

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 16

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1912.

No. 36

Fair A Coming

East Jordan Will Entertain Thousands Next Week

Everything Points to Largest Crowds in History

Next Tuesday the Twenty-eighth Annual Exhibit of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society will commence and never in the history of the Society have things indicated a more successful event than that of the coming week.

Everything that could possibly be done is being done by our Fair officials to make the event the best ever. With apologies to none, this is the best advertised Fair Charlevoix County ever had. Secretary Squier, who is the best man in the county to manage the advertising campaign of such an event, has left no stone unturned to preach Charlevoix County Fair—East Jordan September 10, 11, 12, 13, through out Northern Michigan. Working on the principle that if we expect people to come to our Fair we must provide a way for them to come, Mr. Squier arranged with the various transportation companies for special trains and boats at reduced rates. Special excursions will be run from Harbor Springs and Petoskey via Bellaire to East Jordan over the Pere Marquette; from Grayling, Frederic and Albion over the Michigan Central and Detroit & Charlevoix Railroads; from Gaylord, Boyne Falls and Boyne City over the Boyne City Gaylord and Alpena Railroad and the Steamer City of Boyne; from Charlevoix and intermediate points on the Steamer Hum.

In the way of attractions, one of the main ones will be two flights daily by Fred Dohel in his aeroplane. A competent pilot has been contracted for this occasion, and barring some unforeseen accident these flights will be made on schedule time. The man and machine will arrive here in a special car probably this Saturday night and efforts will be made to have a trial flight Monday to insure success. The track events promise some good races, and already horses are commencing to arrive from the various towns in Northern Michigan.

Out at the grounds are scenes of activity, where the new buildings are receiving their finishing touches, the others being repaired and put in good condition, and the track and infield being put in condition for the event. President Horace B. Hipp and Gen'l Sup't B. B. Ward are in active charge of the work on the grounds and are giving their best efforts.

The road leading from the city to the grounds has had the attention of our city government the past month, and a fine crushed-stone road has been built out on the State road to the corner. About twenty-five carloads of crushed stone have been used, the steam roller worked over it, and a finer road could not be desired.

Anyone desiring additional information relative to the fair, premium lists, copies of the official program etc., should make application to the Secretary, W. P. Squiers, at Room 2 Postoffice block, East Jordan.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Robert J. Patrick of Valparaiso, Ill., was stricken with death while on a visit to this city, late Saturday night. The cause of his death being cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Patrick arrived in East Jordan Saturday for a brief vacation and joined his wife who was guest of her brother, J. F. Kenny and other relatives. He attended the theatre in the evening and later spent a social hour at the Kenny home before retiring. Shortly after, he arose and started to walk across the floor when he was stricken. Medical aid was at once summoned but the unfortunate man was beyond recovery.

Deceased was 35 years of age and leaves a wife Mrs. Margaret and his mother. His father died only a few weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick were married a little over two years ago.

On Tuesday the body was taken by boat to Charlevoix and from there to Valparaiso via Chicago. The remains were accompanied by Mrs. Patrick and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kenny and L. M. Pierce of Valparaiso.

WHERE THEY TEACH.

Partial List of East Jordan Teachers and Where They Go.

Below is a partial list of school teachers, who make East Jordan their home, and their assignment. This list is probably incomplete but if any are omitted it is due to oversight.

Maudie Cross	East Jordan
Marjorie Hoyt	East Jordan
Catherine Winters	East Jordan
Florence Barrett	East Jordan
Martha Frelberg	East Jordan
Flora Porter	East Jordan
Mary DeWitt	Jordan River
Esther Monroe	Frederic
Louise Gleason	No. 6 Chandler
Minnie Gleason	No. 4 Chandler
Gladys Hudkins	No. 5 Evangeline
Ethel Northon	No. 3 Chandler
Leto Stewart	Traverse City
Reta Carr	No. 4 Evangeline
Maurice Murray	No. 7 South Arm
Winnie Maddaugh	No. 1 Boyne Valley
Nellie Maddaugh	No. 2 Melrose
Mary Gonsolus	No. 2 Eveline
Hattie Gonsolus	Clarion
Theresa Phillips	No. 1 Whelan
Mae Stohman	Bay Shore
Mary Berg	Bay Shore
Naomie Davidson	No. 4 Hudson
Hazel Goodman	Antrim Co. Jordan Twp.
Edna Tompkins	near Traverse City
Ethel Briantall	No. 2 So. Arm
Ida Price	No. 3 So. Arm
Ethel Crowell	No. 5 Hudson
Vida Henning	4 Boyne Falls
Bertha Sliemers	Traverse City
Mae Stewart	attend U. of M.
Joe Whitford	attend Bus College.

Severance Malpass Nuptials.

The marriage of Mr. William Severance son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Severance and Miss Marion Malpass daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Malpass was solemnized at the bride's home last Wednesday the 4th in the presence of about fifty guests mostly relatives of the contracting parties.

Miss Kate Malpass sister of the bride was bridesmaid and John Malpass was groomsmen.

A little after 2 the bridal party slowly descended the stairs and entered the parlor to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march played by Miss Violet Grigsby.

First in order were the groom and groomsmen then pretty little Dorothy in blue bearing the ring, then the bridesmaid dressed in pink albatross and carrying a bouquet of sweet peas, followed by Alice Malpass scattering flowers before the bride, the latter was beautifully gowned in white albatross with white satin and bead trimming and carried a shower bouquet of American Beauty Roses. The Rev. A. D. Grigsby pastor of the Presbyterian church officiated and the ceremony was followed by the usual congratulations of the many guests. After this delicious refreshments were served.

The parlor and dining room were tastefully decorated with asters and other flowers.

Many useful and beautiful gifts attested the esteem felt for the young people.

The best wishes of their many friends go with them on this new and important venture.

Mr. and Mrs. Severance will reside in the house near Mount Bliss formerly occupied by John Severance.

The guests from outside were Mrs. Round, Traverse City; Mr. and Mrs. John Severance, Grayling and Miss Isabel Lambert of Mancelona.

Zemo For Your Skin.

Eczema, Pimples, Rash and all Skin Afflictions Quickly Healed.

No matter what the trouble, eczema, chafing, pimples, salt rheum, Zemo instantly stops irritation. The cure comes quick. Sinks right in, leaving no trace. Zemo is a vanishing liquid. Your skin fairly revels with delight the moment Zemo is applied. Greatest thing on earth for dandruff.

Zemo is prepared by E. W. Rose Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., and is sold by all druggists at \$1 a bottle. But to prove to you its wonderful value it is now put up in liberal size trial bottles at only 25 cents and is guaranteed to do the work or your money back. Sold at W. C. Spring's Drug Store.

Temple Offerings

For Fair Week Comprise Three Able Plays.

Ole Olson.

"Ole Olson" the first of the Swedish dialect comedy dramas to gain success and popularity will be played at the Temple Theatre, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 10-11, with Arthur Lawson as "Ole." Gus Heeg who wrote this play, was the first to extract comedy and heart-interest from the Swedish types of character, and Ben Hendricks the first to type the character. "Ole Olson" is regarded as an interesting and pleasing comedy drama, in which this type of character is presented with dignity and naturalness and at the same time with a full appreciation of comedy effects. The plot, which centers around the tribulations of a young widow and the efforts of a faithful young Swedish man whom she has befriended to enlighten her—herden is told with the natural simplicity that is heart appealing.

Mrs. Jordan, the widow, has almost overcome the schemes of an unscrupulous brother-in-law, when her first husband, Jefferson Bassett, whom she has long believed to be dead, makes his appearance, and co-operates with her to secure a fortune left her by her second husband. In their pursuit of this plot they run counter to the young Swede, who instinctively dislikes the two rascals and becomes Mrs. Jordan's self appointed guardian. The development of the Swedish immigrant from the uncouth and awkward to the Swedish American citizen of the last act, is carried along on lines of mingled comedy and pathos that have "the simple annals of the poor" ever in mind. The company engaged is an excellent one in every particular and is the only one authorized to present this play. Mr. Lawson will sing six new songs this season in his infimitable style.

"Thelma"

Manager Adams has secured for the theatregoers of our city a special treat in the forthcoming engagement of the famous Northland story of "Thelma." This world read book will be presented in dramatic form at the Temple Theatre for one night only Thursday, Sept. 12th. "Thelma" is without doubt, the most effective of Marie Correll's lighter stories, and it lends itself to the dramatist's scheme, making it a faultless play. It is a Norwegian tale with a dash of the weird mysticism of the old Vikings, the Gods, Odin and Thor. The beautiful love story of Thelma and Sir Phillip Erickson, their marriage and Thelma's unhappy life in London and the return of Thelma heart-broken to her snow-covered home in the Aften Fjord, Norway, followed by her husband to her old home and their happy reconciliation by the light of the Midnight Sun, all presented by a company of competent players and mounted with special scenery for every act.

A powerful side story embraces the picturesque figure of Olaf Guldmarr, Thelma's father, a descendant of the Viking Norsemen. Later he is stabbed to death by the witch and he goes before he dies aboard his Norse sea boat, sets it afloat and drifts down the stream in a crimson shroud of flame.

A scenic production will be given in detail, the fire ship, the vision of the death prophesying Valkyre and the Midnight Sun.

The Shepherd of the Hills.

"The Shepherd of the Hills," Harold Bell Wright's novel, which has been accorded the largest sale in the history of publishing in America, has been made into a play by Mr. Wright with the assistance of Ellisbury W. Reynolds. It will be seen for the first time in this city at the Temple Theatre, Friday, September 13th.

It tells a beautiful story of the Ozark mountains, a story that holds the auditor by its thrills from beginning to end. It is unique in character—drawing, giving to the stage a somewhat new atmosphere. The beauty of the Ozark mountain region lends itself to some very effective stage pictures, and Gaskill and McVitty, the producers, are said to have given the play an exceptionally beautiful mounting.

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the City Hall, Monday evening, August 19, 1912. Absent Steffes, Hudson and Kenny. No quorum being present meeting was adjourned.

Adjourned regular meeting of the City Commission held at the City Hall, Wednesday evening, August 28, 1912.

Meeting was called to order by Mayor Steffes. Present, Steffes, Hudson and Kenny; absent, none. Minutes of last two meetings were read and approved.

On motion by Hudson, supported by Kenny, the following bills were allowed and the clerk instructed to draw orders for same:

E. J. Placing Mills Co., survey stakes	\$ 8.19
E. Hammond, digging graves in diphtheria cases	6.00
Fred Miner, supper for election board	3.50
Enterprise Pub. Co., printing	46.65
Joo F. Kenny, coal and lumber	9.25

Jno F. Kenny, freight advanced	5.55
A. Mockerman, street labor	4.00
Frank Martin, street labor	2.00
John Gilin, street labor	4.50
Frank Mason, street labor	4.37
J. H. Shults, registration books	4.50
Ford Meter Box Co., meter boxes	33.07
Peter Weishuhn, supper for election board	3.50
Cragdell Packing Co., lip ring	34.31
Hersey Mfg Co., water meters	181.30
E. Hammond, work at cemetery	2.50
E. J. Placing Mills Co., heating hose house	50.00
John Smith, street labor	17.50
Matthew Beebe, street labor	9.80
E. J. Lumber Co., balance from 1911	497.57
H. L. Winters, engineering paving job	74.80
H. L. Winters, survey work	11.50

Moved by Hudson, supported by Kenny, that C. C. Mack be allowed \$200 in addition to his salary for the ensuing year, beginning August 1st, for collecting water taxes. Carried.

Moved by Hudson, supported by Kenny, that the Chief of Police be instructed to notify the owners of the buildings occupied by the Post Office and the Hite Drug Co., to place proper safeguards in front of said buildings for public safety.

Moved by Kenny, supported by Hudson, to adjourn. Carried.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

County Finances.

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand Aug. 1912	\$18,558.25
Delinquent Taxes	988.50
Redemption Certificates	9.37
Poor Fund	111.91
Library Fund	68.00
Mortgage Tax	156.50
Inheritance Tax	193.91
County Clerks' costs in the case of the People vs. Oliver Alhard and Alex Mkawick	31.40
	\$20,115.44

DISBURSMENTS

General Fund	\$ 885.81
Poor Fund	1,146.69
Circuit Court Orders	194.70
Probate Court Orders	29.50
Mortgage Tax	74.25
Inheritance Tax, to State of Michigan	193.91
Balance on hand Sept. 1 1912	17,590.88

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich. Sept. 6th, 1912.

RICHARD LEWIS,
County Treasurer.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend sincere thanks to the neighbors and friends and members of the Masonic and Elks lodges for assistance and sympathy extended in our sudden bereavement.

Mrs. Robert Patrick,
J. M. Kenny and family.

