable real and personal property in the city, for the purpose of defraying the general expenses and liabilities of the corporation, shall not exceed in any year two per cent of the assessed value of all real and personal property in the city.

Sec. 6. In addition to the above amounts, the commission may raise by special assessment in a special assessment district for the purpose of grading, paving, curbing and otherwise improving the streets, and for constructing sewers and drains and making other local improvements chargeable upon the lands and property in the district, according to frontage or benefits, and for all other purposes for which the main sewer funds and special assessment funds are constituted, such sums as they shall deem necessary, but not exceeding in any one year five per cent on the assessed value of the property in a special assessment district, as shown by the last preceding assessment rolls of the city.

Sec. 7. On or before the first Monday of April in each year the commissioners, boards and commissions of the city shall furnish to the commission estimates in writing of the probable expenses and liabilities to be incurred in their several departments for the ensuing fiscal year, specifying in detail such probable expenditures, including a statement of the salaries of their subordinates. The commissioner of finance shall, on or before the first Monday in April, in each year certify to the commission the amount of money to be raised by taxation during the ensuing fiscal year to make payment of interest, sinking fund and principal of the bonded indebtedness and also the estimated amount of revenue from all sources other than tax levy.

Sec. 8. From such estimates so furnished, it shall be the duty of the commission, during the month of May in each year, to make estimates of all the expenditures which shall be required to be made from the several general funds of the city during the then current year and for payment of interest, sinking fund and indebtedness to fall due during said year.

Sec. 9. The commission shall also in the same month determine upon the amount required to be raised in the next general tax levy to meet any deficiencies for the current year; also the amount or part of any special assessments which they require to be levied or to be reassessed in the next general tax rolls of the city upon lands in any main sewer, or special assessment district, or upon any parcel of lands, or against any particular persons as a special assessment. The amounts and the estimates provided in the preceding section shall be published in full in one or more newspapers published in the city, for at least one week before the meeting of the commission, at which the annual appropriation bill is passed, and opportunity given, by such notice for public hearing upon said estimates.

Sec. 10. The commission shall also in said month of May pass the annual appropriation bill in which they shall make provision for, and appropriate

the several amounts required to defray the expenditures and liabilities of the corporation for the next fiscal year payable from the several funds, as estimated and determined upon, as provided in section 9 of this chapter, and order the same or so much of such amounts as may be necessary to be raised by tax with the next general tax levy and to be paid into the several general funds of the city; but the whole amount so ordered to be raised by tax shall not, except as herein otherwise provided, exceed the amount which the city is authorized by section 5 of this chapter to raise by general tax during the year. The commission shall specify in such bill the objects and purposes for which such appropriations are made, and the amount appropriated for each object or purpose, and to each of the general funds. The commission shall also designate in the appropriation bill the sums if any, required to be levied to meet any deficiency for the current year, and the amount or part of any special assessment, or other sum which they require to be levied or reassessed as mentioned in section 9 of this chapter, and the disposition to be made of such moneys and shall also designate in said bill any local improvements which they may deem advisable to make during the next fiscal year, to be paid for in whole or in part by special assessments, and the estimated cost thereof.

Sec. 11. All sums ordered in the annual appropriation bill in any year to be raised for the several general funds and all sums ordered in said bill to be levied or assessed as special assessments shall forthwith be certified by the city clerk to the assessor and shall be levied and collected upon the assessed valuation of all taxable property within the city.

Sec. 12. No improvement, work, repairs or expense, to be paid out of any general fund (excepting as herein otherwise provided), shall be ordered commenced or contracted for, or incurred in any fiscal year, unless in pursuance of an appropriation specially made therefor, in the last preceding annual appropriation bill; nor shall any expenditure be made or liability be incurred, in any year, for any such work, improvement, repairs, or for any purpose exceeding the appropriation so made therefor; nor shall any expenditure be made, or money be paid out of any general fund for any purpose, unless in said bill appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 13. No work or improvement to be paid by special assessment costing more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) shall be ordered, commenced or contracted for, nor shall any assessment be levied therefor in any year, unless the intention to make such improvement or expenditure and to defray the cost thereof by special assessment was set forth in the last preceding appropriation bill, provided however, that this section shall not apply to any public improvement ordered by the commission upon a petition by the owners of the majority of the land liable to be assessed for the improvement.

Sec. 14. No public work, improvement or expenditure shall be commenced nor any contract therefor be let or made, (except as herein otherwise provided), until a tax or assessment shall have been levied to pay the cost of expense thereof, and no such work or improvement shall be paid for or contracted to be paid for, except from the proceeds of the tax or assessment thus levied or from the proceeds of bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of the said tax.

Sec. 15. The commission shall have authority to raise money by loan in anticipation of the receipts from special assessments for the purpose of defraying the cost of the improvement for which the assessment was levied. Such loan shall not exceed the amount of the assessment for the completion of the whole work, nor shall such loan be negotiated and made until after the special assessment has been determined and levied.

Sec. 16. All moneys and taxes raised, loaned, or appropriated for the purpose of any particular fund shall be paid and credited to such fund and shall be applied to the purpose for which such moneys were raised, and received and to none other, moneys not received or appropriated for any particular fund shall be credited to the general fund and moneys belonging to one fund shall not be transferred to any other fund.

Sec. 17. No moneys shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of the authority and appropriation of the commission and upon the warrant of the clerk, countersigned by the mayor. Such warrant shall specify the fund from which it is payable and shall be paid from no other fund.

Sec. 18. Neither the commission nor any officer or employe of the city shall have authority to make any contract involving the expenditure of public money, or impose upon the city any liability to pay money until a definite amount of money shall have been appropriated for the payment of all pecuniary liability of the city under such contract or in connection thereof to mature during the period covered by the contract. Such contract shall be at initial null and void as to the city for any other or future liability; provided, first, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the commission from providing for payment of any expense, the necessity of which is caused by any casualty, accident or public calamity arising after the passage of the annual appropriation ordinance; and, second, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to or limit the authority conferred in relation to bonded indebtedness, nor for moneys to be collected by special assessment for local improvements.

Sec. 19. In case of fire or flood or other calamities the commission may borrow for the relief of the inhabitants of the city and for the preservation of municipal property, a sum not exceeding one-fourth of one per cent of the assessed value of all real and personal property in the city, due in not more than three years, for any loans lawfully made, the bonds of the city may be issued bearing a legal rate of interest, a record showing the dates, number and amounts of all bonds issued, and when due, shall be kept by the city clerk, when deemed necessary by the commission to extend the time of payment, new bonds may be issued in the place of former bonds falling due, in such manner as merely to change but not to increase the indebtedness of the city. Each bond shall show upon its face the class of indebtedness to which it belongs, and from what funds it is payable, no bonds shall be issued without providing a sinking fund to pay them at maturity; provided that no sinking fund shall be required in the case of serial bonds which fall due annually.

Sec. 20. Immediately upon the close of the fiscal year the commission shall audit and settle the accounts of the city treasurer and other officers of the city, and the accounts, also, as far as practicable, of all persons having claims against the city, or accounts with it not previously audited; and shall make out a statement in detail of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation during the preceding year which statement shall distinctly show the amount of all taxes raised during the preceding year for all purposes, and the amount raised for each fund; the amount levied by special assessments and the amount collected on each; and the amount of money borrowed, and upon what time and terms and for what purposes, also the items and amounts received from all sources during the year, the expenditures thereof, classifying the expenditures for each purpose separately. Said statement shall also show the amount and items of all indebtedness outstanding against the city, and to whom payable, and with what rate of interest; the amount of salary or compensation paid or payable to each officer of the city for the year, and such other information as shall be necessary to a full understanding of all the financial concerns of the city.

Sec. 21. Said statement, signed by the mayor and city clerk, shall be filed in the office of the city clerk, and a copy thereof published in one of the newspapers of the city.

Sec. 22. Every bond issued by the city shall be made payable within thirty years from the date of issue, and shall contain on its face a statement specifying the object for which the same is issued, and if issued for the purpose of raising money for any public improvement, the particular public improvement shall also be specified on the face of such bond, and it shall be unlawful for any officer of such city to sign or issue any such bond without such matters are set forth on the face of the same, as aforesaid, or to use such bonds or proceeds from the sale thereof, for any other object than that mentioned on the face of such bond.

Sec. 23. The assessor shall in each year make and complete as assessment of all of the real and personal property of the city liable to taxation under the laws of the State, and of all the property of any person liable to be assessed therein, in the same manner, and within the same time as required by law for the assessment of property in the townships of the State, and in so doing he shall conform to the provisions of the law governing the action of supervisors of townships performing like services, and in all other respects they shall, unless otherwise in this charter provided, conform to the provisions of law applicable to the duties of supervisors in townships, in the assessment of property, the levying of taxes, and in the issuing of warrants for the collection and return thereof.

Sec. 24. The city assessor and two electors to be appointed as provided in section 6, Chapter VII shall constitute a board of equalization and review of the assessment roll of the city, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transacting of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day. They shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to examine said assessment roll, and they shall have authority to and

shall correct any errors or deficiencies found therein, either as to the names, valuations or descriptions; and of their own motion or on cause shown, may reduce or increase the valuation of any property found on said roll, and shall add thereto any taxable property in said city that may have been omitted, and shall value the same and to strike from said roll any property wrongfully thereon, and generally to perfect said roll in any respect by said board deemed necessary and proper, for which services the 3 electors of said board shall each receive \$3.00 per day while actually employed.

Sec. 25. The said board shall meet on the 3rd Monday in May of each year at the Council Rooms or other suitable place designated by the Commission at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon of which time and place notice shall be given by the city clerk at least two weeks prior to the time of meeting, by publishing a notice thereof in one or more of the newspapers of said city and also by posting the same in three public places in said city, at which time and place the assessor shall submit to said board the general assessment roll. They shall select one of their number as chairman and shall continue at least four days successively, and as much longer as may be necessary to complete the review, and at least six hours in each day, during said four days or more; and any person or persons desiring so to do, may examine his, her, or their assessment on such roll, and may show cause, if any exist, why the valuation thereof should be changed, and the said board shall decide the same, and their decision shall be final. They may examine on oath any person touching the matter of his, or her assessment, and the chairman or any member of said board may administer oaths. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and all changes made in said roll, and the amount added to or deducted from the total valuation shall be entered upon such record which record shall be deposited with the city clerk, who shall be clerk of said board. The decision of the majority of the members of said board upon all questions shall govern. The roll as prepared by the assessor shall stand as approved and adopted, as the act of the board of review, except as changed as herein provided. Said board shall have the same power and perform the same duties in all respects as board of review of township, in reviewing and correcting the assessments made by the supervisors of townships, except as in this charter otherwise provided. After said board of review shall have completed the revision of said roll, the city clerk shall endorse and sign a statement upon the roll, to the effect that the same is the general assessment roll of the city for the year in which it has been prepared, as approved by the board of review. Such statement may be in the following form, to-wit:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
City of East Jordan,
I hereby certify that the board of review and equalization of the city of East Jordan has reviewed, equalized and corrected the within assessment roll, and have deducted (or added, as the case may be) _____ dollars from (or to, as the case may be) _____ the valuation of the real and personal estate made by the assessor; and have determined the aggregate value of such personal and real estate to be _____ dollars for the year A. D. _____

Dated _____
City Clerk.