Advertised Letters

Advertised list week ending Aug. 31, 1912.

Walter Brown, Mrs. Clara W. Moore.

HARRY E. POTTER, P. M.

Christian Science.

F. H. Leonard Delivers Able Lecture at Temple Theatre.

A lecture on Christian Science was delivered at the Temple Theatre last Monday evening by Frank H. Leonard, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientists, of Boston, Mass. The lecture was under auspices of the local organization and was quite well attended. Below is a short synopsis of the lecture given.

A Celt being asked to define a critic responded, "A critic is one who is most down on what he is least up on." No one has ever believed he has criticized Christian Science from the basis of knowing what Christian Science is. Ignorance of this great subject can no longer be excused on the basis of inability to gain correct information as to what it is, whence it comes, and what it accomplishes. Christian Science lectures are given so that those who desire may become familiar with it from the standpoint of those who have studied Christian Science, have applied and proved it.

The Bible teaching, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," is familiar to all. The question arises: What are we to know the truth about, and from what will this knowing free us? We are to know the truth about God, and this knowing will free us from all misapprehension and false educational theory relative to Him, which has held humanity in bondage and misery, wretchedness and weep, for unaccountable generations.

Mrs. Eddy, started her investigation with the realization that God is, and that as cause and effect agree, all things that really are must be like God in quality and character. So, in spite of the testimony of the physical senses, regardless of the wrong education of the ages, she took her stand against the things temporal though seen, and with the substance of things hoped for but not seen, and the result of this standing revealed to her the glory of God and the great Truth relative to Him, which is the foundation of all the redemptive and healing work that is accomplished in the ministry of Christian Science—namely, that God is infinite Mind.

In reasoning on this subject of God being infinite Mind as against the belief in a personal God, let me ask this question: Did you ever converse with the body of a friend? Did you ever call on a friend and find him sound asleep, draw your chair beside the couch on which he reclined and engage in an animated half hour's conversation with his body, and then leave him, feeling edified by reason of what you had said and he had not? Did you ever pray to the body of God? Don't you know, when you think of it, that every prayer or petition in our highest consciousness that has been addressed to Godward has been addressed unto that Mind which was also in Christ Jesus? We know that is where it has been addressed, when we think of it; for we know it is Mind that knows. It is Mind that thinks. It is Mind that guides, guards, governs, controls and protects.

Christian Science, in teaching that God is Infinite Mind, is not asking that we worship a new God. It is simply an imploring appeal that we lay off our mortal misapprehension and humanized wrong belief relative to Him in order that we may know the God who is unlimited, unconfined and everlasting Life, Truth and Love; for not until we know God in this infinite way can we possibly conceive of His infinite capacity, ability and desire to bless; and not until we do conceive of this, does it seem the rational or normal thing to do to go to Him in our every hour of trial, whether that trial may seem to be mental, moral, physical or financial.

It is not prejudice that makes the Christian Scientists stand like a rock against the suggestion that the religion of Jesus the Christ does not heal. It is the knowledge that the Comforter of promise is in our midst. Scripture is fulfilled, and the Word that heals is doing its work individually and collectively for all those who, in meekness and humility, are willing to lay self aside and let the Spirit of the Christ enter their thought.

To summarize the teaching of Christian Science relative to reality and unreality, it means simply, Life, Truth and Love are real because they are like God; sin is unreal because sin is unlike God. Disease and pain are unreal because disease and pain are unlike God. And death is unreal because death is unlike God, whom to know artichokes life eternal and in whom "we live, and move, and have our being."

Christian Scientists have had and still continue to have a love for Mrs. Eddy that language can never express, because she has taken us near to God. She has taught us what He is. She has made Life, Truth, Love, Mind, living realities, and has taught us our natural environment and our spiritual birthright.

In her writings, Mrs. Eddy has set forth the Truth relative to the Spirit of the Word of our Bible in so simple and direct a form that he who is seeking after Truth in the spirit of the word, may instantly comprehend, and the veriest child understand. When one seeks Truth for Truth's sake, he will find that the Christian Science text-book unlocks the door which leads to the straight and narrow way wherein we shall find the fount of every blessing of which all may drink freely.

My appeal to you is that you procure Christian Science literature and study it and ponder its teaching, and then when the time comes that all seems dark, without a ray of light as though God had left you and the waters of adversity had closed over your head, take the Christian Science text book, study it, ponder its teaching, and in meekest humility and self-abnegation turn to God even as it indicates; and if you do this, you will find, as have the Christian Scientists in countless thousands and millions of instances, that when we take our burden unto the Lord—He who is a very "present help in trouble"—we shall leave it at the feet of the cross and come away in happiness.

Then do we know that the message of Christian Science is a message of hope, a message of joy, a message of activity. We know it is the glad tidings that no longer have we an unknown God—that no longer must we continue to ignorantly worship. Our Master said, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," and as a parting thought for you, in his words, let me ask you: "Believe thou this?"

School Supplies

We can now furnish School Supplies of all kinds, Call and see us before buying.

Tablets
Pencils
Inks
Rulers

and in fact everything needed for beginning of school.

Don't fail to call and see us.

W. C. SPRING
Drug Co.

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St. Joseph's Church
Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday September 8th.
8:00 A. M. Low Mass.
10:00 A. M. High Mass and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Burchard for Holy Name Society.
7:30 P. M. Sermon "The Fourth and Fifth Commandments of Socialists." Reception of new members into the Holy Name Society.

AT TABLE WITH THE CHEFS

Lesser Lights Gathered to Sample Crowning Glory Turned Out by the King of Them All

Sleek, well-fed and happy men, who ate seriously and gravely, and sipped the vintage wines with the thoughtful, up-turned eyes of connoisseurs, sat at the Hotel Cecil in London the other night around snow-white tables from which rose bowers of smilax, orchids, and lilies and fruit-laden silver epergnes, glittering beneath blue and red electric lights.

This was the first dinner of the League of the Epicures—a dinner that had its counterpart in far-away capitals of the world, from Amsterdam and Tokyo.

Great chefs were there. Escotier himself, surrounded by roses, and Cedard, the chef of the king; Carmier, of the Waldorf; Stempfer, Queen Alexandra's chef; Vicario of the Criterion, Malley of the Ritz, Allestar of the Cecil, Garog of the New Gallery, and others who would shudder at the mention of boiled beef and carrots, although the music of "Boeur a la princesse" would please their ear.

Escotier had produced a wonderful dish, greater than the Peche Melba, which was to be submitted to the palates of all these mighty knights of the ladle. It was called Fraises Sarah Bernhad, and the divine Sarah herself had christened it with a long and an ardent telegram.

Here are the Fraises Sarah Bernhad. Each plate was a sunset of cream and amber clouds, with the faint rose-color of the fruit splashed across the horizon. "Strain the strawberries so that you get the tone of a sunset," says M. Escotier.

To the left a mound of ice gave a hint of a chill spring evening, and to the right small lakes of liqueur called up the memory of dew on the meadows.

They tasted. Oh! the wonder of that subtle, exquisite flavor of cream and pineapple and orange (that was the curacao) and rich strawberries—a perfect harmony of flavors, with just an elusive minor note of tartness in the pineapple ice, a counterpoint to the melodious sweetness of the dish.

It was a triumph, an ecstasy. The diners closed their eyes so that nothing external should clash with the inward joys, and only opened them again when a smacking of lips proclaimed that the Fraises Sarah Bernhad had melted away in the evening, just as the sunset they resemble.

Hotel on a Coral Reef

A number of business men in Honolulu are stated to be taking up the project of building a hotel on the coral reef near Diamond Head, with a connecting pier to the shore.

It is further planned to build a submarine tower down to the bottom just outside the reef. At the lower end of the tower it is intended to have big glass plates so that those who go down will be able to see all that is going on at the bottom of the sea and the fish swimming about.

The promoters expect that it will be the greatest attraction the city has ever held.

In This Money-Making Age

"No," said the plain citizen, "I can't see this argument about money being the one great and powerful consideration at the present time."

"What causes you to doubt it?" "You hear tell of a candidate who has millions of dollars at his disposal."

"Yes." "Well, if money was the only thing worth going after he wouldn't put all that cash into politics. He'd start a bank."

Love Will Find a Way

The young couple hastened into the station. It was very patent that they were not married. They were altogether too chummy for that. They went out on to the platform and stood and talked for a minute, when he took her in his arms and kissed her fondly and again hurried away toward a train.

"What do you think of that?" inquired one of the attaches of the station.

"That looks all right. Why?"

"They do that three or four times a week. They think that everybody else will think that he is going away on a long journey, but he has never got on a train yet. He simply walks around back of the train and disappears. He gets his kiss all right, though."

Talking for the Lungs

Bill—The capacity of the normal and unrestricted lungs is said to be about 27.3 per cent more than those which have been compressed by the corset.

Jill—That's strange, when you think how much more a woman gets out of her lungs than does a man.

Not Treasured

"I hope you are not bringing up your children to worship money, Hawkins," said Dubblegh.

"No, indeed," sighed Hawkins. "Why, Dubb, my children despise money so much that the minute a dollar comes their way they get rid of it as fast as they can."—Harper's Weekly.

He Remembers It

"Do you always remember your wife's birthday?"

"Yes, indeed, she never lets me forget it."—Detroit Free Press.

LILY WORK

Pillars Capped by Capitals of Beauty

By REV. FRANK CRANE, Chicago

WHEN King Solomon built his temple he had set up in front of it two pillars, which he called Jachin and Boaz, meaning permanence and strength.

The cunning artist, Hiram of Tyre, made the pillars, which must have been imposing, from the many references to them; and in the account in the book of Kings it is said: "And upon the top of the pillars was lily work; so was the work of the pillars finished."

Lily work upon the pillars! It is a haunting word.

All through the history of architecture men seem to have felt that the pillars of strength should be capped by the capitals of beauty.

The same law holds good in the realm of spiritual reality that holds good in the realm of material appearance.

The law is that the end of strength is beauty, and the basis of beauty is strength.

Virtue is pure strength; it is not usable in the temple of life until it becomes beautiful—that is, till it becomes love.

Love is virtue—with lily work.

Contrariwise, mere amiability, tenderness, a pleasing face and manner, with no strength of character beneath, is nothing but lily work for its own sake; hence cheap and unsatisfying.

So also goodness is the pillar, joy the lily work. Joy without goodness is moral tawdriness, and goodness without joy is moral crudeness.

The puritans were all for pillar; the cavaliers were all for lily work. There has been a world long conflict between the moralist, seeking for strength and the artist seeking for beauty.

Manly strength is not perfect; nor is womanly beauty; it is the union of the two, the family, which is perfect.

Cromwell and his Ironsides, smashing stained glass windows were pillars.

Read George Eliot's "Romola." Romola's husband was all lily work. I will tell you when the millennium will come. It will be when the good shall be beautiful, and the beautiful shall be good.

Then shall the future chronicler say: "At that time humanity solved its problem. Righteousness and peace kissed each other. For men had at last learned, in their lives as well as their houses, to crown all pillars with lily work, and put lily work only upon the pillars."

Many City Men Make Good On Farms

By J. C. Worthington, New York

A certain writer is much exercised over the difficulties that will be experienced by "a man of forty raised in a big city, employed as a clerk on a moderate salary, used to comfortable, steam-heated flats, theaters and similar excitements, going to the country and raising fruit."

Thousands of such men are doing this work and making good at it, doing far better than they could ever have done with the extremely moderate incomes that they earned in the city.

Modern farm homes have running water, steam or hot water heat, telephones and many more comforts and conveniences than are ever possible in a city apartment or on the average city income.

Many of our most successful farmers are ex-city men, who are succeeding better than many who never left the farm, because they came to the work with open and active minds, and willingness to learn new and improved methods. But often, the native is content to follow the antiquated methods of his grandfather.

The man who studies his fields, his crops, their fertilizer needs, the season, weather conditions; who fights weeds, insects, rodents and other pests; who studies the mating of different strains of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, pigs, bees, for the production of the most desirable qualities in their offspring; who studies feeding methods; who takes part in local politics; interests himself in schools, lodges, church, roads, bridges and all neighborhood doings will have all the "excitement" that any healthy minded man needs and then some. When he or his family wish to see a good play they have the price to do it properly, which is often lacking with the city man, and comparatively few farms are more than three or four hours' ride from a live town.

Man is a social animal and needs the companionship of his fellows to develop the best that is in him; nowhere is he able to enjoy such companionship better than in the country, where everybody knows everybody else and has a friendly interest in his welfare.

The man who can't live without constant excitement has degenerated; if not too far gone the country may cure him; otherwise, he is hopeless.

When Is Girl Old Enough to Marry?

By Mrs. C. Kayser, San Francisco

When is a girl old enough to marry? When she has sense enough to know that she honestly loves the man she is going to marry; to stay with him in sickness and trials. Above all, she must be able to cook a good meal; see that the house is kept clean, tend to his bodily comforts, be contented and happy, be she eighteen or forty years old. There would be fewer divorces if those directions were honestly followed.

A great number of girls, who marry, learn to cook after they marry. If the husband can't agree with the meals, trouble is sure to follow. Some delicatessen stores with quick order meals attract the young wife's attention. When hubby comes home, she runs to the store and gets the ready meal. It is in her opinion the easiest way to keep house. But when hubby becomes dyspeptic, she will really find out what trouble is.

Some girls have more ambition and sense than others, but a girl in my opinion should not marry till she is twenty years old and the man five years older. Life is not all sunshine, be you married or single. When a girl marries, she should learn to bear her troubles like a Trojan and keep them to herself. She should learn to laugh. A good, hearty laugh is better than medicine.

Laugh and the world laughs with you, cry and you generally cry alone. Just learn to smile. The smile that bubbles from a heart that loves its fellow men, will drive away the clouds of gloom, and coax the sun again.

To the young wife: If hubby is cross, leave him alone; just smile and be patient, he cannot help loving you in return.

THE UP-TO-DATE "SPLITDORF" HAT



The fault with most of the broad-brimmed hats is the unbecoming front. This has been overcome by splitting the front brim and lapping. One plume is the sole adornment.

FERNS NEED SPECIAL CARE FURNISHING OF CHINTZ ROOM

Too Frequent Watering of This Sensitive Plant, for Instance, Is to Be Avoided.

Is your fern suffering from summer complaint? If it is you have failed to learn the most important of all facts in the care of ferns, which is that too frequent watering is not good for these delicate plants. The Boston variety, or short, curly kind, is generally considered difficult to keep in a thriving condition, yet one woman finds the task comparatively easy.

This housewife, who takes a peculiar joy in all the beauty pertaining to a home, declares the fern should be kept in front of a window, where it receives the morning sun. It must stand on a soft surface, sand in a jardiniere much larger than the fern pot being one of the best arrangements. This allows it to get plenty of air, an essential point in its care.

Do not water the fern more often than every other day. New and then it is best to wait three or four days, as a good dryout is most advisable. Take the fern into the laundry or basement and give it a good bath once or twice a month.

Never let the temperature average more than 70 in the room where the fern is kept, a cooler atmosphere being better. Keep the plants free from dry or dead leaves. If possible, place the fern in a shady place in the yard for its summer outing, packing earth well around the pot, a treatment which increases its growth.

CHARM OF THE WIDE COLLAR



Nothing is prettier for the ideal soft muslin than the big cape collar of lace, or that of wide square sailor shape. Our artist has portrayed a costume showing the becoming square effect on the shoulder, which may be said to be after the style of Fraas Hals—in the National Gallery. It is carried out in chiffon and point lace. —London (Eng.) Sketch.

Thought Bestowed on Decoration Will Be Well Repaid in Cheerful, Homelike Apartment.

There is a pleasing homeliness about a chintz room which gives it a subtle attraction. Most women at this time of year are attacked with a laudable desire to redress their rooms so that the time of summer and the singing birds is suggested and winter's sunless cold forgotten.

The most obvious way to achieve the redressing is to choose a suitable chintz and to order loose covers for all the chairs and sofas, ottomans and cushions in the room. The favorite colorings this season give a range of tulip shades, purple, rose red, a deep blue or scarlet. These have sometimes a black ground, as in the days of Louis Philippe. Huge soft cushions, square or round in shape are of down, covered with silk, and have no pendant fringing.

A successful room can be obtained with one of the cretonnes or chintzes in oriental patterns, and the furniture or bibelots in the Chinese taste, which is now so much to the fore, accord well with such designs. An excellent result is obtained if panels of the printed linen or chintz are placed on the wall instead of paper, and old prints show up well with such a background.

Old needlework is now reproduced in glazed chintz, and fine Italian patterns glowing with subdued blues, reds and browns, with that clouded mauve only seen in Italian silks, and a bed of anemones gives a touch of distinction to any room.

A single mauve cushion and one of black in soft silk are generally introduced as a daring note. Pomegranates, picotees and peonies figure and the twisted stems form arabesques.

MADE UP OF ODDS AND ENDS

Very Pretty Are the Candle Shades of Lace Designed in All Shapes and Colors.

Very fetching are the new candle shades whose foundation is a finely plaited fiber, and that can be had in all colors. The straight narrow Empire shade is the favorite, though some of the designs spread sharply at the bottom.

The decoration is varied, some have festoons of tiny ribbon flowers, in soft tones, others have inserts of filmy lace combined with the flowers, and some have bands and frills of lace headed with narrow metal gimp.

A candle shade that looks well with all color schemes is made of crystal beads, strung into fanciful designs and finished with bead fringe. The favorite is pagoda shape, another is bell shape, and some are square. These beads are usually made up over white lining, but are effective over a warm yellow, green or American Beauty tone.

The girl who has odds and ends of lace can put them to no better use than to make a set of four candle shades. Finish the top with a tiny lace gimp, which may likewise conceal the seam if the lace must be pieced.

BILLIARDS UNITE FATHER AND SON

Former Supposed by His Family to Have Been Lost at Sea Unexpectedly Returns.

CAPTIVE FOUR YEARS

Missouri Man Who Started for Alaska in 1898 Was in Shipwreck and Drifted to Siberia, Where He Was Captured by Exiles.

San Francisco.—Escaping from the vicissitudes of Arctic winters, shipwreck and slavery in Siberia, Arthur F. Jilson, prospector, sportsman and traveler, after fourteen years' separation, came face to face with the son, who thought him dead, over the green cloth of a billiard table.

For months the father and son had seen each other from time to time at a billiard room in Market street, never dreaming that they bore the closest blood relationship. The younger Jilson was seven years old when the father left for the Alaskan ice realms and only by a freak of fate did they become aware of each other's identity.

"Entered in the balk line and cushion carom matches," read the bulletin board, at the billiard hall. Beneath the heading the name "Jilson" was chalked. It was that of the elder Jilson, who, besides being prospector and merchant, is an expert billiard player.

The name caught the eye of the son, A. F. Jilson, and he inquired for the man who bore it. Neither father nor son recognized the other, but a comparison of names and dates soon set their doubts at rest. Billiards were forgotten and for hours the two sat together recalling events that took place in the lives of both over a decade ago. The father learned that his wife and an elder son had died, but that a son, A. F. Jilson, Jr., was living in New York and a married daughter, Estelle, in Ogden, Utah.

Jilson left his family at Brookfield, Mo., for Seattle to take part in the 1898 rush to the Copper River country. The majority of the party left Seattle on the ill-fated steamship Valencia. For two years he "mashed" the trails with a horde of fellow prospectors. In 1900 he was removed from the Alaska fields by dogsled suffering from scurvy, of which scores of the party died.

Jilson returned to Alaska in the summer of 1900, and the last news he had of his family was in 1901, when



Were Attacked by Siberian Exiles. He received a photograph of his daughter. In the meantime young Jilson learned that the steamer which carried his father to Alaska had been wrecked, and hearing nothing further of him, concluded that he had been drowned. The family lived at that time in Minneapolis, but moved away before letters from the father arrived. These letters were never forwarded.

On his second trip to Alaska Jilson was shipwrecked, and with 100 of the passengers drifted twenty-eight days on an ice floe. Thirteen passengers lost their lives.

Jilson went to Pribilof Island in 1902 and thence to the Siberian mainland, where he and his comrades discovered gold deposits. The party was attacked by Siberian exiles and five out of thirteen shot. The remainder, including Jilson, remained in captivity for four years before escaping.

Jilson came to San Francisco before the fire and opened a kennel in Marin county. Afterward he became associated with a cloak company. Meanwhile his family, believing him dead, sojourned in various cities and the son drifted to San Francisco.

After the identification had been established the youth sent joyous messages to the brother and sister.

All Now Swatting Cats

Wilmington, Del.—Because they are kept awake at night by the yowling of cats, which also devour their young chickens, residents of Milton have organized youngsters into a "Swat the Cat" club, and each night the boys are abroad in the land. The result is that from 15 to 20 felines have been permanently disposed of each night. Those who have pet cats are seeing to it that their animals are kept in the house.

THINNESS

is often a sign of poor health. Loss of weight generally shows something wrong. **Scott's Emulsion** corrects this condition and builds up the whole body. All Druggists. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-10

NEVER FORGOT ITS ENMITY

Colt's Repugnance to Calf Grew Until It Included Every Species of the Bovine

On a stock farm near Syracuse, N. Y., a calf and colt were born on the same day. So soon as it was old enough to run about the calf resolutely repudiated its Jersey mother and insisted on being fed by the mare. Regularly every morning the calf would watch its chance for breakfast when the colt was kicking up its heels at the other end of the pasture, and would hurry to the good-natured mare, who seemed to develop a real affection for her foster baby and was quite willing to mother it. To this, however, her own offspring strenuously objected. So soon as it observed the calf enjoying the nourishment which it considered its own exclusive right, the colt would charge on the interloper and, grubbing it firmly by the back of the neck, would yank it away from the maternal fount and take its place.

So, far from forgetting its youthful enmity for the calf, the colt has grown up hating everything bovine. The farmer has had to erect a high fence dividing the pasture, and to keep cows and horses separated. The colt either will be tractable in every way, goes wild with rage at sight of a cow, and attacks her with hoofs and teeth. For this reason it is impossible to drive him in the country, and his owner is even obliged to stable him in a building remote from sight and sound of the coward.

MARKED BY MUCH COURTESY

Transaction in English Country Store Caused Reflection on Part of Boston Woman

Letting a boy buy eggs in an English country store brought home to a Boston woman the barbarian bluntness of her own townsmen.

"The boy was aged about six, and he wanted three eggs," she said. "Picture the transaction in a Boston store. In bounces the boy, slaps down the money, and shouts: 'Gimme three eggs.' The tradesman answers 'All right, or maybe nothing at all, and the deal is closed. Not so in that English store.

"Quietly the boy sidled up to the counter. From the other side a gray-haired grocer beamed upon him benevolently, and said, 'Thank you?' inquiringly.

"Three eggs, if you please," said the boy.

"Thank you," said the grocer, and put the eggs into a paper bag.

"The boy received the bag with another 'Thank you,' and 'Thank you,' replied the grocer when he took the money. That required making change, which was effected with another interchange of 'Thank you's.' Just count the civilities: Six 'thank you's' and one of 'you please' to buy three eggs. In Boston you could do a week's marketing on less courtesy."

Our Fall Stock of SHOES

are now in and we cordially invite you to call and inspect them.

We have the newest designs in

Tan, Gun Metal

and **Patent Leather**

High Cut and Low Cut

OUR Buster Brown School Shoes

are complete in every detail. Get your children shod in a pair and you will be forever pleased

C. A. Hudson
The Pioneer Shoe Man.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lisk, Publisher

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1912.

ALL FOND OF FINE APPAREL

Soberness of Costume Not a Marked Trait With the Men Who Helped Make Nation.

John Hancock, thin in person, six feet in stature, was very fond of ornamental dress. He wore a wig when abroad, and a cap when at home. A man who visited Hancock one day at noon, in June, 1782, describes him as dressed in a red velvet cap lined with fine white linen, which was turned up two or three inches over the lower edge of the velvet; a blue damask gown lined with silk; a white silk stock; a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings and red morocco slippers.

Washington, at his reception in Philadelphia, was dressed in black velvet; his hair was powdered and gathered behind in a large silk bag. His hands were incased in yellow gloves; he held a cocked hat with a cockade on it and his arms adorned with a black feather. He wore knee and shoe buckles, and at his left hip appeared a long sword in a polished white leather scabbard, with a polished steel hilt.

John Adams, on the day of his inauguration, was dressed in a full suit of pearl-colored broadcloth, and his hair was powdered. Chief Justice Dana of Massachusetts used to wear in winter a white corduroy surtout, lined with fur, and hold his hands in a large muff. The justices of the supreme court of Massachusetts wore, until the year 1793, robes of scarlet, faced with black velvet in winter, and black silk gowns in summer. At the beginning of the last century powder for the hair became unfashionable, tying up the hair was abandoned, colored garments went out of use, buckles disappeared and knee breeches gave place to trousers.—New York Press.

THAT MOST WONDERFUL BABY

Surely Young Mother Had Good Reason to Be Proud of Her Remarkable Offspring.

It takes a baby to appreciate a baby—or a mother. A writer recounts the conversation between the mother of a very new baby and a caller who had professed a somewhat academic interest in the infant. It was immediately brought forth for inspection.