Upon the completion of such roll, and its endorsement in manner aforesaid, it shall be returned to the assessor and shall be conclusively presumed by all courts and tribunals to be valid, and shall not be set aside except for causes mentioned in the general laws of the state, relating to the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The omission of such endorsement, however, shall not effect the validity of any such roll.

Sec. 26. Within thirty days after the confirmation of such roll, as above provided, the assessor shall deliver a certified copy of his assessment roll to the city treasurer, to be filed in his office to which shall be annexed a warrant signed by the city assessor and directed to the treasurer commanding the city treasurer to collect from the several persons named in said roll the several sums named therein opposite their respective names.

Sec. 27. The taxes assessed in the general city tax roll for each fiscal year shall be due and payable on the first day of July of each year and may be paid at any time during the whole of said month without any collection fee or additional charge. An additional charge of two per cent shall be added to all unpaid general city taxes on the first day of August, and an additional charge of one per cent shall be added and made to all such delinquent unpaid taxes on the first day of each month during which such taxes shall remain unpaid, until return thereof together with such accrued

penalties or charges, shall be made to the county treasurer.

Sec. 28. The city treasurer shall give six days' notice by publishing in a newspaper published in said city, for the six secular days next preceding July 1st, which notice shall be a sufficient demand for the payment of all taxes on said rolls, and that the payment therein specified may be made to him at any time up to and including July 31st without any collection fee therefor; provided that an addition of two per cent shall be made thereto on the first day of August, and an additional charge of one per cent shall be made on the first day of each month that the tax remains unpaid until returned to the county treasurer by the city treasurer.

Provided, however, that the failure to give the notice specified in this section for the payment of such tax shall not invalidate the said tax, nor release the persons assessed from the penalty herein specified.

Sec. 29. The taxes so assessed shall be and remain a lien upon the lands upon which they are levied and a charge against the persons owning the property, as provided for in the general laws of the state.

Sec. 30. The city assessor shall keep the original assessment rolls in his office until the meeting of the board of supervisors of Charlevoix county in the month of October, and present such rolls to said board, which rolls, after equalization by said board, shall be the assessment rolls of the city for all taxation purposes whatsoever, except the levying of taxes to be collected in the month of July, as herein provided.

Sec. 31. On the first day of November, the city assessor shall apportion and spread upon the tax rolls all school, state and county taxes, certified to him by the board of supervisors, or otherwise, and such other taxes as are legally required to be spread on the rolls.

Sec. 32. Within thirty days after the first day of November, the assessor shall deliver a certified copy of the assessment roll to the city treasurer, to be filed in his office, to which roll shall be annexed a warrant signed by the city assessor and directed to the treasurer, and in all other respects as near as may be as warrants of township treasurers for the collection of state, county and township taxes.

Sec. 33. Upon receiving said tax roll as herein provided, the city treasurer shall have the same power and perform the same duties in all respects as board of review of township, in reviewing and correcting the assessments made by the supervisors of townships, except as in this charter otherwise provided. After said board of review shall have completed the revision of said roll, the city clerk shall endorse and sign a statement upon the roll, to the effect that the same is the general assessment roll of the city for the year in which it has been prepared, as approved by the board of review. Such statement may be in the following form, to-wit:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
City of East Jordan,
I hereby certify that the board of review and equalization of the city of East Jordan has reviewed, equalized and corrected the within assessment roll, and have deducted (or added, as the case may be) _____ dollars from (or to, as the case may be) _____ the valuation of the real and personal estate made by the assessor; and have determined the aggregate value of such personal and real estate to be _____ dollars for the year A. D. _____

Dated _____
City Clerk.

Upon the completion of such roll, and its endorsement in manner aforesaid, it shall be returned to the assessor and shall be conclusively presumed by all courts and tribunals to be valid, and shall not be set aside except for causes mentioned in the general laws of the state, relating to the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The omission of such endorsement, however, shall not effect the validity of any such roll.

Sec. 34. The fees and the penalties for the collection of all taxes provided for by this charter, or the general laws of the state, shall belong to the city and shall be paid by said city treasurer into the city treasury at the end of each month.

Sec. 35. For the collection of all taxes remaining unpaid on the general tax roll on the 31st day of July and on the 10th day of January, the city treasurer shall proceed in the same manner as township treasurers are required by law to do for the collection of taxes in townships, and shall for that purpose have all the power and authority conferred by law upon township treasurers for such purposes. And it is hereby made mandatory upon the city treasurer to exhaust all legal remedies for the collection of unpaid personal tax before the return thereof.

Sec. 36. The city treasurer shall within ten days after the expiration of the time limit in his warrant, or in case of extension of time for collecting such taxes, within ten days after such time has expired, pay over to the treasurer of the board of education the amount which by law is payable to him, and shall pay to the city treasurer the amount which by law is payable to him, and on the first day of March, or within ten days thereafter, shall pay to the treasurer of the board of education the balance which by law is payable to him, and the county treasurer the balance which by law is payable to him, and shall make his returns according to the general laws of the state relating to township treasurers, except as herein otherwise provided for.

Sec. 37. The commission may borrow money and issue the city's bonds therefor on the credit of the city, provided that at no time shall the bonded indebtedness of the city exceed 8 per centum of the assessed valuation of all real and personal property in the city. School bonds and bonds issued to cover the costs of improvements shall not be included in said limitation.

Sec. 38. The commission shall by or-

dinance provide for a system of accounts, which system shall conform to any uniform system required by law.

Sec. 33. When by the provisions of this charter the cost and expenses of any local or public improvement may be defrayed in whole or in part by special assessment upon the lands abutting upon or adjacent to or otherwise benefited by the improvement, such assessment may be made as in this charter provided.

Sec. 40. When the owners of a majority of the frontage of lands liable to be assessed in any special assessment district, or part of the city which may be constituted a special assessment district, shall petition the commission for any public improvement, the commission shall order such improvement to be made. In other cases public improvements shall be made in the discretion of the commission. When the commission shall determine to make any public improvements or repairs and defray the whole or any part of the cost and expenses thereof, by special assessment, they shall so declare by resolution, stating the nature of the improvement and what part or proportion of the expenses thereof shall be paid by special assessment, and what part, if any, shall be appropriated from the general funds of the city, and shall designate the district or lands and premises upon which the special assessment shall be levied.

Sec. 41. Before ordering any public improvement or repairs, any part of the expenses of which is to be defrayed by special assessment, the commission shall cause estimates of the expense thereof to be made, and also plans and diagrams, when practicable, of the work and of the locality to be improved, and deposit the same with the city clerk for public examination; and they shall give notice thereof and of the proposed improvements and of the district to be assessed, by publication once a week for two successive weeks in one of the city newspapers, and of the time and place when the commission will meet and consider any objections thereto.

Sec. 42. The cost and expenses of any improvement which may be defrayed by special assessment shall include the cost of advertising and costs of construction. In no case shall the whole amount levied by special assessment upon any lot or premises for any one improvement, exceed twenty-five per cent of the value of such lot or land, as valued and assessed for state and county taxation in the last preceding tax roll. Any cost exceeding that per cent which would otherwise be chargeable on such lot or premises, shall be paid from the general fund of the city. The cost and expense of any improvement which may be defrayed by special assessment shall include the cost of surveys, plans, assessments, and cost of construction.

Sec. 43. Every special assessment to defray the estimated cost of any improvement, shall be levied before making the improvement.

Sec. 44. When any special assessment is to be made pro rata upon the lots and premises in any special district, according to frontage or benefits, the commission shall, by resolution, direct the same to be made by the assessor and shall state therein the amount to be assessed, and whether according to frontage or benefit; and describe or designate an assessment district comprising the lands to be assessed.

Sec. 45. Upon receiving such orders and direction, the assessor shall make out an assessment roll, entering and describing therein all the lots, premises and parcels of land to be assessed, with the names of the persons, if known, chargeable with the assessment thereon; and shall levy thereon and against such property the amount to be assessed, in the manner directed by the commission and the provisions of this charter, applicable to the assessment. In all cases where the ownership of any description is unknown to the assessor he shall in lieu of the name of the owner, insert the name "unknown;" and if by mistake or otherwise, any person shall be improperly designated as the owner of any lot, or parcel of land or premises, or if the same shall be assessed without the name of the owner, or the name of a person other than the owner, such assessment shall not for any such cause be vitiated, but shall, in all respects, be as valid upon and against such lot, parcel of land or premises as though assessed in the name of the proper owner, and when the assessment roll shall have been confirmed, be a lien on such lot, parcel of land or premises, and collected as in this charter provided.

Sec. 46. If the assessment is required to be according to frontage, the assessor shall assess to each lot or parcel of land such relative portion of the whole amount to be levied as the length of front of such premises abutting upon the improvement bears to the whole frontage of all the lots to be assessed, unless on account of the shape or size of any lot an assessment for a different number of feet would be more equitable. If the assessment is directed to be according to benefits, he shall assess upon each lot such relative portion to the whole sum to be

levied as shall be proportionate to the estimated benefit resulting to such lot from the improvement. When he shall have completed the assessment roll, he shall report the same to the commission; such report to be signed by the assessor, may be in form of a certificate endorsed on the assessment roll, as follows:

State of Michigan, City of East Jordan—ss.

To the Commission of the City of East Jordan:

I hereby certify and report that the foregoing is a special assessment roll, and the assessment made by me pursuant to a resolution of the commission of said city, adopted (give date) for the purpose of paying that part of the cost which the commission decided should be paid and borne by special assessment for the (insert here the object of the assessment); that in making such assessment I have, as near as may be, and according to my best judgment, conformed in all things to the directions contained in the resolution of the commission herein before referred to, and the charter of the city relating to such assessments.

Dated

Assessor.

Sec. 47. When any expense shall be incurred by the city upon or in respect to any separate or single lot, parcel of land or premises which, by the provision of this charter, the commission is authorized to charge and collect as a special assessment against the same, and not being that class of special assessments required to be made pro rata upon several lots or parcels of land in a special assessment district, on account of the labor or services for which such expense was incurred, verified by the commissioner under whose direction the improvement was made, with a description of the lot or premises upon or in respect to which expense was incurred, and the name of the owner or person, if known, chargeable therewith, shall be reported to the commission in such manner as they shall prescribe. And the provisions of the preceding section of this chapter with reference to special assessments generally, and the proceedings necessary to be had before making the improvements shall not apply to assessments to cover expenses incurred, in respect to that class of improvements contemplated in this section.

Sec. 48. The commission shall determine what amount or part of every such expense shall be charged, and the person, if known, against whom, and the premises upon which the same shall be levied as a special assessment, and as often as the commission shall deem it expedient they shall require all of the several amounts so reported and determined, and the several lots or premises, and the persons chargeable therewith, respectively, to be reported by the city clerk to the assessor for assessment.