"You know," she exclaimed, "every mother thinks her baby is the best in the world, but mine just proves it."

"What does he do?"

"Everything."

"Does he walk?"

"Walk! Why, he's only six weeks old! But just let me hold him in my arms, and see how perfectly he executes the Highland fling."

"Er—can he say 'mammy'?"

"Oh, no. But he can imitate a steam engine."

"How?"

"He puffs out his little cheeks, so, and says 'Co! Co!'"

"Can he crawl?"

"You silly man! Of course not; he's much too young."

"What else can he do?"

"Now, you watch him as I take him up in my arms. See how he smiles at me, and notice how intelligently he breathes!"

Oldest Metal.

A recent paper presented to the Royal Institution at London, in discussing the question of the metals used by the great nations of antiquity, pointed out that gold was probably the first metal known to man because it is generally found native. The oldest metallic objects to which we can assign a probable date are thought to be those found in a royal tomb at Nagada in Egypt supposed to have been that of King Menes. In one of the chambers were some bits of gold and a bead, a button, and a fine wire of nearly pure copper. If the tomb has been properly identified, these objects are at least 6,300 years old. Nearly all the ancient gold that has been examined contains silver enough to give it a light color. It was gathered by the ancients in the bed of the Pactolus and other streams of Asia Minor.—Harper's Weekly.

Rare Word.

The news dispatches told the other day of the death of an old man who had known a little of fame in his native city, the pleasures of riches and then the agonies of poverty. As the doctors told him he had only a short time to live, he said: "It's been tough, but I think that on the whole it's been interesting." Death is everywhere, as it always has been. But for most of us it is hidden. No more, as it was once, is death the commonplace sight, the thing to meet the eye on every side. It is pleasanter for life that this is so, yet, because of the fact, there are fewer philosophers in the world, fewer persons conscious of the inevitable, fewer still who, when their summons comes, can be easy and cheerful and die little mindful of troubles and wounds endured, and with a fair word for the pleasures experienced.

Financial Statement

For the City of East Jordan Month of July, 1912

General Fund RECEIPTS

July	1 Balance on Hand	\$ 1096.25
	31 County Treas., delinquent taxes	38.45
	31 City Treas., city taxes	9782.84
	Total	\$10917.24

DISBURSEMENTS

July	2 G. A. Lisk, printing	\$ 14.10
	2 Dwight Fitch, 2 mos' salary	41.66
	2 Henry Cook, salary	75.00
	2 Oils J. Smith, salary express and postage	26.30
	2 LeRoy Sherman, duplicate tax roll	200.00
	2 H. L. Winters, survey work	34.25
	2 J. H. Shultz, Dog Tags	2.50
	2 F. E. Boosinger, Board of Review	12.00
	2 W. A. Pichard, Board of Review	12.00
	2 A. J. Eicher, draying	1.60
	3 Peoples State Saving Bank, loans	1000.00
	16 C. H. Whittington, tables	4.50
	16 Myrtle Blake, typewriting	7.70
	16 Irling Bros. Everard Co., ink erasers	1.65
	16 Enterprise Pub. Co., printing	20.75
	16 National office Supply Co., supplies	10.35
	16 Contractor Pub. Co., paying notes	3.50
	16 Josiah St. John, plow	6.00
	16 Geo. Spencer, constructing sewer	401.50
	20 Agricultural Society, bus licenses	199.50
	28 Elec. Light Co., street lighting	40.40
	24 State Bank E. Jordan, sewer bonds	258.18
	27 D. D. Geddis, on fire wagon	110.00
	31 Balance on Hand	8436.40
	Total	\$10917.24

Highway Fund RECEIPTS

July	31 County Treas. delinquent taxes	\$ 12.72
	31 City Treas. City taxes	3822.97
	Total	\$3835.69

DISBURSEMENTS

July	1 Overdrawn	378.88
	2 City Treas., payment street labor	259.82
	16 John F. Keany, labor draying etc.	77.49
	16 City Treas., payment street labor	39.23
	16 H. L. Winters, survey work	10.00
	20 City Treas., payment street labor	13.20
	31 Balance on hand	3057.07
	Total	\$3835.69

Water Works Fund RECEIPTS

July	31 City Treas. water taxes	\$ 902.83
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DISBURSEMENTS

July	1 Overdrawn	12.18
	2 Elec. Light Co., pumping	127.10
	2 Reid-Graff Co., labor and material	175.52
	2 Geo. Spencer, labor and material	97.34
	16 Standard Oil Co., gasoline	13.50
	16 Chas. Copeland, draying	4.50
	16 Eugene Adams, 6 mo. salary	25.00
	16 Geo. Spencer, labor and material	68.25
	16 E. J. Hoag Co., Mill B. fire	31.00
	31 Balance on Hand	348.44
	Total	\$902.83

Interest and Sinking Fund RECEIPTS

July	1 Balance on hand	\$ 169.04
	31 County Treas., delinquent taxes	10.11
	31 City Treas., city taxes	3259.98
	Total	\$3439.13

DISBURSEMENTS

July	24 State Bank of E. Jordan, interest on bonds	61.96
	25 City Treas. payment of int. on bonds	100.00
	25 City Treas. payment of Park bonds	1800.00
	31 Balance on hand	2277.17
	Total	\$3439.13

Paving Fund RECEIPTS

July	31 City Treas., paving taxes	\$ 928.16
	Total	\$928.16

DISBURSEMENTS

July	31 Balance on hand	\$ 928.16
	Total	\$928.16

Summary

General Fund	\$10917.24
Highway Fund	3057.07
Water Works Fund	348.44
Int. and Sinking Fund	2277.17
Paving Fund	928.16
Outstanding orders	210.96
Cash on hand	\$17739.04

OTIS J. SMITH, City Clerk

Modern Childhood.

"I guess the good old days are gone forever."
"Spring your plaint."
"I asked my young niece if she knew who Cinderella was. She said Cinderella was a character in a musical comedy, but that it wasn't fit for old people to see."

BABY'S HANDS TIED

MOTHER TELLS HOW SAXO SALVE CONQUERED ECZEMA.

"Last fall we noticed small rough and red spots coming on baby's hands. The skin was very dry and she kept scratching them until they would bleed. We lost a good deal of sleep with her. Finally we took her to the doctor and he treated her several weeks, but it kept spreading until we had to keep her little hands tied and dress and bandage them several times a day they were so sore, and we used everything we could hear of for eczema. Finally our druggist told us about Saxo Salve. We tried it and one and a half tubes has entirely cured her. Her little hands are smooth and not even scarred, and we are so glad to tell others what Saxo Salve has done for us. Mrs. M. Stephenson, Lebanon, Ind. You cannot do better than to try Saxo Salve for eczema, tetter, ringworm, or any skin affection—we cheerfully give back your money if it does not help you.

W. C. SPRING DRUG CO.

PAID WELL FOR HIS BOAST

Probably in the Future Dubbleigh Will First Find Out Identity of His Listener.

"That's a dorned fine-lookin' car o' yours, mister," said the old man with a chin whisker, as he inspected Dubbleigh's motor standing in front of the Eagle House at Fogus.

"You bet it is," said Dubbleigh. "I came over here from Watkins Corners this morning in just fifty-five minutes. Going some, eh?"

"Ya-as," said the old gentleman, stroking his whisker thoughtfully. "Kin ye prove it?"

"I have witnesses in my guests," said Dubbleigh.

"Awah! I'll take yer word for it," said the stranger. "Just fork over twenty-five, and we'll call it square. I'm Justice o' the Peace raound here, and it'll save time to settle this here violation right now."—Harper's Weekly.

Consideration. "Do you want your wife to vote?" "I don't mind," replied Mr. Growcher. "But I hope they don't make election day costumes too expensive."



AT TEMPLE THEATRE NEXT TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY



Preachin' Bill



Old Matt

in "The Shepherd of the Hills"

Temple Theatre, Sept. 13th

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.

It's the Little Things That Count

Man with his microscope has added wonderfully to the world's knowledge, notwithstanding the fact that the things he searched for were infinitesimally small.

But it is not alone in the laboratory that "little things count."

The man who knows.

Good Tailoring

may try on a new suit, look at himself in the mirror and exclaim: "It fits fine." A month later

the suit may begin to pucker and stretch all out of shape. It did not have the little safeguards and good material put into the inside or invisible parts that would hold it in shape.

Little things do count. Every suit.

FRED KAUFFMANN

The American Tailor—Chicago makes is made right—nothing slighted just because it is invisible. Even his sewing silk is tested. His tailors are trained to know "It's the little things that count."

We are his local representatives.



East Jordan Lumber Co.

Briefs of the Week

Fair next week.

Have you got your exhibit ready for next Tuesday?

Aeroplane flights twice a day next week. Some class, eh?

Our rival fairs in Northern Michigan "can't put it over."

Get your "Fair Facts" of the Fair Secretary at Fair headquarters.

All ready lead to East Jordan next week. Come and join the parade.

"Ole Oison," "Theims," and "The Shepherd of the Hills" are Manager Adams offerings for Fair week at Temple Theatre.

The Herald force—is indebted to Sec'y Squier for passes to THE FAIR. And we'll all be there at the rising of the aeroplane.

Man and wife would like a position on a small farm. No children. Can give references required. Address McFALL, East Jordan, Mich.

Quite a delegation from East Jordan-Schools, L. G. T. M. M. were at Albia, Friday, initiating a class of ladies into the mysteries of the order.

Friday, September 14 has been designated as Fair Day in Charlevoix County Schools by Com'r Milford. All school officers and teachers are urged to dismiss school that day so all the children may attend.

A complete line of LADIES MAGNIFYING GLASSES will be on display at the East Jordan Lumber Co's. store during the Fair. The new fall and winter line of Palmer Coats will also be on display.

Among those from East Jordan who attended the Rural Mail Carriers Convention at Mancelona, Monday were R. A. Briethall, A. K. Hill, Bay Fox, James McNeal, and Thos. Eckhart. Officers elected were President, D. Patterson of Elishworth; Vice President, A. K. Hill of East Jordan; Sec'y—Treasurer, F. A. Butler of Charlevoix. Next meeting will be held at Boyne City 10 February.

Boyne City's Holy Name Society will return the visit to the local branch next Sunday. They will arrive by special chartered boat at 10:00 a. m. At the dock they will be met by the local members and headed by the Boyne City band, proceed to St. Joseph's church. The sermon for the occasion will be preached by Fr. Burchard. After services dinner will be served for 25 cents in the school building to all who wish to partake. The visitors will return towards evening.

Will Severance and Marlon Malpas were married at the home of the bride's parents, in East Jordan Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. John and Kate Malpas, brother and sister of the bride, were witnesses at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Severance and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bretz drove to this city after the ceremony and were served to a very appetizing supper at Hotel Wolverine, which was attended by about 60 relatives and friends.—Boyne City Journal.

A beautiful cluster of Black Raspberries (Black Caps) grown by Burdett Evans west of the city, has been attracting special interest in the office of Loveday Agency this week. Fifty-one berries were on the cluster when brought in and they averaged fifty per cent larger than the ordinary cultivated berries. Two of the berries showed a combined diameter of 1 1/2 inches and there were many of such in the bunch. That this locality grows wonderful small fruit as well as orchard varieties this is only one of the many demonstrations.

Clyde Pearfall is assisting at the Elite Drug Store.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hite a daughter, Sunday.

Mrs. C. M. Fox was guest of Mancelona friends this week.

Miss Hill of Elk Rapids is guest of her brother A. K. Hill.

W. P. Squier was a Frankfort business visitor first of the week.

Miss Ellnor McBride of Deward is guest of Miss Julia Supernaw.

Miss Lieberg of Port Wayne, Ind. is guest of Miss Martha Preiberg.

W. S. Ritter and family of Deward were guests of J. Brennan over Sunday.

Mrs. A. Kimball is attending the Pythian Sisters convention at Sopot Haven this week.

Mrs. Rice and niece Miss Edna Catlin of Mancelona are guests of friends in our city.

Misses Bessie and Lottie Cohen of Charlevoix were guest of East Jordan friends this week.

Bert Reid was at Albia first of the week in the interest of the Reid-Graft Plumbing Co.

Miss Hattie Graft is spending her vacation from postoffice duties guest of Kalkaska friends.

D. V. McGurk and family entertained Miss Maggie Bradley and Mrs. Williams over Sunday.

Miss Florence Madgaugh returned from Pellston Monday to continue her studies in the high school.

Ray Webster and family returned home first of the week from a visit with their relatives at Big Rapids.

Rev. T. Porter Bennett who has been spending his vacation in Canada, took in the Toronto fair this week.

Miss Ethel Crowell began a term of school as teacher in district No. 5 near Boyne Falls on Monday of this week.

Miss Jennie Waterman left first of the week for Albia, N. Y., where she will make an extended visit with friends.

Mrs. Geo. Sherman left first of the week for South Haven, where she is delegate to the Pythian Sisters convention.

Soi Bash, from Indianapolis, who is spending the summer at Mackinaw Island, is spending a week at S. J. Coulter's.

Miss Norma Dagwell returned to her home at Mackinaw City Saturday last after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Bert Baidwin.

Misses Zoo Burnett of Bay Shore and Wingle Chase of Kansas City, Kan., were guests of Miss Mary Berg the past week.

M. A. Harper and wife of Grand Rapids were guests at the home of Herman Goodman this week and renewing acquaintances in our city.

Miss Louisa Loveday left Tuesday on a trip to Chicago. From there she goes to Winoona Lake, Ind., to attend the National Convention of Lyceum Workers.

Rev. A. D. Grigsby was in Cheboygan Thursday and Friday called to officiate at the funeral of J. B. Lund on Friday afternoon. He will be home on Saturday.

Mrs. Lamport, wife of Rev. W. W. Lamport of Mancelona, formerly pastor here, and daughter Isabel, were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Waterman last week.

The word progression means advancement or improvement in ideals or methods, hence the progressive party is supposed to represent that class of people who stand for a higher order of civil government affairs. Naturally the so-called progressive party is expected to represent the brains and intellect of a community, yet of the 17 progressive ballots cast at the primary election in this township last week, 15 were defensive or past in such a manner that the vote could not be counted as the intention of the voter was manifested. Some people talk very loud about the duties of political parties and the right methods for running the government yet when called upon to cast a primary vote, cannot do so correctly, though it is a very easy thing to mark a ballot. These are the same people who talk learnedly (?) about wonderful educators and up-to-date educational methods, yet a course in kindergarten would enable them to make a cross in a square in front of a candidate's name, so their vote could be legally counted. Mancelona Herald.

C. A. Balch of Shepard is guest of his son L. G. Balch and wife.

Mrs. Lawrence Lawler is here from Petoskey guest of her mother, Mrs. Ed Bellinger.

Mrs. Grace Krogan, of Huntington, Ind., is guest of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ramsey.

Atty J. Ernest Converse and Editor Will Griffin were over from Boyne City, Friday, on business.

Arthur Spiden, who has been guest of his sister, Miss Julia, returned to his home at Albia, N. Y. this week.

DRY CROOKS or CIRCLINGS is the best kind of cook stove wood for sale 25 cents per load.—EAST JORDAN COOPERAGE CO.

Mrs. A. K. Hill left Thursday morning for Detroit where she will make an extended visit and take in the State Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Abbot and son of Detroit were East Jordan visitors first of the week. Mr. Abbot is president of the East Jordan Electric Light and Power Company.

Services will be held in the Christian Science Rooms over Post Office Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Subject of the sermon—"Man" Sunday school is held immediately after service. You are cordially invited to attend.

One of the most peculiar pranks ever played by lightning was the one at Traverse City, when a bolt entered the home of John Vandam broke the crib in which a little girl was sleeping, shattered the neck of both slippers on her feet and left her unharmed. Five windows were broken and the plaster was dislodged from the walls. When the lightning struck the crib, the latter was set on fire, but the mother of the child rescued her.

One of the most significant incidents of recent occurrence relative to the attitude of employers of labor towards the saloon and the liquor traffic is the issuing of a booklet by the American Museum of Safety calling attention to the danger of working men and to their employers brought about through the saloon. The American Museum of Safety exists for the purpose of doing as effective work as possible in preventing injuries to workmen through dangerous machinery and undesirable surroundings. In the booklet referred to the director of the Museum of Safety makes it very plain that the saloon deserves to be regarded as more dangerous to the lives and well-being of the workmen than even the most dangerous machine or the most unhealthful work room. He urges that the workingmen and the employers of labor unite their efforts in opposition to the saloon as one of the most desirable means of providing for the safety and good health of the men and the happiness of their families.

10:30 The pastor will occupy the pulpit and take for his subject "Man Seeking a Resting Place." There will also be a Baptismal Service and a Reception of members into the church. All are invited to attend.

11:45 Sunday School. Remember the Brotherhood Class at the Sunday School hour and every man is invited to attend.

6:45 Epworth League.

7:30 Rev. W. F. Kendrick, the District Superintendent will preach. Do not fail to hear him at 7:30.

On Monday evening at 7:30 the Last Quarterly Conference will be held. Let every official attend as this is one of the most important meetings of the year.

Presbyterian Church Notes
Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor.

Divine worship as usual in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30. The pastor urges his many friends to make an effort to be present on both occasions. The holidays are over, things are settling down again, and it is hoped that all will resume their usual regular attendance. The superintendent of the Sunday School expects to see the vacant places filled and teachers and pupils back again.

F. P. S. C. E. on Sunday evening at 6:45. A very good meeting last Sunday in charge of Anna Jamison.

DRY CROOKS or CIRCLINGS is the best kind of cook stove wood for sale; 25 cents per load.—EAST JORDAN COOPERAGE CO.

Impudent Jack.
Delle—I don't speak to Jack any more.

Nelle—What's the trouble?
Delle—I told him the ladies aid approved the way I dressed my hair and he had the impudence to ask if it was ratified.

STANDARD APPLE BARREL

Growers or Packers' Name to Be Placed on Barrels Henceforth

Beginning with the first of next July the apple barrel to be standard will have to contain 7,056 cubic inches. The dimensions will have to be as follows:

Length of stave, 28 1/2 inches; diameter of head, 17 1/2 inches; distance between head 26 inches; circumference of bidge 44 inches outside measurements.

Congress has passed upon the subject and in the future the apple barrels will be uniform for the entire United States. The Sulzer law, which prescribes the dimensions of the barrel, also defines standard grades for apples. Three grades are provided for. They are: "Standard grade, minimum size 2 1/2 inches; standard grade, minimum size 2 inches; standard grade, minimum size 1 1/2 inches." The apples put in the above grades must be of one variety, which are well-grown specimens, hand picked, of good color for the variety, normal shape, practically free from insect and fungus injuries, bruises and other defects, except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing, or apples of one variety which are not more than ten per centum below the foregoing specifications.

Standard grade apples and standard barrels may be branded "standard," but if the barrel is so branded "the name of the variety, the name of the locality where grown and the name of the packer or of the person by whose authority the apples were packed," must also appear.

The penalty for the violation is \$1 and costs for each barrel wrongly packed or wrongly branded.

ADMINISTRATOR SALT

House and lot situated on Second Street, lot nine and ten, Block Ave, Nichols first addition to the City of East Jordan formerly owned by Juliette Watkins deceased.

Inquire of JOH ENGLAND, Belleaire, Mich.

Carpets! Carpets!

At Empey Bros. can be found the genuine Columbia Carpet, fast colors with grain weaves and reversible at the very low price of 35c.

Are You in the Market?

For a good Engine or Wood Saw at half price?

We have three Steam Engines, five Gas Engines, four Buzz Saw Cutters, Six Cream Separators, left over from the sale of our stock. All for sale cheap, write us and tell us what you want.

WARD & WARD
Charlevoix, Mich.

I have Fruit Lands, Lake Shore Farms, Improved Farms and City property in all parts of Charlevoix County to sell or trade. Also farms and business chances anywhere in United States.
JOEL JOHNSTON

SNAPS IN DIRT

20 Acres
Close to City Limits, with Comfortable Buildings, good well and pump; productive soil.

ONLY \$750.

4 Acres
Near Town, with Dwelling—fine for Fruits and Poultry—ONLY \$200.

7-room Dwelling on Main Street within 2 blocks of Postoffice, A bargain, only \$900.

Loveday Agency
East Jordan, Mich.

CLOSING OUT SALE of LADIES' WAISTS AND DRESSES.

We have still on hand a quantity of Ladies' Summer Waists and Dresses. As the season is drawing to an end, we are bound to close these out Regardless of Value.

This is a rare opportunity and the ladies should call and see the remarkable values we are offering.

L. WIESMAN

East Jordan Planing Mills Co.,

B. E. WATERMAN, Manager.

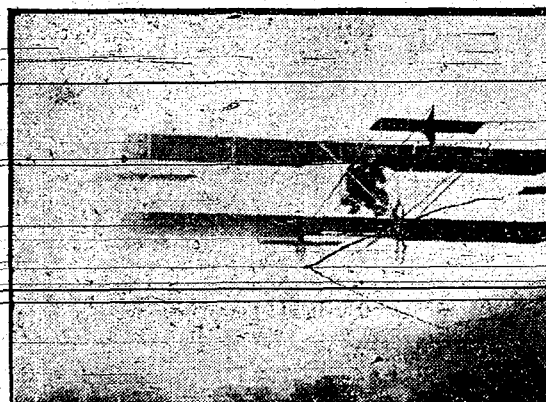
Custom Planing Mill.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Doors, Windows and Glass, Siding, Ceiling and Flooring Mouldings, Turned Work, and Scroll Sawing.

FINISHED LUMBER, FRAMES, CASINGS



FRED DOBEL AND HIS AEROPLANE AT CHARLEVOIX COUNTY FAIR NEXT WEEK.



THE FINEST IN THE STATE

Is the big modern plant recently purchased from the Booth Fisheries Co. by A. T. Washburne and located at foot of "Midway" on the bay shore, as a permanent home for the constantly increasing business in the manufacture of "Sanitary Rugs and Carpets" (trade mark established 1898) in which the trade has been successfully established all over the United States on the excellence of products. This also gives much needed room to the Carpet Cleaning and Refitting department, which includes a large sterilizing abator for purifying rugs and carpets. The cleaning department is fully equipped with all modern and time saving machinery devices run by electricity. Two of the largest rotary renovating machines for general cleaning and a powerful vacuum machine 100 per cent times more powerful and efficient than the portable ones this latter is for fine rugs and orientals. The plant is also equipped with three machines for the sewing of carpets of all kinds in the most approved manner with flat elastic seams. Thus with large facilities, most up-to-date equipment, highest grade of workmanship, lowest possible prices, and prompt service, bespeaks a busy future for the Petoskey Rug Co. of which A. T. Washburne is proprietor and to which address all orders and correspondence should be addressed—NO AGENTS.—Petoskey Evening News, April 13, 1911.—Make your shipments as early as possible!

Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Artist.
When in need of anything in my line call in and see me.

OVER 65 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may obtain certain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANCOCK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Hunt & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 66 F St., Washington, D. C.

STATE BANK OF EAST JORDAN

Capital \$50,000 Surplus \$5,000

4 PER CENT

PAID ON DEPOSITS

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W. L. French, 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, B. E. Waterman, Geo. G. Glenn.

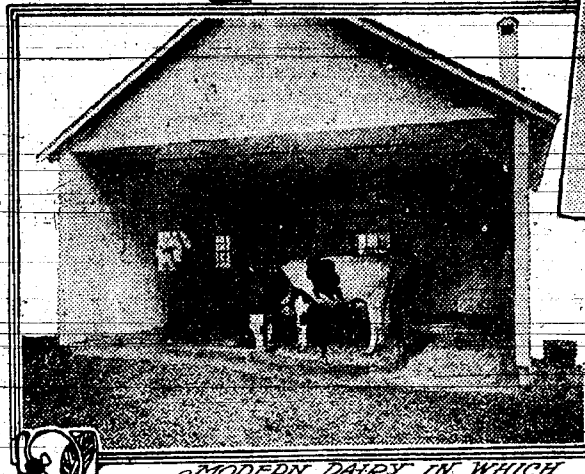
WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

Electricity on the Farm

ELECTRICITY for lighting and power is rapidly advancing in the favor of the American farmer. Whether he be one of those adventurous individuals who stake their all on the prospect of developing a paying farm in the arid districts of the west and southwest, or in the swamp lands of the south, or whether he be of the class that is turning its attention to the great rewards of truck and dairy farming in the east, the modern farmer has caught the scientific spirit of the time and is getting practical results from his realization of the fact that methods must accommodate themselves to changing conditions.

At the annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers held recently in Boston, the electrical farm was considered in a paper by Putnam A. Bates. He discussed in some detail the work now being done by farmers who are developing the arid districts of the west, showing that irrigation and electricity are the two factors that promise most for the future where natural conditions are for the most part against the farmer. Irrigation came first and then the advantages of electric power pumping were realized. The so-called electrical farm has been in existence for a dozen years or more, but it is only recently that there has been an organized effort to disseminate knowledge on the practical use of electricity in agriculture.