Sec. 49. Upon receiving the report mentioned in the preceding section, the assessor shall make a special assessment roll, and levy as a special assessment thereon, upon each lot or parcel of land so reported to him, and against the persons chargeable therewith, if known; the whole amount or amounts of all charges so directed as aforesaid to be levied upon each of such lots or premises respectively, and when completed he shall report the assessment to the commission, and all the several assessments shall be kept separated.

Sec. 50. When any special assessment shall be reported by the assessor to the commission, as in this charter directed, the same shall be filed in the office of the city clerk and numbered consecutively. Before adopting such assessment roll, the commission shall cause notice to be published two weeks at least in some newspaper of the city, of the filing of the same with the city clerk, and appointing a time when the commission and assessor will meet to review said assessment. Any person objecting to the assessment may file his objections thereto in writing with the city clerk. The notice provided for in this section may be addressed to the persons whose names appear upon the special assessment roll, and to all others interested therein, and may be in the following form:

Notice of Special Assessment.

To (insert the names of the persons against whom the assessment appears) and to all other persons interested, take notice: That the roll of the special assessment heretofore made by the assessor for the purpose of defraying that part of the cost which the commission decided should be paid and borne by special assessment for the (insert the object of the assessment and the locality of the proposed improvement in general terms) is now on file in my office for public inspection. Notice is hereby given that the commission and assessor of the city of East Jordan will meet at the city hall in said city on (insert the date fixed upon) to review said assessment, at which time and place opportunity will be given all persons interested to be heard.

Dated

City Clerk

Sec. 51. At any time or place appointed for the purpose as aforesaid, the commission and assessor shall meet and there, or at some adjourned meeting, review the assessment roll and shall hear any objection to any assessment which may be made by any person deeming himself aggrieved thereby, and the commission may correct said roll as to any assessment, or description of premises, appearing therein, and may confirm it as reported, or as corrected; or they may refer the assessment back to the assessor for revision; or annul it and direct a new assessment, in which case the same proceedings shall be held as in respect to the previous assessment. When a special assessment shall be confirmed, the city clerk shall make an endorsement upon the roll showing the date of confirmation.

Sec. 52. When any special assessment shall be confirmed by the commission it shall be final and conclusive.

Sec. 53. All special assessments shall, from the date of the confirmation thereof, constitute a lien upon the respective lots or parcels of land assessed, and shall be a charge against the respective owners of the several parcels so assessed until paid.

Sec. 54. Upon the confirmation of any special assessment, the amount thereof may be divided into not more than five installments, one of which shall be collected each year, at such times as the commission shall determine, with annual interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, but the whole assessment after confirmation may be paid to the city treasurer at any time in full, with the proportionate interest thereon.

Sec. 55. All special assessments, except such installments thereof as the commission shall make payable at a future time, as provided in the preceding section, shall be due and payable upon confirmation.

Sec. 56. If any special assessment shall be divided into installments, a special assessment roll shall be made for each installment as the same shall become due, with the accrued interest upon all unpaid installments included and assessed therein. Such special rolls may be made and confirmed without notice to the persons assessed.

Sec. 57. In all cases of special assessments, of any kind against any property where any such assessments have failed to be valid in whole or in part, the commission shall be and they are hereby authorized to cause to be reassessed such special taxes or assessments, and to enforce their collection; and it is further provided that whenever for any cause, mistake or inadvertence, the amount assessed shall not be sufficient to pay the costs of such improvements made and enjoined on the property, or on the owners of property in the local assessment district where the same are made, that it shall be lawful, and the commission are hereby directed and authorized to cause to be made a reassessment upon all the property in said local assessment district to pay for such improvements, and to continue requiring such reassessments until a valid and sufficient assessment shall have been made.

Sec. 58. No judgment or decree, nor any act of the commission vacating a special assessment shall destroy or impair the lien of the city upon the premises assessed, for such amount of the assessment as may be equitably charged against the same, or, as by a regular mode of proceeding might have been lawfully assessed thereon.

Sec. 59. Whenever any special assessment shall be confirmed and be payable the commission may direct the city clerk to report to the assessor a description of such lots and premises as are contained in said roll, with the amount of the assessment levied upon each, and the name of the owner or occupant against whom the assessment was made, and direct said assessor to levy the several sums so assessed as a tax upon the several lots and premises to which they were assessed, respectively. The assessor shall levy the sums therein mentioned upon the respective lots and premises to which they are specially assessed, and against the persons chargeable therewith, as a tax, in the general tax roll next thereafter to be made, in a column for special assessments, and thereupon the amount so levied in said tax roll shall be collected and enforced with the other taxes in the tax roll, and in the same manner; and shall continue to be a lien upon the lands and premises assessed until paid, and when collected shall be paid into the city treasury.

Sec. 60. Whenever any special assessment shall be confirmed and be payable as hereinbefore provided, the commission, instead of requiring assessments to be reported to the assessor as provided in the preceding section may direct the assessment so made in the special assessment roll to be collected directly therefrom; and thereupon the city clerk shall attach his warrant to a certified copy of said special assessment roll, therein commanding the city treasurer to collect from each of the persons assessed in said roll the amount of money assessed to and set opposite his name therein, and in case any person named in said

roll shall neglect or refuse to pay his assessment upon demand, then to levy and collect the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such person and return said roll and warrant, together with his doing thereon, within sixty days from the date of such warrant.

Sec. 61. Upon receiving this special assessment roll and warrant the city treasurer shall proceed to collect the amount assessed therein. If any person shall neglect or refuse to pay his assessment upon demand, the city treasurer shall seize and levy upon any personal property found within the city elsewhere within the county belonging to such person, and sell the same at public auction, first giving six days' notice of the time and place of such sale, by posting such notice in three of the most public places in the city or township where such property may be found. The proceeds of such sale, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, shall be applied to the payment of the assessment, and a percentage of ten per centum upon the amount of the assessment for the costs and expenses of said seizure and sale, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the person entitled thereto.

Sec. 62. The treasurer shall make return of said assessment roll and warrant to the city clerk according to the requirement of the warrant, and if any of the assessments in said roll shall be returned unpaid, the treasurer shall attach to his return a statement verified by affidavit, containing a list of the persons delinquent, and a description of the lots and premises upon which the assessments remain unpaid, and the amount unpaid on each.

Sec. 63. Said warrant may be renewed from time to time by the city clerk, if the commission shall so direct, and for such time as they shall determine, and during the time of such renewal the warrant shall have the same force, and the city treasurer shall perform the same duties and make like returns as above provided. In case any assessment shall be finally returned by the city treasurer unpaid, as aforesaid, the same shall be certified to the assessor in the manner provided in Section 59 of this chapter, and shall then be levied together with the penalty of ten per cent of the amount of said assessment, in the next tax roll, and be collected and paid in all respects as provided in Section 59 of this chapter.

Sec. 64. At any time after a special assessment has become payable, the same may be collected by suit, in the name of the city, against the person assessed, in an action of assumpsit, in any court having jurisdiction of the amount. In every such action a declaration upon the common counts for money paid shall be sufficient. The special assessment roll and a certified order or resolution confirming the same shall be prima facie evidence of the regularity of all the proceedings in making the assessment of the whole amount due, and of the right of the city to recover judgment therefor.

Sec. 65. If in any such action it shall appear that by reason of any irregularities or informalities, the assessment has not been properly made against the defendant, or upon the lot or premises sought to be charged, the court may nevertheless, on satisfactory proof that expenses have been incurred by the city, which is a proper charge against the defendant, or the lot or premises in question, render judgment for the amount properly chargeable against such defendant, or upon such lot or premises.

CHAPTER XII.
Franchises and Public Utilities.

Sec. 1. No franchise or grant shall be granted by the city for a longer period than 20 years. No license shall be granted by the commission for a longer term than one year.

Sec. 2. No franchise or grant, except licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which is not revocable at the will of the commission shall be granted or become imperative until the same shall have been referred to the people at a general or special election and has received the approval of a majority of the electors voting thereon at such election.

Sec. 3. No person, firm or corporation shall ever be granted any exclusive franchise, license, right, or privilege whatever and no franchise shall be renewed before one year prior to its expiration.

Sec. 4. No franchise granted by the city shall ever be leased, assigned, or otherwise alienated except in accordance with the express provisions of said franchise, and all franchises granted by the city shall provide how, and in what manner, and under what conditions said franchise may be leased, assigned or alienated, and no dealing with the lessee or assignee on the part of the city which shall recognize the performance of any act or payment of any compensation by the lessee or assignee shall be deemed to have operated as such consent.

Sec. 5. No change or modification of any franchise or grant of rights or powers previously granted to any corporation, firm, person or association of persons shall be made except in the manner and subject to all the condi-

tions herein provided for, for the making of original grants and franchises.

Sec. 6. The city shall have the right to license and impose a license fee on street cars, telephones, gas meters, electric meters, water meters, or any other device used for measuring service, also telephone, telegraph, electric light and power poles and wires. All said license fees shall be exclusive of and in addition to other lawful taxes upon the property of the holder thereof.

Sec. 7. The grant of every franchise or privilege shall be subject to the right of the city, whether in terms reserved or not, to make all regulations which shall be necessary to secure in the most ample manner the safety, welfare and accommodation of the public, including among other things, the right to pass and enforce ordinances to require proper and adequate extensions of the service of such grant, and to protect the public from danger or inconvenience in the operation of any work or business authorized by the grant of the franchise and the right to make and enforce all such regulations as shall be reasonably necessary to secure adequate and sufficient and proper service, extensions, and accommodation for the people and insure their comfort and convenience.

Sec. 8. The city, by and through its commission shall have the power to require any corporation holding a franchise from the city, to allow the use of its tracks, poles and wires by any other corporation to which the city shall grant a franchise, upon the payment of a reasonable rental therefor, and any franchise or right which may hereafter be granted to any person or corporation to operate a street railway within the city or its suburbs, shall be subject to the condition that the city shall have the right to grant to any other person or corporation desiring to build or operate a street railway or interurban railway within or into the city, the right to operate its cars over the tracks of said street railway in so far as may be necessary to enter and leave the city and to reach the section thereof used for business purposes, provided that the person or corporation desiring to operate its cars over the lines of said street railway, shall first agree in writing with the owner thereof, to pay it reasonable compensation for the use of its tracks and facilities.

And if the person or corporation desiring to use the same cannot agree with said owner of said street railway as to said compensation within sixty days from offering in writing so to do, and as to terms and conditions of the use of said tracks and facilities, then the commission shall, by resolution, after a fair hearing to the parties concerned, fix the terms and conditions of such use and compensation to be paid therefor, which award of the commission when so made, shall be binding on and observed by the parties concerned.

Sec. 9. The commissioner of public utilities shall maintain general supervision over all public utility companies insofar as they are subject to municipal control. The mayor shall cause to be instituted such actions or proceedings as may be necessary to prosecute public utility companies for violations of law, and may revoke, cancel or annul all franchises that may have been granted by the city, which have become in whole or in part, or which for any reason are, illegal or void and not binding upon the city.

Sec. 10. The commissioner of public utilities shall provide and cause to be kept in the office of the city clerk, the following books of records and reference:

First: A Franchise Record, indexed and of proper form in which shall be transcribed accurate and correct copies of all franchises or grants by the city to any person, persons or corporation owning or operating any public utility. The index of said record shall give the name of the grantee and thereafter the name of any assignee thereof. Said record shall be a complete history of all franchises granted by the city and shall include a comprehensive and convenient reference to actions, contests or proceedings at law, if any, affecting the same.