Referring to the southwest and to the electrical farm as he found it there, Mr. Bates says: "In some sections of that wonderfully fertile country, well protected by the high mountain ranges, practically every farm is an electric farm. That is to say, the buildings are lighted by electricity and many of the laborious operations are accomplished by the use of electric power. These really were our first electric farms, the period of their establishment corresponding with the development of the water powers of the



MODERN DAIRY IN WHICH ELECTRICITY IS USED



POWER HOUSE ON FARM



STRINGING WIRES ON FARM

more progressive farmers. The up-to-date farmer is very much aware of the fact that the regular grooming of cows increases the supply of milk and counts strongly for cleanliness. He now has an electrical device for doing this.

One of the most interesting electrical devices on the modern farm is the telephone. In the old days the men and women were called from the fields for dinner by the blowing of a horn or by sending the small boy trudging across the field with the good news. The modern farmer's mistake to the fields with them a telephone which can be rigged up near where they are working and receive messages from the house by that means.

With the installation of these electrical devices much of the romantic side of life on the farm passes away. Even a modern poet would have a hard time getting anything lyrical out of an electrical milker, and the beauty of a load of hay somehow fades when a motor truck goes chugging across the fields with it. But the American farmer ceased to be romantic when the graphophone took the place of the wheezy old organ and when his wife

opened up that front parlor that always used to be such a sombre place. He is out to make money now and electrical machinery opens up a way for him to do it. When he feels like it nowadays he gets into his automobile and goes elsewhere to find what will appeal to his idea of the romantic.

To Burn New Home

Former Fire Chief of New York Plans Unique Demonstration.

Former Fire Chief Edward F. Croker of New York city is planning a unique yet highly impressive lesson on the prevention of fires in dwellings. He recently purchased ground for a new house in the suburbs, and now he announces that when his \$20,000 home is completed he will demonstrate its fire-proof qualities by attempting to burn it. His grim experience while fire chief of the metropolis in seeing so many lives sacrificed each year to the demon of flames fed on flimsy materials, both in buildings and their furnishings, is back of his commendable plan to effectually prove that there is a safer and saner way.

"The house will be completely furnished at the time," explains Mr. Croker, "with rugs, draperies and furniture of artistic patterns. But everything in the place will be proof against fire. We shall fill each room with wood shavings and cotton waste on which kerosene has been poured. We have such confidence in the material employed in the house itself and in the fire-proofing qualities of the furniture that we are sure they will come out of the ordeal unscathed.

"The building itself will be constructed of fire-proof block, which can be worked up into most artistic effects. During its manufacture it was subjected to excessive heat. The exterior will be in the Italian-villa style—the first story in white, the second in red, with a red tile roof.

"Not a particle of wood will be used anywhere, inside or out. Doors, window frames, sashes and trim will be of fireproof material. The floors will be of a substance that looks like wood, but which is chemically impregnated with resistant materials. The furniture will be of fireproof substances, on which fire has absolutely no effect. In parts the Edison concrete furniture will be used.

"The sanitation will be perfect. The corners of every room will be rounded, there will be a vacuum cleaning system, and so the dwelling will be insect and rat proof. Closets will be fitted like innovation trunks, with all the fixtures in stamped metal, and lined with tile. The different appliances in them will work on ball bearing rollers. Kitchen sinks and drain boards will be of aluminum.

"There is now no fireproof house in existence, and more lives are lost through the burning of private houses than through fires in factories of other buildings."

Agents Wanted.
Mr. Gowit—I am going to join the Society for the Prevention of Crime.
Reggy Riverside—Great Caesar! What for?
Mr. Gowit—So that I can paint the town and have my expenses paid.—Puck.

Had a Tender Heart.
Mr. Calley—I thought both your girls played the piano?
Pa Hyley—Mamie does, but Carrie never could stand to make others unhappy.

On the Farm.
"Do you have any trouble in keeping your boys on the farm?"
"No," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "They're willing to stay. The only difficulty is that they all want to act like summer boarders."

SCHOOLS TO PARTICIPATE

For Honors at the Great Michigan State Fair.

(By Thos. M. Sattler, Superintendent of Education.)

The educational department of the Michigan State Fair which opens Sept. 16 next and closes Sept. 21 has a most wonderful growth in the last ten years. It has grown from a small exhibit covering barely 240 square feet in 1903 to an exhibit covering over 30,000 square feet at the present time. The present year promises much greater returns in exhibits than any previous year. In the time specified above the cash prizes awarded have increased from a paltry \$397 to \$1,100, the growth in the prize list having been very steady. The money is paid to the schools of Michigan.

Ten years ago the exhibits came from a comparative few schools in Michigan and now they come from nearly every section of Michigan. This year there will be exhibits from such cities as Houghton, Hancock, Sault Ste. Marie, Iron Mountain, Bay City, Saginaw, Cheboygan, Manistique, Port Huron, Pontiac, Monroe, Three Rivers, Adrian, Charlotte, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Owosso and many others. There will also be exhibits from rural schools and county normal schools.

One of the most interesting facts is that year after year the exhibits have gained the steady effort on the part of each school to do better than it did before. The rivalry between the schools is intense. To say that every school has gained much by being held to a keen competition with their sister city or school would be putting the exhibit value very mildly. The State Fair management is making every effort to give good space and extra care and attention to every exhibit in this department. The management realizes the importance of this department and has given it an exclusive building 106 feet in length and 45 feet in width and has invited every school in Michigan to make an exhibit this fall.

The Boys' State Fair School, promises to be one of our leading features this year for practically every county in Michigan has selected a boy for this school and we will pay that boy's expenses to the Fair and provide competent instructors to give to him a practical knowledge of agriculture. I have been surprised at the intense interest shown in this plan of the Michigan State Fair and believe that the school will become an annual feature which will prove of great benefit to the boys of the state.

WIRE BULLETINS.

That there is "too much slip shod selection of music in American churches," is the charge made by the convention of American organists which is meeting in Asbury Park, N. J., this week. Speakers at the opening session freely criticized what they termed "raggy" music in the churches and said it was sacrilegious.

All attempts to settle the strike of cotton cloth workers in New Bedford, Mass., which is in its fourth week and which is now keeping 12,000 hands idle, have been set at naught by the action of the weavers' union, which has voted to yield to nothing but the total abolition of the grading system, which they claim is a method of fining.

V. V. Green, Superintendent of Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the Michigan State Fair, Sept. 16 to 21, next, left Detroit recently for an extensive trip through the west, the trip to extend several weeks. Mr. Green will visit Montana cities, Oregon, Washington and California and during his journey, will gather data for use in future State Fairs in Michigan.

Prof. Carl Duisberg of Berlin, first to arrive in New York of the foreign delegates to the Quadrennial International Congress of Chemistry, will discuss his method of producing artificial rubber. Before leaving Germany he presented to the German emperor a pair of motor car tires made of the artificial rubber, which is a product of coal tar.

The price of rice in Japan, according to mail advices, has advanced to a figure never before known, failure of the crop in Siam and Burma being given as the reason, and large shipments of wheat and flour from the North Pacific Coast to Japan are looked for. An advance of fifty cents a ton in wheat and flour rates to the Orient will take place in September.

Orchard owners throughout the Lake Ontario fruit belt, New York, predict one of the largest apple yields this year that has ever been harvested. The Baldwin crop will show the heaviest yield of all. Greenings, which were unusually heavy last fall, are not so bounteous this year, although there will be a good average yield. Kings, spies, russets, Ben Davis and other varieties are showing up well.

W. C. Morgan, Superintendent of the Night Horse Show for Michigan State Fair, Sept. 16 to 21, next, has received assurances of the entry of a record-breaking number of great harness and saddle horses, fours and tandems and the management is extending its efforts to make the horse show for 1912 a record-breaking attraction. Owners of splendid exhibition horses have been frequent callers at the State Fair offices and have invariably promised the entries from their stables for this leading event of the Michigan Fair.

A collision between two monoplanes near the Garden City aerodrome in New York brought both machines crashing to earth. The fall was a short one, and while both monoplanes were badly damaged neither aviator was injured seriously.

The conquest of Mount Sir Sandford the highest peak of the Selkirk, by Howard Palmer, secretary of the American Alpine club, is announced in a message sent by Mr. Palmer to the American Geographical society in New York. The ascent of the mountain, which is 11,634 feet high, was made on June 24.



That's the kind—Libby's—There isn't another sliced dried beef like it. Good? It's the inside cut of the finest beef sliced to wafer thinness.

Libby's Sliced Dried Beef

stands supreme. The tasty dishes one can make with it are almost numberless. Let's see! There's creamed dried beef, and—but just try it. Then you'll know!

Always Insist on Libby's

Don't accept "just as good." From roasts to stews, from condiments to conserves, the quality of Libby's Ready-to-Serve Foods is always superior. And they don't cost one whit more than the ordinary kind.

Put up in sterilized glass or tin containers.

At Every Grocer.

Libby, McNeill & Libby

Chicago



Lives on it. Margaret—They say that Mrs. Baker makes a fortune out of a cure for obesity. Katharine—Yes. She lives on the fat of the land.—Life.

What He Bought.

A Syracuse business man living in one of the suburbs decided to give up his spacious back yard to the raising of currants as a profitable side issue. So, wishing to absorb all the information he could acquire on the subject of the currant industry, he went down town one Saturday afternoon, recently, and returned with his arms full of books.

"Well, Teddy," inquired his enthusiastic spouse, "as he dumped the volumes on the table, "did you succeed in getting what you wanted?" "Sure, I did," he replied, proudly pointing to the books. "I bought a whole year's edition of a standard work on current literature."—Exchange.

In the Meantime.

There had been a row at recess time, and Miss Martin had called in all of the pupils, and had a sort of a school court, which lasted until time for school to be dismissed. The trouble had started with some of the older boys in a misunderstanding over a game. After hearing both sides of the question, she decided proper punishment for the combatants, and told them to remain in their seats after the others had gone home. She remembered something she wanted to say to a little boy who did not take part in the affray, so she turned to him and said:

"Now, in the meantime, Guy—" "I wasn't in it, Miss Martin," Guy interrupted hastily.

"Wasn't in what?" asked Miss Martin.

"Why, in the mean time," said the eight-year-old. — Mack's National Monthly.

A Triumph Of Cookery

Post Toasties

Many delicious dishes have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

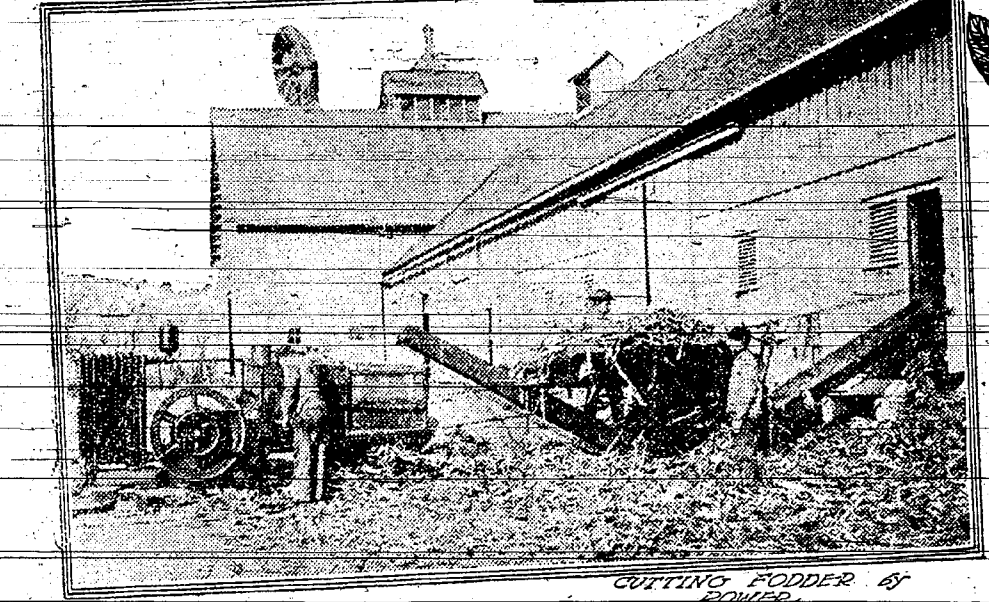
But none of these creations excels Post Toasties in tempting the palate.

"Post Toasties" are a luxury that make a delightful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.
Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.



CUTTING FODDER BY POWER

nearby mountains. On the majority of these farms irrigation is practiced and quite naturally electricity was first made use of for pumping purposes. Then under the influence of progressive local central station operators, it was almost universally adopted for light.

"I can recall seeing electric lights and the electric station in use in the farm home on the Pacific coast eleven years ago. The people were content to enjoy the advantages which these improvements made possible to them. But did not seem to regard their conditions as unusual. Their farms were in fact, electric farms and their industries, dependent upon the produce of the land, were as they are now, practically all operated by electricity.