Second: A Public Utility Record, for every person, persons or corporation owning or operating any public utility under any franchise granted by the city, into which shall be transcribed accurate and correct copies of each and every franchise granted by the city to said person, persons or corporation or which may be controlled or acquired by them or it, together with copies of all annual reports and inspection reports, as herein provided and such other matters of information and public interest as the commissioner of public utilities may from time to time acquire. All annual and inspection reports shall be published once in one daily newspaper of general circulation published in the city, or printed and distributed in pamphlet form, as the commission may deem best, and in case annual reports are not filed and inspections are not made as provided, the mayor shall in writing report to the commission the rea-

son therefor, which report shall be transcribed in the record of the person, persons or corporation owning or controlling said franchise or grant and published once in one newspaper of general circulation published in the city, or printed and distributed in pamphlet form, as the commission may deem best.

The provisions of this section shall apply to all persons or corporations operating under any franchise now in force or hereafter granted by the city.

Sec. 11. The enumeration and specification of particular matters in this charter which must be included in every franchise or grant, shall never be construed as impairing the right of the commission to insert in such franchise or grant any other and further matters, conditions, covenants, terms, restrictions, limitations, burdens, taxes, assessments, rates, fares, rentals, charges, control, forfeitures or any other provision whatever, as the commission shall deem proper to protect the interests of the people.

Sec. 12. The commission may grant a permit at any time, in or upon any street, alley, or public place, provided such permit shall be revocable by the commission at its pleasure at any time, whether such right to revoke be expressly reserved in said permit or not.

Sec. 13. No franchise, lease or right to use the street or the public places or property of the city shall be granted by the city, without fair compensation to the city therefor. Where the franchise, lease or grant fixes the rate of fare or price of service or commodity furnished by the grantee, such rate of fare or the rate to be charged for the service rendered or commodity furnished shall be subject to review and change at the end of every ten year period during the life of said franchise in such manner and form as in said franchise shall be provided. No such compensation by any such grantee shall ever be in lieu of any lawful taxation upon its property, or of any license or charges which are not levied on account of such use.

Sec. 14. All contracts, grants, rights, privileges or franchises for the use of streets and alleys of this city not herein mentioned, shall be governed by all the provisions of this charter, and all amendments, extensions or enlargements of any contract, right, privilege or franchise previously granted by this city to any person, firm or corporation for the use of the streets and alleys of such city, shall be subject to all the conditions herein provided for in this charter for the making of original grants and franchises.

Sec. 15. All contracts granting or giving any original franchise, right or

(Concluded on next page.)

From cough to coffin—the cigarette.

Hard-headed men may stick to soft drinks.

Troubles, like babies, grow larger by nursing.

Every woman's aim in life is to boss every man.

It takes a smart woman to listen when she can't talk.

Many a man is unable to believe a word he says.

If a man does not seek wisdom he will never be very wise.

It's useless to waste broad hints on narrow-minded people.

The less people have to give the more charitably inclined they seem to be.

The burden of some songs rest upon the listeners.

A wedding ring has squared many a breach of promise suit.

A clove student of human nature seldom lends money to his friends.

A prude is a girl who always knows a lot of things she shouldn't know.

If any one loves a man for the enemies he makes it's himself.

No, Cordella, we wouldn't advise you to give a hungry man skin food.

After an old dog loses his teeth he is an advocate of peace at any price.

"The trouble is said to have started in a saloon at 117 Canal street." This particular incident as reported in the Grand Rapids Herald referred to an attempt on the part of William Reese to put an end to the life of Charles Rhineberger, in the rear of Schefser & Fissot's saloon, by a deep knife thrust. But that the trouble "started in a saloon" is either the introduction or the ending of many similar newspaper reports of assaults and attacks by men whom the saloon has put in condition for just such affairs. William Reese was taken to jail, of course, and will remain there for a while and others will follow him for other violations of the law due to "trouble started in a saloon." But the saloon will go right on continuing its trouble-breeding crime-creating activity. And further suggestive of many introductory types to newspaper stories that must be told of the happenings that have brought sorrow to many homes in that city and misery and disgrace to their participants, was the sentence from the Grand Rapids Herald, "the trouble started in a saloon at 117 Canal street."

privilege, or extending or renewing or amending any existing grant, right, privilege or franchise, shall be made by ordinance and not otherwise.

Sec. 16. The commission shall by ordinance provide for efficient inspection and regulation of all public utilities operated in the city, and to that end shall provide means for the inspection of the quality and pressure of the gas furnished to consumers, the candle power, voltage and insulation of electric wires, heat and power furnished the city and its inhabitants, and inspection and installation of meters for registering the consumption of any commodity sold by any grantee operating under any franchise, grant or license from the city of East Jordan or the state of Michigan, it being the intention of this section to provide means for securing to the city efficient service from all public utilities operated in the city and the proper observance by such operators of the conditions imposed by their respective franchises, ordinances and the laws of the state.

CHARTER XIII.

Water Supply.

Sec. 1. The commission shall maintain, manage, conduct, and control the water works, and make all such ordinances, rules and regulations as are necessary for the safe, economical, and efficient management of the same. The commission may also improve and extend the water works, furnish supplies of water to the public and for fire protection.

Sec. 2. The commission shall by ordinance establish a uniform system of rates for the use of water consumers, make such rules and regulations for the use of the water as may be deemed expedient, and provide the manner in which the owners or occupants of all property may be compelled to pay all charges for water furnished upon such property.

Sec. 3. No person, firm, corporation, or association shall be allowed free use of water, nor shall there be discrimination among water users of like classes, and rebates and rates shall never be allowed to any person, firm, or corporation, except as an inducement for prompt payment of water rates.

Sec. 4. The commission shall not furnish water to consumers outside of the city limits, without first being authorized by a vote of the people.

Streets and Public Improvements.

Sec. 1. The commission shall have supervision and control of all public highways, bridges, streets, avenues, alleys, sidewalks, and public grounds within the city, and shall cause the same to be kept in repair, and free from nuisance.

Sec. 2. The city shall not be liable for damages for personal or other injuries unless the person suffering the injury or someone in his behalf shall serve notice in writing upon the city clerk, within sixty days after such injury shall have occurred; which notice shall state when, where and how the injury occurred and the apparent extent thereof. The failure to so notify the city within the time and in the manner specified herein shall exonerate, excuse, and exempt the city from any and all liability on account of any such injury.

Sec. 3. The commission shall have authority to lay out, open, widen, extend, straighten, alter, close, vacate, or abolish any highway, street or alley in the city, whenever they shall deem the same a public improvement; and if in so doing it shall be necessary to use or take private property, the same may be taken in the manner provided by the general laws of the state for taking private property for public use. The expense of such improvement may be paid by special assessments upon the property adjacent to or benefited by such improvement, in the manner in this charter provided for levying and collecting special assessments; or in the discretion of the commission, a portion of such costs and expenses may be paid by special assessments as aforesaid, and the balance from the general funds.

Sec. 4. When the commission shall deem it advisable to vacate, discontinue or abolish any street, alley or public ground, or any part thereof, they shall by resolution so declare, and in the same resolution shall appoint a time, not less than four weeks thereafter, when they shall meet and hear objections thereto; notice of such meeting, with a copy of said resolution shall be published for not less than two weeks before the time appointed for such meeting, in one of the newspapers of the city.

Sec. 5. Every resolution or ordinance discontinuing or vacating any street, alley or public ground, shall be recorded in a book of street records, and the records shall be prima facie evidence of all the matters therein set forth.

Sec. 6. The commission shall have authority to determine and establish the grade of all streets, avenues, alleys and public grounds within the city, and may change or alter the grade of any street, alley or public

ground, or any part thereof, whenever in their opinion the public convenience will be promoted thereby. Whenever a grade shall be established or altered, a record and diagram thereof shall be made in the book of street records in the office of the city clerk, and it shall be the duty of the surveyor to make such record.

Sec. 7. Whenever any street, alley or public highway shall have been graded, or pavement shall have been constructed in conformity to grades established by authority of the city, and the expenses thereof shall have been assessed upon lots or lands bounded by, or abutting upon such street, alley, or public highway, the owner or owners of such lots or lands shall not be subject to any special assessment occasioned by any subsequent change of grade in such pavement, alley or public highway, but the expense of all improvements occasioned by such change of grade shall be chargeable to and be paid by the city.

Sec. 8. Whenever the grade of any street or sidewalk shall have been heretofore, or shall hereafter, be established, and improvements shall hereafter be made by the owner or occupant of the adjacent property in conformity to such grade, such grade shall not be changed without compensation to the owner for all damages to such property resulting therefrom, to be ascertained by a jury as provided by the general laws of the state, or said damages may be ascertained and agreed upon by and between such city and the owner or occupant of such premises. Whenever such damage shall be ascertained or agreed upon as heretofore provided such damages, or such part thereof as the commission shall deem equitable and just, shall be paid by the city, or the commission may cause such damages, or such part thereof as may be just and proper, to be assessed upon such real estate as may be benefited by reason of the change of such grade, and whenever the commission shall determine to assess such damages, or any part thereof, upon the property benefited, it shall determine and define a district in said city which in its judgment is benefited by the improvement out of which said damages arise and shall cause the same to be assessed upon such district, which said assessment shall be upon the owners or occupants of the taxable real estate in said district in proportion as nearly as may be to the advantage or benefit each lot, parcel or subdivision is deemed to acquire by the improvement out of which such damages arise, but the property on account of which such damages were awarded shall not be included in said district. The assessment shall be made, and the amount levied and collected in the same manner as other assessments on a district deemed to be benefited in the grading and improvement of streets, as provided for in this charter; and all the provisions of chapter XI. of this charter, relative to special assessments and the collection thereof, shall apply thereto. Such damages, when collected as aforesaid, and when determined by said city shall be paid to the person entitled thereto.

Sec. 9. Such part of the expense of improving any street, lane or alley, by grading, paving, planing, curbing, or otherwise, and of repairing the same as the commission shall determine and keeping the same free from dust and nuisance, may be paid from the general fund, or the whole of such part of the expense of such improvement as the commission shall determine, may be defrayed by special assessments upon lots and premises included in a special assessment district, to be constituted of the lands fronting upon that part of the street or alley so improved or proposed so to be, or constituted of lands fronting upon such improvement, and such other lands as in the opinion of the commission may be benefited by the improvement.

Sec. 10. The commission shall provide for and regulate the planting of shade and ornamental trees in the public highways, streets and avenues of the city, and for the protection thereof.

Sec. 11. When the commission shall deem it for the public interest, grounds and buildings for necessary public uses, may be purchased, erected and maintained beyond the corporate limits of the city; and in such cases the commission shall have authority to enforce, beyond the city limits, and over such lands, buildings and property, in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were situated within the city, all such ordinances and police regulations as may be necessary for the care and protection thereof, and for the management and control of the persons kept or confined in any building maintained upon said property.