A brief summary of the work accomplished shows that construction is under way or has been completed on twenty-nine projects, involving an expenditure of \$65,470,000. In the eight years of actual work there have been dug 7,000 miles of canals and more than nineteen miles of tunnels, mostly excavated through mountains. The total excavation of rock and earth amounts to 77,200,000 cubic yards. There have been built 570 miles of roads, 1,700 miles of telephones, and there are now in operation 275 miles of transmission lines, over which surplus power and light are furnished to several cities and towns.

"The small farms and villages grouped about these developments give the effect of suburban rather than rural conditions. The cheap power developed from the great dams or from numerous drops in the main canals is now utilized for the operation of trolley lines, which reach out into the rural districts, bringing the farmer in closer touch with the city. It runs numerous industrial plants for storing, handling and manufacturing the raw products of the farm. The same power is used for lighting and heating in the towns, and for cooking in the homes. On several of the projects the farmers are applying for electrical power, and in many farm homes electric power is utilized for many domestic purposes.

"More than a million dollars has been invested in the development of power on the Salt River project, of which the farmers have voluntarily raised \$800,000. The sale of the power up to the beginning of the present year amounted to \$144,000, with the plant only partially constructed. This revenue will contribute materially toward lessening the cost of operating the irrigation system.

"On a large milk farm at Plainsboro, N. J., electricity is used for lighting, clipping cows, operating a bottling machine, spinning on tin foil caps or seals on bottles, cutting ensilage, running a sawmill, pumping from a deep well, grinding feed and elevating it to storage bins. The fact that this is a commercial plant pumping out daily from 3,500 to 4,000 quarts of milk, where an exceptionally high standard of

quality is rigidly maintained, is evidence that there must be advantages in using electricity in such an installation.

"The total acreage of the farm is nearly 1,200, and at present about 70 per cent. is under cultivation. Electricity is generated by steam power and distributed at 220 volts. The generating equipment at present consists of one 25-kilowatt direct connected unit, steam boiler, etc.

"This is not a large generating plant to be sure, but it insures cleanliness of lighting equipment and safety from fire risk in the barns, bunk houses and outbuildings. It also makes possible a convenient source of power in any part of the farms or outbuildings, which of necessity are widely distributed, and cost of generating the current, including interest and depreciation charges, is probably not over four cents a kilowatt hour.

"Scientific milk production is more and more coming into prominence and the necessity for perfect cleanliness, immediate cooling and keeping the milk at a low temperature compels such dairy farmers to adopt devices that will be most helpful in obtaining these results. There is a milk dairy in Morrisstown, N. J., where the walls, ceilings and floors of all rooms in which the milk is handled are washed down daily, both morning and evening; the electric lighting fixtures being entirely water tight.

"Dairying and stock raising are usually followed where land needs upbuilding in fertility, and in either the silo, is a necessity, cutting up succulent forage crops and storing them in the silo for later use being the accepted method of preparing the feed. To do this the farmer must have power, but a ten horsepower electric motor with its capacity for momentary overload will do the work that would stall a gasoline engine rated at twelve to fifteen horsepower.

"The farmer can easily recognize the advantage of the electric motor for this operation and when once adopted he soon wants to use the current for grinding feed, baling hay and other purposes.

"On the dairy farm, however, electricity offers other opportunities, as it is the most convenient form of energy for operating an artificial refrigeration plant, the cream separator, churn and butter worker.

"Cream separators, while often turned by hand on small dairy farms, are more frequently driven mechanically where considerable cream is handled. Except in the very large sizes, they require not more than a one-fifth horsepower motor and they are in operation only for a comparatively short time. The operating cost, therefore, is practically negligible.

There are in use many designs of electric milkers, especially on dairy farms where there is a great deal of milking to be done and hand milkers are not available in sufficient numbers. Likewise electricity is now being used extensively for cooling and aerating and the ice-making electrical device is not unknown to our

CONSTITUTION'S MIGHTY BLOW WON A HAT



SINKING OF THE GUERRIERE

LATE on the afternoon of August 19, one hundred years ago, Captain Isaac Hull, one of America's greatest naval commanders, won a wager of a hat from Captain James Richard Dacres of the British navy. In addition to the hat, the Englishman lost the first action between frigates in the war of 1812, and his country suffered a blow to its pride and prestige from which it was long in recovering. A few days later the Constitution, one of the vessels which the British commanders had sneeringly called the "fir-bull Yankee frigates," appeared off Boston lighthouse, decked with flags and proudly passed up the harbor to tell of the capture and destruction of the Guerriere.

Only a month before this momentous engagement Captain Hull had had an exciting experience, with the Guerriere and her consort, the Beville and Eedus. These three vessels pursued the Constitution for more than 66 hours and Captain Hull escaped only by indomitable perseverance and most skillful seamanship, putting into Boston for supplies. Early in August the Constitution started out again on a hunt for the enemy, and on August 19 a sail was sighted that proved to be a British frigate which, from her maneuvers, was evidently desirous of engaging. When the vessels were three miles apart Captain Hull sent down his royal yards, reefed his topsails and sent the crew to quarters. This crew was remarkably disciplined and drilled at the guns, and more than that, scarcely a man of them but had a score to settle with the English. On the bare backs of most of them were the scars made by the lashes of the brutal English press gangs, and many were descendants of American sailors who had suffered martyrdom in the British prison ships during the Revolution. Hull himself kept in mind the fact that his father died in a pest ship from the cruel treatment he had received.

Hull Wanted the Hat.

Soon after 4 o'clock the two frigates exchanged ineffectual broadsides while maneuvering for position and constantly drawing closer. About 6 o'clock Hull, becoming impatient, ordered the Constitution to be steered directly for the enemy and rapidly closed upon his port quarter. By the orders of Hull the Americans now ceased firing and made all preparations for an effective broadside, reloading the guns carefully with round shot and grape and training them upon the British ship. The Englishmen were to be seen working their guns steadily, and their frequent cheers were plainly heard. What followed is thus told by Edgar S. Macloy in his "History of the Navy."

"As yet no order had come from the quarter-deck of the American frigate, and perfect quiet prevailed along her decks as the men stood by their guns, nearly all of them barefooted and many stripped to the waist, ever and anon casting inquiring glances at their officers. At this moment a shot struck the Constitution's bulwarks and threw innumerable splinters over the first division of the gun deck, wounding several men. Observing the effect of this shot, the Englishmen gave three cheers; but still the American frigate remained silent. First Lieutenant Morris now approached the quarter-deck, where Captain Hull was coolly pacing back and forth, and said: 'The enemy has opened fire and killed two of our men. Shall we return it?' 'Not yet, sir,' was the response from the quarter-deck, and the men saw their mutilated shipmates hurried below to the surgeon's table, while they stood silently at their guns in momentary expectation of meeting a similar fate. Nothing but the perfect discipline in the American frigate restrained the impatience of the gun crews and prevented them from returning the Englishman's cannonading. Three times Lieutenant

Morris asked if he could open fire, and three times he was answered with a calm 'Not yet, sir.' 'But at last, having gained a position about 40 yards off the enemy's port quarter, Captain Hull gave the order to fire as the guns bore. In an instant the frigate heaved forth a storm of iron hail that carried death and destruction into the opposing ship. The splinters were seen to fly over the British frigate like a cloud, some of them reaching as high as the mizzen-top, while the cheers of her men abruptly ceased and the shrieks and groans of the wounded were heard. The Americans had struck their first earnest blow, and it was a staggering one. The Englishman felt its full weight, and perhaps for the first time realized that this was no child's play."

British Vessel Shattered. Serving their guns with extraordinary rapidity and accuracy, the Americans inflicted great damage on the Guerriere's hull and rigging, and a round shot brought down the Englishman's mizzenmast. This brought the Guerriere up into the wind and the Constitution got in two raking broadsides. The vessels came together with the Englishman's jib boom extending across the Constitution's quarter deck. Both crews prepared for boarding, but the rolling of the ships prevented this. Meanwhile the sharpshooters in the tops were working with energy and several officers and many men on both sides were killed or wounded. Captain Hull stepped upon a chest to lead the boarding party, but a seaman pulled him down, begging him not to so expose himself while wearing "these swabs," referring to his cap. The ships were so close together that an American sailor, after firing his pistol at his enemy, hitting him in the face. Another of the Americans, young John Hogan, won a pension just about this time. The American flag at the main top gallantmast head was carried away by a shot and Hogan ran up the rigging and nailed the flag to the mast, descending unhurt. Captain Dacres was among those wounded by the riflemen, a bullet striking him in the back. The frigates now fell apart, and in dropping astern the Guerriere's bowsprit struck the American's taffrail, her foremast was slackened and her foremast went by the side, falling across the main stays. This brought down the mainmast and the vessel fell into the trough of the sea, a complete wreck, at each wave rolling the main deck guns in the water. Captain Hull, seeing that the enemy was done for, drew off to repair damages so that he should not be caught by any other British vessel that might come along, and returning later, sent Lieutenant Read to take possession. Captain Dacres reluctantly admitted that he could not continue the combat and accompanied Read to the Constitution. As he came up the side on a rope ladder Captain Hull greeted him, saying: "Give me your hand, Dacres. I know you are a man. And when the conquered commander offered his sword, Hull cried: "No, I will not take the sword from one who knows so well how to use it, but I'll trouble you for that hat."

The wager on the outcome of a possible meeting between their respective frigates had been made before the breaking out of hostilities. Hull did all that was possible to relieve the suffering of the wounded Englishmen. The Guerriere was found to be in a sinking condition and was blown up. This victory of the Constitution was the first of moment won by the Americans in the war and cheered up the young nation mightily. It was followed by many another, one of the most famous being Commodore Perry's victory in the battle of Lake Erie, the centenary of which is to be celebrated next summer with great ceremonies and long continued fetes.

RAW ROCK PHOSPHATE

By PROF. A. J. FATTEN, Experiment Station Chemist, Michigan Agricultural College

Finely ground raw rock phosphate, such as is being sold as a source of phosphoric acid, for fertilizing purposes is found quite extensively throughout the southern, middle western and western states. It has been conservatively estimated that if the present rate of consumption should be increased three times, there is now in sight an amount of rock phosphate sufficient to supply the demand for 1,200 years. The principal source of supply for this section at the present time is Tennessee, and a good grade of rock should be laid down, in car lots, along the lines of the trunk railroads in the southern part of the state for \$3.50 to \$9.00 per ton.

The grade of rock phosphate generally found upon the markets contains about 61 per cent. bone phosphate of lime, which is equivalent to 28 per cent. phosphoric acid and 33 per cent. lime. Fineness is a large factor in determining the availability of rock phosphate. The finer the material the more readily it will become available, consequently this point should be taken into consideration when purchasing.

To obtain the best results it should be ground to such fineness that 95 per cent. will pass through a 100 mesh screen. By far the greater part of the rock phosphate used for fertilizing purposes is in the form of acid phosphate, (dissolved phosphate or superphosphate). This is prepared by treating the rock phosphate with an equal weight of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). This treatment changes the phosphoric acid from an insoluble to a soluble form and makes it readily available to the growing plant. The cost of the phosphoric acid to the consumer is increased by this process to nearly four times, since the acid phosphate sells at retail for nearly double what the raw phosphate costs and it contains only half as much phosphoric acid.

In view of this situation the question naturally arises would it not be more economical to use the slowly available raw phosphate than to pay the higher price for the acid phosphate. Many of the state experiment stations have conducted experiments to compare these two forms of phosphoric acid, but the results have been conflicting. In fact the results obtained at some stations over a period of several years have been so contradictory as to be of little value. The most widely advertised experiments with rock phosphate are those conducted by Dr. Hopkins in Illinois. These experiments have been in progress during a period of 12 or 14 years and have been conducted on the so-called prairie soils rich in organic matter. The crops most commonly employed have been corn, oats, wheat and clover. The rock phosphate has at all times been applied in connection with liberal amounts of manure or with clover turned under. The conclusions drawn from the results of these experiments are that rock phosphate is a more economical source of phosphoric acid than the treated phosphate.

In Ohio the experiments by Director Thomas have been conducted in much the same manner as the Illinois experiments, but the results here justify the conclusion that the acid phosphate is the more economical source of phosphoric acid.

A few experiments have been conducted by the Michigan experiment station, and in no case have the results favored the rock phosphate, though it should be stated that the experiments were not conducted under the most favorable conditions.

In reviewing the experiments reported from all experiment stations where experiments have been conducted it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion on the subject, consequently letters were written to the directors of 21 state experiment stations asking them to state how they advised their constituent farmers on the subject. Seventeen replied by saying that they do not recommend the use of rock phosphate and four recommended its use when accompanied by liberal applications of barn yard manure or when green manure is turned under. Director Thorne, who is often quoted as favoring rock phosphate, replied by saying "In our experiments in the use of raw rock phosphate as a re-enforcement of manure, as compared with acid phosphate, we find very little difference in the net return, after deducting the cost of treatment, between the two materials. The difference at present seems to be slightly in favor of the acid phosphate. Our results in the separate use of the two phosphates as a direct application to the land do not encourage the use of the raw rock."