Sec. 12. The commission shall have control of all sidewalks in the public streets and alleys of the city, and may prescribe the grade thereof, and change the same when deemed necessary. They shall have power to build, maintain and keep in repair sidewalks and crosswalks in the public streets and alleys, and to charge the expense of constructing and maintaining such

side walks upon the lots and premises adjacent to and abutting upon such side walks.

Sec. 13. The commission shall also have authority to require the owners and occupants of lots and premises to build, rebuild and maintain sidewalks in the public streets adjacent to and abutting upon such lots and premises and to keep them in repair at all times, and to construct and lay the same upon such lines and grades and of such width, materials, and manner of construction, and within such time as the commission shall by ordinance or resolution prescribe, the expense thereof to be paid by such owner or occupant; or the commission may pay such part of the expense of building or rebuilding such walk as they may deem proper from a special fund created for such purpose.

Sec. 14. If the owner or occupant of any lot or premises shall fail to build, rebuild or maintain any particular sidewalk, or shall fail to keep the same in repair, or remove the snow, ice and filth therefrom, or to remove and keep the same free from obstructions, encroachments, encumbrances or other nuisances, or shall fail to perform any other duty required by the commission in respect to such sidewalks, within such time and in such manner as the commission may require, the commission may cause the same to be done, and such sidewalk to be built, rebuilt or repaired, and the expense, or such part thereof as the commission shall have determined, shall be charged to such owner or occupant, and the commission may cause the amount of such expenses incurred thereby, for which such owner or occupant shall have become liable, together with a penalty of ten percent in addition thereto, to be reported to the assessor, to be levied by him as a special tax or assessment upon the lot or premises adjacent to and abutting upon such sidewalk, which special assessment shall be subject to review, after proper notice is given as in all other cases of special assessments provided for by this charter, and such tax when confirmed shall be lien upon such lot or premises, and the same shall be collected in the same manner as other city taxes; or the city may collect such amount together with the penalty aforesaid, from the owner or occupant of such premises in an action of assumpsit, together with costs of suit.

CHAPTER XV.

Sewers and Drains.

Sec. 1. The commission of the city may establish, construct and maintain a sewerage system and sewers and drains whenever and wherever necessary, and of such dimensions and materials, and under such regulations as they may deem proper for the drainage of the city; and private property, or the use thereof, may be taken therefor in the manner prescribed in this charter for taking such property for public use. But in all cases when the commission shall deem it practicable such sewers and drains shall be constructed in public streets and grounds.

Sec. 2. Whenever it may become necessary in the opinion of the commission, to provide sewerage and drains for the city or for any part thereof, it shall be their duty to devise, or cause a plan of such sewerage or drainage to be devised for the whole city or for such part as the commission shall determine.

Sec. 3. Such plan shall in the discretion of the commission be formed with a view to the division of the city into main sewer districts, each to include one or more main principal sewers, with the necessary branches and connections; the districts to be numbered and so arranged as to be as nearly independent of each other as may be. Plans and diagrams of such plan, when completed and adopted by the commission, shall be filed in the office of the city clerk.

Sec. 4. Main sewer districts may be subdivided into special sewer districts in such manner that each special district shall include one or more lateral or branch sewers connecting with the main sewer, and such lands as, in the opinion of the commission, will be benefited by the construction thereof, may be formed of territory not included in any main sewer district.

Sec. 5. The commission may, however, provide for main or trunk sewers without reference to sewer districts, and may, directly the preparing of diagrams or plans thereof, which, when approved by the commission, shall be recorded in the office of the city clerk, in the book of sewer records.

Sec. 6. The cost and expenses of establishing and making any main or trunk sewers, constructed without reference to sewer districts, shall be paid from the general sewer fund, excepting such portion or portions thereof as the commission shall deem to be of benefit to adjacent private property, which property shall be described, and the benefits thereto determined, assessed and taxed in the manner as hereinafter provided. Such part as the commission shall determine, being not less than one-sixth of the cost and expense of any main sewer district, or

the cost of any lateral, branch or local sewer constructed within a special sewer district, shall be paid from the general sewer fund, and the remainder of such costs and expenses shall be defrayed by special assessment upon all taxable lands and premises included within the main or special sewer district, as the case may be, in proportion to the estimated benefits accruing to each parcel respectively from the construction of the sewer. Assessments according to the benefits as aforesaid, shall be made without reference to any improvements or buildings upon the lands.

Sec. 7. Before proceeding to the construction of any district sewer, the commission shall cause to be prepared, a diagram and plat of the whole sewer district, showing all the streets, public grounds, lands, lots and subdivisions thereof in the district, and the proposed route and location of the sewer; and the depth, grade and dimensions thereof, and shall procure an estimate of the cost thereof, and thereupon the commission shall give notice by a publication for at least two weeks, in one or more of the newspapers of the city, of the intention to construct such sewer, and where said diagram and plat may be found for examination, and of the time when the commission will meet and consider any suggestions and objections that may be made by parties interested with respect to such sewer.

Sec. 8. When the commission shall determine to construct any such district sewer, they shall so declare by resolution designating the district and describing by reference to the diagram and plat thereof, mentioned in the preceding section, the route and location, grade and dimensions of the sewer, and shall determine in the same resolution what part of the estimated expense of the sewer shall be paid from the general sewer fund, and what part shall be defrayed by special assessment according to benefits; and they shall cause such plat and diagram as adopted to be recorded in the office of the city clerk in the book of sewer records.

Sec. 9. Special assessments for the construction of sewers shall be made by the assessor in the manner provided in this charter for making special assessments.

Sec. 10. When the owners of a majority of the frontage of lands liable to taxation in any sewer district or part of the city which may be constituted a sewer district, shall petition for the construction of a sewer therein, the commission shall construct a sewer in such location, and if the lands included in the line of such proposed sewer are not within any sewer district, a district shall be formed for that purpose. In other cases sewers shall be constructed in the discretion of the commission.

Sec. 11. Whenever the commission shall deem it necessary for the public health, they may require the owners and occupants of lots and premises to construct private drains therefrom to connect with some public sewer or drain, and thereby to drain such lots and premises; and to keep such private drains in repair and free from obstruction and nuisance, and if such private drains are not constructed, and maintained according to such requirements, the commission may cause the work to be done at the expense of such owner or occupant, and the amount of such expense shall be a lien upon the premises drained, and may be collected by special assessment, to be levied thereon in the manner herein provided for the levying and collecting of special assessments.

Sec. 12. The owners or occupants of lots or premises shall have the right to connect the same, at their own expense, by means of private drains, with the public sewers and drains, under such rules and regulations as the commission shall prescribe.

Sec. 13. The city may charge and collect annually from persons whose premises are connected by private drains with the public drains, such reasonable sum not exceeding ten dollars per year, as they may deem just, in proportion to the amount of drainage through such private drain; and such charge shall be a lien upon the premises, and may be collected by special assessment thereon, or otherwise.

Sec. 14. Such part of the expenses of providing ditches and improving water courses as the commission shall determine, may be defrayed by a special assessment upon the lands and premises benefited thereby, in proportion to such benefits.

Sec. 15. The expense of repairing public sewers, ditches and water courses as the commission shall determine, may be defrayed from the general sewer fund. The expenses of constructing public sewers shall be defrayed in the manner herein prescribed for paying the expenses of the construction thereof.

Sec. 16. The commission may enact such ordinances as may be necessary for the protection and control of the public drains and sewers, and to carry into effect the powers herein conferred in respect to drainage in the city.

Sec. 17. If the commission shall have determined to construct any main sewer in any main sewer district, or

any main or trunk sewer, without reference to any sewer district, and if it shall be necessary for the city to borrow money for the payment of the amount determined by the commission to be paid from the general sewer fund toward the construction of such sewer in such main sewer district, or for the payment of a trunk sewer to be constructed without reference to a sewer district, then before any further proceedings are had looking toward the construction of such sewer, the commission shall cause to be made and recorded in their proceedings an estimate of the amount necessary to be borrowed for such purpose, and the question of borrowing such amount shall be submitted to the electors of the city at its next annual election or at a special election called for that purpose by the commission, as provided in this charter.

CHAPTER XVI.

Condemnation and Appropriation of Private Property.

Sec. 1. Private property may be purchased or appropriated for public use for the purpose of opening, widening, altering or extending streets, alleys, and avenues; for the construction of bridges, for public buildings, and for other public structures; for public grounds, parks, market places, and spaces; and for the improvement of water courses; for sewers, drains, and ditches; for public hospitals, pest houses, quarantine grounds, and public cemeteries, and for other lawful and necessary public uses.

Sec. 2. If it shall become necessary to appropriate private property for the public uses or purposes specified in the preceding section, the right to occupy and hold the same, and the ownership therein and thereto may be acquired by the city in the manner and with like effect as provided by the general laws of the state relating to the taking of private property for public use.

Sec. 3. Whenever the commission shall have decided a public improvement to be necessary, and shall have declared that they deem it necessary to take private property, describing it, for such public improvement, designating it, and that the improvement is for the use or the benefit of the municipality, they shall by resolution, direct the city attorney to institute the necessary proceedings in behalf of the municipality, before the proper court, to carry out the object of the resolution in regard to taking private property by the city for such public use.

CHAPTER XVII.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Sec. 1. The city shall be divided into three wards and each ward shall constitute one election precinct except as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The first ward shall include all the territory west of the South Arm of Pine Lake and west of the Jordan River to the limits fixed in Sec. 2, of Chapter 1.

The second ward shall include all the territory lying east of the South Arm of Pine Lake and east of the Jordan River and south of Esterly Street and the extension of the center line of Esterly Street to the eastern limit of the city as fixed in Section 2 of Chapter 1.

The third ward shall include all territory lying north of Easterly Street and Esterly Street extended to the eastern city limits and east of the South Arm of Pine Lake as fixed in Chapter 1, Section 2.

Sec. 3. The number of wards of the city may be increased or diminished or the boundaries thereof changed in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 4. When the number of votes cast in any election precinct at any regular election shall exceed six hundred, the commission shall have the power to establish additional voting precincts and fix the boundaries thereof within the ward; provided, that when such additional voting precinct is determined upon the commission shall so fix the boundaries of such precincts that each shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of voters; and the number of voting precincts in any ward so divided shall not exceed one for each six hundred votes, or fraction thereof, cast for secretary of state at the last general election.

Sec. 5. The commission may by ordinance, limit the number of places where intoxicating liquors may be sold and for which licenses may be issued; the terms and conditions upon which such licenses may be granted; restrict the territory within which said places where intoxicating liquors may be sold, shall be located; prescribe rules and regulations for the conducting of said places where intoxicating liquors may be sold, and the conditions upon which said licenses may be annulled, revoked, or cancelled. And may also by resolution prescribe the location of said places where intoxicating liquors may be sold, within the proper territory. All subject to the Constitution and the general laws of the State.

Sec. 6. The erection, improvement, and repair of all public buildings and works which shall require an expenditure which shall exceed the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300), shall be done by contract and shall be let to

the lowest responsible bidder, after advertising for sealed bids for the work contemplated for at least three consecutive days in the official newspaper; provided, however, the commission may reject any and all bids.