Although the results from all these experiments are so contradictory they have clearly demonstrated one thing, i. e. that it is useless to use raw rock phosphate except as a re-enforcement of manure or upon land that is rich in organic matter. Dr. Hopkins strongly emphasizes this point in these words: We desire again to emphasize the fact that humus as well as phosphorus is needed to maintain the fertility of Illinois soil, and again to doubly emphasize the fact that raw phosphate must be used in connection with liberal amounts of manure or with a good crop of clover plowed under if satisfactory results are to be secured on Illinois soils. When used without a good crop rotation and without farm manure or green manure, dis-

appointing results are very sure to follow."

It is the opinion of the writer, based upon the available evidence from all sources, that more careful experimenting must be done before this question can be definitely settled. Up to the present time the best results, taking everything into consideration, have been obtained with the acid phosphate. Then, too, it has not yet been definitely proved that the beneficial results from the use of raw rock phosphate is due in every case to the phosphoric acid it contains. As previously stated raw rock phosphate contains, on an average, 28 per cent. phosphoric acid and 33 per cent. lime and any reaction taking place in the soil tending to make available the phosphoric acid will also make the lime available. In many of the experiments with rock phosphate crops have been used which are known to be usually benefited by lime, and in such cases it is unfair, in the writer's opinion, to attribute the good results entirely to the phosphoric acid of the rock phosphate. Then, too, the use of rock phosphate under the most favorable conditions calls for better methods of farming and this, of itself, is bound to increase the yields.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to impress upon the readers of this article that the results of other experiments cannot be taken as applying to their own conditions and that if rock phosphate is used at all it should be done in an experimental way, and that it should be used on such crops as corn, oats, wheat, clover, etc., and never upon crops like potatoes, sugar beets, onions, cabbage, small fruits,

The Cost of Making Cement Drain Tile

By H. H. Musselman

In the following figures which are furnished for estimating the cost of making cement tile it must be kept in mind that they will be affected by local conditions in almost every case. The cost of labor, sand and gravel, kind of machine used, convenience of arrangement for manufacturing, and number to be made, will all affect this item. The factors which will affect the cost to the greatest degree are labor and the cost of sand laid down at the place of manufacture. The element of labor required is often neglected in making estimations of this kind, since it is assumed that at certain seasons of the year it cannot be used for other purposes. This should not be neglected because the successful farmer endeavors to use his time in such a way as to give it the highest worth. This will only be possible when it is considered and its real value becomes known.

In places where sand is difficult to obtain or where clay tile is extensively manufactured, the making of cement tile on the farm may not be advisable, but in sections where clay tile are not easily obtained, and where sand is convenient, their cost will usually be found less than for the clay product.

The following figures are based on some rather short tests made by the farm mechanics department of the Michigan agricultural college. These tiles were made on a machine adaptable to both hand and power operating, the mixing being done by hand. Two men were required to operate the machine to the best advantage. On this machine from 40 to 500 tiles could be made per day of ten hours by hand power, and from 500 to 750 per day, using small gasoline engine for power. Not more than one-half to one horse power was required to run the machine. In any case it would be of decided advantage to use power, and if a large number are to be made a mixer could be devised which could be operated by power, and thereby materially reduce the work connected with their manufacture. Making at the rate given above the cement and sand has to be mixed in comparatively small batches, since no more should be mixed than can be used in a half hour.

All the figures given are for a four inch tile having a nine-sixteenth-inch wall. No data was obtained on other sizes. The cost of the size given should give a fair notion of the cost of the other common sizes and furnish a basis of comparison with other kinds of tile. The proportions used were one to four of cement and sand; screened through a three-eighths inch screen.

Cost of material and labor per thousand by hand power:
4.50 bbl. cement @ \$1.50.....\$6.75
2.5 yds. sand @ \$1.25.....3.12
4.4 days labor @ \$1.50.....6.60
Total.....\$16.47
Cost of material and labor per thousand by engine power:
4.20 bbl. cement @ \$1.50.....\$6.30
2.24 yds. sand @ \$1.25.....2.80
2.3 days labor @ \$1.50.....3.45
1 gal. gasoline @ 15c......15
Total.....\$12.50

The rate of making in the above figures is computed at 450 per day by hand power and at 600 per day using an engine for power. It will be seen that the cost of making by engine power will run from one dollar and a half to two dollars less per thousand than by hand. It will also be noted that the items of cement and sand might each be lower in some localities. In figures given by Hanson in "Cement and Tile," the cost of four inch proportioned one to four is estimated at from \$12 to \$15 per thousand. In most cases, however, machines having a much larger capacity than the one for which figures are given above, were used.

LEGAL ADVICE.



Lawyer—If you wish to get off with the minimum punishment, I'd advise you to confess everything and throw yourself on the mercy of the court. Accused—But if I don't confess? Lawyer—Oh! in that case you will very likely be acquitted for want of evidence.

RED, ROUGH HANDS MADE SOFT AND WHITE

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends, with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Directions: Soak the hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

New Idea for Dressmakers.

A New York woman has inaugurated a new departure. She sent word to a number of dressmakers that she had so many dresses to make, of such and such materials, and so many other to be altered, and named the alterations to be made and asked for bids. She will probably accept the lowest bid, and this seems to open up a new field in dressmaking. It will also develop a new variety of shrewdness on the part of successful dressmakers—the ability to figure on bids.

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Relieves and cures itching, burning diseases of the skin and mucous membrane. A superior Pile Cure. 25 and 50 cents. Druggists. For free sample, write to J. W. Cole & Co., Mack-River-Balls, Wis.

Corrected. "Isn't that lady attenuated in form?" "Do you think so? Now, I'd call her real thin."

Courtship is less expensive than marriage, according to the figures on gas bills.

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

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"The new actor in this company certainly knows how to act on people's feelings with fine touches." "Yes; he used to be a dentist."

Red Cross Ball Blue gives double value for your money, goes twice as far as any other. Ask your grocer.

Once in a great while love's labor is lost, but more often it is misplaced.

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"ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas shoes. In round white cake packed in zinc-tin boxes, with sponge. 10c. In handsome large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c.

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Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are also most effective for eczema, baby rashes and chafings; bad complexion, dandruff, and falling hair. Your druggist sells them, but for generous free samples of each, write to Dept. 10K, Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable
—act surely and gently on the
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Biliousness,
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Good for all kinds of pain. Used to relieve Neuralgia, Headache, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney Pains, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxia, Backache, Stomachache, Carotidness, Irritability and for pain in any part of the body.

"I have always been subject to neuralgia and have suffered from it for years. While visiting my son and suffering from one of the old attacks, he brought me a box of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I used them as directed and after taking them it was the first time in years the neuralgia ceased from the use of medicine." MRS. E. C. HOWARD, 402 Greene St., Dowagiac, Mich.

At all druggists. 25 doses, 25c. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

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August 28, 1906.

Mr. C. A. ABBOTT, 60 Ann St., New York City.

Dear Sir: I have known for over 40 years of the effects of Wilson's Remedy (Wilson's Preparation of Hypophosphites and Bismuth) in cases of pulmonary troubles. At this point I will say to you what you have not before known of, that 45 years since, while I was a resident of N. Y. City, I was severely ill with lung trouble. Physicians said I was a consumptive and my family physician told my wife that he thought I could not recover. My attention was directed to the Wilson Remedy, which I used with splendid effect. I have been on my feet and at work ever since my cure. Yours truly,

REV. CHAS. SAGER, Pastor M. E. Church, Hunter, (Greene Co.) N. Y.

On Dec. 8, 1901, Mr. Sager wrote Mr. Abbott: "My health is very good."

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BOASTING A POOR EXERCISE

It loosens the Fiber of the Brain and Makes Men Soft and Flabby.

Boasting is a poor intellectual exercise. It seems to loosen the fibers of the brain and make them soft and flabby. When we read in the New York Medical Journal that card-playing is injurious to the mind, we remember what Dr. Edward Everett Hale said about it: "The bragging of a people used to playing cards," and then coupling the two observations, we get a standpoint from which to view the discrepancies of society.

The Medical Journal treats the matter scientifically and learns from psychology that the keeping the mind on exciting uncertainties renders it inefficient in the consideration of serious things afterward. Go, for instance, from an exciting game of baseball and pick up your Emerson, Ruskin, Sartor Resartus or Progress and Poverty, and see where you are. Stuck in the mud, that's certain. You cannot budge a barley-corn. Now, keep that up, day after day, with any sort of sport and then take account of your mental condition.

We suspect the Medical Journal is right, and Dr. Hale's illustration is apt. And if you want to make an effective thinker of yourself, it would be well not to get into any game. Take hold of it as an incidental, if you bother with it at all.—Ohio State Journal.

COLONEL READY WITH BLUFF

Writer of Detective Stories Found Himself at Home in Somewhat Trying Situation.

The late Col. H. K. Shakelford, who was a prolific writer of detective stories, had as much presence of mind on one occasion as was ever shown by any of his heroes. He was visiting in a western city, and, having spent the evening with some friends, did not start back to his hotel until after midnight. As he was passing through a dark and desolate street, a footpad stepped out from behind a tree, leveled a revolver at the colonel, and told him to hand over his money. But the authority on detective law was equal to the demand of the moment. He said afterward he thought he had stolen some of his own stuff in extricating himself from the trouble.

"What are you doing on Elm avenue?" he asked the robber, in a threatening tone. "Confound you, I am working this street, and I want you to understand I'll have no other crooks butting in!"—The Popular Magazine.

Hats and the Man.

Why must women bear most of the burden for slavery to dress when man certainly has no more freedom than she? This could be illustrated in a number of different ways, including collars that choke and are too easily soiled, but what is really in our mind is the hair-and-brain-and-comfort-destroying derby. It makes the head look like a peanut. It is worn in the spring long after the owner longs for the straw hat, and in the autumn when he wishes to continue with the straw and in the winter when he desires a comfortable, pleasant, soft, warm covering. Perhaps the cap is gaining a little in popularity, and also the soft felt, but the progress is not enough to be noticeable. For what progress there is we can probably thank the automobile. We certainly cannot thank the intelligence of men.—Collier's.

Language of the Professions.

Scientific terms are ordinarily crammed without mercy into the medical certificates that are brought into courts of justice. These have always the effect of thoroughly frightening the magistrates, who hardly understand them more than do the good public.

At a recent court session M. Masse, the presiding judge, interrupted the reading of a medical certificate: "When will these doctors resolve to abandon their gibberish and speak French?"

"Monsieur the president, the doctors remain as they were in the time of Mollere."

The presiding judge said with a sigh: "They are worse than in the time of Mollere. In that epoch at least the doctors made use of a kind of Latin that one could understand. Today no one can understand them at all."

"Does Monsieur the President believe that the gibberish of the lawyers is any more understandable than that of the doctors?"—Le Cri de Paris.

Why He Had to Have an Office.

An inherited fortune and the disposal of an organized business enabled a well-known Chicagoan to retire. He had the inclination for leisure, but could not surrender the idea of having a definite business abiding spot.

He rented an office in a loft building and went to Europe. After a six months absence he returned, looked the building over and went to South America. Then, after again verifying the report that the building was not crumbling, he took a jaunt to Japan.

Not long ago one of his old cronies said: "Frank, why don't you give up your office—you don't need it."

"That's true," said Frank. "I would give it up, but I don't know what to do with the rug."

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2 Nights Tuesday, Wednesday Sept 10th-11th	2 One Night Only Thursday Sept. 12th	SPECIAL GUARANTEED ATTRACT'N One Night Only Friday, Sept. 13th
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The Swellest, Swagger Swedish-American Play Ever Produced	All Special Scenery	Gaskill & MacVitty (Inc.) Announce
YEARS OF CONTINUAL SUCCESS All New Songs, Dances, Music	Wonderful Electric Effects S E E THE MIDNIGHT SUN THE BURNING VIKING THE RAINBOW OF DEATH THE VISION OF THE VALKYRE	The Shepherd of the Hills Dramatized from Harold Bell Wright's Novel by Mr. Wright and E. W. Reynolds.
Don't Miss The Sweet Northland Songs Strawberries Memories of My Swedish Home The Harmonious Lullabys, Etc.	The Book Is Good The Play Better Order Your Seats at Once.	"The most popular American Book made into the most popular American Play."
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Scene from "The Shepherd of the Hills," Temple Theatre, Sept. 13th

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