Sec. 7. Should any portion of this charter be declared void, illegal or unconstitutional such finding shall not invalidate the remainder of the charter.

Sec. 8. This charter shall be submitted to the electors of the city of East Jordan, Michigan, for their approval or rejection, on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1911.

Prior to such submission, said charter shall be published once in a newspaper published and circulated in said city, at least twenty days before the charter is to be voted upon.

RESOLUTION.
Presented by Stroebel; seconded by Porter.

Resolved, That the Charter Commission of the City of East Jordan, Michigan, does hereby adopt the foregoing proposed charter and the clerk is hereby instructed to transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Michigan in accordance with the provisions of the statute for his approval.

The vote on the adoption of the same was as follows:

Ayes—Stroebel, Glenn, Cross, Loveday, Porter, Squire, Fitch.
Nays—Boosinger.

W. P. SQUIER,
Clerk of the Charter Commission.
Countersigned by the following commissioners:

CARL STROEBEL,
GEO. G. GLENN,
A. E. CROSS,
W. A. LOVEDAY,
W. P. PORTER,
W. P. SQUIER,
DWIGHT H. FITCH,
JAMES MALPASS,
FRED E. BOOSINGER.

Dated, East Jordan, Michigan, May 12th, 1911.

State of Michigan—Executive Office,
Lansing.

I hereby approve of the above charter for the City of East Jordan, Michigan.

CHASE S. OSBORN,
Governor.

Dated June 15, 1911.

To Voters:

The following candidates for the various city elective offices have been filed with the Charter Commission in due form and their names will appear upon the Primary Ballots at the Primary Election to be held at the Town Hall, Monday, July 10, 1911.

Voters will please take notice that in order to vote at said Primary Election they should register with the Board of Registration which will be in session at the Council rooms in the City of East Jordan on the 7th and 8th of July, from 8:00 a. m. until 8:00 p. m.

LIST OF CANDIDATES

For Mayor—Boosinger Fred E.
Clayland Ora R.
Cross Alden E.

For Commissioner, long term—
Graft Jacob H.
Kenny John F.
Whittington Charles H.

For Commissioner, short term—
Hudson Charles A.
Palmiter William E.
Wetmoren Berton E.

For Justices of the Peace—
Carpenter Henry J.
McCallum Charles

For each of the above named offices the two candidates in above list receiving the highest number of votes at the Primary Election to be held July 10th, 1911, shall be the candidates for said offices and their names and no others shall be placed on the official ticket at the City Election to be held July 24th, 1911.

FRED E. BOOSINGER
DWIGHT H. FITCH
W. P. SQUIER
Committee.

If Your Are Intending to Build

this coming season now is the time to get ready. Get your plans and let us do a little figuring.

All work done in a substantial and workmanlike manner.
Estimates Free.
Yours for business.

Arthur Vance
East Jordan, Mich.
Phone No. 111.

JOKE STARTS LEGISLATIVE WHEELS

By EDWARD B. CLARK

A WHIMSICAL bit of humor for which a Washington correspondent once was responsible had the result of setting some of the senators talking and had the further result of securing legislative action in the interest of humanity.

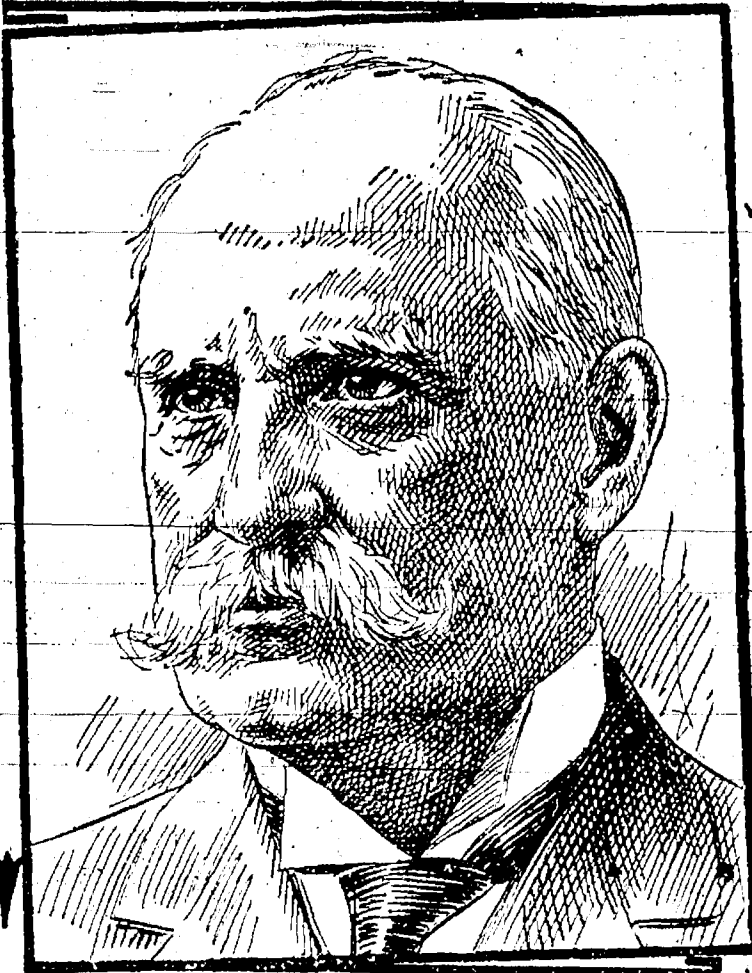
It was Senator Beveridge of Indiana who took the initiative in the matter of the passing of a bill which brought joy to Chief Rockyboy and his band of Shoshone Indians. Rockyboy and his reds needed the nation's help badly, and between the humorously inclined newspaper correspondent, the Hoosier senator and half a dozen of his colleagues it came to them at a time when years of disappointment had rendered them pretty nearly hopeless.

If Rockyboy hadn't been so poverty stricken he doubtless would have sent the leggings, the beaded moccasins, the antelope shirt and the eagle feather war bonnet of chieftainship to newspaper man and senator as a mark of thankfulness for services rendered.

Rockyboy and his following of warriors and women and children had been wandering through Montana for years and never had been able to get a home. For some reason which history declareth not, Rockyboy and his people were spurned alike by reds and whites. When the hunting and fishing were poor Rockyboy's hands came to the edge of starvation.

Bill after bill had been introduced into congress to give relief to these roving reds, but no bill ever came within sight of the passing stage. Finally the name, Rockyboy, struck a newspaper man's fancy. Possibly he had had the feeling himself. In an idle moment he drew up a mock-legislative measure and in it Senator Beveridge figured as Chief Rockyboy, while a dozen or so other senators appeared under various names as members of Rockyboy's band of warriors. The names either fitted admirably or misfitted just as admirably.

Senator Allison of Iowa, who in no conceivable



SEN. NELSON ALDRICH

circumstances would commit himself by word of mouth, appeared as Chief Talks-Too-Much. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who, for reasons which may be perfectly apparent to everybody that knows anything about him, was called in the newspaper man's Rockyboy relief measure Chief Smooth-Medicine.

A copy of the skit fell under Senator Beveridge's eye. It amused him immensely. He hung it on the wall of his room and showed it to callers. Finally one day it occurred to him that Rockyboy and his band had done him a service of amusement and he concluded that turn about was only fair play, and so he thought he would look into Rockyboy's case and find out how it was that for years congress had refused to go to the aid of some of its wards who were at the point of starvation at least six months of the year. The senator apparently thought that it wouldn't hurt the members of the Rockyboy band to have a few square meals, even though they were not the most deserving reds in the land.

The senator did look into the case, and found that Rockyboy and his wandering Montana band were worthy of consideration. He made Rockyboy's cause his own from that hour, and it was not long before a bill "For the relief of the wandering American-born Indians of Rockyboy's band in Montana," was passed by the senate of the United States.

A few years ago Robert Baker of Brooklyn represented the Sixth New York district in congress. Mr. Baker's career was somewhat stormy. He was known as a Socialist, but he was elected on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Baker's fellow members said of him that he was "erratic, effervescent, somewhat noisy, but always sincere."

There were scores of men who sat in the lower house of congress during Mr. Baker's term who hoped, perhaps for sheer curiosity's sake, that he would be sent to congress again in order that he might finish a speech which he once began but was not allowed to bring to an end.

The blocking of the ending of the Brooklyn member's address fell in this wise: Mr. Baker had spoken on the single tax system and on the inequities of all other kinds of taxation. He had been given 20 minutes to unburden himself on a bill "To amend the law relating to taxation in the District of Columbia." When the 20 minutes were up the chairman's gavel hit the desk with a thump that shivered one of Baker's best sentences.

The Brooklynite begged for ten minutes more, but the member who was in charge of the debate on behalf of the Democratic minority cruelly cut him off, but, relenting, allowed him one minute in which to continue. This gratuity made Baker look as if he felt insulted, but for the good of his cause he grasped the fleeting moment and did what he could with it.

He told Mr. Babcock, chairman of the District



SEN. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

of Columbia committee, that when he proposed to tax a man for the privilege of doing business he made a criminal of every man who thought he had a right to work at his trade without being taxed for the work-

ing, and who for conscience sake kept at his work and refused to pay the government levy. This view that Baker took of the inherent right of a man to work at peddling or anything else without paying for the privilege was not new. It had been advanced occasionally in congress, and frequently elsewhere, by men of a certain bent of mind. Mr. Baker, however, took the last 30 seconds of the minute allotted to him to spring something novel and it was for the finishing of that half-minute speech that certain of the congressmen whose curiosity was piqued are anxious.

The Brooklyn member told his fellow members pointblank and without any explanatory reasons that they were guilty of causing the deaths of 450 out of every 1,000 babies that were born. Naturally, after being arraigned for wholesale murder in this way, the members were anxious to know along what lines their guilt lay. Baker, however, paused after he had accused his fellows of being modern Herods in the matter of the slaughter of the innocents, and before he had a chance to show a willingness to let the members know whether they were sending infants to the grave by fire, steel or the rope, his time was up and he was shut off by the chairman of the committee of the whole, and as a result a great murder mystery still hangs over the house of representatives.

When the Grand Duke Sergius was killed Mr. Baker made a speech in the house which indirectly attempted to justify the throwing of the bomb the explosion of which brought death to the duke. There is a good deal of conservatism in the south. The southern members didn't like Mr. Baker's remarks on the assassination of Sergius.

Representative John W. Maddox of Georgia when given a chance to think even momentarily, is something of a purist in the matter of language. He became so angry at Baker's remarks, however, that he forgot there was such a thing as grammar on the face of the earth. Before Mr. Baker was half-way down into his seat, Maddox was on his feet shouting in trumpet tones: "The Democratic party don't stand for this assassination business, now nor never," a noble if enigmatic utterance which brought forth rapturous applause alike from Democrats and Republicans.

To Robert Baker is due a large part of the credit for the legislation which prevents members of congress from accepting passes from railroad companies. Baker was known in congress as Anti-pass Baker, and while the name was given him as a joke he carried it proudly and unquestionably he made campaign material out of it. He attacked the pass accepting propensities of his fellows, constantly asking the pointed question how they could be consistent advocates of the people's rights as against the railroads while holding out their hands to the railroads for favors.

PHOTO COURTESY OF CLARK BROTHERS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Brooklyn man received a pass from a railroad company. He sent it back by the next mail and the letter he sent with it was the kind called vitriolic. It "Baker didn't stir the conscience of congress in the matter of taking railroad passes he did stir the feelings of the public. The pass matter as a result of Representative Baker's agitation was discussed in the public press more than it ever had been discussed before, and the way was paved for the anti-pass provision in the railroad rate bill.

Robert Baker was not re-elected. He was given a position, however, which paid him \$4,500 a year. He deliberately resigned from this well-paying position because he believed that while holding it he could not consistently preach certain of his beliefs concerning the methods of government.

Henry M. Goldfogle, representative in congress from New York city, in a speech in the house gave those of his colleagues whose knowledge of history does not extend to details an interesting chapter concerning a Jewish patriot of the revolutionary period who gave up his money to help the government out of financial straits. Mr. Goldfogle, like the generous one of a past generation, is a Jew, and he took a proper pride in the deed of the man of his faith.

In some respects this story of the giving of money to the government by Hyman Salomon, the Jewish citizen, is one of the most remarkable which ever has been called to the attention of congress. The country does not know much about it. It ought to know all about it and it ought to appreciate not only the generosity of the patriot but the action of the patriot's descendants who gave congress one of the biggest surprises it has ever received.

Hyman Salomon, like Robert Morris, helped the government out liberally when it was in financial straits and when there seemed little likelihood that any of his money would be returned. Robert Morris has a place in every school history, and the boy who doesn't know about the friend of liberty who impoverished himself for the government stands below the foot of his history class.

Neither the school books nor the encyclopedias seem to have given much attention to Hyman Salomon, who parted with his shekels for the benefit of Uncle Sam. In his speech in congress Mr. Goldfogle did something for the memory of the financier and even more for the fame of the financier's descendants. The house learned that in the years that had gone four different congresses expressed a willingness to pay to the heirs of Mr. Salomon the money which he advanced to the government without security. The part of the New York representative's statement that fairly astounded his colleagues was his declaration that every time that congress had expressed its desire to give Hyman Salomon's heirs the money, their ancestor had advanced they refused to take one cent of the cash, saying that if their forerunner's loan was inspired by patriotism they desired to show that his descendants held his patriotism as a hereditary trait.

It is said that the records of congress show practically no cases which may run as parallel to this refusal to take money to the ownership of which there was every legal and moral right.

WESTERN CANADA BEYOND THE PIONEER STAGE

Liberty-Loving People Have All the Liberty the Heart Can Desire Under Canadian Laws.

The New York Commercial of April 19th contained an interesting article on conditions in Western Canada. The following extracts will prove instructive reading to those who contemplate moving to Canada. The writer speaks of land at \$8 to \$18 an acre. As a matter of fact, there is very little land that can be had now at less than \$18 per acre, but when one considers the productive qualities of this land it is safe to say that in two years' time there will be little available land to be had at less than \$30 an acre. Already the free grant lands in the open prairie districts are becoming exhausted and the homesteader has to go farther back to the partially wooded areas. This is no drawback, however. Some prefer this land to the open prairie. A recent publication, issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, and which is forwarded free to applicants by mail by any of the Canadian government agents throughout the United States, says of the newly-opened districts:

Water is always abundant, wood and fuel are plentiful and the soil that can grow the poplar and the willow as well as the rich grasses that are to be found there can be relied upon to produce all the small varieties of grain with equal success. The New York Commercial article referred to deals more particularly with conditions along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but what is said of one line of railway may with truth be said of the land and the conditions along both the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific. The article says:

"It would be no exaggeration to say that practically all the land along the entire distance traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific system is capable of furnishing homes to those who engage in farming. The lands are of three classes. They may be designated, first, as having special adaptation to the production of grain; second, as having such adaptation to mixed farming, of which live stock will form an important feature, and third, as being mainly adapted to the production of live stock only. On the third class of lands the area is not very large, of the second it is much larger and of the first it is by far the largest.

"As soon as mixed farming shall be generally adopted, land that may now be obtained for from \$8 to \$18 per acre, and even lands open now to free homesteads, will sell for \$50 to \$100 per acre. This is not an extravagant statement. In natural fertility these lands fully equal those of the American corn belt. In variety of production they excel them, and yet the latter sell for \$100 to \$200 per acre. In addition to the grain crops now grown of wheat, oats, barley and rye, much of the land will grow winter wheat when properly prepared. Eighty per cent. of the land will grow clover and alfalfa. A still larger percentage will grow field peas, and the entire tillable area will grow good crops of the cultivated grasses, timothy, brome grass and western rye grass. With these elements what can prevent this region from becoming the main source of food supply of the Empire and Imperial dominions?"

Special stress is laid upon the educational conditions. The writer says: "The foundation of the social fabric of the agricultural country may be said to rest on the efficiency of its school system. Liberty-loving people have all the liberty the heart can desire under Canadian laws. In this regard Western Canada has a system of education based upon the best that can be obtained from the United States or Eastern Canada. Its school system and regulations are second to none. Every boy or girl has a school house brought to his or her doorway. The government is most liberal in its support of higher education. In Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton are to be found excellent colleges and universities, so that the problem of higher education is solved. The provincial agricultural schools, located at Winnipeg and Saskatoon, give practical courses in scientific farming, preparing graduates to take up the responsibilities of farm life. "The newcomer settling in this favored section will find the social conditions far beyond a pioneer stage. He will find help on every hand. Instead of his going to the 'jumping-off place,' as is often supposed when thinking of Western Canada, he will find himself surrounded by wonderful opportunities for social advancement in a new country fraught with promise."

Visitor—Why don't you get out of this town? You can never make a success in this dull hole. Native—No, but I can always tell what I could have done elsewhere if I'd ever have gone away.—Puck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

After her third engagement a girl begins to appear anxious.

Garfield Tea regulates a lazy liver.

Flattery is praise we hear of others.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Kidney troubles are too serious to neglect. Slight ailments are often fore-runners of dangerous kidney illness and should be treated without delay. J. L. Richardson, Red Key, Ind., says: "My back ached as though it would break. I could not move without intense pain. My kidneys were in such bad shape that it was necessary to see the secretions. The doctors said I was beyond help. I began the use of Doan's Kidney Pills and gradually improved until completely cured. I have not had the slightest trouble since."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

It isn't always the person who wants to say something that has something to say.

If you don't believe honesty is the best policy, try it.

Libby's Sliced Dried Beef
Old Hickory Smoked
Highest Quality
Finest Flavor

Try This Recipe
To the contents of one medium size jar of Libby's Sliced Dried Beef, add one tablespoonful of butter, then sprinkle with one tablespoonful of flour and add one-half cup of cream. Cook 5 minutes and serve on toast.

Ask for Libby's in the sealed glass jars.
At All Grocers
Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

For Women's Needs

Every woman should fortify herself against those weaknesses and derangements which are usually present at times when Nature makes extra demands upon the system.

For women's special ailments there is no known remedy so safe and reliable as

Beecham's Pills

These pills possess corrective and tonic properties which have a marked effect upon the general health and promptly relieve nervousness, headache, depression, backache, weakness and other unpleasant symptoms. Beecham's Pills establish healthy conditions and furnish

Help at the Right Time

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

USE ABSORBINE JR. FOR IT
Gout, Swollen Glands, Crabs, Varicose Veins, Rheumatism, Anywhere, It is absorbed and takes out inflammation promptly. A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic. Pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into skin. Powerfully penetrating but does not blister under bandage nor cause any unpleasantness. Few drops only required at each application. ABSORBINE JR. 10c. and 25c. a bottle at druggists or delivered. Hook & G. Free. R. F. York, P. O. P., 810 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Cleaner and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and itching. 25c. and 50c. at Druggists.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism; relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called **Sarsatabs**.



DAISY FLY KILLER

But few novels are written for thinking people; most of them are written for the entertainment of women.

Start afresh this Spring—cleanse and purify the system by a course of Garfield Tea, Herb Laxative and blood-purifier.

Best in the World. Maud—What excuse have you for doing such an unmaidenly thing as proposing to Jack? Ethel—The golden rule.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of **Dr. J. C. Fitch**. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Very Select. The landlady was trying to impress the prospective lodger with an idea of how extremely eligible the neighborhood was. Pointing over the way at a fine mansion, she said in a hushed whisper: "Young man, over there across the street there's seven million dollars!"

DISTEMPER. In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in same stable prevented from having the disease with **SPHON'S DISTEMPER CURE**. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 600,000 bottles sold last year \$5.00 and \$1.00. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Sphon Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Test of Social Standing. Old Porkenlard—Sh! My wife has a pearl necklace concealed in her bonnet! Customs Inspector—Huh? Old Porkenlard—Don't overlook it, that's all! She wants to get her name in the papers as a society leader!—Puck.

IT DOES ON HOUSES.



Wise—Do you see that striking looking woman with the veil. How—Yes. Wise—Do you know why she wears the veil? How—No. Homely? Wise—No; she's afraid the sun might blister the paint.

Breakfast A Pleasure

when you have **Post Toasties**

with cream.

A food with snap and zest that wakes up the appetite.

Sprinkle crisp Post Toasties over a saucer of fresh strawberries, add some cream and a little sugar—

Appetizing Nourishing Convenient "The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers. POSTUM CEREAL CO. LTD., Battle Creek, Mich.

Lace Millinery



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE keynote of fashionable head wear for women is lace, as shown in the photograph above. The hat should be of dark straw so as to form an effective background for the delicate tracery of the lace, which may be Irish, Cluny or better still of Nacrame. In this instance, the hat is of dark blue straw, trimmed and rimmed with babe Irish lace. A pom-pom of fluffy white feathers completes the confection.

LIGHT-CLOTH WALKING SUIT

Hay Colored Material Most Effective for This Peculiarly Jaunty Costume.

Hay-colored cloth is used here, with trimming of wide black military braid; the narrow skirt has a strip of the braid taken down the left side of front.

The coat is cut so that the braid corresponds, the right side of front.



being cut slightly wider than the left; the large revers and collar are edged with braid; the cuffs are also trimmed with it.

Hat of hay-colored straw trimmed with roses.

Materials required: 5 yards cloth 46 inches wide, 6 yards braid, 8 buttons, 4 1/2 yards silk or satin for lining coat.

Cretonne Cabinets.

The small cretonne-covered cabinets are becoming very popular. These, too, may be placed on the dresser. They are of various sizes and heights and are provided with drawers for handkerchiefs, gloves, neckwear, jewelry, etc. Similar cabinets are also provided for men. These have convenient compartments for collars, handkerchiefs, jibbs, ties, etc.

GOOD USE FOR EXTRA SCARFS

May Be Made Into Blouse by Any One at All—Clever With the Needle

If you have an extra scarf in the Pallsley, Dresden or Parisian design and want to have a blouse to match the scarf which you wish to retain, for scarfs still have wide fashion, the idea of turning the extra into a blouse is one you can snatch up and put to good use.

Scarfs, mufflers and kerchiefs of these silky crepe materials are easily cut up and made into neat and becoming blouses by the home needleworker who takes advantage of the innovation.

Almost invariably the middle possesses a figure design, while the border is also composed of figures with a band of white or light color between these two figured portions. Make it a point to use these strips of material for the lower part of the blouse or the inside of the sleeves, and in thus utilizing the plain strip a bolero effect is secured.

One must choose for oneself according to the largeness of design whether to set in the figured parts lengthwise or crosswise, the lengthwise effect being assumed generally only when the figure is very large.

These with smaller figures can so well be arranged in a series of crosswise bars that it would hardly be becoming in the lengthened effect. These crepe scarf waists are draped under sheer veiling, to which they adapt themselves readily without any nerve jarring aspect that attend some of the innovations that are executed in such an off-hand manner.

For the Traveler.

The traveler who is fastidious about the boiling of her eggs should invest in one of the egg-shaped boilers of copper, small enough to pack in a trunk. It will cook four eggs.

This lamp is like a huge egg, has an alcohol lamp beneath and a tray with four compartments to hold the eggs erect in the water and make removal easy.

For the girl in an apartment who likes to do light housekeeping such a cooker could be utilized for making cup custards and other dishes cooked in water.

Survival of the Kimono Sleeve.

It is strange how faithful Dame Fashion is to the kimono sleeve, which still appears on the latest models, and we have gone back to the very high waist effect. In most of the new skirts there is a loose pleat at the back, which hangs down to varying lengths, but generally reaches the hem. This has a charming effect, and takes away the extreme severity of the plain, tight skirt. The train which has made its appearance is either cut quite square or is very narrow indeed.

HE WAS QUITE HUMAN

DOCTOR ACTED FORBIDDING BUT WAS ONLY BASHFUL.

Sultors of His Daughters Learned the Truth When the Dog Walked Into Chafing Dish Full of Candy.

The doctor may have been less black than the fancies of the doctor's daughters' guests painted him, but he generally had the effect of imparting an apprehensive cloud to things when they called.

Not that he was a rude, uncouth savage, but he was a big man with a stameness of mien that impressed people generally, and when he would look into the parlor and see guests he would scowl ferociously and disappear. This was because he was a very retiring sort of man, notwithstanding his size and appearance, and it embarrassed him.

His daughters knew this and tried to make the unhappy guests feel comfortable after one of these Punch and Judy appearances and disappearances of their parent, but it was "no go." They didn't say so, but most of the young men felt small and shivery and wondered what the doctor would do if he got really mad.

Then one night the doctor's real character stood revealed. He was supposed to have gone on a trip to a town 30 miles away and not to return until about 1:20 a. m.

The three interested young men had called as usual, for it was Friday night, and the three girls were gayly making fudge in a chafing dish when the telephone rang. One of the girls answered it and came flying back.

"It was papa," she said; "he got back sooner than he expected and is coming home in a taxi."

"He'll be here in ten minutes, then," said another daughter. "We must get this chafing dish out of the parlor." One of the young men raised the side window and, leaning out, placed the saucerpan of boiling sugar on the ground below. Another helped carry out the chafing dish, and scarcely had these simple things been done when the doctor was heard at the curb, the whirring of the taxi's engine indicating his arrival.

Almost simultaneously there was a weird shriek that could only have arisen from a dog in mortal agony. It was right beneath the window. "Heavens and earth!" gasped one of the guests, "he's burned himself with the fudge!" It was too true. With whoops of agony the beloved pointer dog of the doctor circled the house and the doctor was heard in heavy pursuit calling loudly for him to "come here."

Then all was calm and presently the doctor appeared in the door, in his hand a blackened saucerpan of smoking candy.

"What is this?" he demanded. "It's hot."

"It's our candy." "Then what's it doing out on the ground for my dog to step in?"

Then one of the guests had an inspiration. "That's the only way to cool candy," he volunteered, "to put it outdoors."

The doctor looked at him and a slow appreciative grin crept over his face and his eyes twinkled beneath the bushy brows. He noted the absence of fire for cooking candy and chuckled.

"That's so, that's so," he said, "Why didn't I think of that. But, daughter, we can't eat this. The dog's been in it. Can't you make some more?"

"Let me help! I'll get it for you!" exclaimed the guests in a breath, and the doctor, sitting in a corner and reading the paper, chuckled.

"Better cool it on the back porch," he said.—Galveston News.

To the Front Again.

Now that the renting season has opened again the difference in sentiment between the followers of Colonel Roosevelt in his ideas on "race suicide" and the owners of property is being emphasized. Those who are doing their best to do their duty by the country—as the colonel sees it—are up against it on account of more things than the high cost of living.

One such citizen, however, got even the other day. He was looking for an apartment and had gone over the preliminaries with a renting agent. He liked the apartment and the price was right. He considered the deal practically closed, when the agent asked, "Oh, have you any children?"

"Why, yes, one," said the apartment hunter. "Well, what do you want me to do about her? Knock her in the head?" he continued as the agent shook his head dubiously, indicating the negotiations would be broken off.

Qualified to Serve.

Belinda, the colored maid of a West End avenue family, complained of feeling ill and by request of her employers went home to recuperate. Her indisposition proved of brief duration, for two days later she was back at her post as active as ever.

"Well, Belinda, did you get something that helped you?" asked her mistress.

"Yas'm," replied the girl cheerfully. "Mah brother Henry went out and got two, three things an' they fixed me up right quick."

"Henry did, did he? Is Henry educated in medicine?"

"Well, not exactly, miss," the girl responded in the manner of one disinclined to brag of her own kin. "He run an elevator in a drug store three years."

Market Hogs Much Lighter. The average weight of hogs marketed in recent years is much lighter than in former years; in the decade 1870-1879 the average weight of hogs killed during the winter months in western packing centers was about 276 pounds; in the decade 1880-1889 about 267 pounds; in the decade 1890-1899 about 239 pounds, and in the past decade 1900-1909 about 219 pounds. In other words, hogs marketed, between 30 and 40 years ago averaged one-fourth heavier than those marketed in recent years.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

Many a time this summer you're going to be just about done out by the heat—hot, and so thirsty it just seems nothing could quench it. When such moments arrive or when you just want a delicious, palate tickling drink step into the first place you can find where they sell COCA-COLA. It's delicious, refreshing and completely thirst-quenching. At soda fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Send to the COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About COCA-COLA." Tells what COCA-COLA is and why it is so delicious, cooling and wholesome.

Dragging Their Hosiery.

Little Arlene was familiar with the appearance of the garden hose at home, but when she observed a line of fire hose, with its great length and bulk lying serpent-like in the street, she immediately inquired what it was. Her mother replied that was firemen's hose, and the child went on watching the fire.

In the meantime two additional fire companies dashed up, and these newly arrived fire fighters were carrying their respective lines toward the burning building, when little Arlene spied them.

"Oh, mamma," she cried, craning her neck out of the crowd, "here comes more firemen dragging their hosiery behind them!"—Lippincott's.

THREE CURED OF ECZEMA

"When a child, I suffered eight years with eczema. I could not sleep at night, and had sores all over my chest. We had doctors and none could do any good, until my mother saw the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies in the paper. We used the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, and they cured me of eczema. I also used them on my five children. Two of them had eczema very badly. When my children had eczema, I was not worried at all, as I knew the Cuticura Remedies would do their work. They had sores all over their heads, their hair would fall out, and they would scratch all night and day. They had it on their heads, face, and in back of the ears so that I thought their ears would drop off. I washed their heads and bodies with Cuticura Soap and they are as clean as the driven snow. Cuticura Soap and Ointment also cured my children of ringworm. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies. They are wonderful." (Signed) Mrs. Violet Cole, 26 S. Redfield St., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole purveyor, Boston, for free book on skin and scalp diseases and their treatment.

The Real Reason.

"I am going to send you my little kitten to keep you company."

"How good of you."

"Don't mention it. Besides, we are moving."

Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes. Prevents Infection—Mourning Eye Salve in Tubes for all Eye Ills. No Morphine. Ask Druggists for New Size 25c. Valuable Eye Book in Each Package.

Real happiness is cheap enough, yet how dearly we pay for it with counterfeit.—Ballou.

Garfield Tea corrects constipation by arousing the digestive organs to their intended activity. Composed of Herbs.

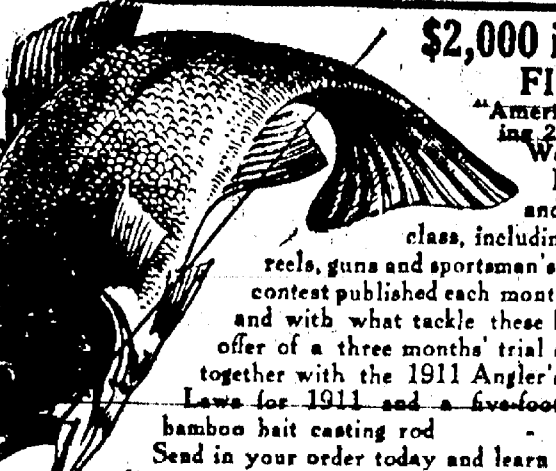
Isn't it about time to bury the dead languages?

Woman's Power Over Man

Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for woman's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

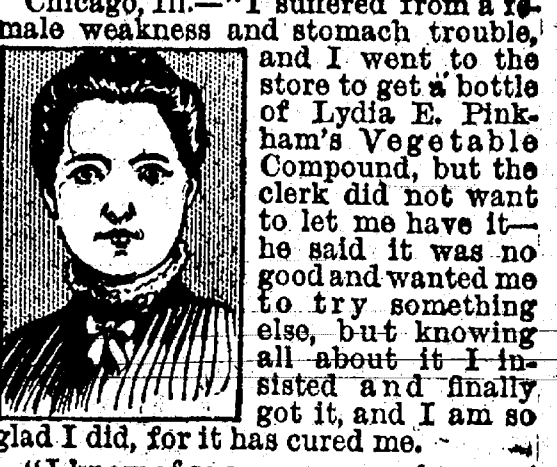
IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.



SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED

This Woman Had to Insist Strongly, but it Paid



Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a female weakness and stomach trouble, and I went to the store to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but the clerk did not want to let me have it—he said it was no good and wanted me to try something else, but knowing all about it I insisted and finally got it, and I am so glad I did, for it has cured me."

"I know of so many cases where women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I can say to every suffering woman if that medicine does not help her, there is nothing that will."—Mrs. JANETZKI, 2983 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the age of substitution, and women who want a cure should insist upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound just as this woman did, and not accept something else on which the druggist can make a little more profit.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance—begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices. Now's the Time—not a year from now, when land will be sold for \$100 an acre or more. The profits are big. What? Oats and wheat, as well as cattle raising, are profitable. Study advances in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. is 60 per cent larger in 1910 than the previous year. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Free Homesteads of 160 acres and 320 acre. Fine climate, excellent soil, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wool, wheat and lumber easily obtained. Write pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Survey of Immigration, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, or to Canadian Gov't Agent, M. V. McInnes, 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, or C. A. Laurier, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Use address nearest you. 87

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail—Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

W. N. U., DETROIT, No. 23-1911.

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Woman's Power Over Man

Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for woman's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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